

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. XX. - 21

1904 AND 1905. 1907



PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1905.

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Wm J. Burnham.

GRAND ÷ LODGE ÷ OF ÷ MAINE.

~ 1904 ~

Eighty-fifth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 3, 1904. }

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.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Grand Master;
R. W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	CHARLES F. PAINE,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	as Grand Chaplain;
W.	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" Marshal;
"	FRANK J. COLE,	" Senior Deacon;
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" Junior Deacon;
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" Steward;
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" Standard Bearer;
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" Pursuivant;
"	ISAAC N. JONES,	" "
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 Rev. Bro. WM. H. FULTZ as Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

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.

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.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Transportation made the usual arrangements with railway and steamboat companies, and the terms were announced 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 3, 1904. }

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to their duties and ask leave to report that the chartered lodges are represented as follows :

1 PORTLAND, by Frederick J. Ilsley, M; Charles F. Sanborn, SW; William B. Andrews, JW.

- 2 WARREN, by William C. Myrick, M; Jesse B. Upton, Proxy.
- 3 LINCOLN, by William D. Patterson, Proxy.
- 4 HANCOCK, by Willis A. Ricker, M.
- 5 KENNEBEC, by Charles R. Getchell, M; Elwin M. Henderson, Proxy.
- 6 AMITY, by James F. Burgess, JW.
- 7 EASTERN, by Edward G. Buxton, SW.
- 8 UNITED, by William L. Gahan, M; James H. Fisk, JW; Hiram A. Webber, Proxy.
- 9 SACO, by Roscoe S. Graves, Proxy.
- 10 RISING VIRTUE, by Fred C. Chalmers, M.
- 11 PYTHAGOREAN, by James W. Eastman, SW.
- 12 CUMBERLAND, by George H. Goding, Proxy.
- 13 ORIENTAL, by Horace E. Seavey, M; Frank W. Seavey, Proxy.
- 14 SOLAR, by Sanford L. Fogg, SW; Henry R. White, JW; Walter S. Glidden, Proxy.
- 15 ORIENT, by Horatio G. Copeland, M; Edward G. Weston, Proxy.
- 16 ST. GEORGE, by Warren Morse, M; Barlow H. Wetherbee, Proxy.
- 17 ANCIENT LAND-MARK, by Frank C. Allen, M; Fred C. Tolman, SW; Leroy F. Tobie, JW; Charles F. Tobie, Proxy.
- 18 OXFORD, by Albert J. Stearns, M; George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 FELICITY, by Frederick M. Mooney, JW.
- 20 MAINE, by J. Clinton Metcalf, SW; John M. S. Hunter, Proxy.
- 21 ORIENTAL STAR, by Fred Raymond, Proxy.
- 22 YORK, by Leon B. Rogers, M; Wesley F. Sanderson, SW; William Titcomb, Proxy.
- 23 FREEPORT, by George P. Coffin, M; Freeman M. Grant, Proxy.
- 24 PHOENIX, by Wilmer J. Dorman, JW.
- 25 TEMPLE, by Edward R. Jones, M; Levi E. Jones, Proxy.
- 26 VILLAGE, by Frank H. Purinton, Proxy.
- 27 ADONIRAM, by Charles C. Smith, M; Edward P. Chick, Proxy.
- 28 NORTHERN STAR, by John M. Getchell, M.
- 29 TRANQUIL, by Charles L. Turgeon, M; John H. Merrill, SW; Charles E. Merrill, JW.
- 30 BLAZING STAR, by Frederick O. Eaton, M.
- 31 UNION, by Nathaniel E. Cummings, M.
- 32 HERMON, by Charles A. Knight, M; James M. Larrabee, Proxy.
- 33 WATERVILLE, by John H. Burleigh, M.
- 34 SOMERSET, by Elwin E. Sturtevant, M; J. Wallace Blunt, SW.
- 35 BETHLEHEM, by Harry B. Robinson, M; James E. Blanchard, Proxy.
- 36 CASCO, by Wallace O. Stoddard, M; Homer C. Humphrey, Proxy.
- 37 WASHINGTON, by William Merriam, Proxy.
- 38 HARMONY, by Everett P. Hanson, Proxy.

- 39 PENOBSCOT, by Charles H. Thompson, SW; Owen W. Bridges, Proxy.
40 LYGONIA, by James A. Taylor, SW.
41 MORNING Star, by Francis E. Lane, M; Chapin Lydston, Proxy.
42 FREEDOM, by Autien W. Sawyer, M; Frank D. Fenderson, Proxy.
43 ALNA, by George W. Singer, SW.
44 PISCATAQUIS, by William A. Johnson, M; Frank E. Monroe, SW.
45 ———CENTRAL, not represented.
46 ST. CROIX, by Frank H. Jones, M; Isaac N. Jones, Proxy.
47 DUNLAP, by John F. Burnham, Proxy.
48 LAFAYETTE, by Leon O. Tebbetts, M; Walter A. Nickerson, SW;
Merle J. Harriman, Proxy.
49 MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, by Frank Weeks, M.
50 AURORA, by Warren L. Rhodes, M; Daniel T. Shaw, JW; Charles E.
Meservey, Proxy.
51 ST. JOHN's, by John M. Burleigh, M; Samuel H. Miller, SW; John O.
Foss, JW.
52 MOSAIC, by Victor L. Warren, M; Ralph W. Hughes, Proxy.
53 RURAL, by Joseph E. Nash, M; Hermon A. Faight, SW.
54 VASSALBORO, by Joseph Jewett, M.
55 FRATERNAL, by George H. Smith, M.
56 MOUNT MORIAH, by Daniel B. Johnson, Proxy.
57 ———KING HIRAM, not represented.
58 UNITY, by Lincoln G. Monroe, M.
59 MOUNT HOPE,—*Charter surrendered 1879.*
60 STAR IN THE EAST, by Mellin A. Austin, Proxy.
61 KING SOLOMON's, by Moses W. Levensaler, M.
62 KING DAVID's, by Edgar L. Clark, M.
63 RICHMOND, by Wallace N. Price, M.
64 PACIFIC, by Alfred W. Hicks, M.
65 MYSTIC, by Fred A. Cole, M.
66 MECHANICS', by Welton M. Munson, M.
67 ———BLUE MOUNTAIN, not represented.
68 MARINERS', by Charles A. Whittier, M; James E. Wentworth, Proxy.
69 HOWARD, by Charles S. Nason, M; George W. Crockett, Proxy.
70 STANDISH, by J. Clinton Shaw, Proxy.
71 RISING SUN, by F. Homer Hutchins, Proxy.
72 PIONEER, by George H. Mooers, Proxy.
73 TYRIAN, by Charles R. Edgcomb, M.
74 BRISTOL, by Joseph E. Crooker, M.
75 PLYMOUTH, by Frank L. Clark, M.
76 ARUNDEL, by William H. Hutchins, Jr., Proxy.
77 TREMONT, by Samuel S. Moore, M.

- 78 CRESCENT, by Stephen W. Smith, Proxy.
- 79 ROCKLAND, by Alexander A. Beaton, Proxy.
- 80 KEYSTONE, by Jonah G. Spaulding, M; Abel W. Rowell, Proxy.
- 81 ATLANTIC, by Arthur Merrill, M; William G. Newhall, SW; Elmer A. Doten, JW.
- 82 ST. PAUL'S, by Charles J. Gregory, M.
- 83 ST. ANDREW'S, by Irving C. Swett, Proxy.
- 84 EUREKA, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
- 85 STAR IN THE WEST, by Asa Sawyer, Proxy.
- 86 TEMPLE, by Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 BENEVOLENT, by Dexter D. Roberts, Proxy.
- 88 NARRAGUAGUS, by Lynn C. Haycock, M.
- 89 ISLAND, by Joseph A. Pendleton, M.
- 90 HIRAM ABIFF—*Charter revoked 1868.*
- 91 HARWOOD, by Daniel A. Curtis, M.
- 92 SILOAM, by Benjamin M. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 93 HOREB, by Daniel W. Ballantyne, Proxy.
- 94 PARIS, by Walter J. Gray, M; William P. Morton, Proxy.
- 95 CORINTHIAN, by Calvin Blake, Proxy.
- 96 MONUMENT, by Robert N. Ruth, Proxy.
- 97 BETHEL, by Eben S. Kilborn, Proxy.
- 98 KATAHDIN, by Ferd G. Huston, M.
- 99 VERNON VALLEY, by Lon M. Philbrick, M.
- 100 JEFFERSON, by H. M. Estes, Proxy.
- 101 NEZINSCOT, by E. Herbert Cole, M; William B. Bradford, Proxy.
- 102 MARSH RIVER, by Elmer G. Roberts, M.
- 103 DRESDEN, by John S. Snow, Proxy.
- 104 DIRIGO, by Joseph A. Banks, Proxy.
- 105 ASHLAR, by Ernest Saunders, SW.
- 106 TUSCAN, by Melvin L. Cleaves, SW.
- 107 DAY SPRING, by Ai Q. Mitchell, Proxy.
- 108 RELIEF—*Charter recalled 1894.*
- 109 MOUNT KINEO, by Charles F. Scales, Proxy.
- 110 MONMOUTH, by John M. Prescott, M.
- 111 LIBERTY, by Willis J. Greeley, M.
- 112 EASTERN FRONTIER, by Herbert F. Kallock, SW.
- 113 MESSALONSKEE, by Orestes E. Crowell, Proxy.
- 114 POLAR STAR, by William A. Furber, M; John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 BUXTON, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 LEBANON, by Ernest W. Gilman, M; Henry C. Hussey, SW; William J. Haynes, Proxy.
- 117 GREENLEAF, by Charles H. Badgley, M; Leon M. Ayer, JW; James C. Ayer, Proxy.

- 118 DRUMMOND, by D. Willard Leavitt, M.
- 119 POWNAL, by Frank E. West, M; Albert M. Ames, Proxy.
- 120 MEDUNCOOK—*Charter surrendered 1884.*
- 121 ACACIA, by Fred H. Miller, SW.
- 122 MARINE, by Edward E. Greenlaw, SW.
- 123 FRANKLIN, by Robert V. Smith, Proxy.
- 124 OLIVE BRANCH, by George W. Bagley, M.
- 125 MERIDIAN, by Augustus F. Nelson, M.
- 126 TIMOTHY CHASE, by S. Augustus Parker, M.
- 127 PRESUMPCOT, by Joseph L. Robinson, JW.
- 128 EGGEMOGGIN, by John F. Lane, M.
- 129 ———QUANTABACOOK, not represented.
- 130 TRINITY, by Frank Kilburn, M; Leon S. Howe, Proxy.
- 131 LOOKOUT, by Charles E. Smith, Proxy.
- 132 MOUNT TIR'EM, by Willard C. Goodwin, M.
- 133 ASYLUM, by Augustus E. Campbell, M.
- 134 TROJAN—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888.*
- 135 RIVERSIDE, by W. A. Jackson, Proxy.
- 136 IONIC—*Charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 KENDUSKEAG, by Arthur L. Spratt, Proxy.
- 138 LEWY'S ISLAND, by Jesse C. Horsman, M.
- 139 ARCHON, by John J. Dearborn, Proxy.
- 140 MOUNT DESERT, by Charles G. Bondreaux, Proxy.
- 141 AUGUSTA, by John Clair Minot, M; Daniel W. Emery, Proxy.
- 142 ———OCEAN, not represented.
- 143 PREBLE, by George Harding, Proxy.
- 144 SEASIDE, by Frederick C. Blake, SW.
- 145 MOSES WEBSTER, by Llewellyn F. Arey, M.
- 146 SEBASTICOOK, by Charles P. Loder, M; Edward E. Bingham, SW; Sul-
livan L. Andrews, JW.
- 147 EVENING STAR, by Horace A. Murch, M.
- 148 FOREST, by Pitt H. Jones, M; Ralph Scribner, SW.
- 149 DORIC, by William A. Mills, M.
- 150 RABBONI, by Charles R. Mitchell, M; Dana S. Williams, Proxy.
- 151 EXCELSIOR, by Charles O. Dickey, M.
- 152 CROOKED RIVER, by Sumner J. Skillings, M.
- 153 DELTA, by James H. Walker, M; Clinton P. Hubbard, SW.
- 154 MYSTIC TIE, by Henry G. Swett, Proxy.
- 155 ANCIENT YORK, by William H. Douglas, M.
- 156 WILTON, by Frank L. Woodcock, M.
- 157 CAMBRIDGE, by F. C. Stafford, Proxy.
- 158 ANCHOR, by Edwin S. Gamage, JW.

- 159 ESOTERIC, by Harry E. Rowe, SW.
160 PARIAN, by Belmont A. Smith, Proxy.
161 CARRABASSETT, by Fred C. Dunlap, M.
162 ARION, by J. Burton Roberts, Proxy.
163 PLEASANT RIVER, by William C. Wells, M; Erwin G. Ryder, Proxy.
164 WEBSTER, by Judson Bangs, Proxy.
165 MOLUNKUS, by Verdi Ludgate, M.
166 NEGUEMKEAG, by George S. Perkins, M; James S. Emery, JW.
167 WHITNEY, by Herbert J. DeShon, Proxy.
168 COMPOSITE, by Chauncy A. Doble, M.
169 SHEPHERD'S RIVER, by Fred R. Bradbury, JW.
170 CARIBOU, by Arthur A. Garden, Proxy.
171 NASKEAG, by Thomas C. Stanley, SW.
172 PINE TREE, by Danville S. Chadbourne, Proxy.
173 PLEIADES, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
174 LYNDE, by George H. Smith, M.
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 Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
179 YORKSHIRE, by William B. Littlefield, Proxy.
180 HIRAM, by Fred G. Hamilton, M; William H. Ohler, Jr., JW; George H. Weeks, Proxy.
181 REUEL WASHBURN—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1882.*
182 GRANITE, by Chester H. Lane, Jr., SW.
183 DEERING, by Fred B. Marston, M; Herbert F. Libby, SW; Frances T. Miller, Jr., JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
184 NAVAL, by Henry J. Durgin, Proxy.
185 BAR HARBOR, by Fred J. Brewer, Proxy.
186 WARREN PHILLIPS, by Frank H. Swan, M.
187 IRA BERRY, by Charles A. Snow, M.
188 JONESPORT, by Charles Keene, M.
189 ———KNOX, not represented.
190 SPRINGVALE, by William H. Wood, SW.
191 DAVIS, by Charles B. Richardson, Proxy.
192 WINTER HARBOR, by Frank E. Weston, SW.
193 WASHBURN, by Jarvis B. Harris, SW.
194 EUCLID, by Forest J. Ward, M.
195 RELIANCE, by Stephen E. Allen, Proxy.
196 BAY VIEW, by Will E. Farnham, Proxy.
197 ———AROOSTOOK, not represented.
198 ST. ASPINQUID, by Will P. Cummings, Proxy.

- 199 BINGHAM, by Samuel A. Smith, M.
 200 COLUMBIA, by Jesse M. Prentiss, M.
 201 ————DAVID A. HOOPER, not represented.
 202 ————MOUNT BIGELOW, not represented.
 203 MOUNT OLIVET, by John C. Howes, SW.
 204 MOUNT ABRAM, by Horace G. Winter, M.
 205 NOLLESEMIC, by George W. Stearns, Proxy.
 206 ISLAND FALLS, by George H. Donham, M.
 207 ABNER WADE, by Angus O. Campbell, M; Geo. L. Barrows, SW.

Number of chartered lodges, 199; represented, 190; delegates, 258.

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,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R. W.	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

R. W.	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	-	-	-	-	"
"	MOSES TAIT,	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	-	-	-	-	"
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	-	-	-	-	"
"	MILLARD M. CASWELL,	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	-	-	-	-	"
"	JAMES C. AYER,	-	-	-	-	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	-	Grand Master.
R. W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	-	-	-	-	Deputy Grand Master.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	-	-	-	-	Senior Grand Warden.
"	CHARLES F. PAINE,	-	-	-	-	Junior Grand Warden.
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	-	-	-	-	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	-	-	-	-	Grand Secretary.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	CHANDLER C. HARVEY,	-	-	-	-	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.
"	WHEELER C. HAWKES,	-	-	-	-	2d "
"	WILLIS H. ALLEN,	-	-	-	-	3d "
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	-	-	-	-	5th "
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	-	-	-	-	6th "
"	ELIHU D. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	7th "
"	LESLIE D. AMES,	-	-	-	-	8th "
"	CLAES E. BOWMAN,	-	-	-	-	9th "
"	CHARLES W. BESSE,	-	-	-	-	10th "
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	-	-	-	-	12th "
"	AMOS K. BUTLER,	-	-	-	-	13th "
"	ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON,	-	-	-	-	14th "
"	JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	-	-	-	-	15th "
"	FREDERICK R. DYER,	-	-	-	-	16th "
"	GEORGE H. ALLAN,	-	-	-	-	17th "
"	ISAAC S. LOWELL,	-	-	-	-	18th "
"	FRANK W. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	19th "
"	AMOS E. SMALL,	-	-	-	-	21st "
"	A. LESLIE OAKES,	-	-	-	-	22d "
"	OLIVER A. SPRAGUE,	-	-	-	-	24th "
"	GEORGE W. STEARNS,	-	-	-	-	25th "
W.	EDWIN K. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	Grand Marshal.
"	FRANK J. COLE,	-	-	-	-	Senior Deacon.
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	-	-	-	-	Junior Deacon.
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	-	-	-	-	Steward.

W.	RALPH H. BURBANK,	Grand Steward.
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" Standard Bearer.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" Pursuivant.
"	ISAAC N. JONES,	" "
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

There are present the following Representatives from other Grand Lodges :

Alabama—GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL.	N. Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	New South Wales—
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU.	JAMES E. PARSONS.
British Columbia—WM. N. HOWE.	New York—MARQUIS F. KING.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR.	New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS.
Canada—BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.	No. Carolina—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER.	No. Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH.
Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE.	Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Delaware—AUG. B. FARNHAM.	Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD.
Dist. of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY.	Oregon—ERMON D. EASTMAN.
Florida—MILLARD F. HICKS.	Peru—ALFRED S. KIMBALL.
Georgia—BIAL F. BRADBURY.	Quebec—JAMES C. AYER.
Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE.	Rhode Island—
Indian Territory—JOS. M. HAYES.	HORACE H. BURBANK.
Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.	South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES.
Louisiana—MILLARD M. CASWELL.	Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN.
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.	Texas—CHAS. W. CROSBY.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Vermont—GEO. R. SHAW.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.	Virginia—CHAS. F. PAINE.
Mississippi—CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.	Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON.	Western Australia—
Montana—LEANDER W. FOBES.	FRANKLIN R. REDLON.
Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER.	West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY.
New Brunswick—MOSES TAIT.	Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. 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, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, 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 of Maine:

Another year has passed away, and we meet on this eighty-fifth annual communication.

A large part of our numbers have come here many years in succession, and our faces are familiar with each other; others have been here for a few times only, and some are here for the first time; but to each one of you, old acquaintances and new, I extend a hearty welcome: we are here for one common purpose, to listen to the reports of our officers, as to the transaction of business for the past year, and to consider what may be needed for the best interests of the Order for the future.

Before entering upon this work, it is becoming that we kneel at our sacred altar, and through our Grand Chaplain return thanks to our Heavenly Father for his watchful care over us, for the many blessings He has so graciously bestowed, and to implore his presence at our deliberations of this annual session.

We are continually reminded that this is a world of change, of an unceasing coming and going; the places and the people that know us now will not always have that privilege; as one after another passes along, others must enter in to take up and continue

the work, not that they can fill the places made vacant by those who have gone, not that they can do the same work, or better work, but that each one, doing his best to carry the burden of duty which falls to his lot, faithfully and conscientiously performing his part, may safely leave the result to follow, believing that it will be good.

The past year, like the preceding one, has borne heavily upon this Grand Lodge, taking from us of our wisest, our noblest, our most loved ones, who have passed through the portals, and we sincerely believe, are now living in the full enjoyment of the "things prepared for those who love Him, which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath yet entered the heart of man."

These loved and honored brothers still live in our hearts, their memory is a precious legacy, and the fragrance of their lives is a choice perfume.

"There is no death! the stars go down
To rise upon some other shore,
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown
They shine forevermore.

"And ever near us, though unseen
The dear immortal spirits tread,
For all the boundless universe
Is Life,—there are no dead!"

Two years ago the sympathy and good wishes of this Grand Lodge were forwarded to Most Worshipful WINFIELD SCOTT CHOATE, in his then serious illness; one year ago we were cheered by having him with us again in greatly renewed health; his genial countenance and cheery voice encouraged the hope that his health might be fully restored; but the hope was destined to be shattered, the respite was but temporary, the physical difficulty under which he had been suffering for two years soon manifested itself, and after an illness of two weeks, on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1903, he passed away, loved and mourned by a large circle of friends.

It was my intention to have attended his funeral, but finding it impossible to do so I commissioned Most Worshipful Fessenden

I. Day to represent and act for me, to which he very kindly consented.

No masonic service was held. The religious services were at Trinity Episcopal Church in Augusta, of which he was a devoted member, having served as Warden for ten years or more.

R. Wor. Algernon M. Roak, Past Junior Grand Warden, died at his home in Auburn, March 29, 1904, at the age of 56 years, 3 months, 3 days, after an illness of four weeks.

His service in this Grand Body had been as D. D. G. M., Grand Marshal and Junior Grand Warden, in each of which offices he gave great satisfaction. In the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, he had filled nearly all the offices, being Grand Master in 1893 and '94.

He had served his lodge, chapter, council and commandery, occupying the chair in each.

Having been associated with Bro. Roak in the various bodies of the York and Scottish Rites during the larger part of his masonic life, I have a large appreciation of his earnestness, zeal and fidelity to all his masonic duties, of his upright character as a man, an earnest Christian and true mason.

Funeral services were held on Good Friday, April 1, 1904, at the High Street Congregational Church in Auburn, of which he had for several years been a member. A beautiful tribute to his memory was given by the Pastor, Rev. Bro. Walter G. Fiske. Following the religious service, Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar,—of which body he was a Past Commander—rendered their funeral service, after which the Grand Lodge service was given. In this I was assisted by Most Wor. Frank E. Sleeper, R. Wor. Albert M. Penley, R. W. Archie L. Talbot, Wor. Rev. Charles R. Tenney, Grand Chaplain, R. W. Edwin K. Smith, Grand Marshal, Wor. E. G. Heath and Wor. Murray B. Watson. There was a large attendance of the various bodies of which he was a member, and other citizens, notwithstanding the severe storm which prevailed at the time.

At our last annual communication, we listened with great interest to the beautiful and expressive tribute which Past Grand

Master JOSEPH ALVAH LOCKE rendered to the memory of one of our late Past Grand Masters. Little did we then realize that before the year should pass, those lips would be silent, and that it would be for others to speak in testimony of the nobility of character and beauty of the life of him who gave us such eloquent words on that occasion; at that time he seemed to be in prime health, with every indication of being with us to-day. But such are the uncertainties of this life, that we cannot anticipate what the future has for any of us.

As his health had become somewhat impaired, accompanied by his daughter, he went South, in the hope of obtaining recuperation, but was soon obliged to return home, where, after a few short days, he passed on to the eternal life on Fast day, Thursday, April 21, 1904, at the age of 60 years, 3 months, 28 days.

Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, April 24, 1904, in the Chestnut Street Methodist Church in this city, of which he had been a faithful member for many years.

Noble tributes to his memory were given by Rev. J. W. Magruder, pastor of the church, and by Rev. N. T. Whitaker, a former pastor.

The Knights Templar burial service was given in full by the Grand Commandery of Maine, R. E. Frederick C. Thayer, Grand Commander, supported by his full staff of officers, and assisted by V. E. Rev. Henry W. Rugg, of Providence, R. I., Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the U. S., the interment being in Evergreen Cemetery, where rest the remains of our beloved Josiah H. Drummond.

Besides the Rev. Henry W. Rugg, who represented the Grand Encampment of the U. S., there were present V. E. Henry Wales Lines, of Meriden, Conn., Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment, R. E. Freeman C. Hersey, Grand Commander of Mass. and R. I., who was an intimate friend of Bro. Locke, R. E. Herbert F. Morse, Past Grand Commander of Mass. and R. I., Em. James W. Gleason and Em. Daniel W. Lawrence, P. Commanders of Boston Commandery, W. U., Pearne, Grand Standard Bearer, of Conn., R. E. Henry Woodman, Past Grand Commander

of Conn., with many other representatives of the Supreme Council A. & A. S. R., besides a large representation of the Bar Association and others.

The Grand Lodge was represented by the Grand Master, Wm. J. Burnham, Past Grand Masters Marquis F. King and Albro E. Chase, with Dr. Wm. C. Mason and Thomas W. Burr, of Bangor, Geo. R. Shaw, J. Ambrose Merrill, Charles I. Riggs, John S. Russell and Samuel F. Bearce, of Portland, acting in the various offices.

Bro. Locke was born in Hollis, York County, Dec. 25, 1843. In his childhood his parents removed to Biddeford, where his early life was spent, coming to Portland after graduating from Bowdoin College in 1865, to take up the study of law, teaching meanwhile for two years in the Portland High School, afterwards entering the law office of Davis & Drummond, (Hon. Josiah H. Drummond) and later entering partnership with his brother under the firm name of Locke & Locke.

His masonic record is a long and honorable one. Beside the preliminary service in the different offices of the subordinate bodies, he was Senior Grand Warden in 1893, Deputy Grand Master in 1895 and 1896, and Grand Master in 1897 and 1898.

In the Grand Chapter he was a Master of the Vails in 1871, and in each of the succeeding offices, and was Grand High Priest in 1881 and 1882.

In the Grand Commandery he was Deputy Grand Commander in 1887, and Grand Commander in 1888 and 1889. In the A. & A. S. R. he was T. P. G. Master of Yates Lodge of Perfection for 11 years, 1875 to 1886, and Commander-in-chief of Maine Consistory for 6 years, 1886 to 1892.

He received the Honorary 33d degree in the Supreme Council in 1884.

In the Grand Encampment of the U. S. he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1898, Senior Grand Warden in 1901, which office he held at the time of his death.

He was also a member of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, and of the Royal Order of Scotland.

His service in the various bodies was of great value, being a

thorough lover of Masonry, believing in its principles as calculated to elevate the lives of its members, and thus make them better men and citizens. In his deep interest he gave to the work a large amount of time and thought. He was a thorough ritualist, a forcible speaker, a clear thinker, of excellent judgment and executive ability; he gave dignity and grace to every position, discharging its duties to the honor and profit of the institution.

In political life he was Representative to the Legislature for two terms, was Senator for two terms, in which he was elected its President for each term, afterwards serving four years on the Governor's Council.

It has been my privilege to be intimately associated with him masonically for many years, and my love and esteem for him has grown stronger year by year. He was always true, courteous, approachable, open and above board in every respect, ready at all times to speak for the right, as he saw it, strong in his convictions, and ready to maintain them, yet careful and considerate for the feelings of those who differed from him.

He was a true friend and brother, and his death is to myself a personal loss.

I have directed a mourning circular to be issued, requesting our lodges to have the three great lights suitably draped, to so remain for thirty days in testimony of our esteem.

Other jurisdictions have suffered in the death of many of their loved members, of whom we mention in part.

ALABAMA.—Henry Hart Brown, Past Grand Master, died Jan. 9, 1903; was Grand Master 1888 to 1890.

ARIZONA.—John Y. T. Smith, Past Deputy Grand Master, died July 15, 1903; was Dep. Gr. Master 1890.

George W. Cheyney, Past Grand Master, died August 14, 1903; was Grand Master 1890.

William Thomas Dalby, M.D., Past Grand Master, died Sept. 7, 1903; was Grand Master 1896. Dr. Dalby removed to Utah, and was our Grand Representative near that Grand Lodge.

ARKANSAS.—George E. Dodge, Past Grand Master, died February 6, 1904; was Grand Master in 1881.

CALIFORNIA.—Edward Myers Preston, Past Grand Master, died April 24, 1903; was Grand Master in 1895.

Alvinza Hayward, Past Junior Grand Warden, died February 14, 1904.

CANADA.—John James Mason, Grand Secretary, died June 15, 1903; Grand Secretary since 1874.

COLORADO.—Roger Williams Woodbury, Past Grand Master, died July 11, 1903; was Grand Master in 1878.

CONNECTICUT.—William Wallace Lee, Past Grand Master, died September 14, 1903; was Grand Master in 1874 and 1875.

John W. Mix, Past Grand Master, died October 12, 1903.

CUBA.—Alvarez y. Gonzales, Past Grand Master, died October 14, 1903.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—William A. Gatley, died July 14, 1903; was Assistant Grand Secretary 1894 to 1901, and our Grand Representative near that Grand Lodge.

Benjamin F. Fuller, Past Deputy Grand Master, died January 31, 1904; was Deputy Grand Master in 1880.

FLORIDA.—Warren Tyler, Junior Grand Warden, died December 21, 1903.

GEORGIA.—James W. Mabley, Past Grand Master, died May 9, 1903; was Grand Master 1878, 1879 and 1880.

KENTUCKY.—James W. Staton, Past Grand Master, died June 27, 1903; Grand Master 1893.

MARYLAND.—John A. Lynch, Past Deputy Grand Master, died January 31, 1904. Deputy Grand Master 1878.

Jacob H. Medairy, Past Senior Grand Warden, Past Grand Lecturer, and Grand Secretary for 40 years; died February 4, 1904.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Samuel Wells, Past Grand Master, was Grand Master 1889 to 1894. He was the son of Samuel Wells, Governor of Maine in 1855.

MICHIGAN.—George H. Durand, Past Grand Master, died June 8, 1903; Grand Master 1875.

Arthur M. Clark, Past Grand Master, died October 26, 1903; Grand Master in 1884.

MISSISSIPPI.—John Lloyd Spinks, Past Grand Master, died April 25, 1903; Grand Master 1894.

MISSOURI.—John Campbell Yocum, Grand Master, died April 26, 1903, at the age of 49 years.

MONTANA.—Charles H. Gould, Past Grand Master, died June 5, 1903; Grand Master in 1896.

Samuel Word, Past Grand Master, died September 24, 1903; Grand Master in 1886.

NEBRASKA.—Rolland H. Oakley, Past Grand Master, died Feb. 4, 1904; Grand Master 1879.

NEW JERSEY.—Charles Belcher, Past Grand Master, died February 20, 1904; Grand Master 1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Alfred Rolfe, Past Grand Master.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Charles John Macdonald, Past Grand Master, died October 12, 1903; Grand Master 1890 and 1891.

TENNESSEE.—A. S. Myers, Past Deputy Grand Master, died February 9, 1904; Deputy Grand Master 1879.

Bernard F. Price, Past Grand Master, died May 4, 1903; was Grand Master in 1893.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Michael Arnold, Past Grand Master, died April 24, 1903; Grand Master 1893 and 1894.

Samuel Clark Perkins, Past Grand Master, died July 14, 1903; was Grand Master in 1872 and 1873.

RHODE ISLAND.—Stillman White, Past Grand Master, died April 3, 1903; was Grand Master in 1892.

TEXAS.—A. J. Rose, Past Grand Master, died December 13, 1903; was Grand Master in 1886.

VERMONT.—Myron J. Horton, Grand Junior Warden, died January 7, 1904.

WISCONSIN.—Gabriel Bouck, Past Grand Master, died February 21, 1904; was Grand Master 1860, 1869 and 1870.

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

The increase in membership during the year, while not as large as the previous year, is still very gratifying, as it approximates closely the number reported at our last communication.

From the returns made the total membership is 24,611, while that of last year was 23,940, a net gain of 671, the previous year 716. The number initiated 1,339, last year 1,220; raised 1,309, last year, 1,224; re-instated 83, last year 89; died 471, last year 419; rejected 361, last year 319; suspended n. p. d. 183, last year 167; deprived of membership 11, last year 16; affiliated 127; suspended 3; expelled 3.

The initiates have increased, and the death rate has gone up to 19 1/7 to a thousand, the heaviest since 1899.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Under the authority of Standing Regulation No. 34, I appointed Past Grand Master Alfred S. Kimball a committee to prepare a suitable memorial of the life and character of Past Grand Master Winfield Scott Choate.

I appointed R. W. Bros. Albert M. Penley and Wm. Freeman Lord and Bro. Luther C. Bateman, a committee to prepare a memorial of the life and character of Past Junior Grand Warden Algernon M. Roak.

I appointed M. W. Horace H. Burbank and Marquis F. King a committee to prepare a memorial of the life and character of Past Grand Master Joseph Alvah Locke.

DISPENSATIONS.

A large number of dispensations have been requested, of which I have granted the following:

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

March 24, 1904, Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, at Fryeburg.

To ballot on applications in less than the usual time.

May 22, 1903, Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, at Patten.

June 2, 1903, Arion Lodge, No. 162, at Goodwin's Mills.

June 19, 1903, Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Westbrook.

July 10, 1903, Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson.

August 5, 1903, Waterville Lodge, No. 33, at Waterville.

August 25, 1903, Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson.

October 5, 1903, Hermon Lodge, No. 32, at Gardiner.

December 2, 1903, Seaside Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay Harbor.

February 5, 1904, Alna Lodge, No. 43, at Damariscotta.

February 18, 1904, Nollesemeic Lodge, No. 205, at Millinocket.

February 22, 1904, Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, at Penobscot.

February 25, 1904, Bay View Lodge, No. 196, at East Boothbay.

March 2, 1904, Tremont Lodge, No. 77, at Southwest Harbor.

April 23, 1904, St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais.

April 26, 1904, Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson.

To confer the three degrees in one evening.

October 28, 1903, Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston.

December 13, 1903, Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston.

In each of these cases the requirements were all observed.

To receive application at special meeting.

May 10, 1903, Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn, Me. In this case the application was forwarded in due time, but was overlooked until after the stated meeting. The applicant being a settled and ordained clergyman, was exempt from the usual fee.

October 13, 1903, Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine, to confer degree upon their candidate before the masonic convention of October 28, 1903.

January 15, 1904, Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, at Ellsworth, to confer degree upon their candidate before the district convention of January 20, 1904.

I have granted dispensations to three lodges to elect a part of their officers, on account of declinations, to one lodge to install its officers in an adjoining town, to two lodges to hold a stated meeting on another day than as provided in their by-laws, to four lodges to attend the laying of corner stone, to seven lodges to occupy new

halls made necessary by changes, loss by fire, and for other causes, to twenty-seven lodges to attend divine services in observance of St. John's Day, and for other purposes.

BY-LAWS.

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

Hiram Lodge, No. 180, South Portland.

Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, Brooks.

And amendments to the by-laws of

Dresden Lodge, No. 103, Dresden Mills.

Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, Old Town.

Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, Newport.

Temple Lodge, No. 86, Westbrook.

Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, Carmel.

Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore Falls.

DECISIONS.

On the many questions regarding masonic procedure, the larger part were found to be fully covered by the law as laid down in the Digest, and there are but few to report.

1. *Question.* Does the limitation of five years in Sec. 117 of the Constitution apply to those who were suspended before the adoption of this rule?

Answer. It does. It applies to the time when the party was suspended, whether before or after the adoption.

2. *Question.* Can lodge funds be used to pay for banquets, entertainments, etc., where it can be done without distress to the lodge?

Answer. Among the several ways which our regulations forbid the use of lodge funds, are pleasure excursions, and expense of annual receptions; a reasonable expense only for refreshments at lodge meetings would be proper.

3. *Question.* Can a lodge remit the dues of a deceased member, also of a deceased suspended n. p. d.?

Answer. No. The account of a deceased member should be closed with a statement of his death. A deceased member suspended n. p. d. cannot be restored to membership.

4. *Question.* Can a collective ballot be allowed where there are several applications to be voted upon?

Answer. No. A ballot should be had on each application separately.

5. *Statement.* A ballot upon an application was declared "clear and the candidate accepted"; the records were so made up. After the meeting had closed the S. D. stated that he noticed one black ball in the box as he emptied it for another ballot; a member present stated that he had cast such a ballot, but should make no objection to it remaining as it was. *Question.* What should be done?

Answer. The record as made must stand and the degrees be conferred, unless an objection is made, in which case the W. M. should declare the candidate rejected. While it was careless on the part of the W. M. and Wardens in not detecting the ballot, and stupid on the part of the S. D. in not calling the attention of the W. M. to it, as the party who so voted did not object, it must stand as declared.

NEW LODGE CONSTITUTED.

September 30, 1903, Abner Wade Lodge, No. 207, at Sangerville, was regularly constituted, and its officers installed. It had been my purpose to have personally performed this work, but finding it impossible to be present, owing to other business arrangements, I commissioned Most Worshipful Fessenden I. Day to act for me, which service he most kindly rendered, as his report will show.

LEWISTON, MAINE, October, 1903.

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, ESQ., Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

Most Worshipful Sir:—I have carried out your instructions to the best of my ability, and take great pleasure in reporting that September 30, 1903, Abner Wade Lodge, No. 207, Sangerville, was regularly constituted, and its officers installed by myself, assisted by R. W. Bro. Charles F. Paine, Junior

Grand Warden, George W. McClain, District Deputy Grand Master of the 5th District, F. Ernest Harvey, District Deputy Grand Master of the 6th District, Rev. Elmer F. Pember, Grand Chaplain, Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, and others. The lodge was constituted in the afternoon, and the installation in the evening with a large attendance of friends.

The first three officers are Angus O. Campbell, W. M., George L. Barrows, S. W., and Rev. Bro. Asa M. Bradley, J. W.

Fraternally yours,

F. I. DAY.

DEDICATIONS.

June 13, 1903, the new hall of Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester, was dedicated to masonic use in ample form, in presence of a large audience. I was assisted by M. W. Fessenden I. Day, of Lewiston, as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Archie Lee Talbot, of Lewiston, as Senior Grand Warden, R. W. George H. Owen, of Portland, as Junior Grand Warden, M. Wor. Marquis F. King, Grand Treasurer, R. W. Edmund B. Mallet, of Freeport, as Grand Secretary, Rev. Charles R. Tenney, of Auburn, Grand Chaplain, Wor. Edwin K. Smith, of Lewiston, Grand Marshal, Wor. R. A. Swift, of Auburn, and Wor. E. S. Stetson, of Lewiston, as Grand Deacons, Wor. Charles F. Tobie and Samuel F. Bearce, of Portland, as Grand Stewards, Warren O. Carney, of Portland, Grand Tyler, and other brethren.

Following the dedication was an oration by Bro. B. M. Fernald, of Tyrian Lodge, and an historical address by Wor. John I. Sturgis, Master of Cumberland Lodge.

This lodge has erected a beautiful two story brick building, entirely devoted to their own uses, which has been fitted up in good style for their accommodation. Beautiful for situation, it must ever remain a perpetual joy to the members of this lodge.

November 24, 1903, the new hall of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls, was dedicated to masonic use, in ample form. I was assisted on this occasion by R. Wor. John M. S. Hunter, D. D. G. M. of the 15th District, and Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, of the regular Grand Lodge officers, with Past Grand Master Fessenden I. Day, of Lewiston, Rev. Bro. Charles A. Hay-

den, of Augusta, Past Grand Chaplain, and others of adjacent lodges.

This lodge has had the misfortune of being burned out twice within a few years. They have now secured fine quarters in the two upper stories of the Sharaf block, a fine large four story brick building just completed, which they have fitted up in elegant taste.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

June 24, 1903, by invitation of the First Universalist Parish of Lewiston, with the assistance of Most Worshipful Fessenden I. Day, Most Worshipful Frank E. Sleeper, Wor. and Rev. Charles R. Tenney, Grand Chaplain, Wor. Edwin K. Smith, Grand Marshal, Wor. Arthur E. Fobes, Grand Steward, and other brethren of the lodges in Lewiston and Auburn, I laid the corner stone of the new Universalist Church in Lewiston.

Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, Auburn, Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, Lewiston, and Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, accompanied me, with Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, K. T. as escort.

INSTALLATIONS.

September 26, 1903, I installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Fall, previous to which I conferred the Past Master's degree upon the W. M. elect, Bro. Wm. H. Douglass, who had served one full term in the chair.

The installation exercises were public, a goodly number of members and visitors were present, and the exercises were interspersed with a pleasant entertainment. It was a very enjoyable occasion.

November 19, 1903, in the presence of a large company which filled these apartments, I installed the officers of Portland Lodge, No. 1, the oldest lodge in the state, in which I was assisted by Rev. W. S. Bovard, as Grand Chaplain, and Wor. Warren W. Cole, as Grand Marshal, with music by the lodge quartet.

This was the 143d anniversary of the lodge, and was especially interesting from the fact that the great-great grandfather of the

retiring Master, Bro. Warren W. Cole, was one of the first Treasurers of the lodge, and that the great grandfather of the incoming Master, Bro. Ilsley, was the first candidate for the degrees in the lodge, having received them May 17, 1769, was Junior Warden in 1771 and 1772, and Treasurer in 1777 and 1778.

For a long time the lodge met in his house, in what is now known as the Deering District, on Ocean Street, near Lunt's Corner.

For this lodge it can be truly said, "the tenets of our profession have been transmitted unimpaired from generation to generation."

Among the interesting features of the occasion was the presentation of a Past Master's jewel to the retiring Master, by Most Worshipful Joseph A. Locke, in a graceful manner and with well chosen words. Also, by the presentation of an elegant Secretary's jewel to the Secretary, Bro. George F. Gould, by Most Worshipful Albion E. Chase, in testimony of the appreciation of the lodge, of the twenty years' faithful service rendered by him: that this was a complete surprise was very evident, as the worthy brother, not often found wanting in words to express himself, was for a little while unable to respond.

The banquet which followed the close of the exercises was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

January 17, 1904, I installed the officers of Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabattus. I was assisted by Wor. Judson Bangs, as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. Williams, as Grand Chaplain; the exercises were public, the hall well filled, and the entertainment which followed an interesting one. The supper which followed, arranged by the ladies who so well understood this part, was fully appreciated.

February 1, 1904, I installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, previous to which I conferred the Past Master's degree upon the Master elect, Bro. Albert G. Foss. The exercises were private.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

August 31, 1903, I received a petition from Reuben F. Lurvey and twenty others, of Northeast Harbor, for a new lodge at that

place to be called North East Harbor Lodge, recommending the appointment of Isaac T. Moore as W. M., Joseph W. Small as S. W., and George E. Turner as J. W., having the approval of the R. W. D. D. G. M., and the lodges whose jurisdiction was affected. I granted the request.

March 23, 1904, I received a petition from Howard Pierce and eight others, of Fort Kent, for a new lodge at that place to be called Fort Kent Lodge, recommending Howard Pierce as W. M., William N. Gould as S. W., and Lester F. Bradbury as J. W., having the recommendation of the R. W. D. D. G. M. and the lodges whose jurisdiction was affected. This request was granted.

Petitions for charters will undoubtedly be presented from these lodges, at this session.

CONVENTIONS.

Most Worshipful Bro. Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, has held three conventions for masonic instruction during the year.

At Castine, Wednesday, October 28, 1903.

At Portland, Friday, November 6, 1903.

At Waterville, Friday, November 20, 1903.

It was my privilege to attend the convention held at Portland, November 6th. I was much pleased and gratified at the large attendance, and the deep interest taken by those present.

These conventions are without doubt of great value, in making our work uniform in every particular, and should have a full attendance by the officers of our lodges, and particularly so by the D. D. G. Masters.

The report of the Grand Lecturer will be herewith presented for your inspection and information.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK.

Arrangements have been made for the exemplification of the third degree by the officers of St. John's Lodge, No. 51, of South Berwick, on Wednesday afternoon.

TRIALS.

July 8, 1903, I received the proceedings of Portland Lodge, No. 1, against D. S. Clark, the sentence being expulsion from all masonic rights.

July 14, 1903, I received the proceedings of Portland Lodge, No. 1, against Dana H. Miles, the sentence being expulsion from all masonic rights.

Sept. 30, 1903, I received the proceedings of Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, against Henry P. Miller, the sentence being indefinite suspension.

October 2, 1903, I received the appeal of Henry P. Miller against the sentence imposed upon him by Lafayette Lodge, No. 48.

March 28, 1904, I received the proceedings of United Lodge, No. 8, against Humphrey E. Despeaux, the sentence being indefinite suspension.

October 6, 1903, I received the proceedings of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, against Sargie L. Warren, the verdict of the lodge being not guilty. As this case was before the Grand Lodge last year, as per page 278, and was remanded to the lodge for trial, I could not approve the verdict until the Grand Lodge had passed its judgment upon it.

I received the proceedings of Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, against George M. Grotton, the sentence being expulsion. Also the appeal of said Grotton against the verdict.

March 16, 1904, I received the proceedings of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, against M. V. B. Prince, the sentence being a reprimand. I approved the proceedings, sustained the verdict, and notified the lodge.

March 29, 1904, I received the proceedings of Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, against Noah Bruce, the verdict being not guilty. As this case was before the Grand Lodge last year, as per page 278, I could not approve the verdict until the Grand Lodge had passed its judgment upon it.

The papers in each of these cases were forwarded to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals for their consideration.

DISCIPLINE.

June 20, 1903, I received information from the Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, of an error on the part of his lodge in receiving the application and conferring the degrees upon a candidate who had within five years been rejected by a lodge in Massachusetts. From the statements made by him, the case appeared quite different from any heretofore reported, and I concluded it best to officially visit the lodge for personal investigation. I therefore directed that a meeting be called and that special care should be taken to have present at the meeting the candidate in question, the members of the lodge who signed his application and the Committee of Inquiry.

All were present, also quite a large number of members, and those involved in the case were personally examined in open lodge.

The testimony of each was frank and sincere, with no apparent effort to conceal any fact.

The candidate admitted having applied to a lodge in Massachusetts some four years or more ago, where he was rejected, and that he signed the application to Hiram Lodge under protest without erasing the word "never," by the advice of the friend who furnished the application paper and endorsed it.

The endorser admitted the truth of the statements made by the candidate, that he was not well informed as to the law, but actuated by a belief that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a waiver of jurisdiction from the Massachusetts lodge, and fully intending to do so, he gave the advice as stated; but being a business man, and his mind fully occupied, he was sorry to confess that he forgot. The second endorser had no knowledge of the circumstances, but was personally acquainted with the applicant, and added his name that the application might have the requisite endorsement. The Committee of Inquiry evidently performed all that they supposed to be their duty, going even so far as to write letters to the former residence of the applicant, although he had been more than one year a resident of the town.

I am aware that under our law, at least two of these parties are liable to expulsion, but as the petitioner was innocent of inten-

tional deceit, and the one who recommended him, although seemingly the more culpable, had no thought or purpose in covering deceit, I concluded to suspend from Masonry the petitioner, Mr. Arthur F. Garey, and the friend, Bro. Wm. E. Dyer, who recommended him, until action of the Grand Lodge was had thereon, and that this judgment should be entered upon the records of the lodge.

I recommend that this case be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for their consideration.

WAIVERS OF JURISDICTION.

January 15, 1904, I approved a waiver granted by Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, over George E. Withington, in favor of Washington Lodge, No. 70, Windsor, Conn.

I have received the following waivers:

Of Mt. Hermon Lodge, Medford, Mass., over Henry E. Carter, in favor of Bristol Lodge, No. 74, Bristol.

Of Golden Fleece Lodge, Lynn, Mass., over Arthur F. Garey, in favor of Hiram Lodge, No. 180.

Of Springfield Lodge, Springfield, Mass., over George Willis Pike, in favor of Evening Star Lodge, No. 147.

Of ——— Lodge, ——— Mass., over Willard Eton Blake, in favor of Village Lodge, No. 126.

Of Dalhousie Lodge, Newton, Mass., over Edward R. Estabrook, in favor of Phoenix Lodge, No. 24.

Of Mt. Olivet Lodge, Cambridge, Mass., over George C. Morrison, in favor of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35.

Of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Lancaster, N. H., over Howard O. Spencer, in favor of Caribou Lodge, No. 170.

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:

June 11, 1903, Wor. Charles A. Harris, of Grafton, North Dakota, in place of Robert D. Haskins, resigned. Bro. Harris is a Past Grand Treasurer of that Grand Lodge, also a native of Maine.

October 1, 1903, Warren C. Bickford, of Washington, D. C., in place of Wor. Wm. A. Gatley, deceased. Bro. Bickford is a native of this state, born in South Parsonfield.

October 29, 1903, Elmer Ellsworth Corfman, Grand Chaplain, of Provo, Utah, in place of M. W. Wm. T. Dalby, deceased.

January 11, 1904, Francis Bowser, of Vancouver, B. C., in place of M. Wor. E. D. McLaren, resigned and removed.

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

July 8, 1903, R. Wor. Charles F. Paine, of Bar Harbor, for the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

July 8, 1903, Wor. William N. Howe, of Portland, for the Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

April 5, 1904, Wor. Elbridge G. Heath, of Auburn, for the Grand Lodge of North Dakota.

I am informed that all the brethren named above, also Wor. Leander W. Fobes, noted last year, have received their commissions.

REPRINT VOL. 3.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Grand Lodge, adopted last year, pp. 271, 272, I directed our R. Wor. Grand Secretary to procure 600 copies of the Reprint of Volume 3 of the proceedings.

CHARITY AND CHARITY FUND.

To all the calls for charity which have been made during the year, I have been able to respond, and have, as will be seen by the report of the Grand Treasurer, expended the amount placed in my hands for that purpose.

May 2, 1904, I examined the securities of the Charity Fund, and found them correct as reported by the Grand Treasurer.

LOSS BY FIRE.

January 5, 1904, the hall of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, Unity, was burned. The amount of the loss has not been reported to me as yet.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

The reports of the District Deputies show a faithful discharge of their duties, that a high standard of work is being maintained, and that the lodges are having a large measure of prosperity: the influence of our masonic conventions or schools of instruction is being felt, and the visitation of the District Deputies, with the suggestions and criticisms which they are privileged to make, conduces to the bettering of the work and stimulates the lodges as to who best can work, and we hope, best agree. It is evidence of the wisdom of our methods of instruction.

RIGHT TO OBJECT.

The number of rejections, as shown by our returns, indicates that a good watch is being kept at the outer door of our lodges. It is to be hoped that it is with due regard to making sure of the character of the applicants as being upright.

Every applicant has his friends who think well of him, and wish him success in the efforts to gain admission, but finding him unable so to do, are willing to consider it a case of malice, or desire to impede the work of the lodge, and the question is frequently asked whether there may not be a way to overcome it. To many of such inquiries my answer has been that the right to object is inalienable: it must be maintained and protected, as my experience shows that it generally, and in a large majority of cases, is correct, and that time will so demonstrate it; but that no one has a moral or masonic right to use it for malicious purposes; that it is a test of the character of the voter, and that it is better to wait in patience until time will indicate an opportunity to correct it.

PRESUMPCOT LODGE.

February 24, 1904, I received a request from Presumpscot Lodge, at North Windham, to allow them to hold meetings at

South Windham. Had the request been for one or two meetings only I might have allowed it, but as it evidently meant a larger number, I considered it best that the matter come before you for more full consideration.

VILLAGE LODGE.

I have been requested by Village Lodge, of Bowdoinham, to permit an appeal to the lodges of the jurisdiction for assistance in building a hall to take the place of that lost by fire. It came so near to the meeting of this body that I refer the request to the Grand Lodge.

SPURIOUS LODGES.

I received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Texas, relative to spurious lodges in that state; the article has already been given in our Report on Correspondence, page 404 of Proc. 1903.

August 17, 1903, in compliance with the vote of last year, page 241, I authorized our Grand Secretary to issue notices to our lodges, giving a list of clandestine lodges in Ohio and other states, so far as ascertained. Since then information has been received of two others, Mt. Zion in Lynn, Mass., and Massachusetts, No. 248, Boston, Mass.

Heretofore our own jurisdiction has been singularly free from such pretenders; of late I have heard that parties from out of the State have been operating in our midst. While I hardly think any will be so bold as to attempt to visit our lodges, it would be well that our Masters should be on their guard and that the inexperienced should be frequently warned to beware of imposters, and not be lead into social relations with such, remembering that "false in part, false in all" is a maxim to be kept in mind.

A careful attention to the last clause of the installation service, and Standing Regulation No. 8, will warrant every Master in requiring proper proof of the legitimate standing of every visitor.

COSTA RICA.

I received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, earnestly requesting the recognition of that Grand Body. This subject is in the hands of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA VS. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

I received a communication from a body styling itself the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, formed in 1898, under date of February 1, 1904, asking their recognition by this Grand Lodge, and protesting against our recognition of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, formed in 1900.

CUBA.

April 26, 1904, I received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Cuba, giving information that on the 27th day of March, they severed relations with the Grand Orient of France, on account of the position of that body in their rejection of the Supreme Architect of the Universe.

BELGIUM.

April 28, 1904, I received the following communication from our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Belgium, addressed to Most Worshipful Alfred S. Kimball:

ANTWERP, 19 APR., 1904.

Most Worshipful Sir and Dear Illust.: Brother :

It is with a keen feeling of regret that I have to state not to have been able to forward my report at an early date, as intended, and I now fear this will not reach you in time for proper deliberation, which would be very regrettable indeed. However, I trust my communication will meet your kind consideration and that of the Grand Officers and Brethren.

It seems that some of the members appointed by our Grand Committee to communicate with some of the leading French Masons respecting the actions of the Grand Orient of France, which caused an absolute abrogation of all relations with said Grand Orient on the part of nearly all the Grand Lodges of the world, have reported only a short time ago upon the result of their inquiries, having deemed it better to put off their investigations until a meeting with the respective brethren could take place in the Riviera, some short time ago, where a personal exchange of views could take place.

I beg to state the outlines of the final report made at a recent meeting of the Grand Committee, to be about as follows:

A large majority of the French masons, one may say all those known as intelligent and enlightened men, are engaged in a fight for rational liberty and a good many of them act as leaders among those determined to overthrow ecclesiastical persecution. All what has been achieved in that direction in France until now, is due solely to the courage and to the immense efforts and perseverance of the masons. The greater part of them are members of the different Chapters under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of France. The constitution of the Supreme Councils demand, as no doubt you know, a declaration in writing of the applicant's belief in the G. A. of the U. However, many of those brethren term themselves, or suffer themselves to be termed, free-thinkers, a term adopted to designate those who are members of that powerful League created to throw down the consolidated force of Clericalism and battle against the tyranny of the priesthood, not against religion—it would be wrong, however, to designate all Freethinkers as being Atheists.

Some of the most intelligent and highplaced men in France, mostly members of the brotherhood, are so called Freethinkers, which means that they do not accept nor adhere to the dogmas of the Church or submit to confession—but they recognize and uphold liberty of thought and conscience and tolerance in religion. They consider all philosophic or religious opinions as entitled to respect, if they are the result of a free conviction. Occasionally they proclaim a Dogma to be a truth packed ready for transportation, and "authority" the ship in which the Dogma sails—they maintain that no soul can live on Dogmas that cannot be opened into truth and that only the truth, which the soul appropriates, gives life.

Apart from the objection or inability of the enlightened freethinkers to entertain (as do a large number of other men and masons in all parts of the world) the conception of a personal God—a conception to which may be largely attributed, as they say, the power of the church respectively, the priesthood—they maintain that, once the firm conviction rooted in men, that more satisfaction, more happiness can be obtained through their own power, energy and initiative, by observing moral laws and following Christ's precept, "Love each other," than by expecting to derive benefits and happiness from the dispositions of Providence. They would cease to desire the guardianship of the priesthood, likewise would the authority and power of the latter cease to be exercised as is now the case, the priests would remain within a proper useful sphere as teachers of love among men and as guardians and examples of pure morality, with no voice in public affairs, and in such a capacity they would render humanity greater services than all the millions annually spent, especially in Catholic countries, to prepare human beings for death.

Our French brethren say (and it is but too true) that the influence of the

priests over the human minds is gained largely by the obligatory confessions to which they subject their adherents and whom they compel to recognize them (the priests) as the authorized medium between themselves and their God, claiming to be invested with power to give absolution if they think fit, or condemn to everlasting suffering.

The Catholic priests have ever been the privileged teachers of the human race, pretending that the only happiness and salvation of mankind can be found in what they teach, but have they ever taught lessons of love, peace on earth and good will to man with the same purity as Freemasonry? The hatred and fanaticism they have awakened, the cruelty, the tears, the ignorance they have caused, defies description and can only be understood by those, who had direct experience of the iniquities, of which such priests are capable, and they do all professedly in the name of religion and of the faith.

The church of Rome, in her opposition to all liberty of thought and tolerance in religion, has always been the enemy of Freemasonry. She hates our noble institution, because it is founded on liberty of thought and tolerance in religion, knowing nothing of distinctive dogmas or conflicting creeds, having truth for its center.

Freemasonry has always been designated as the torchlight of civilization, and its role should always be to enlighten humanity. In Catholic countries it has a special, a noble mission to perform, that is, to free the enslaved minds from the shackles of tyranny. The French masons are perfectly aware of their mission. They have taken up with energy and confidence the great struggle of light against darkness, of right against wrong, of sympathy against cruelty and oppression. Their watchword is: "The tyranny of priesthood must fall, shall fall—the glorious yet mysterious light of Freemasonry shall shine, must shine!"

In both France and Belgium the enemies of light and liberty are very strong and numerous, perhaps more so in Belgium, where a clerical government has held the reins for years, and where ignorance and fanaticism possess most formidable strongholds. In Belgium, of course, Masonry is not recognized officially, and the Belgian masons find themselves continually at war with said enemies: individual masons are opposed almost in every phase of their existence.

If the Catholic priests were less intolerant and less tyrannical, free thinkers would not exist. The standpoint which the masons have taken in the different Catholic countries can only be explained as an expression of a counteraction against the priesthood.

The result of the discussion respecting the report of the committee authorized to correspond or exchange ideas with a certain number of influential masons in France relative to pending questions, has been the adoption of the following resolution:

"Acknowledging that the Grand Orient of France is guilty of certain un-masonic actions, which deserve criticism, but, in consideration of the fact that the French masons are battling against the same common enemy of Freemasonry as their Belgian brethren, the latter cannot but be in sympathy with their French brethren, who are fighting so manfully for freedom of thought and action, for themselves and their children."

The resolution arrived at is the result of an extensive, thorough reflection, and I venture to hope that my communications will meet with due consideration on your part. I venture to believe that, if your good self and the Grand Officers of Maine will, in your minds, only for a moment place yourselves in the position of the Grand Orient of Belgium, you cannot very well conclude an abrogation of your relations with us because we entertain relations with the Grand Orient of France.

Please convey to the Grand Officers and brethren in session on May 3d, next, on the part of the Grand Master and Grand Officers of Belgium, their best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maine and the masons of Maine for all time to come.

In conclusion, permit me to mention that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, having been represented at the late Masonic Congress at Geneva by Bro. Dr. S. L. ROGER WATTS, has just requested the Grand Orient of Belgium to exchange Representatives.

At said Masonic Congress, held under the auspices of the Grand Lodge "Alpina," 34 Grand Lodges and Supreme Councils were represented, among them three Australian Grand Lodges and the Grand Orient of France.

Accept fraternal greetings and the assurance of high personal esteem.

ALBERT J. KRUGER.

[NOTE. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, referred to, is a Negro Grand Lodge, not recognized in this country.]

THANKS.

I take this opportunity, in closing, to express my thanks to the brethren for the many courtesies and the uniform kindness which has been extended to me during my administration of this high office, especially so to the Grand Secretary for the great assistance he has given me during the year.

CONCLUSION.

One year ago you elected me to this office, and placed in my hands the emblem of authority. It was the highest honor that

could be bestowed, and being fully appreciated it was my purpose to discharge the duties in a manner to maintain the respect of my brethren and support the dignity due to this most honorable office. While mistakes have undoubtedly been made, they have not been of intent or purpose.

The year has been one of pleasure and enjoyment, as well as of arduous duty. It has been a pleasure to meet with my brethren in social greetings, of enjoyment in participating in the work which has come to hand, and as the year closes it is a satisfaction to know that we are stronger in numbers, and I hope stronger in our purposes, than we ever were before.

I am aware of the custom and usage of a second term of office, and it would be a source of gratification as well as thorough enjoyment, could I accept such continued honor at your hands, but circumstances render it incompatible, and I am constrained to decline a re-election. I bespeak for my successor the same kindness which you have accorded me. I shall extend to him my sincere greeting, with the assurance of his receiving a cordial and active support from every member of this Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, *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, ME., April 1, 1904.

To Most Worshipful WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

With your permission, three conventions for the study of masonic work have been held during the passing year, viz: one at Castine, October 28, 1903,

one at Portland, November 6, 1903, and one at Waterville, November 20, 1903.

At the Castine convention were the D. D. G. Master of the 4th District, 5 P. D. D. G. Masters, 19 Past Masters, and representatives of 8 lodges. This was the first meeting of the kind ever held in Castine, and much interest was manifested by the brethren in that section of our State. Among others were present two brethren, one a P. D. D. G. Master, aged 87 years, and the other a Past Master, aged 85 years, who gave close attention, and appeared to enjoy participating in such masonic work fully as much as any of their younger brethren. All the meetings were held in the Town Hall, which had been made secure and tastefully fitted up for the occasion. Hancock Lodge, No. 4, conferred the M. M. degree in the evening in a most creditable manner, after which a supper was served at the Castine House.

At the convention in Portland were the Grand Master, 3 Past Grand Masters, the Grand Secretary and five other officers of the Grand Lodge, 10 D. D. Grand Masters, 16 Past Masters, representatives of 28 lodges in Maine and 3 outside of Maine, and a very large number of brethren. Forenoon and afternoon sessions were held, but no work was presented in the evening. The meeting was a most excellent one both in attendance and interest, and work and lectures were studied most thoroughly. A fine dinner was served by the Portland brethren.

At the convention held in Waterville were a Past Grand Master, 2 Past Grand Wardens, 3 P. D. D. G. Masters, 10 D. D. G. Masters, and representatives of 24 lodges during the day and 40 lodges during the evening meetings.

This was a most interesting convention, close attention was given, the attendance was large, and much satisfaction with the results was expressed by those present. In the evening Waterville lodge conferred the M. M. degree upon a candidate in a manner unusually correct and impressive, after which a collation was served.

I am glad to report that of your 25 D. D. G. Masters 21 attended these meetings, but regret to be obliged to add that the Deputies in the 2d, 3d, 13th, and 16th districts were not present at either convention.

The uniformity of work in all sections of Maine is now remarkable, and I believe is not excelled, if equaled, in any other Grand Jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Lecturer.*

MOUNT OLIVET LODGE.

M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK presented the following:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, a Special Committee appointed by the M. W. Grand Master in May, 1903, "to investigate the connection of Bro. W. E. OVERLOCK with the applications of GEORGE M. GROTON and NOAH BRUCE (see page 278, Proceedings 1903), and further to investigate the methods of Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 203, Washington, in dealing with applications generally and these applications in particular," having first given more than fourteen days notice to Mount Olivet and Augusta Lodges, and Brother OVERLOCK, met at the hall of the former lodge, on November 5, 1903, at 7:30 P. M., for the purposes indicated in the vote of the Grand Lodge.

Mount Olivet Lodge was represented by its Master and Secretary, its two Past Masters and a goodly number of its brethren. No one appeared from Augusta Lodge, and Bro. OVERLOCK was absent, notwithstanding that the investigation had been postponed to this date for his accommodation.

The members of Mount Olivet Lodge present gave satisfactory evidence to your committee that they were ready to furnish all information within their knowledge in aid of our investigation.

We carefully examined the original applications of Messrs. GROTON and BRUCE, correct copies of which are hereto annexed as Exhibits "A" and "B," and the lodge records pertaining to the same. As appears by said applications, the applicants had each been rejected by Augusta Lodge more than six months prior to their presentation to Mount Olivet Lodge. No waiver of jurisdiction in either case by Augusta Lodge was ever obtained, nor did it appear that it had been requested.

Mount Olivet Lodge received these applications and referred them to a committee without any inquiry of Augusta Lodge, and subsequent proceedings are stated in copies annexed (Exhibits "A" and "B"), and confirmed by the lodge records.

Your committee, of course, can reach no other conclusion, and do herein report that the Master from the beginning, and the Committee of Inquiry later on, were inexcusably ignorant of the constitutional law of this Grand Body, Sec. 96, as amended in 1898, and therefore negligent of their duty in the premises, and are deserving of the censure of this Grand Lodge. Had these brethren made the least inquiry in the premises, all subsequent troubles would have been prevented. "Ignorance of the law excuseth no one." In our examination of the records of the lodge, "in dealing with applications in general," we found no evidence of irregular or unlawful procedure.

Secondly. In our inquiry into the connection of Bro. WILLARD E. OVERLOCK with these applications, your committee find the following facts, proved to our entire satisfaction, namely:

The written portions of both applications (excluding signatures) are all in

the handwriting of Bro. OVERLOCK; he recommended each applicant to the lodge.

The annexed letter (Exhibit "C"), purporting to be signed by W. M. STAPLES, Secretary, is entirely in the handwriting of Bro. OVERLOCK, was not signed by Bro. W. M. STAPLES, then Secretary of the lodge, the lodge had passed no vote authorizing any such letter to Augusta Lodge, and Brother STAPLES stated further that he did not affix the seal of his lodge to this letter, and knew nothing of its existence until it was produced in Grand Lodge by Augusta Lodge.

Bro. OVERLOCK was present at the time of ballot on GROTON's application; he was Secretary *pro tem*. April 18, 1902, in the absence of Secretary W. M. STAPLES. These facts, corroborated by minor details of more or less weight, prove, in our opinion, that Bro. OVERLOCK was the moving spirit in the action taken upon these two applications, and we accordingly find that he did "knowingly assist and recommend for initiation" to Mt. Olivet Lodge candidates GEORGE M. GROTON and NOAH BRUCE, who had been rejected by Augusta Lodge, the one April 2, 1901, the other May 15, 1901.

This committee recommend that the Grand Lodge direct that proper charges be preferred by his lodge for willful violation of section 96 of the Grand Lodge Constitution.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,	} Committee.
WM. R. G. ESTES,	
EDMUND B. MALLET,	

Portland, May 3, 1904.

Report accepted and recommendation adopted:

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.

1903.

RECEIPTS.

May	5.	Balance from last report,	\$ 9,708.75
Sept.	11.	Dispensation Northeast Harbor Lodge,	25.00

1904.

March	23.	Dispensation Lodge at Fort Kent,	25.00
Collections of District Deputies as follows:			

9.	Wheeler C. Hawkes, 2d District,	183.60
17.	Amos E. Small, 21st District,	448.80

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March 18.	Benjamin H. Cushman, 4th District,.....	238.80
19.	Adelbert J. Hutchinson, 14th District,.....	407.80
21.	Isaac S. Lowell, 18th District,.....	214.60
24.	Frank W. Smith, 19th District,.....	373.80
26.	Amos K. Butler, 13th District,.....	281.00
30.	John E. Clark, 20th District,.....	168.80
31.	John M. S. Hunter, 15th District,.....	312.60
31.	Horace S. Bent, 11th District,.....	391.80
April 2.	F. Ernest Harvey, 6th District,.....	311.60
4.	Frederick R. Dyer, 16th District,.....	330.00
5.	Claes E. Boman, 9th District,.....	447.60
5.	J. Merrill Lord, 23d District,.....	204.60
7.	Willis H. Allen, 3d District,.....	245.00
8.	Harold E. Cook, 12th District,.....	244.60
8.	Oliver A. Sprague, 24th District,.....	445.60
8.	Elihu B. Chase, 7th District,.....	179.80
12.	Leslie D. Ames, 8th District,.....	152.60
12.	George H. Allan, 17th District,.....	789.00
16.	George W. Stearns, 25th District,.....	241.60
16.	Charles W. Besse, 10th District,.....	335.40
27.	Chandler C. Harvey, 1st District,.....	174.00
28.	George W. McClain, 5th District,.....	296.20
29.	A. Leslie Oakes, 22d District,.....	174.80
	William J. Burnham, Grand Master for Dispensations to lodges,.....	54.00
	Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, from sale of Dipomas, etc.,.....	19.98
	Delaware Water Company Coupons,.....	30.00
	Interest on deposits,.....	210.03
	Cash from Grand Chapter, 3/10 office expense,.....	141.32
	" " Grand Commandery, 2/10 office expense,...	94.22
		<u>\$17,902.30</u>

1903-

DISBURSEMENTS.

May 7.	Paid Orders of Committee on Pay Roll, ...	\$ 2,454.00
	" Consecrating Drummond Memorial Monument,...	133.90
	" Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler,.....	30.00
	" " " " Oct. 15th,.....	17.56
20.	" Walter S. Smith, Grand Organist,.....	10.00
	" C. M. Sleeper, D. D. Grand Master,.....	7.35
June 20.	" Albro E. Chase, Committee on Correspondence,...	100.00
Aug. 17.	" Oriental Star Lodge, dues returned,.....	55.00

Aug.	19.	Paid Village Lodge, dues returned,	22.60
Oct.	22.	" Expense of Grand Master, constituting Abner Wade Lodge,	11.04
	27.	" Dow & Pinkham, Insurance,	85.00
Dec.	3.	" Commissioners <i>in re</i> Mt. Olivet Lodge,	25.90
	4.	" George D. Loring, binding reports,	15.30
April	26.	" Carriages, etc., Funeral Brother Locke,	19.25
		" Portland Savings Bank, rent of Library Room, ...	400.00
		" Masonic Trustees, use of hall,	125.00
		" American Bank Note Company, Diplomas.	300.00
		" Mrs. Nora O'Toole, care of Offices,	51.00
		" Sundries for Library,	11.90
		" Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer,	25.00
		" " " " Convention at Castine,	28.30
		" " " " " " Portland,	12.65
		" " " " " " Waterville, ...	16.75
		" " " " Postage, etc.,	3.10
		" William J. Burnham, Grand Master, Expense, ..	10.00
		" Expense Committee of Finance,	4.25
		" Marquis F. King, Grand Treasurer,	250.00
		" " " " Postage, expressage, etc.,	7.25
		" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary,	600.00
		" " " Printing Proceedings,	720.94
		" " " Postage and Express on Proceed- ings,	35.45
		" " " Printing notices, etc.	51.75
		" " " Postage, Stationery, etc.	45.76
		" " " Sundries for offices,	20.09
		Expenses of D. D. Grand Masters:	
		" Chandler C. Harvey, 1st District,	33.81
		" Wheeler C. Hawkes, 2d District,	16.17
		" Willis H. Allen, 3d District.	15.73
		" Benjamin H. Cushman, 4th District,	24.60
		" George W. McClain, 5th District,	40.26
		" F. Ernest Harvey, 6th District,	28.65
		" Elihu D. Chase, 7th District,	19.85
		" Leslie D. Ames, 8th District,	9.50
		" Claes E. Boman, 9th District,	31.55
		" Charles W. Besse, 10th District,	31.20
		" Horace S. Bent, 11th District,	18.65
		" Harold E. Cook, 12th District,	31.18
		" Amos K. Butler, 13th District,	9.59

April 26.	Paid Adelbert J. Hutchinson, 14th District,	5.76
"	John M. S. Hunter, 15th District,	39.65
"	Frederick R. Dyer, 16th District,	29.90
"	George H. Allan, 17th District,	8.30
"	Isaac S. Lowell, 18th District,	22.15
"	Frank W. Smith, 19th District,	25.57
"	John E. Clark, 20th District,	20.40
"	Amos E. Small, 21st District,	63.75
"	A. Leslie Oakes, 22d District,	15.25
"	J. Merrill Lord, 23d District,	12.76
"	Oliver A. Sprague, 24th District,	22.60
"	George W. Stearns, 25th District,	33.25
	Cash on hand,	7,186.13
		<u>\$17,902.30</u>

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

Report received and referred to the Committee of Finance.

DRUMMOND MEMORIAL.

The Grand Treasurer also reported the following:

At the last session, the Committee on Drummond Memorial reported that a monument had been erected and paid for, and that as subscriptions continued to come in, the committee were hopeful that a sufficient amount would be realized to secure from the estate of Brother DRUMMOND, his collection of Masonic books to add to the library of our Grand Lodge.

The committee are gratified to report the realization of their hopes, and that the valuable collection of books and papers have been secured and are now in the Library Room.

Since the last report there have been quite a number of individual subscriptions as well as several contributions calling for special mention as follows:

M. W. Past Grand Master PREBLE increased his contribution to \$600.

Maine Council of High Priests contributed \$200.

Maine Consistory contributed \$250 and Maine Council of Deliberation contributed \$150, making the number of subscriptions 2063, in amount \$2737.27.

This amount has been disbursed as follows:

Printing,	\$ 123.15
Postage and stationery,	350.07
Charles Calverly for Medallion,	250.00
George W. Leighton Co. for Monument,	1,000.00

Trustees of Evergreen Cemetery, addition to lot,	371.00
Shelving for books,	65 00
Drummond Library, binding, etc.,	578.05
	<hr/> \$2,737.27

The Cash Book, giving an itemized account of receipts and disbursements, together with three scrap books containing the cards of most of the subscribers, and making valuable autograph albums, have been placed in the library.

MARQUIS F. KING, *Treasurer.*

Report accepted.

LIBRARIAN.

He also offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Corresponding Grand Secretary, in addition to the duties required of him by the Constitution, be the Librarian, and perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Committee on Library may advise.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

No one remains on the Registration list, the term of the last having expired in November, 1903.

I would again suggest that all Secretaries should give first names in full and not content themselves with initials. This is especially important in reporting deaths.

Secretaries should also instantly report the names of officers elected. If changes occur before installation, notice of that can follow later. When the election occurs between March 1st and the publication of proceedings this will allow the correction of the lodge directory up to the latest moment.

I am sometimes applied to for forms of Bonds for Secretaries and Treasurers and am unable to supply them. If the Grand Lodge would authorize the supplying of such Bonds, and give notice on the covers of the Proceedings that they can be obtained, the attention of Masters of lodges would be called to the propriety of securing them.

Fraternally submitted.

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Report accepted, and it was

Moved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to furnish copies of Bonds when requested. The motion was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

RETURNS.

The Grand Secretary presented the following report, which was accepted:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 3, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 199 chartered lodges, and from the one under dispensation.

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

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904
Initiated,	829	1077	1125	1220	1339
Raised,	764	1038	1091	1224	1309
Affiliated,	116	100	119	127	127
Re-instated,	78	67	73	89	83
Dimitted,	182	151	208	165	194
Died,	400	399	408	419	471
Suspended,	0	1	1	0	3
Expelled,	0	2	0	0	3
Susp. from membership,	271	268	162	167	183
Deprived of membership,	8	25	9	16	11
Number of members,	22,277	22,690	23,224	23,940	24,611
Rejected,	187	249	249	319	361

The initiations have increased $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; the raised 7 per cent.

The dimissions have increased $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the deaths nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The gain is 671, a little less than 3 per cent., which was the gain last year.

The death rate is $19\frac{1}{7}$ to a thousand, the heaviest since 1899.

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,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
MILLARD F. HICKS,	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1904.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-Initiated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. D.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,	17	26	0	1	2	4	0	2	2	1	371	3
2	Warren,	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	141	0
3	Lincoln,	20	21	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	101	0
4	Hancock,	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	83	0
5	Kennebec,	0	1	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	143	0
6	Amity,	8	10	1	2	1	4	0	0	2	0	212	2
7	Eastern,	10	8	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	143	7
8	United,	7	7	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	184	6
9	Saco,	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	150	11
10	Rising Virtue,	12	12	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	173	3
11	Pythagorean,	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	108	0
12	Cumberland,	14	15	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	121	3
13	Oriental,	16	18	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	191	5
14	Solar,	12	15	2	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	247	1
15	Orient,	7	6	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	164	4
16	St. George,	13	13	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	110	2
17	Ancient Landmark,	20	13	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	473	10
18	Oxford,	6	7	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	167	4
19	Felicity,	4	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	102	3
20	Maine,	5	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	126	0
21	Oriental Star,	13	15	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	218	5
22	York,	7	11	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	138	0
23	Freeport,	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	140	0
24	Phoenix,	6	5	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	140	2
25	Temple,	3	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	92	0
26	Village,	12	11	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	101	2
27	Adoniram,	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
28	Northern Star,	6	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	108	3
29	Tranquil,	16	19	1	1	3	5	0	0	11	0	292	3
30	Blazing Star,	21	26	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	256	7
31	Union,	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	108	0
32	Hermon,	9	9	1	0	4	8	0	0	2	0	344	4
33	Waterville,	27	26	3	0	2	5	0	0	9	0	290	11
34	Somerset,	5	7	0	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	181	6
35	Bethlehem,	5	6	1	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	328	5
36	Casco,	9	11	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	164	0
37	Washington,	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0
38	Harmony,	11	11	1	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	132	3
39	Penobscot,	4	6	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	151	1
40	Lygonia,	12	12	0	1	4	8	0	0	0	0	230	2
41	Morning Star,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	102	0
42	Freedom,	1	1	0	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	50	0
43	Alna,	11	11	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	145	1
44	Piscataquis,	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	114	2
45	Central,	7	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	100	2
46	St. Croix,	4	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	184	0
47	Dunlap,	12	8	0	1	3	5	0	0	4	0	235	7
48	Lafayette,	5	5	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	106	0
49	Meridian Splendor,	6	8	1	0	1	4	0	0	6	0	112	3

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N.P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
50	Aurora,.....	6	8	2	1	0	7	0	0	3	0	264	2
51	St. John's,.....	15	15	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	125	2
52	Mosaic,.....	2	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	156	0
53	Rural,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	62	0
54	Vassalboro,.....	4	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	65	0
55	Fraternal,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
56	Mount Moriah,.....	3	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	48	0
57	King Hiram,.....	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	118	0
58	Unity,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	54	0
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.).....												
60	Star in the East,.....	4	5	0	1	3	4	0	0	4	0	163	3
61	King Solomon's,.....	9	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	114	0
62	King David's,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	65	0
63	Richmond,.....	7	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	124	3
64	Pacific,.....	2	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	92	0
65	Mystic,.....	8	8	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	113	0
66	Mechanics',.....	4	4	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	102	0
67	Blue Mountain,.....	14	14	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	114	3
68	Mariners',.....	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	94	0
69	Howard,.....	3	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	104	0
70	Standish,.....	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	90	0
71	Rising Sun,.....	5	5	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	86	0
72	Pioneer,.....	12	11	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	100	1
73	Tyrian,.....	4	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	196	1
74	Bristol,.....	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	127	0
75	Plymouth,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	46	0
76	Arundel,.....	5	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	75	3
77	Tremont,.....	15	15	0	1	4	3	0	0	1	0	154	2
78	Crescent,.....	4	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	113	2
79	Rockland,.....	5	5	0	2	1	6	0	0	7	0	216	1
80	Keystone,.....	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	108	3
81	Atlantic,.....	11	10	1	0	1	7	0	0	5	4	274	6
82	St. Paul's,.....	4	5	0	4	1	2	0	0	4	0	170	3
83	St. Andrew's,.....	10	11	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	230	4
84	Eureka,.....	5	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	104	0
85	Star in the West,.....	3	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	87	0
86	Temple,.....	28	15	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	188	3
87	Benevolent,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	52	0
88	Narraguagus,.....	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
89	Island,.....	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	73	0
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.).....												
91	Harwood,.....	8	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	169	2
92	Siloam,.....	11	9	2	1	1	4	0	0	3	0	160	5
93	Horeb,.....	19	20	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	141	5
94	Paris,.....	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	103	0
95	Corinthian,.....	4	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	83	2
96	Monument,.....	10	10	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	4	204	2
97	Bethel,.....	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	101	1
98	Katahdin,.....	7	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	94	0
99	Vernon Valley,.....	1	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	83	0
100	Jefferson,.....	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	79	0
101	Nezinscot,.....	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	94	3
102	Marsh River,.....	10	8	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	68	0
103	Dresden,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	35	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
104	Dirigo,.....	7	7	1	0	0	3	0	0	13	0	82	0
105	Ashlar,.....	20	17	1	0	4	4	0	0	5	0	288	1
106	Tuscan,.....	10	10	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	140	4
107	Day Spring,.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
108	Relief, (<i>ch. recalled</i>)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Mount Kineo,.....	4	3	1	2	22	1	0	0	0	0	149	2
110	Monmouth,.....	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	2
111	Liberty,.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
112	Eastern Frontier,...	8	9	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	121	1
113	Messalonskee,.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	85	0
114	Polar Star,.....	13	10	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	275	4
115	Buxton,.....	4	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	90	0
116	Lebanon,.....	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	3
117	Greenleaf,.....	5	8	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	181	1
118	Drummond,.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0
119	Pownal,.....	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	96	0
120	Meduncock, (<i>ch. s.</i>)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Acacia,.....	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
122	Marine,.....	9	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	170	1
123	Franklin,.....	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	63	0
124	Olive Branch,.....	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	73	0
125	Meridian,.....	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	2	147	1
126	Timothy Chase,.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0
127	Presumpscot,.....	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	103	1
128	Eggemoggin,.....	11	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	2
129	Quantabacook,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	77	0
130	Trinity,.....	7	7	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	111	0
131	Lookout,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	36	0
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	77	0
133	Asylum,.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
134	Trojan, (<i>consol'd.</i>)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Riverside,.....	8	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	111	0
136	Ionic, (<i>ch. sur.</i>)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Kenduskeag,.....	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
138	Lewy's Island,.....	6	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	120	3
139	Archon,.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
140	Mount Desert,.....	3	3	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	109	0
141	Augusta,.....	19	18	2	4	5	6	0	0	0	0	276	1
142	Ocean,.....	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1
143	Preble,.....	16	15	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	115	13
144	Seaside,.....	11	10	2	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	190	1
145	Moses Webster,.....	6	8	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	217	3
146	Seabaticook,.....	7	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	93	0
147	Evening Star,.....	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	89	0
148	Forest,.....	3	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	93	1
149	Doric,.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	97	1
150	Rabboni,.....	11	10	1	0	3	2	0	0	5	0	209	2
151	Excelsior,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	41	0
152	Crooked River,.....	5	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	102	1
153	Delta,.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	1
154	Mystic Tie,.....	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	58	2
155	Ancient York,.....	17	18	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	136	4
156	Wilton,.....	3	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	0	131	0
157	Cambridge,.....	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	66	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Mem.	R.
158	Anchor.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	49	0
159	Esoteric.....	15	15	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	224	3
160	Parian.....	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	77	0
161	Carrabassett.....	2	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	78	0
162	Arion.....	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	60	0
163	Pleasant River.....	15	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133	7
164	Webster.....	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	52	1
165	Molunkus.....	4	4	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	55	1
166	Neguemkeag.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
167	Whitney.....	6	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	83	1
168	Composite.....	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	83	6
169	Shepherd's River.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	32	0
170	Caribou.....	4	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	115	0
171	Naskeag.....	8	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	73	2
172	Pine Tree.....	9	13	0	3	0	1	0	0	16	0	118	2
173	Pleiades.....	10	9	1	4	1	7	0	0	0	0	144	1
174	Lynde.....	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	68	0
175	Baskahegan.....	7	4	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	112	5
176	Palestine, (consol'd).....												
177	Rising Star.....	7	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
178	Ancient Brothers'.....	8	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	186	0
179	Yorkshire.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	2
180	Hiram.....	10	10	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	209	15
181	Reuel Washburn.....	Consolidated											
182	Granite.....	6	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	85	1
183	Deering.....	30	28	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	276	6
184	Naval.....	14	15	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	117	4
185	Bar Harbor.....	14	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	181	1
186	Warren Phillips.....	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	185	3
187	Ira Berry.....	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	53	2
188	Jonesport.....	7	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	125	0
189	Knox.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	59	0
190	Springvale.....	14	16	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	126	5
191	Davis.....	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	92	0
192	Winter Harbor.....	12	12	1	2	0	1	0	0	7	0	111	0
193	Washburn.....	5	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	0	63	0
194	Euclid.....	8	8	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	128	2
195	Reliance.....	11	11	0	2	1	2	0	0	4	0	155	2
196	Bay View.....	7	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	75	1
197	Aroostook.....	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	85	4
198	St. Aspinquid.....	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	58	4
199	Bingham.....	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	103	10
200	Columbia.....	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	1
201	David A. Hooper.....	11	11	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	97	1
202	Mount Bigelow.....	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	0
203	Mount Olivet.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	54	0
204	Mount Abram.....	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	2
205	Nollesemic.....	18	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	84	10
206	Island Falls.....	15	14	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	56	4
207	Abner Wade.....	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
	U.D. North East Harbor.....	4	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
		1330	1309	127	83	194	471	3	3	183	11	24,611	361

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Requests were received from the following lodges for Certificates of Charter :

Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, Fryeburg.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan.

Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, Biddeford.

Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, Canaan.

The requests were granted.

NORTH EAST HARBOR LODGE.

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

COSTA RICA.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1904.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the papers having reference to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and whose report was deferred from our last annual communication, ask leave to report :

In the review of the proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, by Bro. DRUMMOND, for the year 1901, page 561, will be found a statement of the history of Free Masonry in Costa Rica and his comments upon the organization of the present Grand Lodge. It is not necessary, now and here, to reproduce any of the statements therein made. Again, in 1902, page 249, Bro. DRUMMOND reviews the proceedings of Costa Rica but makes no comment, nor during his life time did he recommend to this Grand Lodge the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

Since his death the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General, 33°, with its Grand East at Guatemala, whose power emanated from the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and whose jurisdiction over the Masonry of the five republics of Central America is claimed to have been recognized for more than thirty years, issued a circular claiming that Costa Rica was not free territory; that the lodges in Costa Rica were not at the date of the establishment of the Grand Lodge, regular and in

good standing, and as the constituent lodges of the Grand Lodge were irregular, the Grand Lodge itself must be irregular.

The reason why these lodges were irregular, as we understand it, was because the four lodges that formed the Grand Lodge had not made the returns and paid the amounts due to the Supreme Council, and had not asked the authority of the Supreme Council to form a Grand Lodge. But it appears that the four lodges when they formed the Grand Lodge were in possession of their charters received from the Supreme Council; and, inasmuch as their charters should have been recalled by action of the Supreme Council if the lodges had failed to comply with the rules and regulations of the Supreme Council, that body would appear to be excluded from raising any objection to the legitimacy of the lodges on the ground of non-payment of amounts due and for not making the proper returns.

The main contention, however, seems to be whether or not lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Central America have a right to renounce their allegiance to that body which, masonically speaking, uses the ritual of Scottish Rite Masonry and is governed by the rules of that body, and to form a Grand Lodge which will be under the rule of the York Rite, having and maintaining exclusive control of the E. A., F. C., and M. M. degrees of Symbolic Masonry.

The settlement of this question will be regarded as of great importance, because, while it involves just now only Costa Rica, the other four republics of Central America may soon be asking recognition, as well as other so-called Latin countries.

BRO. DRUMMOND said in 1901, "The proceedings in the organization were regular." What he would have said had he known the whole story must be left to conjecture. But we believe that in so far as the organization is concerned the proceedings are regular.

But to our mind this is not the only thing to be known and settled before recognition is granted. There is a matter of full as much importance to be decided, viz: that the Grand Lodge and its constituent lodges have set up the ancient landmarks and usages of the Fraternity and propose to conform to, abide by and uphold them.

Referring once again to BRO. DRUMMOND'S report we find that he criticises and regrets departures from old usages. We have examined with care the late proceedings of Costa Rica, and have not discovered such changes in their fundamental law as might answer the above mentioned objections, and those made by other masonic writers.

With the contention between the Supreme Council and the Grand Lodge we have no part. We regret that brothers cannot live in peace and unity, and we think that all differences between them should be harmonized, and that the debt due the Supreme Council, if such debt there be, should be paid.

We hold that three legitimate lodges have the right to organize a Grand Lodge.

In view of all the matters herein set forth and others of the same general character, your committee do not deem it expedient at this time to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, but to wait until such time as all doubts as to their intention to observe and preserve the ancient landmarks and usages of the Fraternity have been clearly proclaimed. This we report, although we are aware that forty Grand Lodges are claimed to have recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF PAST GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1904.

The special committee appointed at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge as a Committee on the Publication of Portraits and Sketches of Past Grand Masters submit the following report :

The different members of the committee have prepared sketches of the lives of the first Grand Masters and submit them with this report, with the recommendation that the same be printed as an appendix to the printed proceedings, and that portraits of these brothers be obtained and published with the sketches.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
HERBERT HARRIS,
WILLIAM D. PATTERSON, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1904.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence ask leave to report that they have already prepared a part of the report and submit the same in print, and that the remainder is in such a form as to be ready for the printer at his convenience.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Committee.*

Report accepted.

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers would report as follows:

That so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the increase in membership is received with pleasure and satisfaction.

That so much as relates to the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. Also that the case of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at South Portland, be referred to the same committee.

That so much as relates to new lodges and the request of Presumpscot Lodge be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

That all documents relating to appeals be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

That so much as relates to Village Lodge at Bowdoinham, in the matter of appeal for relief, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

That the Grand Lecturer's report and the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

That so much as relates to Foreign Grand Lodges be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

That so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to rejections be perused and carefully considered by all the lodges in this Jurisdiction.

That we congratulate the Grand Master and the Craft on the general prosperity and harmony prevailing throughout the Jurisdiction, under his administration.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

Bro. ALFRED S. KIMBALL presented the following Memorial, which was accepted:

IN MEMORIAM.

WINFIELD SCOTT CHOATE, PAST GRAND MASTER.

We assemble in annual communication from year to year, meeting friends both old and new, but all within the fold of masonic fraternity, so that the new soon become as the old, seeming as one family of brothers. Thus do

we meet in this circle, emblematic of friendship which marks out the line of our moral duties; when a link is snapped from the chain we at once note the severance of the connection and look in vain for the face we shall see no more; of late the broken columns have been frequent in our Grand Lodge; only last year the death of two of our distinguished Past Grand Masters was chronicled, one of whom was especially well known and honored wherever Masonry exists; to-day we have to note the departure of another who but recently wielded the gavel in the Grand East, one who though much younger in years had attained great proficiency and distinction in the hearts of the brethren who knew him best.

Many of those present will recall with what dignity, courtesy and promptness the business of this Grand Lodge was dispatched at the communications held in 1899 and 1900, under the master spirit and guiding hand of Grand Master WINFIELD S. CHOATE, whose memory we now seek to honor. The intelligence of his serious illness was received with surprise by the brethren soon after he relinquished the official duties of Grand Master; it will be remembered by many present how joyfully, at the succeeding communication, the letter from Brother CHOATE was received by the Grand Master and listened to by the members of the Grand Lodge, announcing his partial recovery and hope for final restoration to health, and extending best wishes for a pleasant session; the craft in Maine watched the progress of his seeming recovery with anxious hearts, and extended the glad hand of fellowship when once more he appeared among us at the last communication, feeble still, yet improved and inspired by the prospect of recovery, but the seeds of the insidious disease were lurking in the system, and needed but the stimulant of a little over-exertion or other trifling cause to again assert dominion over his already enfeebled frame, which had come on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1903, at his home in Augusta, when he passed away at the age of 53 years, 2 months, and 12 days. He descended from that large class of New England farmers, who in later life have distinguished themselves in their chosen profession or calling. He was born on a farm in the town of Whitefield, April 15, 1850, where his family, originally from Massachusetts, had resided for several generations.

Young CHOATE was a school teacher at 16, and at the age of 20 went into the law office of the late ARTEMUS LIBBY, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court, as a student; he then followed a course in the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in June, 1872, having been previously admitted to the Kennebec Bar; he practiced his profession in Augusta till 1889, when he was elected Clerk of Courts for Kennebec County, which position he held at the time of his death; he was City Solicitor of Augusta for nine years, a longer period than any other Solicitor in the history of the city, which evidences the confidence with which he was regarded by the citizens who knew him best; as Clerk of Courts he was ever courteous and obliging, and ranked

among the best in the State. He was twice Mayor of his city, elected by large majorities. His work was, not, however, confined within narrow limits, he was interested in the National Guard, the church, and in fraternal life.

In the national guard he rose from the ranks as a private to the position of Brigadier General by appointment of Gov. CLEAVES, hence the title of General, by which he was known. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, having been a member of St. Mark's Church for many years; socially he was a leader, having served as President of the Abnaki Club, and in many other positions of prominence, but it was as a mason we knew him best, a member of Bethlehem Lodge, where he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, May 5, 1888, serving in minor offices and as Master in 1890 and 1891.

He was exalted to the august degree of a R. A. Mason in Cushnoc Chapter Dec. 22, 1892, elected High Priest Oct. 22, 1898, received his Templar degree in Trinity Commandery June 9, 1893, and was elected Em. Commander March 15, 1901. He was a 32d degree member of the A. and A. S. R., and presiding officer of the Augusta Council of the Princes of Jerusalem.

We know him best by his work in the Grand Lodge, a man of dignity without austerity, ever courteous and urbane, prompt in his rulings and ready to give heed to calls alike from the humblest and from exalted sources; he was one of the most popular presiding officers the Grand Lodge of Maine has had in recent years. In Lodge, Chapter and Commandery the universal testimony is that he was an impressive worker, fastening the lesson given in the mind of the listener. He was a man of positive convictions, which he freely expressed, but no envy or malice had place in his disposition, hence his friends were many.

He was married Nov. 27, 1877, to Miss Charlotte R. Wyman, of Augusta, who with a daughter survive him and mourn his loss.

He was a man progressive in his character and interested in all advance movements which he believed would benefit humanity; of a charitable disposition, faithful to his trusts, and was an example of the good citizen and faithful attorney, who believed in and had regard for the principles of the great fraternity in which he was a shining mark, and from whose ranks he has fallen by the same relentless hand which sooner or later will encircle us all in its icy grasp. Why these things, why the seeming young and vigorous are cut down in all the pride and strength of manhood is not given for us mortals to understand; only He who knoweth all things can solve this great problem of eternal life.

"Were a star quenched on high, for ages would its light,
Still traveling downward from the sky, shine on our mortal sight.
So, when a good man dies, for years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies on the path of men."

At 12:15 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 3, 1904. }

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

BRO. BENJAMIN L. HADLEY was appointed a member of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, in place of Bro. WINFIELD S. CHOATE, deceased.

FINANCE—APPROPRIATIONS.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1904.

Your Committee of Finance have performed the duties required of them by the Constitution, and find the accounts of the Grand Treasurer properly kept and avouched for, and the records of the Grand Secretary neatly spread in full upon the book of record.

The receipts for the past year have been as follows:

May 5, 1903.	Cash on hand from old account,.....	\$9,708.75*
	Cash receipts for the year,.....	8,193.55
		————— \$17,902.30
	The expenditures have been,.....	6,316.17
May 3, 1904.	Cash on hand to new account,.....	11,586.13
		————— \$17,902.30

The detailed report of the Grand Treasurer has already been submitted to you and need not be repeated.

The amount of the invested fund to the credit of the Charity Fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer is \$36,099 14.

The committee submit the following recommendations:

* By reference to the printed report of last year it will be seen that the cash on hand was reported at \$9,064.90, but the salary and incidentals of the Grand Treasurer (\$256.15) had not been deducted at that time.

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, 1905, and	
To the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for the year ending May 1, 1904,.....	100.00
And that a sum not exceeding \$5,500 be transferred to the Charity Fund.	

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEORGE R. SHAW,	
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was then adopted.

ELECTION.

At 3 o'clock the Grand Master called P. G. M. FESSENDEN I. DAY to the chair, and he appointed two committees to receive, sort and count votes for Grand Officers, viz :

- I. ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, ORESTES E. CROWELL, OLIVER A. SPRAGUE.
- II. ALBERT M. PENLEY, ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS.

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

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Waterville;
W. SCOTT SHOREY,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bath;
GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Henderson;
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—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabattus ;
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, Warren.

Report accepted.

STAR IN THE WEST LODGE.

A petition from Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity, praying for the remission of dues on account of loss of hall by fire, was presented by D. D. G. M. ELIHU D. CHASE, and was referred to the Committee of Finance.

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

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 4, 1904. }

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 a few remarks, Saint John's Lodge, No. 51, of South Berwick, JOHN M. BURLEIGH, W. M., exemplified the work of the Third degree.

On motion,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be returned to the officers of Saint John's Lodge for their excellent work.

The Grand Master then assumed the East, and the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 5, 1904. }

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

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE presented the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, May 5, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

1. In the case of Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland, against Bro. DANA H. MILES, wherein Bro. MILES was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Portland Lodge, No. 1, in expelling Bro. DANA H. MILES from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

2. In the case of Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland, against Bro. DAVID S. CLARK, wherein Bro. DAVID S. CLARK was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Portland Lodge, No. 1, in expelling Bro. DAVID S. CLARK from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

3. In the case of United Lodge, No. 8, at Brunswick, wherein Bro. HUMPHREY E. DESPEAUX was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of United Lodge, No. 8, in indefinitely suspending Bro. HUMPHREY E. DESPEAUX from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

4. In the case of Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, at Oakland, against Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson, for invasion of jurisdiction in receiving application of one SARGIE L. WARREN.

This case was before your committee last year. The papers and testimony before your committee convinced them that the proper residence of said WARREN was in Oakland. That he made misstatements in his application to Riverside Lodge, No. 135, whereupon the committee recommended that Riverside Lodge be directed to file charges against, and bring to trial, the said SARGIE L. WARREN for fraudulent misstatements in his application and improperly obtaining the degrees. This recommendation was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Sept. 9, 1903, charges were filed in Riverside Lodge against said WARREN. He was tried and acquitted. Of this trial, no notice was given to Messalonskee Lodge.

The trial appears to have been entirely *ex parte*.

Your committee are now, as last year, convinced that fraud was committed.

We therefore recommend to the Grand Lodge that the verdict of acquittal of said WARREN by Riverside Lodge, No. 135, be set aside, and that SARGIE L. WARREN be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

5. In the case of Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield, against Bro. HENRY P. MILLER, wherein Bro. MILLER was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. This is a very complicated case. The papers show that Bro. MILLER was suspended by an almost unanimous vote.

Then appears a petition signed by the brethren asking that Bro. MILLER might be restored to his masonic rights; and then a petition from twelve of the signers of the petition, asking that their names be erased from the first petition.

Your committee have given the case patient and careful examination, hearing lengthy arguments by counsel upon both sides.

We come to the conclusion, that the case is the result of an unfortunate quarrel among neighbors and friends.

That Bro. MILLER, by his suspension from Sept. 29, 1903, to the present time, has been sufficiently punished for the offence, of which he was found guilty. We therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension from all masonic rights against Bro. HENRY P. MILLER, be set aside and Bro. MILLER be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

6. In the case of Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, at Washington, against GEORGE M. GROTON, wherein Bro. GROTON was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, and the appeal of Bro. GROTON from said action.

This case comes from the complaint of Augusta Lodge, No. 141, against Mt. Olivet Lodge, for invasion of jurisdiction, in accepting and conferring degrees upon GEORGE M. GROTON and NOAH BRUCE, which was before the Grand Lodge at the last communication. At that time your committee recommended, and the Grand Lodge adopted, a resolution, directing Mt. Olivet Lodge to file charges against and bring to trial Messrs. GROTON and BRUCE for fraudulent misstatements in their applications.

Mt. Olivet Lodge did file charges and try Bros. GROTON and BRUCE, with the result that Bro. GROTON was expelled from Masonry, and Bro. BRUCE was acquitted, although, to the minds of your committee, the cases were exactly alike.

The Grand Lodge will recall the fact, that a special committee was appointed at the last communication of the Grand Lodge to examine into the action of Mt. Olivet Lodge in the matter of these applications and general conduct of affairs.

That that committee reported to the Grand Lodge upon the first day of the present session, severely censuring the lodge and its officers.

Your committee are of the opinion that while the acts of Bro. GROTON constitute a masonic offence, which, unqualified, would call for the punishment inflicted upon him, your committee believe that Bro. GROTON was induced to make his application to Mt. Olivet Lodge by officers and members of that lodge, who should have known better. We therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from the rights and benefits of Masonry, by Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, be set aside and Bro. GEORGE M. GROTON be restored to the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Fraternally submitted,

C. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	
BENJ. L. HADLEY,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bro. MARQUIS F. KING reported as follows:

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, have attended to the duty required of them and ask leave to report:

That the decisions are in their judgment correct and they recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge.

In the case of Hiram Lodge, we commend the doings of the Grand Master in every particular. While it is probable that a Grand Master may in the exercise of the inherent rights of his office have pardoning power, we fail to find in our Constitution any recognition of it, and do not recall any case in this jurisdiction of a Grand Master assuming the right to pardon a violation of law.

Our law bearing upon the case in question does not appear to contemplate that its violation could be attended by mitigating circumstances, whilst, in this case there evidently were; not sufficient however, to relieve the offending parties from all blame.

There was a violation of law, but evidently not willful; the committee are therefore of the opinion that the punishment already suffered is sufficient, and recommend that the two brethren now under duress be released and restored to their former standing in Hiram Lodge, taking effect from this date.

MARQUIS F. KING, }
HORACE H. BUBBANK, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

PAY ROLL.

BRO. A. C. T. KING submitted the following:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Pay Roll report that a schedule has been prepared.

A. C. T. KING, }
WALTER S. GLIDDEN, } *Committee.*
THOS H. BODGE, }

Report accepted and Schedule ordered paid.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARTER.

Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, Brownville, asked for a Certificate of Charter, which was granted.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1904.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having attended to the duties which were assigned your Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, we desire to report as follows:

Of the twenty-five Districts which we have examined, as reported by their respective Deputies, we find their general tenor to be "improvement in lodge furnishings," "increased membership," "financial stability," with consequent exercise of charity and benevolence.

Space forbids us from quoting or alluding to the many points of interest, which a majority of them contain, and, with very few exceptions, we can most heartily commend those zealous and faithful officers, in the various, extensive and important duties so ably performed.

From that portion of the Grand Master's address, from the report of the Grand Lecturer, and reports of those District Deputies, who have attended the masonic conventions, designed particularly *for them*, we are more than ever convinced, that such meetings are not only *beneficial* but are being regarded as almost *indispensable* for the correct rendering of ritual or "floor-work."

Those advantages need no argument at this time to sustain them, and we refer to them only as an incentive, to possibly increase in future the attendance of the craft, and especially of the District Deputies, *whenever* and *wherever* those conventions may be held.

We commend the custom, as manifested by many lodges, in retaining a *good* and *efficient* Secretary.

Presiding officers may change, as interest or circumstances may direct, but the *good* Secretary, holding from one administration to another, becomes to the lodge a "*fourth* pillar," combining the attributes at least of *Wisdom* and of *Strength*.

The harmony and prosperity of the craft throughout the jurisdiction, as in the past, prevails.

The numerical gains are not large, (671) as averaged among the lodges, or, as compared with some former year; but in real strength and progress, the masons of our "Dirigo State" may well rejoice in the "Condition of the Fraternity."

Fraternally submitted,

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

Report accepted.

LIBRARY.

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL presented the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1904.

The Committee on Library have, during the past year, had bound seventy-eight volumes of proceedings.

June 1, 1903, from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania there was received

the memorial volume of the proceedings of the Washington Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of November 5, 1902.

The Grand Lodge of Colorado has sent the proceedings of the Washington Centennial Memorial Exercises held at Mount Vernon and at Colorado, December 14, 1899.

The receipt of these volumes was duly acknowledged by the Grand Secretary.

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

Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
A. S. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

HISTORY.

Bro. HERBERT HARRIS submitted the following, which was accepted:

PORTLAND, ME., May 5, 1904.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine respectfully reports that the following lodge histories have been received and deposited in the Grand Lodge Library, namely:

Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, North Anson, print, 1890 to 1900, by Augustine Simmons, 15 pages.

Casco Lodge, No. 36, Yarmouth, print, 1870 to 1900, 61 pages.

Liberty Lodge, No. 111, Liberty, print, from organization, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1900, 68 pages.

St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Calais, ms., 1890 to 1903, 10 pages.

Several others are in course of preparation and will probably be received during the coming year.

The number of lodges which have no histories on file is now very small, though a considerable number need to be reminded that they have furnished no history for the years since 1890.

The increased number of printed histories is a matter for congratulation, but manuscript ones will be welcomed.

Your committee would repeat and emphasize its suggestion of last year, that every lodge keep a historian under appointment year after year, who shall re-

cord all occurrences of interest which do not find place in the lodge records; we are convinced that this plan will lighten the labors of the historian for each decade, and increase the value of the history itself.

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, }
FESSENDEN I. DAY, } *Committee.*

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

Bro. AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 5, 1904.

To the M. W. 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 North East Harbor Lodge, of North East Harbor, 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 Master Masons of Fort Kent Lodge, of Fort Kent, for a charter, we recommend that the dispensation be continued until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, }
A. L. TALBOT, }
EDMUND B. MALLET, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

ALGERNON M. ROAK.

Bro. ALBERT M. PENLEY presented the following memorial, which was accepted:

MEMORIAL OF

ALGERNON M. ROAK, PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

The Grand Lodge of Maine pauses for a brief moment in its busy and ceaseless round of duties to weave one tribute and place the wreath of affection upon the grave of our late brother, Past Junior Grand Warden ALGERNON M. ROAK, of Auburn. There are many masons in our jurisdiction who have had longer and more conspicuous masonic careers than he, yet but few have been held in higher esteem or more greatly honored by his brethren of the mystic tie. In this connection it is but fitting that we should recount his

virtues, and place a record of his life and character among the archives of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. ROAK was born in the town of Durham, Maine, Dec. 26, 1846, and received his education in the common schools of that vicinity. After attaining his majority he removed to the city of Auburn, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. Here his masonic career commenced Nov. 1, 1870, on which date he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Tranquil Lodge. During the many years that he has been connected with that lodge he has occupied many of its offices and positions of trust. During the years of 1881 and 1882 he was honored by being its Worshipful Master, and this office and the members he honored in turn.

In 1875, BRO. ROAK was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Bradford Chapter of his home city. He was greeted as a Royal and Select Master in Dunlap Council, Lewiston, in the same year, and knighted in Lewiston Commandery, April 20, 1876. In both of these bodies he was ever recognized as one of the most faithful and efficient workers.

The next step in the masonic pilgrimage of BRO. ROAK was to join the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Lewiston and Auburn, which was done in 1883 and 1884. On the 18th of June, 1885, he was admitted to membership in Maine Consistory, at Portland, and to its obligations he was ever faithful and true.

As before stated, BRO. ROAK was Master of Tranquil Lodge in 1880, and re-elected the following year. During the years of 1881 and 1882 he occupied the position of District Deputy Grand Master for the 15th Masonic District, and during his administration of this office he distinguished himself as a most painstaking and thoroughly informed official.

In the session of the Grand Lodge which met in Portland in 1889, BRO. ROAK was elected to the office of Junior Grand Warden and fulfilled the duties of this position in a manner that was eminently satisfactory to every member.

In Capitular Masonry this eminent brother was equally diligent and faithful. After filling several subordinate stations in Bradford Chapter he was elected High Priest in 1880, and served his term with credit to himself and honor to the chapter. In the Grand Chapter he was appointed Grand Steward in 1890, and was re-appointed to the same position in 1891. The following year saw his appointment as Grand Principal Sojourner. In 1894 he was appointed to the office of Grand Captain of the Host. After serving with great acceptance in these stations he was, in 1895, appointed District Deputy Grand High Priest, and the next year was again appointed to the same position. It may here be added that at the time of his death he was serving as Treasurer in Bradford Chapter.

No less deep was the interest of Bro. ROAK in Cryptic Masonry, and in this body he was ever a faithful follower and devoted worker. He held several subordinate offices in Dunlap Council of Royal and Select Masters, and in 1890 and 1891 served as Thrice Illustrious Master of the Council. In the Grand Council of Maine his eminent fitness was soon recognized and rewarded by being elected to fill the office of Grand Principal Conductor of Work: In 1892 he was Deputy Grand Master, and in 1893 and 1894 was made Grand Master of the Grand Council.

Lewiston Commandery, No. 6, mourns the loss of Bro. ROAK as one of its ablest and wisest fraters. Many times he was called to fill this office or that until 1888, when he was elected Eminent Commander. The following year saw his re-election, and the honor was most worthily bestowed.

In the Scottish Rite he had already filled various offices and was ever ready to work in any position to which he might be called. In each and all of these different bodies Bro. ROAK was a recognized power, and his voice was ever welcome in their councils. During the last few years he has been the treasurer of Tranquil Lodge, and in none of these bodies will his valuable services be missed more than there.

In the walks of civil life Bro. ROAK was equally conspicuous, and with honor he had served as Councilman and Alderman and member of the School Committee in the city of Auburn. He was universally recognized as a man of the highest moral character and integrity, and doubtless would have been called to higher stations had not the grim messenger of death cut short his career.

The death of Bro. ROAK must come to every man and mason as an irreparable loss. As a man he was high minded and honorable, and as a mason he was ever true to the solemn vows given while kneeling before its sacred altar.

No opportunity did he ever neglect of stretching out a helping hand to a fallen brother. While we cannot, even did we so desire, recall him to a world of woe, it will be our sad duty to see that upon memory's page and in the archives of our lodge his virtues live on perpetual record. Gently he went down to his last, long sleep, and lightly we tread lest we disturb his dreams.

Dear and departed brother, through the tears that bedim our eyes we have paused to twine this wreath to place upon your lowly tomb. We cannot lift the veil that separates time from eternity. We ask whither thou hast gone, but no answer comes, and not even the rustling of a wing breaks the silence of thy sleep. As one by one we follow in thy footsteps the great mystery will be unrolled, and until then thy courage and thy faith will inspire us with a hope that beyond the rose-tinted clouds that may deck our closing day of life we may again clasp thy friendly hand.

Our friend and brother has gone. His work is finished even before the golden tints of evening had met with the darker shades of night. Beneath the

silent stars the tired laborer has fallen asleep, and from his hands has dropped the silent torch. Here we will leave him, and here we will invoke the angels to guard his rest and hold their watchful vigils o'er his pulseless breast.

Fraternally submitted.

ALBERT M. PENLEY, }
W. FREEMAN LORD, } *Committee.*
L. C. BATEMAN, }

FINANCE—STAR IN THE WEST LODGE.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1904.

The Committee of Finance, to which was referred the petition of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, of Unity, Maine, that, on account of the loss of their hall and part of their furniture, during the past year, the dues from that lodge to this Grand Lodge be remitted, report:

Once again this Grand Lodge is called upon to assist a lodge in case of loss by fire. It has become quite a trite saying that death and taxes none could escape; now, it begins to appear that it is fire or the result therefrom which this Grand Lodge cannot escape in spite of standing regulations governing such matters.

The Committee of Finance believe that lodges should manage their own financial affairs under the direction of their able officers and members; but, if lodges have not the ability to cope with the financial situation, advice should be sought from others. In any event the neglect or ignorance of the law is not an excuse for the violation of it.

This lodge, like those of last year, had a partial insurance, and have in part complied with the spirit of the law. The amount of the dues to this Grand Lodge from Star in the West Lodge is twenty-three and 40/100 dollars, and we recommend that of this amount, sixteen and 70/100 dollars, be donated to Star in the West Lodge as a matter of charity, and the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the same, charging the amount paid against the general fund of this Grand Lodge.

ALBRO E. CHASE, }
GEORGE R. SHAW, } *Committee.*
A. S. KIMBALL, }

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

VILLAGE LODGE.

Bro. CHASE further reported:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1904.

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred that part of the Grand Master's Address, *in re* the appeal of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, to solicit aid in the building of a hall for lodge purposes, have fully considered the matter and report:

That part of Bowdoinham in which Village Lodge, No. 26, is located, was visited by a fire in 1902, which not only destroyed the lodge room with its furniture, but many other buildings. The lodge had an insurance of \$300, which it has collected and expended towards some of the necessary furniture for a lodge.

It has also about \$800 now in its treasury, the most of which has been given into the lodge with the idea that the lodge could buy a lot and build a building thereon.

This lodge was constituted June 9, 1817, and is the twenty-sixth lodge on the rolls of this Grand Lodge. It has always maintained the true principles of Masonry and has been a factor for good in the welfare of the town. The town itself has nobly played its part in the history of Maine, but owing to the changed condition of business it now finds itself almost relegated to the position of a residential town and village. We are informed that the prospects of the rebuilding of the business portion of the town by the owners of building lots is in the remote future, and that others not of the Fraternity do not care to build a building in connection with the fraternity, even if a corporation was formed and stock issued therein.

The future of this lodge is in danger. It now has 101 members on its rolls, widely scattered, with a local membership of about 40; its dues are one dollar per year; the prospects of the manufacturing business in and about the village are about to end. It has no secure place to meet as is claimed.

Your committee have had many hard propositions to contend with, but this seems as yet to be the hardest of all. Your committee do not believe that the craft should be asked to aid in building halls one for the other; that that burden should be assumed by the lodge itself, and so far as we know, when that burden has been assumed, never but in one case in this jurisdiction has a lodge lost its hall, and that one was by mismanagement, as it is believed.

Your committee cannot therefore recommend that the petition of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, asking to appeal to the lodges of this jurisdiction for aid in building a hall, be granted; but we suggest that there be formed a stock corporation with the shares placed at one dollar per share and the officers and members of that lodge use their endeavors to dispose of said stock, thereby obtaining the needful fund with which to build a hall.

Fraternally submitted.

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS.

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL reported:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1904.

Your Committee of Finance, having taken into consideration the amount of funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, are of the opinion that a further sum of four hundred dollars should be transferred to the Charity Fund.

They therefore recommend that such transfer be made.

ALBRO E. CHASE,
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Requests for Certificates of Charter were received from the following lodges, and were granted, viz:

Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Gorham.

Saint Croix Lodge, No. 46, Calais.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was called to the East, and Grand Master BURNHAM presented his successor, M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN, who was duly installed, prayer being offered by the Rev. WILLIAM H. FULTZ, *as* Grand Chaplain.

He announced the following appointments:

R. W. HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bangor
" LEON S. HOWE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle
" WHEELER C. HAWKES,	" 2d "	Eastport
" WILLIS H. ALLEN,	" 3d "	Machias
" BENJAMIN H. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Penobscot
" MARTIN L. DURGIN,	" 5th "	Milo
" WARREN H. KNOWLES,	" 6th "	Bangor
" ELIHU D. CHASE,	" 7th "	Unity
" LESLIE D. AMES,	" 8th "	Lincolnville
" CLAES E. BOMAN,	" 9th "	Vinal Haven

R. W.	CHARLES W. BESSE,	<i>D. D. G. M.</i>	<i>10th Dist.</i>	East Jefferson
"	DANIEL W. EMERY,	"	<i>11th</i>	Augusta
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	"	<i>12th</i>	Waterville
"	AMOS K. BUTLER,	"	<i>13th</i>	Skowhegan
"	ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON	"	<i>14th</i>	Brunswick
"	JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	"	<i>15th</i>	Farmington
"	FRED R. DYER,	"	<i>16th</i>	Buckfield
"	GEORGE H. ALLAN,	"	<i>17th</i>	Portland
"	ELMON J. NOYES,	"	<i>18th</i>	Lovell
"	DAVID G. WALKER,	"	<i>19th</i>	Kittery Depot
"	RALPH SCRIBNER,	"	<i>20th</i>	Springfield
"	MELVILLE L. ALLEN,	"	<i>21st</i>	Mt. Desert
"	A. LESLIE OAKES,	"	<i>22d</i>	Newport
"	J. MERRILL LORD,	"	<i>23d</i>	N. Parsonsfield
"	ELBRIDGE G. HEATH,	"	<i>24th</i>	Auburn
"	ARTHUR G. RICH,	"	<i>25th</i>	Houlton
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>		Bangor
"	WM. H. FULTZ,	"	"	Portland
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	"	"	Auburn
"	THOS. G. MOSES,	"	"	Eastport
"	NORMAN LE MARSH,	"	"	Calais
"	OLIN HOBBS TRACEY,	"	"	Pittsfield
"	RUBERT P. MATTHEWS,	"	"	Newcastle
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	"	<i>Marshal,</i>	Bangor
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	"	<i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Winthrop
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	"	<i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Rockland
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	"	<i>Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	"	"	Saco
"	EDWIN R. KEENE,	"	"	No. Appleton
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	"	"	So. 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>	Portland

The elected and appointed officers who were present were installed by P. G. M. COLLAMORE, P. G. M. HENRY R. TAYLOR acting as Grand Marshal, and proclamation thereof was made.

The Grand Master then assumed the East, and after thanking P. G. M. COLLAMORE for his services, announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials:

WILLIAM N. HOWE, RALPH H. BURBANK, ALBERT M. AMES.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, SAMUEL S. MILLER, MILLARD M. CASWELL.

On History.

HERBERT HARRIS, FESSENDEN I. DAY, FRANKLIN R. REDLON.

On Dispensations and Charters.

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

On Amendments to the Constitution.

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

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

MARQUIS F. KING, HORACE H. BURBANK, WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.

On Foreign Correspondence.

ALBRO E. CHASE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

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

On Library.

GRAND MASTER (*ex-officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

On Transportation.

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

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, EDWIN A. PORTER, JAMES C. AYER.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution (p. 279, proc. 1903) was taken from

the table, and, on motion, adopted, striking out Sections 112 and 114, Article VII, Part 3 of the Constitution, relative to registration.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported in relation to the amendment proposed last year (p. 275), to strike out Section 134, of Article I, Part IV, of the Constitution, which provides that no brother shall be a member of more than one lodge, nor hold more than one office in the same lodge, recommending that the amendment be *not* adopted. The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

THANKS.

On motion of Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER, it was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be given to M. W. Past Grand Master WILLIAM J. BURNHAM for the able and satisfactory discharge of his arduous duties for the past year.

The portrait of P. G. M. BURNHAM was ordered to be published in the proceedings.

PRESUMPCOT LODGE.

BRO. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, for the Committee on Dispositions and Charters, reported verbally in regard to the proposed removal of Presumpscot Lodge in the town of Windham, that the Grand Master had full power to act upon the petition. Report accepted.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK submitted the following, which was accepted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, F. and A. M.

The Special Committee appointed to prepare a memorial touching the death of Past Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction,

JOSEPH ALVAH LOCKE,

in fraternity and deep sorrow submit the following :

One year ago this Grand Body sat in the shadow of the death of two eminent Past Grand Masters and other permanent members of the Grand Lodge, and while in such exceptional sadness we this year realize that our grief is intensified by the decease of two other Past Grand Masters :

"The air is full of farewells to the dying and mourning for the dead."

JOSEPH ALVAH LOCKE was born in Hollis, Maine, December 25, 1843, and died in Portland on the 21st day of April, 1904.

He was initiated in Dunlap Lodge, Biddeford, in 1866. Grand Master in 1897 and 1898. Exalted in Greenleaf Chapter, Portland, in 1867. Grand High Priest in 1881 and 1882. Knighted in St. Alban Commandery, Portland, in 1868. Grand Commander in 1888 and 1889. Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Encampment U. S.

Initiated in Scottish Rite 1870. Crowned 33° in 1884.

In the death of Past Grand Master LOCKE, our fraternity has lost a good man, worthy citizen and beloved brother, strong in his friendship, adherent of right, truth and justice.

Called to positions of honor and responsibility, he discharged faithfully every high trust ; as a studious and careful counselor he was true to his clients, loyal to his profession, in good rank as a member of the bar, implicitly esteemed as honorable, discreet and able.

As set forth by Grand Master WILLIAM J. BURNHAM in his excellent and comprehensive resumé of Bro. LOCKE's eminent masonic record, his life abounded in fraternal fruit and good works, in all which he proved the faithful friend, a brilliant mason and a christian gentleman.

His threescore years were full of honors from the craft, well merited, and yet his death seems to his friends and brethren untimely. A graduate of Bowdoin College and throughout his varied career, he was a scholar and a gentleman, courteous and tolerant on all occasions, true to his convictions.

Bro. LOCKE enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of a host of friends and acquitted himself with credit in whatever station he was summoned.

As a mason, citizen, lawyer and Christian we read in his life work a legacy to his fellow citizens, friends and brethren, to the bar, the church and State, of unswerving honesty, faithful service in the calls of a varied career and a record brilliant in achievement and worthy of imitation by us all.

His sudden taking off will be keenly mourned by all who had the pleasure and inspiration of his friendship.

"To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die."

Fraternally,

HORACE H. BUBBANK, }
MARQUIS F. KING, } *Committee.*

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

BRO. JOSEPH M. HAYES, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the annual communication was completed, and the report was accepted.

The minutes were read and approved, and at 11:20 the Grand Lodge was closed, prayer being offered by Rev. WM. H. FULTZ, Grand Chaplain.



Attest:

Stephen Berry,

Grand Secretary.

The eighty-sixth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, Tuesday, May 2, 1905, at 9 o'clock A. M.

REPORTS · OF · DISTRICT · DEPUTY · GRAND · MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The past year has been one of unprecedented activity and progress in masonic affairs in the First District of Maine. Never before have there been so many initiates in a single year, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to its loss of hall by fire the previous year, Caribou Lodge has most of the twelve-month been without a home, and therefore did no work and held no meetings during that time. Age has seemed to lend vigor to the lodges of this district, as the amount of work done by them has corresponded with their ages, the oldest, Pioneer, doing the most work. The increasingly high personnel of initiates throughout the district is a most satisfactory feature of masonic conditions in this region.

During the year now closed I have visited and closely inspected work in every lodge in the First District. By invitation I have also installed the officers of every lodge, with no charges to any one for my expenses. This is the first time in years that the District Deputy has been able so thoroughly to cover his ground.

In the following account of my visits and work I shall take the lodges in the order of seniority.

January 8th, I visited a special communication of Pioneer Lodge, Ashland, installing officers, assisted by Brother S. C. MURPHY as Marshal. Work in the Third degree was also creditably done. A fine banquet was served with the warm hospitality for which this lodge is noted. Pioneer is showing remarkable zeal, and no other in the First District can approach her in the amount of work done the past year.

January 6th, at the regular communication, I installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge, Fort Fairfield, assisted by Brother E. E. SCATES as Marshal. A fine supper was then served. At the regular communication of

March 30th, I made my official visit, witnessing work in the First degree. The uniformly good work and the fine progress of this lodge are noteworthy.

Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle, held a special communication February 8th, for the purpose of installing officers. Owing to the delay caused by a storm, my train arrived three hours late, about ten o'clock, just as the brethren were finishing generous refreshments after working the Entered Apprentice degree. However, with commendable forbearance and courtesy, they insisted on the performing of the installation ceremony, which was done with the assistance of Brother L. S. HOWE. Visiting Trinity again on March 28th, on the occasion of the regular meeting, I saw work, on prominent citizens, in the Entered Apprentice and Master Mason's degrees, which was particularly commendable, considering the fact that some of the principal officers had had little or no experience. The interest and zeal shown by the present Master are worthy of mention.

Owing to the burning of its hall early in the winter of 1903, Caribou Lodge met very little during the past year, and consequently the number of new members is not large; but, as if to make amends for its misfortune, it is now doing a particularly large and high-grade business in Masonry. On New Year's eve I installed the officers of this lodge, with the assistance of that masonic veteran, Brother C. W. HENDRIX. The exercises were public and largely attended, partaking somewhat of the nature of a dedication, the occasion being one of the first for which the large and beautiful new hall had been used. This hall, with its numerous and convenient ante rooms and dining-hall, is much the best now in the first district.

January 21st, I was again with Caribou Lodge to witness the raising of a candidate to the sublime degree. The proceedings were praiseworthy, the floor work being the best seen in my visitations. The exercises ended with refreshments and refreshing hospitality. At this meeting there were present a goodly number from every lodge in the district except Trinity.

The officers of Washburn Lodge were installed by myself, with the help of Bros. STODDARD and HARRIS as Marshals, at a special on the evening of Jan. 13th. Work in the Master Mason's degree was finely executed. The attendance at this event was something remarkable, nearly eighty, about half of whom were visitors. Every lodge in the district was well represented, besides eight others, including some as distant as Massachusetts and New York. The banquet served was elaborate and of a high degree of excellence, furnished by the wives, sisters and daughters, anxious to aid Masonry still further by forming themselves into an Eastern Star Chapter, as has since been done, we are pleased to state. It is not often that such an interesting and enjoyable evening is spent with a lodge as was had on this occasion.

A petition from brethren of Fort Kent, praying for a charter enabling them to form themselves into a new lodge, to be known as Fort Kent Lodge, was

received late in February. It drew forth my hearty indorsement, as there seems to be a fair field in that vicinity for such a lodge, and the brethren of that region are far away from the privileges of lodge attendance.

In my admonitions of the past year have been those favoring a discriminating, firm and just guarding of the outer door; a denunciation of the too common practice of committees of inquiry of reporting favorably in all cases, as a matter of course, thus reducing their so-called results of investigation to a mere form and farce; and a plea for the more thorough preparation of candidates before advancement is permitted. No mason ever regrets being too well informed. Passing lectures and doing other masonic work at every communication, when practicable, have also been urged.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Grand Master, it is a pleasure for me to be able to report such a highly prosperous condition of masonic affairs in my jurisdiction—a condition due, no doubt, partly to Aroostook's general prosperity, but also largely to the faithfulness of many of the leading members and officers of the various lodges of the district and their keen appreciation of the great benefits of Masonry.

I most feelingly thank all with whom I have been associated, for very strongly marked kindness and courtesies; and I especially thank you most sincerely for the high honor of making me your lieutenant in the growing First District of Maine. My principal regret is that I could not have proved myself more worthy of such a trust.

Fraternally submitted,

CHANDLER C. HARVEY, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Fort Fairfield, April 29, 1904.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District for the past year.

While I consider it my misfortune to have been unable to attend either of the conventions called by the Grand Lecturer during the year, still I have had the pleasure of attending two of his conventions in the past, those held at Ellsworth and Machais.

My first official duty was to publicly install the officers of Crescent Lodge at Pembroke on December sixteenth. It is the custom of this lodge to hold public installations, and from the attendance on this occasion I am convinced that Masonry is in a prosperous condition in that town.

On January sixth, I made an official visit to Lewy's Island Lodge, of Princeton, and as this lodge had no work to present at that time I installed its officers. The attendance was not so large as it would have been had the visit been made at an earlier date. The majority of the members of this lodge were out of town, but of those remaining there was a good representation. The financial condition of Lewy's Island Lodge is good and the records are neatly and correctly kept by Brother THEODORE MORRISON. The brethren of Princeton should be congratulated on their beautiful and convenient hall, which has been remodeled and newly decorated during the past year at considerable expense.

Crescent Lodge, Pembroke, was visited on February third and work witnessed in the Entered Apprentice degree, which was very creditably performed. The financial condition of this lodge is excellent, and Brother EUGENE S. WILBUR makes a very efficient Secretary. Crescent Lodge is fortunate in having Worshipful Brother BEST again in the East.

Washington Lodge, at Lubec, was visited on March second, when the Entered Apprentice degree was conferred by its officers in their usual correct manner. It seems impossible for this lodge to do other than good work. From an examination of the records, I found the lodge in a prosperous condition and that the Secretary was conversant with his duty.

My official visit was made to St. Croix Lodge, of Calais, on March seventh, and the work presented in the Entered Apprentice degree was very nearly perfect. On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting Past District Deputies VOSE, MORRELL, OLIVER and TAIT. Most of the officers of this lodge are young men who are deeply interested in the work, and any suggestions I deemed necessary to make were thankfully received. The records of this lodge are in the keeping of the veteran Secretary of the district, which is a sufficient voucher for their correctness. The manner in which this lodge disburses of its charity fund is worthy of imitation.

Of Eastern Lodge, my own masonic home, modesty forbids me to say much. At the request of the Worshipful Master, I installed the officers for the ensuing year on January twenty-fifth. I have attended nearly all of its meetings, and have watched the work performed by its officers, and can say that it has been of excellent quality.

The annual convention of the lodges of the Second District was held with Crescent Lodge, of Pembroke, on March ninth. The attendance was one of the largest in the history of these conventions, and the enthusiasm exhibited goes to show the interest of the brethren of this district in masonic matters.

The Entered Apprentice degree was conferred by St. Croix Lodge in a very impressive manner.

The Fellow Craft degree was conferred by Washington Lodge, who sustained the reputation they have for a correct rendition of the ritual. At the

conclusion of this degree the brethren were conducted to the Grand Army hall, where they partook of a magnificent banquet. The ladies having this matter in charge should feel proud of the manner in which their labors were appreciated.

When the convention was again called to order, the officers of Crescent Lodge assumed their stations and conferred the Master Mason's degree in a very impressive style.

The work presented at this convention was, to my mind, far superior to that usually exhibited on these occasions. It is a pleasure to have the lodges show such uniformity and correct understanding of the work as was shown at this convention.

To the members of Crescent Lodge, the lodges of the Second District owe their thanks for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained on the occasion of this convention.

While in most instances the lodges of this district did not do their usual amount of work during the year past, still I am confident that the work done was of a degree of excellence hard to surpass. The outlook for Masonry in this district for the coming year is indeed bright, and it is expected that the lodges will show material gains.

I wish to thank you for the honor you conferred on me by the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master. I have endeavored to discharge the duties to the best of my ability and trust that the brethren will cast the broad mantle of charity and brotherly love over any mistakes made.

I wish to thank the officers and members of the lodges of the Second District, one and all, for the many courtesies shown me, and which have rendered my visits among them of great pleasure.

Fraternally submitted,

WHEELER C. HAWKES, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Eastport, April 15, 1904.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

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 Third Masonic District.

The first invitation received after my appointment, was from Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, at Addison, December 5th, to install the officers, but owing to very pressing business engagements it was impossible for me to be present, and by communicating with our late brother, Past District Deputy Grand Master

OSMOND A. HOLMES (this being his masonic home) he very kindly offered to install in my place. This was about the last of his masonic work, as soon after he was suddenly called to the celestial lodge above.

January 4th, assisted by Past District Deputy Grand Master G. H. FOSTER as Marshal, I installed the officers of my home lodge, Harwood, No. 91, of Machias, which I found in excellent condition. The officers are all young men and are enthusiastic and ready for work during the coming year.

January 12th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers elect of Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias, assisted by P. M. FRANCES L. TALBOT as Marshal. A large number of the members were present, accompanied by their wives and invited guests, and after the order of exercises were over a bountiful banquet was served.

February 3d, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. E. R. WINGATE as Marshal, I privately installed the officers elect of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, at Cherryfield. It was a severe day, blustering and extremely cold, in consequence of which the attendance was smaller than I had anticipated. Refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening enjoyed.

February 9th, by invitation, and assisted by Wor. Bro. D. A. CURTIS, of Harwood Lodge, I publicly installed the officers elect of Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, at Millbridge. A large number were present, both of members and invited guests. After the installation we repaired to the banquet hall, where a fine supper was served by the ladies of the Order of the "Eastern Star," after which we returned to the lodge room, where we were socially entertained until a late hour with music, games, etc. On the whole it was a very enjoyable occasion.

February 16th, by invitation, I made the attempt to visit Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, at Jonesport, a distance of twenty miles by team, leaving home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Bro. E. B. FARNSWORTH as Marshal. A short distance on our journey, we encountered a fierce snow storm which, together with previous storms, blocked the road so that we were obliged to return to Jonesboro. I here notified the W. M. at Jonesport of our condition. We found lodging here for the night and returned home in the morning. The meeting was postponed until Friday, the 19th, at which time I publicly installed the officers elect. After a bountiful banquet we were highly entertained by speeches from Bros. MURPHY, STEVENS, and Capt. CHARLES DONOVAN, also music, etc. I find this lodge in fine condition, owning their hall and free from debt.

March 24th, by invitation, accompanied by P. M. L. B. WILDER, who assisted me as Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Lookout Lodge, No. 131, at Cutler, and after the installation we enjoyed one of Cutler's famous clam-chowders. I think nearly all the brothers were present, together with their wives and invited guests. This was the only lodge in my district where

I had the pleasure of installing all the officers. I was sorry to learn that there had been no additions during the past year, but the brothers informed me that the outlook was better for the coming year.

April 4th, by special invitation I visited Harwood, my home lodge, and witnessed five candidates raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. I considered the work finely done, it being the officers' first work in this degree, and after some comments we repaired to the banquet hall where we passed a pleasant hour.

April 19th, by invitation, and accompanied by a number of the brethren of Harwood Lodge, I visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on one candidate. I watched the work very closely, making few corrections. I pronounced the work well done. A banquet was served and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

All the installations that I have attended have been public with the exceptions of Narraguagus and Harwood. On examination of the records I have found them in good hands, well kept, and dues very well collected. The complaint from most of the masters is that the members do not attend at the first and second degree meetings. I have visited all the lodges in the district with the exception of one. I have not visited Tuscan for reasons previously mentioned.

Most Worshipful, in closing my report of the work of the Third District, I desire to express to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. My appointment coming to me unexpectedly, I felt somewhat unprepared to do the work, but I trust my zeal and attachment for the fraternity has prompted me to merit the confidence you have reposed. I also desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges in my district for the many courtesies they have extended to me.

Faternally submitted,

WILLIS H. ALLEN, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Machias, April 25, 1904.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have tried to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. I have been able to visit every lodge in the district at least once, and witnessed work in every lodge but one. It gives me pleasure to report that the lodges in this district are in a prosperous condition.

A good amount of work has been done the past year and the prospects are bright for the year to come. The finances of the lodges are in good condition, records well-kept, work very close to the ritual, dues in most cases well collected, and peace and harmony prevail.

October 28th, I attended a Masonic convention holden at Castine by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. The convention was well attended, good interest manifested, and very instructive.

Hancock Lodge worked the third degree in the evening in a very pleasing and impressive manner. After the convention closed all were invited to the Castine House by Hancock Lodge, where substantial refreshments were served. Hancock Lodge deserves especial praise for the manner in which they entertained this convention.

November 18th, I visited Reliance Lodge at Stonington. I received a very fraternal greeting from the many brethren present. This was a special meeting called for my convenience, (thanks to the lodge for the same.) Work in the M. M. degree was very impressively done. Records are finely kept by Bro. STINSON, dues quite well collected, officers and members very earnest and active. All suggestions made to this lodge were received in the same spirit in which they were offered. This lodge is doing excellent work for charity. Refreshments were served during the evening.

November 19th, I had the pleasure of visiting Marine Lodge, Deer Isle. This was a special meeting. Work in the M. M. degree. I have rarely seen better work. The officers deserve equal credit for the able and impressive manner in which the work was done. A good attendance and strict attention throughout. Banquet at close of lodge. Records neatly and correctly kept by Bro. JOYCE. Dues very closely collected. Finances good.

December 9th, I visited Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very correctly done. The W. M., Bro. HERRICK, is a very earnest and hard-working mason, satisfied only with the best. Under his care and with the able support of his officers and members, this lodge is rapidly coming to the front. The records in the hands of Bro. FLYE are a model of neatness. Dues well collected.

December 16th, in the presence of the brethren and their friends, I installed the officers of Rising Star Lodge, Penobscot, assisted by R. W. P. D. D. G. M. WALTER J. CREAMER as Marshal. This is my home lodge. I have attended nearly every meeting for the year. This lodge is in a prosperous condition. The debt which has so long hung over it has vanished. The dues are the best collected for years. Quite a large amount of work has been done the past year. Prospects are bright for the future. The officers are young, progressive men, doing good work.

January 4th, I visited Hancock Lodge, Castine. Regular meeting. After the business of the meeting, by request I installed the officers elect, assisted

by P. M. JOHN REA as Marshal, in Emerson hall, in the presence of the brethren and their friends. The local orchestra furnished music throughout the evening, adding very much to the pleasure and interest of the services. Banquet after the installation. The records are in the hands of Bro. HOOPER, which is a sufficient guarantee that they are well kept. Dues closely collected. Finances good. I witnessed work by this lodge October 28th, before the convention. It was very correctly done.

January 18th, I visited Ira Berry Lodge, Bluehill. By request I installed their officers, assisted by P. M. PEARL PARKER as Marshal. This lodge has not done any work the past year. The attendance and interest in the lodge is as good as can be expected under the circumstances. Knowing the officers as I do, and seeing quite an interest kept up under adverse circumstances, I am convinced that when work comes to them it will be done in a creditable manner. Bro. DAVIS, who has so long and faithfully served the lodge as Secretary, was obliged, on account of poor health, to turn over the books in the early fall to Bro. STANLEY, who has been elected and installed Secretary. We feel safe in saying that the records are in good hands. Dues well collected. Finances all right.

February 15th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was well done. This lodge is in very good condition; large attendance, good interest, large amount of work, good hall, well furnished, dues well collected, records finely kept. Bro. BRIDGES still Secretary. Finances all right.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the brothers of all the lodges in the district, for the cordial and fraternal manner in which I have been received at all my visits, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of the appointment. Fraternally submitted,

BENJ. H. CUSHMAN, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

May 18, 1903, I officially visited Abner Wade Lodge, U. D., at Sangerville, when two brethren were raised to the Sublime Degree of Master Mason. The officers of the home lodge worked the first candidate and then called the officers of Penobscot Lodge to the chairs, who conferred the other degree. It was a pleasure to witness the work of the two lodges, and but few corrections

were necessary. Abner Wade Lodge bids fair to be one of the smartest working lodges in the district. After the lodge closed an oyster supper was served in the banquet hall.

May 21st, upon a special invitation of Ashlar Lodge, No. 36, of McAdam Junction, N. B., and in company with several brethren of my own lodge, I visited their lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well rendered. Ashlar Lodge is composed of some of the former members of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, and it was with a great deal of pleasure that I was permitted to be present with them on that occasion. It also was the occasion of the official visit of the Grand Lodge officers of New Brunswick, and I had the pleasure of meeting M. W. A. I. TRUMAN, Grand Master; R. W. Past Grand Master THOMAS WALKER; R. W. Dep. Grand Master JAMES VROOM; Past Dep. Grand Masters WILLIAM B. WALLACE, GEO. F. PINDER and others of the Grand Lodge, and after formal greetings had been exchanged, we repaired to the Canadian Pacific Dining Rooms, where a bountiful supper was served by Ashlar Lodge, and I will say, that although this lodge is small in numbers, it knows how to entertain and especially to minister to the wants of the inner man. At the early dawn of day we had to part with the brethren and catch our train for home.

June 22d, I received an invitation to visit Fidelity Lodge, F. & A. M., of Agnes, Province of Quebec, and in company with several of the brethren of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, I visited them and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was well done, and I enjoyed the visit very much.

September 19th, I officially visited Composite Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was done in good shape, and shows that interest is taken by the officers to make themselves proficient in the ritual and but few corrections were necessary.

September 30th, I attended the public constitution of Abner Wade Lodge, No. 207, at Sangerville, and assisted Acting Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY in the work in the afternoon, and of installing the officers in the evening. During the constitution and installation exercises a fine musical programme was furnished by members of the lodge and addresses were made by Grand Chaplain ELMER F. PEMBER and Past G. M. FESSENDEN I. DAY.

October 2d, I privately installed the officers of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo, assisted by P. M. E. G. RYDER as Marshal. A fine oyster supper was served by the brethren at the close.

October 17th, by invitation, I visited and publicly installed the officers of Composite Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange, assisted by Past Master H. A. Fowles, as Marshal, and Bro. KIRKLAND as Grand Chaplain, and although the night was dark and stormy, a large congregation of masons and their wives and friends gathered together in their hall, which has been made more pleasant

to the brethren by the addition of new officers' chairs and altar since my last visit. During the installation services music and literary exercises were furnished by the local talent, and at the close we all repaired to the town hall, where the ladies had prepared a fine supper, for which much credit should be given them.

October 28th, by invitation, I attended the eightieth anniversary of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo. It being public, the masons and invited friends gathered together and listened to a fine musical and vocal entertainment by local talent, and an historic address by Past Master M. L. DURGIN, after which we all repaired to the banquet hall to a fine oyster supper.

November 20th, I attended the School of Instruction at Waterville, under the direction of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. SLEEPER. It was a very enjoyable and instructive meeting and well attended, and those who missed it do not know how much they missed, as Bro. SLEEPER kept us all busy. In the evening we had a chance to see the M. M. degree worked by Waterville Lodge, which was well and nearly correctly done.

November 28th, I made my official visit to Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was done in a creditable manner and but few corrections were necessary, showing that the standard of work is being kept up by the officers, and that they take an interest in the ritualistic work. Previous to conferring the degree the candidate was taken into the lodge and passed the F. C. lecture in a creditable manner, a practice that every lodge should adopt, as it has a tendency to make better masons by so doing. They expect to get into their new quarters about June 1st, and will have a nice hall then to meet in. A hot oyster stew was served at the close.

January 11, 1904, by invitation, I visited Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson, and publicly installed their officers, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. H. E. MORRILL as Marshal, and Past D. D. G. M. ALBERT F. JACKSON as Chaplain. Preceding the Blue Lodge installation, the officers of Euclid Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, were installed by D. D. G. Matron, Mrs. F. E. MONROE, of Milo, which was done in an excellent manner. At the close a fine banquet was served in their banquet room.

January 26th, by invitation, I made my official visit to Columbia Lodge, No. 200, at Greenville, and installed their officers, assisted by JOHN H. GERISH as Marshal, and RUEL PACKARD as Chaplain. Following the installation, I witnessed work in the E. A. degree on one candidate, which was done in an excellent manner and with but few corrections. This lodge has not had much work during the past year, but on looking the records over, I found that when no work appeared on their meeting nights they had put in their time in practice work to keep themselves proficient, and a decided improvement is noticed since my visit last year. Supper was served at the close.

January 30th, by invitation, I privately installed the officers of Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford, assisted by Past Master JOHN HUSTON as Marshal. Following the installation ceremonies, the S. Warden was called to the East and conferred the E. A. degree on one candidate, and I wish to say that considering this was the first time that Bro. HUSTON had ever done any work, it was done in the most perfect manner that I ever witnessed, and showed much study and confidence in making himself proficient, and when Mt. Kineo Lodge elects him as W. M., they will have a fine ritualist and presiding officer. They have not got into their new home yet, but expect to about the 1st of June.

February 1st, I privately installed the officers of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Brownville, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. EDWIN M. JOHNSTON as Marshal. This was the occasion of the brethren occupying their new home for the first time. Bro. JUDSON BRIGGS, a member of this lodge, has, at a large expense, erected a four-story block and fitted out a large lodge room 40x50 feet for a main hall, a large reception room 15x24 feet, a smoking room 15x18 feet, a preparation room 10x15 feet, and two large property rooms, all on the third floor, and a large banquet hall 24x50 feet on the fourth floor, heated by steam and lighted by electricity, which the lodge has rented for a term of years and have newly furnished it throughout with good carpets, chairs and settees. Pleasant River Lodge is to be congratulated on having such a fine masonic home, which they have long needed and which is second to none in this part of the state. They have sublet the hall to Rabboni Royal Arch Chapter, U. D., and to Echo Chapter, O. E. Star, and have made it truly a masonic home. This being my own lodge, I have not made any official visit, as I have been present at most all their regular and special meetings during the year, and have offered such suggestions and corrections as deemed expedient, which have been received in a kindly manner. They have done considerable work during the past year and have several candidates on hand to receive the degrees.

March 28th, I received an invitation from Penobscot Lodge to visit them and inspect their work at their regular meeting in March, but on account of sickness in my family I had to postpone it, but as this lodge was present with their officers at Sangerville, on May 18th last, and worked one candidate on the M. M. degree by invitation of Abner Wade Lodge, I had the pleasure of witnessing good work by them, which was done in a very creditable manner.

I have granted four Past Master diplomas during the year and have visited most every lodge in the district and witnessed work. The lodges are enjoying prosperity and are in good financial condition, and much interest is taken by the craft. The lodges which I have not visited I was prevented from doing by sickness. I have had to make but few corrections, which have been kindly received by the several officers.

In closing, I wish to thank the lodges and their officers for the courteous manner in which I have been received by them, as your representative, and they will be long remembered by me as the pleasant memories of my life. And you, Most Worshipful, I thank for the confidence reposed in me in appointing me as the representative in the 5th Masonic District.

Fraternally submitted,

G. W. McCLAIN, D. D. G. M. 5th District.

Henderson, April 23, 1904.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In presenting to you my annual report for the Sixth District, I do so feeling that the past year has been crowned with success to me and the lodges in the district.

Entering, as I did, upon my third year as Deputy of this district, I felt as though it was to be a poor year, as I might have been before the lodges enough in two years, but when I began my work I felt as if I had just begun my first work as a Deputy. More work has been accomplished by me the past year, than any previous year. I have come in closer touch with the lodges and the brethren. I shall always remember that while I entered upon the work with doubt in my heart of my success, yet the close was far in excess of even my highest hopes or ideas. To the Wor. Masters and brethren of the district, in a great measure, is due the success attending the work. They have aided me in every way possible, have worked hard for the betterment of their lodges, and the results testify of their works.

It has been a prosperous year for nearly every lodge, only one failing to have a candidate. I have inspected and installed in each lodge. I feel highly honored by the courtesies received from the district. I can only wish success to the Sixth Masonic District.

I herewith present a detailed report of my work.

My commission as Deputy was forwarded to me May 29, 1903.

I was first called to Lynde Lodge, No. 147, at Hermon, September 5th. The work presented was the M. M. degree. The officers have made every effort to do perfect work. Some errors were noticeable, but on the whole it was very well done. I made suggestions and gave such instruction as I could. I found the records in good hands and well cared for. The lodge is gaining in numbers very slowly. A fine banquet was served at the close of the work.

On December 31st, I installed the officers of Lynde Lodge. As in the past,

the Order of Eastern Star were invited to install with the lodge. The ceremonies were open to the families and invited guests of the brethren.

At the installation I was assisted by Wor. Bro. WM. E. NASON as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. J. MELLETT TAYLOR as Chaplain.

The closest attention attended both services.

Music was furnished by a double male quartet. A banquet was served at the close, after which several selections were rendered by the quartet. As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of twelve, New Year's greetings were given, and we sought our homes, feeling that we had indeed begun the new year with new resolves.

September 30th, I attended the institution of Abner Wade Lodge, No. 207, of Sangerville, assisting as Deputy Grand Master during the instituting services and as Grand Marshal at the installation of officers. Under the direction of Past Grand Master DAY, the exercises moved along with dispatch and every one was impressed with the ceremony.

November 16th, I installed the officers of Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, of Old Town, assisted by Wor. Bro. V. E. TUCKER as Marshal and Rev. Bro. WEBBER as Chaplain. The installation was private. A banquet was served at the close.

I made my official visit to this lodge on March 28th, and witnessed the work of the E. A. degree on one candidate. The lodge is well officered, as was shown by the work, the entire degree being given. Light refreshments were served at the close.

The outlook is good for a prosperous year. I found the records in good hands and neatly kept.

On November 20th, I attended a lodge of instruction at Waterville. The meeting was well attended and much good derived from it. In the evening we witnessed the work of the M. M. degree as worked by the local lodge. Each D. D. G. M. present was asked to pass upon the work of the lodge and to criticize. Such corrections as needed were given. It was regretted by all that Wor. Bro. SLEEPER was obliged to leave before the work was finished. Light refreshments were served at refreshment. Every one spoke very highly of the day, and I shall remember it as one of the most enjoyable of the year.

On November 28th, I made my official visit to Mystic Lodge, of Hampden, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was very well done, but few errors occurring. A banquet was served at refreshment. The records are in good hands and the lodge is in a better financial condition than a year ago. The meetings are well attended and everyone seems interested in the work of the lodge.

On December 15th, I was invited to install the officers of this lodge. I was assisted by Wor. Bro. W. W. EMERSON as Marshal and Bro. TRIBOU as Chaplain. Installation private. Light refreshments were served at the close.

There were a few visitors present from other lodges. We hope for a prosperous year for Mystic Lodge.

On December 18th, I was invited to inspect the work of the M. M. degree at St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, of Bangor. The work was very creditably done. The absence of two of the regular officers required an advancement of the others from their regular positions. This, of course, had some effect upon the work, but all the officers are well selected and the work was impressively done. Wor. Bro. PRILAY is especially to be commended, for his profession as a physician keeps him very busy. A banquet was served at the close, and several responded to their names as called upon by the Wor. Master. The records and finances are well looked after by Bro. ADAMS, the Secretary.

On Jan. 29, 1904, I attended St. Andrew's Lodge as installing officer. Wor. Bro. FRANK J. COLE assisted as Marshal and Bro. GEO. W. E. BARROWS as Chaplain. Installation private and banquet served at the close.

December 29th, I was invited to install the officers of Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137. I was assisted by Wor. Bro. ALBERT L. SPRATT as Marshal, and Rev. Bro. J. EDW. NEWTON as Chaplain. We had been invited by the Order of Eastern Star to join them in installing. It was a very pleasant occasion.

I have attended every meeting of this, my home lodge, for the year and can bear evidence that every effort has been put forth by the officers, to make the year successful. I have given instruction, when necessary, and can see improvement. There has been but little work. The records are in good hands and the dues well collected. The lodge is in a good financial condition and is looking forward to a home of its own in the near future.

On January 6, 1904, I was invited to be present to inspect and to install the officers of Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, of Carmel. The lodge has done no work for the past year. I found the lodge well situated, the records well and neatly kept. The installation was public to quite a number of invited guests. Wor. Bro. ALBERT L. SPRATT assisted me as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. PARTRIDGE as Chaplain.

January 8th, I was invited to be present to inspect and install the officers of Howard Lodge, No. 69, of Winterport. The lodge was opened early, and I made such inspection as I could. Found the lodge in a prosperous condition, and the records in good hands. Bro. BAKER has served ten years as Secretary, and was re-elected to that responsible office. Lodge was called off until later, when the doors were opened to the invited guests.

The Order of Eastern Star had been invited to install with the lodge. The ladies were given the courtesy of installing first. A ladies' quartette sang several selections during the services. Work was then resumed in the lodge, and Bro. CROCKETT, the W. M., invited me to the East. I was assisted by Wor. Bro. ERASTUS B. THOMAS as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. BAKER as Chap-

lain. Music was furnished by a quartette. At the close we sat down to a bountiful supper served in the banquet hall. We had a delightful evening, and shall long remember the kindness shown us at that time.

January 26th, I was invited to be present to install the officers and inspect the work of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor. After the regular business I was asked to assume the East, to install the officers. As there was work, and the officers were all re-elected, the installation was made as brief as possible. Wor. Bro. FRANK J. COLE assisted as Marshal. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate. The work was very finely done, the officers working in perfect harmony. I found the records in good hands and very nicely kept. A banquet was served at the close.

January 27th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, of Orono. At 6.30 P. M. about one hundred masons, their families and invited guests sat down to a bountiful supper. After supper the lodge was called to order, and I was asked to assume the East as installing officer. Wor. Bro. A. M. SHAW assisted as Marshal, and Rev. Bro. WOODWELL as Chaplain. It was my pleasure to install Wor. Bro. A. J. DURGIN as Secretary for his thirty-fourth term, and Bro. MAYO as Treasurer for his twentieth term. At the close a short program was given, after which the younger ones present gathered around the piano and sang for a short time.

On March 23d, I again visited this lodge to inspect the work. The F. C. degree was conferred upon two candidates. It being the first time the present officers had worked this degree, allowance was made for some of the errors. As a whole the work was very well done. I found the records and finances carefully looked after. A banquet was served at the close.

Three years ago, when first entering upon my duties as Deputy, my first visit was to Star in the East Lodge, of Old Town, and very singularly my last visit, of this, my third year, was to Star in the East Lodge, of Old Town, thus ending my work where I began it.

One commendable feature in all the lodges in this district, is the repeated re-election of the same brother as Secretary. Every lodge has a good Secretary, and I give below the name and length of service. A good Secretary is of great assistance to the Wor. Master and lodge, and certainly the lodges of this district can congratulate themselves upon their selections. I find in Rising Virtue, No. 10, Bangor, Wor. Bro. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, who has served thirty-three years as Secretary; Mechanics, No. 66, Orono, Wor. Bro. A. J. DURGIN, who has served thirty-three years; St. Andrew's, No. 83, Bangor, Wor. Bro. FRED W. ADAMS, served seven years; Howard, No. 69, Winterport, Wor. Bro. J. H. BAKER, served ten years; Benevolent, No. 87, Carmel, Wor. Bro. C. K. JOHNSON, served eighteen years; Kenduskeag, No. 137, Kenduskeag, Bro. J. H. EVERETT, served four years; Mystic, No. 65, Hampden, Wor. Bro. W. W. EMERSON, served three years; Lynde, No. 147, Her-

mon, Wor. Bro. J. MELLETT TAYLOR, served two years; Star in the East, No. 60, Old Town, Wor. Bro. MADDOCKS, served two years. The brethren filling this position, in the several lodges, is in itself assurance of the faithful and efficient discharge of the office.

In closing, I wish to extend my thanks to the lodges of this district. May success attend their efforts.

To you, Most Worshipful, I extend my thanks for my appointment, and sincerely hope some good may be derived from my efforts and that my work may meet your approval. I wish you and the brethren success in every walk of life. The past three years will be ever present in my memory.

Sincerely and fraternally,

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

Kenduskeag, April, 1904.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I am pleased to report that the lodges in this district are in a prosperous condition as a whole, and are conforming closely to the ritual in their work.

September 26th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, at Liberty, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. Bro. PETERSON as Marshal. A goodly number were present, and fine music was furnished by a quartet. A banquet was served after the ceremonies and a pleasant time enjoyed.

October 1st, by request, I publicly installed the officers of Unity Lodge, No. 58, at Thorndike, assisted by Bro. EDWIN CORNFORTH as Marshal. A large number were present and the evening was pleasantly spent.

November 20th, I attended the Grand Lecturer's Lodge of Instruction at Waterville.

December 2d, I was invited to visit Central Lodge, No. 45, at China, and accompanied by several members of Star in the West Lodge witnessed work in M. M. degree. A large number were present from Lincoln Lodge, of Wiscasset, and all had a most enjoyable evening. The lodge is in prosperous condition, having work at nearly every meeting. The records, in the hands of P. D. D. G. M. WILLIS W. WASHBURN, are finely kept and the finances well looked after.

December 12th, assisted by P. M. B. A. FOGG as Marshal, I installed the officers of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity. This lodge had the

misfortune to lose their hall by fire June 5th. There has been a good interest manifest in obtaining a new hall, which they hope to have ready to occupy soon. This being my home lodge I have not deemed an official visit necessary. There has been considerable work the past year, and good interest is manifest in the lodge work.

January 2d, I officially visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, at Liberty, and inspected work in E. A. and F. C. degrees. The work was performed in a creditable manner. The records are correctly kept, and the finances well looked after.

I officially visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks, January 27th, and by invitation publicly installed the officers, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. J. H. GORDON as Marshal. This was their first meeting in their new hall, and they are to be congratulated on having a fine masonic home. The lodge has had a very favorable year, having added several new members. After the installation a fine stew was served in the banquet room, and a social hour enjoyed by all.

March 31st, by appointment, I officially visited Unity Lodge, No. 58. As the night was stormy and the roads in bad condition, the attendance was small. The records, in the hands of P. D. D. G. M. ALBERT W. WARD, are correctly kept, and the outlook for the coming year is good.

April 8th, I visited Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The officers manifest a desire to perform the work according to the ritual. The records are well kept and the finances well looked after.

I made an appointment to visit Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, but owing to a storm and the condition of the roads, I was not able to get there. From the Secretary's report I do not think there is much change from last year.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to express my appreciation of the honor you have conferred upon me, and my thanks to the officers and members of the lodges for the many courtesies they have extended to me.

Fraternally submitted,

ELIHU D. CHASE, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Unity, April 15, 1904.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

November 20th, I attended a masonic convention for instruction held at

Waterville by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER. This convention was well attended and we were all highly entertained and much benefited by the instructions we received.

On December 4th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of King David's Lodge, No. 62, of Lincolnville, assisted by Bro. E. M. COLEMAN as Marshal, and A. E. ANDREWS as Chaplain. After installation, supper was served and the evening spent in a social manner.

On January 11, 1904, assisted by Bro. A. E. ANDREWS as Marshal, I privately installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, of Belfast, and witnessed work on E. A. degree. I made such corrections and suggestions as I deemed necessary. After the lodge was closed, a supper was served in the banquet hall.

On February 2d, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Mariner's Lodge at Searsport, with the aid of Bro. A. E. ANDREWS as Marshal, and Rev. Bro. WILLIAMS as Chaplain. I found the lodge in good condition and the records in the hands of Bro. CHAS. E. ADAMS, who is now serving his 25th year as Secretary, which is sufficient proof that they are well kept. On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. JAMES E. WENTWORTH, to whom I am under obligations for courtesies extended. A bountiful supper was served after installation.

On February 4th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro, aided by Bro. E. L. SPRAGUE as Marshal. Supper was served after installation. At this meeting I had the pleasure of seeing P. D. D. G. M. Bro. GEO. A. WARREN. I made this my official visit, and found the lodge doing well and dues well collected. I am under obligation to Bro. JOSEPH A. PENDLETON for courtesies extended at this time.

On February 10th, I made an official visit to Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport. The attendance was small, but I conferred the P. M. degree on two candidates and gave the lodge some instructions. At this time I met P. D. D. G. M. RODEL A. PACKARD.

On April 7th, I made an official visit to Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, at Belfast, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was well performed. The meeting was well attended, considering the fact that the roads and weather were both bad on this evening. After the lodge closed, supper was served in the banquet hall.

As I was unable to visit Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton Springs, I appointed R. W. ALBERT M. AMES, P. D. D. G. M. to visit the lodge, and report to me; this he did and reports that he witnessed work on E. A. degree, that the officers are doing good work and are interested in the welfare of the lodge.

I have met with King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville, every meeting for the year. This lodge is in the hands of good officers and is doing

about as well as the lodges in small towns, generally. I have conferred the P. M. degree on two candidates in this lodge.

I think in general the lodges in this district are in good condition. Many of them are doing quite a lot of work, while there is but one in the district that has had no work for the year. The dues are well collected on the whole, and the books in the hands of experienced and competent Secretaries.

I have endeavored to fulfill the duties of this office with the best of my abilities, and I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to the high and responsible office which I have held for the past year. I also wish to thank the brethren throughout the district for the many kind words and deeds extended to me.

Yours fraternally,

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

Lincolnton, April 9, 1904.

NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Ninth District.

September 2d, I began my duty by visiting Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland. There was a large attendance of the members, also visitors from several lodges in the district. The Third degree was conferred by Worshipful Master W. L. RHODES in a highly satisfactory manner, few corrections being necessary; after which remarks were made and a social evening spent. A banquet was served which was well attended. This lodge has made a net gain of two during the year. I am pleased to report that several candidates are awaiting their degrees.

My next visit was made to Orient Lodge, No. 15, at Thomaston, November 23d, by invitation of the W. M. There was work in E. A., F. C. and Master Mason's degrees (by dispensation from the Grand Master,) giving me ample opportunity of studying their manner and method of work. Considering the task upon the Master and officers in working three degrees on a real candidate in one evening, the work was satisfactorily rendered; particularly must I mention the fact that Bro. COPELAND, the Master, delivered the charge of each degree without using the text book. This lodge is contemplating new quarters, their present accommodations not being as convenient as its members desire. After the work a banquet was served by the ladies of the Eastern

Star, and it is needless to say that it was immensely enjoyed by all present. This lodge has made a net gain of three during the year, and good prospect for work in the near future.

December 15th, I visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, at Rockland, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was fairly well rendered. A large number of brethren and visitors from other lodges were present and a profitable evening spent; after which the inner man was provided for with an oyster stew, which was well patronized. This lodge has admitted five during the year, but owing to suspensions and deaths I am sorry to report a net loss of seven members for the year.

December 21st, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, at Rockport, and was cordially received by the officers and members. Here also I met many familiar faces that I have met in other lodges, and a pleasant and interesting meeting was enjoyed. The M. M. degree was conferred, and although this was the first work done by the new officers, it was performed in an impressive manner and St. Paul's Lodge is to be congratulated on its excellent corps of officers. Very few corrections were made, and they were received by the Master and officers with that spirit which characterizes the masons. This lodge have splendid accommodations at a comparatively small cost, and are growing in membership. I advised the lodge to raise its dues to \$2.00 in order to meet demands that may be made for charity or other emergencies that may arise. This lodge has admitted five, and made a net gain of two during the year. The future looks bright.

January 4th, by invitation of the W. M., I visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren. I was greeted with that fraternal feeling and cordiality which pervades the members, and for which the different organizations in Warren are so well known. Here I met our venerable brother, A. M. WETHEREE, who is a constant attendant. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates, one being the Pastor of the Congregational Church, the work being commendably performed by W. M. Bro. MORSE, and the regular officers of the lodge. Invitations had been extended to lodges in the district, but owing to a bitter cold night they failed to appear. Remarks were made by P. M. G. D. GOULD, (my predecessor) and prominent members of the lodge, after which the members retired to the banquet room, where a bountiful banquet was spread and enjoyed by all. This lodge is the banner lodge for work, having initiated thirteen, and having made a net gain of eleven during the year, and more work on hand.

February 9th, I visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, (the oldest lodge in the district). The work was on the Third degree and the officers fully sustained the reputation of this lodge for good work. Very few corrections were necessary. There was a large gathering of brethren from St. Paul's and other lodges in the district. Seventeen Past Masters were present. Nine lodges

were represented with a total of seventy-four members. This lodge is financially strong, and the membership is composed of the best citizens of Camden. After the work, remarks were made by members of Amity Lodge and visitors and a social evening spent. Here, too, the inner man was provided for in the banquet room, from which none of the large gathering excused himself. This lodge has admitted ten during the year, with a net gain of six members, and good prospects for the near future.

March 10th, I visited Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a creditable manner. Owing to the bad traveling the attendance was small. Visitors from Warren were present, including P. D. D. G. M. G. D. GOULD and Bro. MORSE, Master of St. George Lodge. After the work, the time was spent pleasantly with remarks by Bro. G. D. GOULD and members of Union Lodge, also by instructions in the work and in answering questions. A banquet prepared by the ladies was served after the closing of the lodge. I received a cordial invitation to install the officers, but owing to a severe storm was unable to reach Union, much to my regret. This lodge has held its own in members, with fair prospect for the future.

March 30th, I made my official visit to Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor. Work in the Third degree was presented for my inspection, which was creditably performed; very few corrections were necessary. This lodge is composed of enthusiastic masons. I had heard a good deal about their masonic home, but must confess that I was much surprised. The building itself is imposing, and within its walls there is one of the largest lodge rooms in the State, neatly furnished, also a large banquet room, ladies' parlor and convenient ante-rooms. The building is two stories, and occupied exclusively by the lodge and Eastern Star. The meeting was well attended, considering the bad traveling. I spent a most enjoyable evening, and was most cordially received. After the work, a fine supper was served in their banquet room. This lodge has made a net gain of one.

I have attended nearly all of the meetings of my own (Moses Webster Lodge) and have not considered it necessary to make an official visit. I have witnessed work in all the degrees, and can say that the work has been done as near to the ritual as in any lodge I have visited. I have made such suggestions and corrections as I thought for the best interest of the lodge, and am pleased to say, that in every instance the officers have complied with cheerfulness to every reasonable request. Steam heat and acetylene gas has added to the comfort of the members, and their masonic home is one of the best in the state. Sunday, March 27th, the lodge, on invitation of Bro. R. A. COLPITTS, attended church. Bro. COLPITTS is a member of the lodge and an eloquent speaker, and the sermon was a great help to every mason present. This lodge has admitted eight and shows a net gain of six during the year.

I have not been able to visit Knox Lodge, No. 189, at South Thomaston, and Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, at Washington, but intend to do so at an early date. Knox Lodge has made a net loss of one; Mt. Olivet Lodge has held its own. Both lodges are prosperous financially.

I am pleased to report that the records in all the lodges in the district are neatly and well kept, some of the Secretaries being excellent penmen, and their records patterns of neatness. The dues are well collected, and the financial conditions of the several lodges are on a sound basis. In my official visits I have invariably impressed upon the lodges their duty to comply with the regulations of the Grand Lodge regarding their lodge histories; and have reason to believe that good results will follow.

I wish to testify my sincere appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by the officers and members throughout the district, which has made the office one of pleasure as well as duty, and to you, Most Worshipful, I am grateful for your confidence in appointing me as your representative.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. BOMAN, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Vinalhaven, March 31, 1904.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District. I have officially visited all the lodges in the district, except Dresden Lodge, and am pleased to report them all in a most excellent condition.

A good amount of work has been done during the past year, and harmony prevails in all the lodges.

November 6th, I attended the Grand Convention for instruction, held at Portland, from which I received much valuable assistance and instruction. I have had the pleasure of attending two of these conventions before.

I have encouraged the officers and brethren of this district to make a special effort to attend at least one of these conventions, for it is a means of perfecting the ritual work, which no officer should allow to pass.

January 6th, by special invitation, I publicly installed the officers elect of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, assisted by Past Master M. I. JOHNSON as Marshal, and Bro. A. A. BENNETT as Chaplain. At the close of the installation ceremony, refreshments were served, after which a social hour with music was enjoyed.

January 27th, I made my first official visit to Alna Lodge, of Damariscotta, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree. Several Past Masters were present, including P. D. D. G. M. STETSON, who takes as keen an interest as ever in Masonry and correct ritual work. W. M. R. B. MATHEWS conducted the work of the lodge in a very able manner. While the letter of the ritual was not followed quite as closely as it should be, the impression on the candidate was effective and satisfactory. Records were well kept, and dues well collected. Alna Lodge is having a most prosperous year, seven applications being received at this communication. After work refreshments and a social hour was enjoyed by all.

January 28th, with the assistance of Past Master M. I. JOHNSON as Marshal, and Rev. Bro. CURTIS as Chaplain, I publicly installed the officers of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, at Waldoboro. The music by Farwell Opera House was highly appreciated. The new and commodious hall was taxed to its utmost, more than four hundred being present. After the installation all repaired to Hotel Davis, where an elegant banquet was given. Music and dancing closed the evening's entertainment.

February 4th, I visited Bay View Lodge, No. 196, at East Boothbay, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very able manner. W. M. H. R. BARLOW has the ritual well learned and is sure to keep the work up to a high standard. Records correctly kept, and dues well collected. Seaside Lodge was invited to attend this meeting, and a good-delegation was present.

February 5th, I visited Seaside Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay Harbor, and witnessed work of the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very impressive and accurate manner. W. M. MERIILL PERKINS has the work well in hand and is well supported by his officers. Records correctly kept and dues well collected.

Bay View Lodge was invited to be present at the communication and a good delegation was present. Refreshments were served and a pleasant hour was spent after the lodge closed.

Although a constant attendant on the meetings of my own lodge, February 3d, by special request, I made my official visit to Riverside Lodge, No. 135, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very satisfactory manner. W. M. Bro. NASH, as well as his working officers, although young masons, follow the ritual very closely. Refreshments at the close.

February 16th, I made my visit to Anchor Lodge, No. 158, at South Bristol, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work was performed in a very impressive manner, each officer performing his part well. Records still in the hands of Bro. MCFARLAND; dues well collected. Refreshments were served at the close.

February 25th, I visited Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset. The M. M.

degree was worked in a most creditable manner. W. M. C. S. SEWELL has the ritual work well and is ably supported by his officers. Bro. W. D. PATTERSON has had the records entrusted to his care for more than twenty years. Finances in excellent condition. Lincoln Lodge has had a most prosperous year, twenty candidates being initiated and plenty of work ahead.

Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks' Mills, and Central Lodge, No. 45, of China, were invited to be present at this meeting and a very large delegation from each lodge attended. Banquet and speech-making rounded out the evening's entertainment.

February 26th, by invitation, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, at Waldoboro, and witnessed the M. M. degree worked. The candidate was given a very impressive lesson, although the ritual was not followed so closely as one likes to see. Records well kept. Refreshments were served at the close.

March 28th, by special invitation I visited Bristol Lodge, No. 74, at Bristol. The E. A. degree was worked on two candidates in a manner creditable to any lodge. The work of the F. C. and M. M. degrees was discussed quite thoroughly and I doubt not they will be well performed on any candidate. Bro. E. J. ERVINE has been entrusted with the records for more than twenty years and they are in excellent shape.

March 30th, I had an appointment to visit Dresden Lodge, No. 103, but was not able to do so, and appointed P. D. D. G. M. MAYERE to make the visit for me and report, but on account of sickness he was unable to attend.

At all my visitations the work as presented has been very carefully reviewed. Such suggestions were made and instructions given as I thought was for the interest of the respective lodges as well as the fraternity.

I have been very courteously received by the officers and brethren of the several lodges, and at all times have found the officers willing and anxious to receive information which would help them to perfect the work of their lodge. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to the officers and brethren of this district for the many courtesies extended to me.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor which you have conferred upon me.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES W. BESSE, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

East Jefferson, April 2, 1904.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I esteem it an honor to herewith submit my second report of the Eleventh Masonic District.

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 41, LITCHFIELD. I installed the officers of this lodge October 6th, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. H. M. STARBIRD as Chaplain, and Bro. WOODWARD as Marshal. The installation ceremonies were augmented by singing by the Æolean Quartet of Lewiston, assisted by Prof. DENNETT, humorist reader, also of Lewiston. A fine supper was served by the ladies. The installation was public to members of the lodge and their families.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110, MONMOUTH. I installed the officers of this lodge October 3d, assisted by Bro. E. A. PRESCOTT as Marshal. Installation was private.

AUGUSTA LODGE, No. 141, AUGUSTA. I inspected work in this lodge Nov. 11th. I followed the brethren closely during the evening and could find but little fault with the work. I only made trifling corrections and commended them for the fine manner in which they worked the Third degree. B. FREEBORN SMITH, the Master, is conscientious and painstaking in his duties, and is supported by a fine set of officers. CLAUDE W. TOWNSEND, Secretary, keeps a fine set of lodge records; the dues are well collected, only a few delinquents showing on the record, and those he hopes to collect of before the Grand Lodge year closes.

BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. 35, AUGUSTA. I inspected work in Bethlehem Lodge December 1st. I can only speak words of praise and commendation of their rendering of the Third degree, this being the second time that I have witnessed work by the present Master, Bro. JAMES E. BLANCHARD. The Secretary, Bro. THOMAS H. BODGE, has the accounts and records of the lodge in the usual good condition, the dues well collected for so large a membership. The officers followed the ritual closely and a very few errors were noted. At the close of the work we enjoyed a fine banquet.

HERMON LODGE, No. 32, GARDINER. I inspected work in the 3d degree in this lodge December 29th. Bro. CHARLES A. KNIGHT, S. W., occupied the Master's station and performed the work in a highly commendable manner. I made such suggestions and criticisms as I thought would help and encourage the brethren. The records are yet in the keeping of Judge LARRABEE, and are finely kept.

January 12, 1904, I had the pleasure of again meeting the brethren of Hermon Lodge. With Bro. JOHN M. PRESCOTT, of Monmouth Lodge, as Marshal, I installed the officers elect. About one hundred brothers of the frater-

nity were present, and we indeed enjoyed a happy evening. At the close of the installation ceremonies a banquet was enjoyed. We closed at a late hour, firmly impressed that good work and reports would come from Hermon Lodge during the coming masonic year.

KENNEBEC LODGE, No. 5, HALLOWELL. I inspected work in this lodge February 23d, at a special meeting called for the purpose. Bro. CHARLES R. GETCHELL, Master, Bro. JAMES E. LUNT, S. W., and Bro. CHARLES BRAM, J. W., worked the Third degree in a very pleasing manner. This lodge is somewhat limited in jurisdiction, being only two miles from Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges, and have had but one candidate the past year, yet their work was very close to the ritual and showed study and interest that could not reasonably be expected in this case. Records are in the hands of Bro. FRED TENNEY and are finely kept. The dues are well collected; the records show a very few delinquents. I advised suspension in each case where the delinquents failed either to pay or respond and show cause why they should not be suspended. A banquet was enjoyed at the close of the meeting. I conferred the Past Master's degree on F. M. FISH and CHARLES R. GETCHELL at this meeting.

DIRIGO LODGE, No. 104, WEEKS' MILLS. Work was inspected in this lodge February 29th, in the first degree, by JOHN M. PRESCOTT as inspecting officer. I was much disappointed in not meeting the brethren of this lodge in person, but sickness prevented me from attending the meeting. The report from the inspection is highly gratifying. The officers were proficient in their work and followed the ritual very closely, only a very few words being found incorrect. A banquet was served and enjoyed by all at the close of the work. The records are finely kept by Bro. ORIN F. SPROUL, Secretary. The dues have been collected very closely.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 25, WINTHROP. I inspected work in this lodge March 7th, the Third degree being worked by E. R. JONES, Master. This lodge is doing good work. I made such corrections as I thought would encourage the officers. The records are in the hands of Bro. L. E. JONES, and are not only nicely and correctly kept, but the dues are all collected up to the present year, which is commendation enough for any Secretary. This evening was very dark and rainy, yet there was a large number of the members present, showing more than usual interest on such a wild night.

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 41, LITCHFIELD. March 1st was the date on which this lodge should have inspected. Owing to sickness I was unable to go. I deputed Bro. H. M. STARBIRD to inspect it. He also was sick, and I report this lodge from the Master, Bro. F. E. LANE. Work was rendered in the Third degree and the officers were proficient in their work, which shows unusual interest and that officers can be proficient and follow the ritual closely without actual work for practice, as this lodge has had but one candidate

during the year. I am pleased to commend a lodge that does so well under adverse circumstances. The records are still in the hands of Dr. GILBERT. Dues are closely collected. The records are a model of neatness.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110, MONMOUTH. I have not formally inspected this lodge. As I have attended all its meetings, I did not consider it advisable. Bro. JOHN M. PRESCOTT continues to be Master, Bro. E. A. PRESCOTT, Secretary, which insures good work and correct accounts. The lodge room has been frescoed and painted, which adds much to the appearance of the hall, and to the enjoyment of the brethren.

I have conferred the Past Master's degree on nine during the year, and issued diplomas to each.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE S. BENT, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Monmouth, April 9, 1904.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I was appointed District Deputy Grand Master by Most Worshipful WILLIAM J. BURNHAM at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held in Portland, May 4th, but not being present at that communication, I was installed by M. W. JOHN M. WEBBER on June 6, 1903.

On August 28, 1903, by the request of the Most Worshipful Grand Master and of the Master of Lafayette Lodge, I presided at the masonic trial of certain brothers of Lafayette Lodge vs. HENY P. MILLER. This was my first official act as D. D. G. M., and that it was one which I would most gladly have been excused from goes without saying.

After the lodge had deliberated until 1 o'clock A. M., it becoming apparent that no conclusion could be reached that night, I ordered the meeting adjourned for one week, when we met again by appointment and consumed the time until 3 o'clock the next morning in hearing the evidence and in the discussion of the case.

The matter was gone over very thoroughly, each side having the fullest opportunity for hearing and argument.

The matter will doubtless go before the Grand Lodge for final action, where I trust, such action will be taken as will be most conducive to the honor and welfare of our beloved fraternity.

While it is not strictly in the line of my official duties, it may not be out of

place to record the fact that on Sunday, June 21st, I accompanied Vassalboro and Neguemkeag Lodges to the Methodist Church at North Vassalboro, where we listened to a very helpful and instructive sermon by Rev. Bro. GEORGE BRUCE NICHOLSON, Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Waterville.

The church had been decorated for the occasion and music was furnished by the full surpliced choir of the St. Mark's Church. The fraternity in Vassalboro feel indebted to all who assisted in making the ceremony the beautiful and inspiring event that it was, and the brethren were unanimous in their expressions of appreciation of the efforts of the rector, the choir, and of Messrs. SMALL, PARTRIDGE and MCALARY, who performed the duties of Acolytes and Crucifer respectively. I think this meeting was productive of much good to the fraternity, and I wish that every lodge would make it a rule to attend church regularly on the Sunday nearest St. John's Day.

On Friday, November 20th, at 10 o'clock A. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER called a convention for instruction in masonic work in Masonic Hall, Waterville. A large number of District Deputies were present, as well as many Master Masons from the local and nearby lodges. At the forenoon and afternoon sessions, the regular routine instruction was given, and in the evening, Waterville Lodge, No. 33, rendered the work of the Third degree in a very correct and impressive manner.

I feel confident that, in his annual report, Bro. SLEEPER will place this among the most successful of his conventions.

At the evening session of the afore mentioned convention, which was a special meeting of Waterville Lodge, No. 33, called for the purpose of working the M. M. degree, I made my official visit to Waterville Lodge. There were also present the Rt. Wor. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, and District Deputies, HARVEY of the First District, McCLAIN of the Fifth District, HARVEY of the Sixth District and AMES of the Eighth District, who assisted me on this occasion.

Personally, I felt proud of the showing Waterville Lodge made on this occasion. Notwithstanding the fact that several of the Grand Lodge officers were present and ready to criticize, the work was performed in a very correct and impressive manner. The work of Bro. J. H. BURLEIGH as W. M. was very well done, and the fact that he had to hurriedly leave an important business engagement to be present at this meeting did not seem to impair his ability to properly perform the duties of his position.

The work of all the officers was deserving of commendation. I have been present at most of the meetings of this lodge for the past year and have received many courtesies at the hands of the brethren, for which I wish to take this opportunity to express my thanks. The records are still in the hands of Bro. LIBBY, and the lodge has had a year of great prosperity, which it has richly deserved and which, we trust, will long continue.

On Saturday evening, February 27th, I visited Rural Lodge, accompanied by several members from Neguemkeag Lodge. Rural Lodge has a very attractive hall in which they have recently placed new furniture. The work, which was in the M. M. degree, was very well done and everything seems harmonious and prosperous with them. Further repairs on their building are under way, which, when completed, will give them one of the best country lodge homes in this part of the state. Much interest is manifested among the officers, and the attendance of the brethren is good. The records are well kept. Refreshments served at the close of the meeting.

I visited Asylum Lodge on Tuesday, March 29th. Notwithstanding the bad traveling and some other matters, which kept several of the officers away, a goodly number were present, and I enjoyed the evening very much. No work was in order for the evening, though two applications were received. I offered a few suggestions and corrections, which were well received, and I consider the lodge in good hands. The new Master is enthusiastic in his work and is anxious to place the lodge in the front rank, and I have no doubt that good work will be done. Asylum Lodge needs a new hall badly, and it is to be hoped that in the near future some steps will be taken to secure one. Bro. BRADFORD keeps a good record. Refreshments were served.

On Wednesday evening, March 30th, I visited Vassalboro Lodge. Work was expected, but the candidate failed to appear, and as most of the regular officers were absent, I made but little effort in the way of suggestion or criticism. The retiring Master, Bro. WALL, is one of the best ritualists it has ever been my pleasure to hear exemplify the work, and the new Master is trying with apparent good success to maintain the high standard set by his predecessor. The lack of attendance among the officers was not due to any lack of interest, but owing to labor troubles in the mills of the American Woolen Company, in this village, many of the officers and brethren have been obliged to go to other towns in search of employment, making it very hard to do good work under such conditions. Some of the brethren seemed a little discouraged at the prospect, but I trust that the early adjustment of the labor trouble will bring prosperity to the lodge and to the village at large.

I regret to be obliged to recall the fact that Bro. HENRY A. EWER, who has for so many years been the efficient Secretary of this lodge, has been forced through illness to give up his work. Bro. WHALEY, who has charge of the records, is anxious to do good work, and will make a good Secretary.

On the evening of Saturday, April 2d, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. The work was, for the most part, exceptionally well rendered. Much credit is due the W. M., Bro. L. M. ANDREWS, for the very correct manner in which he performed his part of the work. He rendered both sections of the lecture as nearly letter perfect as I have ever heard it given, and this fact, together with the fact that this was his first initi-

ation, gives high promise for his future work in blue lodge Masonry. The brethren of Messalonskee Lodge deserve a better hall, and it is to be hoped that present plans may materialize so that they will have one in the near future. Found a model set of records in the hands of Bro. ORESTES E. CROWELL.

On Thursday evening, April 7th, I visited Lafayette Lodge, the occasion being a special meeting called for work in the M. M. degree. I found very little to correct in the work, which was rendered in a very impressive manner. The members of Lafayette Lodge are a set of gentlemen, whom it is an honor to know and a pleasure to meet. Peace and harmony seem to prevail, and the unfortunate affair mentioned in the beginning of this report seems to have left no traces of bitterness behind. After the meeting, refreshments were served in the hall below, where we listened to speeches by the brethren present. Records well kept.

Negeumkeag Lodge being my masonic home I have made the same no official visit. The lodge has had no work during the past year, but the good degree of interest which prevails, and the fact that the lodge is on a sound financial foundation, leaves little or no cause for anxiety as to its future. Negeumkeag Lodge has an attractive lodge room, a snug bank account, and a competent set of officers who will give a good account of themselves when work presents itself. Records are very well kept.

At this writing I have not been able to make an official visit to Vernon Valley Lodge. I have an appointment with them for April 26th, however, at which time I hope to meet the brethren of that lodge.

Waterville Lodge held its first annual Past Master's night on Monday evening, April 11th. The different places and stations in the lodge were filled by Past Masters and work was performed in the M. M. degree. Following is a list of the officers with the date of their service as W. M. of the lodge:

MARK ROLLINS as Worshipful Master,	1857
CHARLES H. ALDEN as Senior Warden,	1870
HERBERT M. FULLER as Junior Warden,	1897
FREDERICK C. THAYER, as Treasurer,	1874
ANSON O. LIBBY as Secretary,	1888
CYRUS W. DAVIS as Chaplain,	1901
* FRANK WALKER as Marshal,	1893
CHARLES F. JOHNSON as Senior Deacon,	1894
MARTIN F. BARTLETT as Junior Deacon,	1896
EDWARD G. MEADER as Senior Steward,	1859
WILLARD B. ARNOLD as Junior Steward,	1863
LYNN W. ROLLINS as Tyler,	1877

Candidate for M. M. degree, FRED W. ROLLINS.

Foreman of Craft, HERBERT M. FULLER.

Guards,

JOHN M. WEBBER, W. H. K. ABBOTT, JOHN H. BURLEIGH.

It will be noticed that we have here the spectacle, which to me seemed little short of wonderful, of a Worshipful Past Master, presiding over a lodge where his son, also a Past Master, was an officer, and raising his grandson to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The venerable brother who presided in the East, though he was past eighty-four years of age, and though it had been forty-seven years since he had performed this ceremony, conducted the work of the lodge with an ease, vigor, correctness, and impressiveness which afforded solemn and serious reflection to the rational and thinking mind, and with a memory unimpaired by age, and a manner to which his advanced years gave added dignity and impressiveness, he imparted the precious truths of our beloved institution to the dearly loved grandson in a manner at once touching and impressive, leaving a picture in the minds of us all, which will never fade away so long as reason retains her place at memory's throne. The other officers gave most efficient support, and it is no reflection on the regular officers of the lodge to say that seldom has it been my privilege to see better work. Nearly two hundred brethren were present from Waterville and other lodges. A beautiful banquet of "ye olden time" order was served and the occasion was a most decided success in every way.

I have publicly installed the officers in two of the lodges of this district, viz : Vassalboro and Neguemkeag.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to thank you for the honor of my appointment, and also to extend my thanks to the brethren whose uniform courtesy and kindness has made my official visits and most of my other duties a pleasure which I shall long remember.

Respectfully submitted,

HAROLD E. COOK, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine. *

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the 13th Masonic District.

My first official act was to install the officers of Key Stone Lodge, No. 80, Solon. The installation was public and held in the afternoon after one of those dinners for which Key Stone Lodge is famous. Later I installed the officers of Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, Canaan.

I have officially visited Lebanon, No. 161, Norridgewock ; Siloam, No. 92,

Fairfield; Carrabassett, No. 161, Canaan; Somerset, No. 34, Skowhegan; Euclid, No. 94, Madison, and Northern Star, No. 28, North Anson. I very much regret that I have been unable to visit Bingham, No. 199, Bingham, and Keystone, No. 80, Solon.

Each lodge at the time of my visit conferred a degree upon a candidate. The work conformed so closely to the ritual that very little adverse criticism was necessary. The work, almost without exception, was done in a smooth and impressive manner and with a degree of earnestness which indicated the interest felt in masonic work.

The lodges have exercised great care in selecting their officers and have chosen men of recognized standing and of the best reputation in their respective communities.

The proceedings of the lodges are carefully and correctly kept. Several of the Secretaries have served in that capacity for many years and are perfectly familiar with the proceedings. This seems very desirable, as it not only insures a perfect and complete record, but an efficient Secretary can assist in facilitating the work of the lodge. The lodge rooms are exceptionally pleasant and convenient. Lebanon Lodge has made quite extensive repairs within the past year and now has a room not only comfortable but very convenient and artistic.

The finances of the several lodges are in good condition and the lodges are very prosperous.

Perhaps the most important feature which I have noticed on my visits is the good feeling which exists among the members of the several lodges as well as between the lodges within the district.

The reception accorded to your representative in every case shows the respect felt by the subordinate lodges for the Grand Lodge. If I could feel that my work has been as beneficial to the lodges as it has been pleasant for me, I would be satisfied, but I regret exceedingly that I have not felt myself better prepared to do the work which devolved upon me with the acceptance of the high honor conferred by appointing me your representative in this district. Fraternally submitted,

AMOS K. BUTLER, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my official doings for the year now ending.

It affords me great pleasure to report that the lodges in this district are in a prosperous condition, and nothing has occurred to mar the harmony of our order. Substantial gains have been made in numbers without lowering the standard of qualifications.

I have visited all the lodges in the district, and have witnessed work in all but one.

I attended the convention called at Portland by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER.

The lodges of the Fourteenth District were not as well represented as could be desired, and while I realize the difficulty of the *Master* of every lodge attending a convention, still, I believe, that with a little effort, some member of the lodge might be present and in a measure, at least, realize some of the incalculable benefit to be derived from a close study of the ritual, which those meetings afford.

November 30, 1903, I visited Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls. Work was presented on the M. M. degree on two candidates. Wor. Bro. DOUGLASS was handicapped by the absence of his Senior and Junior Wardens, nevertheless the work was very well done, especially that of the Senior Deacon, and the lecture as given by Wor. P. M. PHILBROOK was characterized by earnestness, and could not have failed to make the proper impression on the candidate. I see no reason why, with a little closer attention to the ritual, Ancient York should not do as good work as any lodge in this district. The financial condition is good, dues well collected, and the records, in the hands of Bro. WM. PARKIN, are properly kept.

I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. G. M. HARRY E. PLUMMER and a goodly number of brethren from sister lodges.

A fine collation was served, after the work, by the ladies of the O. E. S.

Accompanied by Wor. Bros. GILBERT M. ELLIOTT, HIRAM A. WEBBER and Bro. URIAH A. JACK, I paid an official visit to Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham, on Dec. 2d. Work was in E. A. and M. M. degrees. Considering the difficulty of conferring two degrees at one meeting, the work was exceedingly well done and needed but few corrections. Wor. Bro. ANSON P. M. GIVEN and his whole corps of officers are earnest students of Masonry, as is well shown by the quality of their work. The brethren are holding their meetings in rather cramped quarters, made necessary by the loss of their hall by fire some time since, but I am assured that they will soon have a masonic home that will amply meet their requirements. The dues are well collected and the records, in the hands of Bro. FRANK H. PURINTON, are models of neatness and accuracy. Refreshments brought to a close a most enjoyable meeting.

On December 21st, I made my official visitation to Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath. The work of the evening was in the E. A. degree and was creditably rendered, calling for but very few corrections. Wor. Bro. JACKSON is an in-

telligent and impressive worker, and is ably seconded by his officers. I was sorry to see so few present to enjoy the working of this most beautiful degree, for I know from personal experience that a good attendance stimulates officers to do their best and gives them the feeling that their efforts are appreciated. The financial condition is good; the records, in the hands of Bro. A. L. STROUT, are finely kept and the dues are, practically, all collected, which demonstrates the efficiency of this most excellent officer.

December 28th was the date set for my visit to Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond. The work presented for inspection was in the M. M. degree and on the whole quite satisfactory; although some of the officers are young in Masonry, yet from the interest shown I am sure they will give a good account of themselves. Wor. Master PRICE is an experienced officer, and in spite of a busy professional life, freely gives of his time for the benefit of the craft. Richmond Lodge has a beautiful home, and its finances are in a satisfactory condition. The dues are well collected and the records, kept by Bro. FAIRCLOUGH, are correct. I noticed from the proceedings that the less fortunate brethren are not neglected. After the work refreshments were served in G. A. R. Hall and a delightful social hour enjoyed.

On January 26th, accompanied by Wor. Bros. G. M. ELLIOTT, H. A. WEBBER and WM. L. GAHAN, I made my visit to Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham. On account of the severe snow storm prevailing, which rendered traveling by team almost impossible, a large number of brethren from Auburn and Lisbon Falls were prevented from attending, much to the disappointment of the hospitable brethren of Acacia Lodge. Work was in the M. M. degree on one candidate, and rarely have I seen it better done. The ritual was very closely followed and the lecture by Wor. P. M. TRUFANT was especially pleasing. After partaking of bountiful refreshments, with the assistance of Wor. Bro. G. M. ELLIOTT, as Chaplain, and Wor. Bro. H. A. WEBBER as Marshal, I installed the incoming officers. The records, in the hands of Bro. MACOMBER, need no commendations from me; the dues are well collected and the lodge in a sound financial condition. I arrived home at four o'clock in the morning, tired, but well repaid for all the discomforts of the trip.

On February 1st, by invitation of Wor. Bro. GEO. P. COFFIN, I installed the officers of Freeport Lodge, No. 23, Freeport, for the ensuing year, being assisted by Wor. Bro. HIRAM A. WEBBER as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. EDMUND B. MALLETT as Chaplain. Owing to the small amount of work during the past year, I have been unable to witness the conferring of degrees, but from the interest evinced by the officers I am satisfied they will not be found wanting when work presents. Financial condition is very satisfactory; dues fairly well collected; but I felt called upon to recommend that some of the brethren who were in arrears be brought to account. Bro. E. E. PINKHAM'S records are neatly and correctly kept. After the labor of the evening, refreshments were enjoyed and old acquaintances renewed.

I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. M.'s FREEMAN M. GRANT and PEREZ S. BURR, both members of Freeport Lodge.

February 24th was the date assigned for my visit to Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath. Work was in the M. M. degree, on five candidates, before a goodly number of brethren. Owing to the number of candidates, the work was of necessity hurried, which detracted from its impressiveness and led to a number of errors which, I am sure, with less haste would have been avoided. Such hints and suggestions as I was able to give were well received and I trust may be of value to the officers. The records of Bro. H. D. MAXWELL are neatly and correctly kept and the dues well collected. After the work, an appetizing banquet was served and the hospitality for which the Bath brethren are noted, was enjoyed.

United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick, being my home, and as I have been present at all its communications, any official visit was deemed unnecessary. On January 12th, I installed the officers for the ensuing year, being assisted by Wor. Bro. HIRAM A. WEBBER as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. GILBERT M. ELLIOTT as Chaplain. A good degree of prosperity has been enjoyed during the past year, and I may be pardoned if I say that few lodges in this district equal and none excel the work done by Wor. Bro. WEBBER and his efficient officers.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that in my intercourse with the brethren in this district I have endeavored to impress upon them the necessity of guarding well the outer door of the lodge, of keeping the dues well collected, and the desirability of frequent fraternal visits to neighboring lodges.

I wish to express to you, Most Worshipful, my deep appreciation of the honor conferred on me by this appointment, and my sincere thanks to the brethren of the district for their uniform courtesy and hospitality; and to Wor. Bros. G. M. ELLIOTT and H. A. WEBBER for valuable assistance in the discharge of my official duties.

Fraternally submitted,

ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

March 26, 1904.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my annual report as District Deputy of the Fifteenth Masonic District, I wish to express the pleasure it has given me in visiting the lodges and witnessing such excellent work as I have seen performed in them all.

There is apparent "a noble contention, or rather emulation" as to "who best can work and best agree." There is a degree of satisfaction, also, in the fact that the officers have in every instance welcomed the visits of the District Deputy and listened with "attentive ear" to his criticisms as well as his instruction, also have expressed a determination to profit by the same.

In spite of the fact that seventeen members of the lodges in this district have passed on to that undiscovered country—eight of the ten lodges having lost from one to five members each—and eight others have dimitted and removed out of the district—yet the returns show a net gain of forty members during the past year, all good and true men, I believe.

I have visited each of the lodges at least once, found a good degree of interest manifested by the brethren and excellent work being performed. All have comfortable halls, and several have very elaborate ones—those of the lodges in Farmington, Livermore Falls, Phillips and Kingfield particularly so, and lighted by electricity.

Below will be found a brief description of my work :

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION, PORTLAND. On November 6, 1903, I attended one of the three very interesting and instructive Schools of Instruction, conducted by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. There was a good attendance and many valuable hints were there given the District Deputies, officers of lodges and brethren present.

DEDICATING HALL, LIVERMORE FALLS. November 24th, with other officers of the Grand Lodge, I had the pleasure and honor of assisting M. W. WM. J. BURNHAM, Grand Master, in dedicating the elegant new hall of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, of Livermore Falls. A large number of the brethren and their ladies were present, and all seemed to be much interested in the impressive service conducted by the Grand Master.

VISITING LODGES.

Franklin, No. 123, New Sharon.

On the evening of December 11th, accompanied by Bro. J. EUGENE BROWN, I visited this lodge and inspected their work on the Master Mason's degree. A goodly number of members were present, and the work was performed in a commendable manner. I would suggest a little more promptness in assembling and opening the lodge. R. W. JAMES H. HOWES is Secretary, and it is needless to say the records are well kept, and the revenues properly looked after.

Mt. Bigelow, No. 202, Flagstaff.

A drive of eleven miles in the early morning of December 12th, to Strong, enabled us to connect with the 8.30 A. M. train on the Franklin & Megantic Railroad (2 foot gauge) for Carrabassett. From the latter place a ride of

seventeen miles by stage took us to Flagstaff and among the hospitable brethren of this lodge. The Master Mason's degree was to have been worked, but the candidate met with an accident in the afternoon and was unable to present himself. The work of that degree was therefore exemplified, and but few errors were noted. The records are kept in proper form and revenues carefully collected by Bro. WALTER E. HINDS, Secretary. An oyster supper was served, at conclusion of the work, by the ladies of Somerset Chapter, O. E. S., which is a flourishing body of that order in Flagstaff.

Blue Mountain, No. 67, Phillips.

On the evening of January 6, 1904, we visited and inspected the work of this lodge. Over fifty of the members, with several visitors, were present, a special train over the Phillips & Rangeley railroad (2-foot gauge) bringing several of the brethren and Wor. Master HERRICK. All three of the degrees were worked on actual candidates, and each officer strove to excel in accuracy and impressive rendering of the ritualistic work. R. W. NEWELL P. NOBLE continues in the office of Secretary, and the neatness and accuracy of his records, as well as his careful collecting of the revenues, are especially noticeable. In the "wee sma' hours," when the work of the evening had been concluded, a nice lunch was served in the banquet hall.

Mt. Abram, No. 204, Kingfield.

A very pleasant evening was passed in the pretty new hall of this lodge, on January 7th. Permission to remove from their old hall into the new one had just been received, and over thirty of the brethren attended the meeting. Work on the Master Mason's degree was witnessed; and its accuracy, as well as the impressive manner in which it was rendered, are deserving of praise. The records are faithfully kept and revenues carefully looked after by Bro. A. C. WOODARD, Secretary. An oyster supper was served in the convenient banquet hall over the lodge room.

Oriental Star, No. 21 Livermore Falls.

This lodge has a very commendable custom: that of holding a semi-annual session in the afternoon and evening, at which it is generally arranged to have actual work on candidates, followed by a banquet, at the close of each meeting. This event occurred January 28th, and it was my privilege to attend both the afternoon and evening session on that day, and inspect the lodge's work on the Master Mason's degree. Accuracy and impressiveness characterized it throughout. Especially noticeable was the impressive manner in which the charge was given by R. W. FRED J. RAYMOND. P. M. GEORGE O. EUSTIS is the careful and strictly accurate Secretary. Full and accurate records and careful collecting of the revenues mark his work. A nice banquet was served, and over fifty of the brethren sat down to the tables, both afternoon and evening.

Wilton, No. 156, Wilton.

I officially visited this lodge, and inspected its work, the evening of February 3d. The Entered Apprentice's degree was the work of the evening, and about thirty of the brethren were present. All the officers, especially Wor. Master WOODCOCK, are deserving praise. Bro. FRED E. TREFETHEN continues the accurate and efficient Secretary, and faithfully collects the revenues. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. CHARLES F. ROWELL, my worthy predecessor in this office, in this his masonic home.

Whitney, No. 167, Canton.

On my official visit to this lodge, the evening of February 4, 1904, I had the pleasure of meeting old masonic friends and receiving cordial greetings. The work was the Entered Apprentice degree, and about thirty of the members were present to witness with me the excellent manner in which it was performed. We would suggest the earlier opening and closing of the lodge; and to do this, of course, will require the earlier assembling of the officers and brethren.

For accurate and systematic records, as well as a careful collecting of the revenues, Bro. H. J. DE SHON, Secretary, is entitled to praise. An oyster supper after work was enjoyed by all.

Davis, No. 191, Strong.

My official visit to this lodge was made at its stated communication February 5, 1904, and I then witnessed very excellent work on the Master Mason degree. A goodly number of the members were present, and assisted the officers in an impressive manner.

Bro. WALTER VALLIER is a careful Secretary, and with the experience of others in the district will no doubt improve as they have. The revenues are fairly well collected.

Maine, No. 20, Farmington.

My official visit to this lodge—which is my masonic home—was made at its stated communication, March 7th, when the Entered Apprentice's degree was worked. I have, also, frequently attended its meetings during the year and witnessed work in the several degrees, all of which has been good. Promptness in opening and closing the lodge is a virtue to be fostered and encouraged by the Master. P. M. GEORGE B. CRAGIN, Secretary, has received many complimentary notices from visiting officers, and justly deserves them. His records are models of neatness and fullness, and his success in keeping the brethren paid up in advance is worthy of favorable comment as well. R. W. ENOCH O. GREENLEAF is seldom absent from the lodge, and is always glad to assist or give counsel to the officers.

Mystic Tie, No. 154, Weld.

Last, but by no means least, among the pleasant visits made by me to the lodges of this district, was that which I made to this lodge on the evening of March 29th. The pleasure of this visit was also enhanced by the presence of R. W. CHARLES F. ROWELL and some ten or twelve members of Wilton Lodge, who accompanied me. Over fifty per cent of the entire membership of the lodge was present, several coming from a long distance. The officers were proficient in their duties, and the work of the Fellow Craft's degree was almost faultlessly performed. Bro. ORLETUS PHILLIPS is a good Secretary; his records are neat in appearance, accurate in details and the revenues of the lodge are well cared for by him. A nice banquet, and pleasant words spoken by the visitors, filled out a very enjoyable evening.

In concluding this, my first annual report, I wish, Most Worshipful Grand Master, to thank you for the honor conferred upon your humble servant by his appointment to the high position of District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I also wish to thank the officers and members of the lodges for the many courtesies so freely and courteously extended me; also for the interest shown in their work and promptness in adopting the suggestions made by myself.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. S. HUNTER, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Farmington, April 15, 1904.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

RE. Wor. Bro. ARTHUR E. COLE, who was originally appointed D. D. G. M. in this district, and who resigned in January, installed the officers of Oxford, Evening Star, King Hiram, Blazing Star and Bethel Lodges, but made no official visits. I therefore have the following visits to report:

February 24th, I visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Falls. This is the largest and best equipped lodge in this district, having a commodious and splendidly furnished and decorated hall, and finely arranged preparation, smoking and banquet rooms. The attendance is large and the interest great. I witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was finely done, the officers following the ritual very closely and working in an impressive and spirited

manner. The records are well kept and the dues promptly paid. After the work an oyster supper was served in the banquet room, which was greatly enjoyed.

March 1st, I installed the officers of Paris Lodge, No. 94, assisted by Wor. Bro. A. C. T. KING, and on March 15th I made my official visit to this lodge. I found the records neatly and correctly kept and the dues well collected. This was a special meeting which the W. M. very kindly called to accommodate me. The work was in the E. A. degree, and although the officers had been installed but two weeks their proficiency was such that one would have thought them veterans in their respective places. The attendance was good and the interest displayed warrants the belief that Paris Lodge will experience a prosperous and enjoyable year.

I visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, March 10th. This lodge is located in a very prosperous community and has an extensive jurisdiction. It has a large membership and money in bank. Its hall is well furnished and splendidly adorned with the pictures of its past masters, many of whom have been and now are famous in other walks of life. There seems to be no reason why Bethel Lodge should not be one of the most prosperous and interesting lodges in this district. I am, however, obliged to report that the interest appears to be at an extremely low ebb. There is quite an amount of dues in arrears, which, I am informed, comes to the present Secretary as a legacy from his predecessors. There seems to be a general laxness. I was an entire stranger to all present, yet no examination was held and no questions asked. The work is below the average in this district. The officers have ability, and I am sure, if properly supported and encouraged by their lodge, they would do excellent work.

On March 21st, I was at Dixfield with King Hiram Lodge, No. 57. This is one of the older lodges and is sound financially, owning a good building, the upper story of which is used for lodge purposes and the ground floor for a banquet room. A special meeting was called to accommodate me, and while no work was before the lodge, it was intended to exemplify the F. C. degree, but owing to the illness of some of the officers it was impossible to do so. However, as this is the home of Rt. Wor. Bro. D. A. GATES, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, I have no doubt the officers are faithfully drilled in the ritual. The records are well kept but the lodge appears to be a little easy in the matter of dues, carrying quite a good many members a number of years behind.

Friday, March 25th, I visited Oxford Lodge, at Norway, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. This lodge has the reputation of being one of the very best working lodges in the district, which reputation is being fully sustained by the present board of officers. The work in both degrees was impressively rendered and the ritual followed very closely, it being neces-

sary to make but few corrections. After the work a banquet was served, followed by speeches and music, and at a late hour the brethren dispersed, all voting it a most enjoyable occasion. The records, in charge of Rt. Wor. Bro. H. D. SMITH, P. J. G. W., are neatly and correctly kept and the dues collected closely.

Tuesday, March 29th, I visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond. No work appearing, the E. A. degree was exemplified. Under the tuition of Rt. Wor. Bro's JAMES L. BOWKER and ARTHUR RICKER, the officers have attained a high degree of proficiency in the ritual. I followed the work as closely as possible and was unable to discover a single mistake. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, owning their hall and having all the work they can handle. The attendance is large, the interest great and the meetings always interesting. The records are models of neatness and accuracy and the dues well paid up.

Wednesday, March 30th, I made my official visit to Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris, and witnessed work in the the M. M. degree. This lodge is entirely out of debt, own their hall and furnishing and are working steadily on good material. The attendance averages large for a country lodge and the members appear to be greatly interested in every concern of the lodge. The work was very good, but few important corrections being necessary. The records are carefully kept and the dues well collected. After the work a lunch was served and a social session enjoyed till the small hours of the morning.

March 31st, I visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills. Financially this lodge is in a very prosperous condition, owning the entire building in which their hall is located and having quite a sum of money in bank. They contemplate several changes in their hall which will greatly improve it. The E. A. degree was worked upon two candidates for the first time by the present corps of officers, and considering that many of the officers live quite a distance from the hall and that they have been unable to get together for a rehearsal, the work was very well done. I am satisfied that the work will be fully up to the standard in this district when the officers are a little more experienced in their stations. They are exceedingly anxious to do good work and seem very desirous to get all the information possible. The records are in good shape and the dues fairly well paid.

I have made no official visit to my own lodge, Evening Star, although I have been present at every meeting during the past year. The records, in the hands of our veteran Secretary, Bro. ALFRED COLE, are exceedingly well kept, and the dues closely collected. The present officers have had no work to do as yet, but have been steadily rehearsing the different degrees, and will be fully prepared to do good work when the opportunity presents itself.

I have visited every lodge in the district. I found in one or more instances that a strict compliance with the regulations had not been made, and called the attention of the W. M. to the fact. I have no doubt the proper correction

will be made. Upon the whole the condition of the craft in this district is very satisfactory. The lodges have enjoyed a large amount of work, and are in good condition financially. The officers are careful and painstaking in the ritualistic work, and anxious to get every word correct. I have had but few corrections and suggestions to make, which have been kindly and thankfully received. My work has been made easy and pleasant by the cordial and fraternal manner in which I have been received by my brethren, and I wish to extend to them my sincere thanks for their kindness and courtesy. I also wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me.

Faternally submitted,

FREDERICK R. DYER, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the usages and customs of Free and Accepted Masons, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the 17th Masonic District, for the year ending March 1, A. D. 1904.

The 17th district is one of the most important divisions of the Maine jurisdiction. It is composed of Portland Lodge, No. 1, of Portland, the oldest in the jurisdiction, Ancient Landmark, No. 17, of Portland, Casco, No. 36, of Yarmouth, Harmony, No. 38, of Gorham, Standish, No. 70, of Standish, Atlantic, No. 81, of Portland; Temple, No. 86, of Westbrook, Presumpscot, No. 127, of Windham, Hiram, No. 180, of South Portland, Deering, No. 183, of Portland, and Warren Phillips, No. 186, of Cumberland Mills, (Westbrook.)

The aggregate membership of lodges in this district at the close of the year ending March 1, 1903, was 2,540. During the year 148 have been admitted as follows: Standish four, Casco nine, Harmony eleven, Portland seventeen, Ancient Landmark twenty, Atlantic eleven, Temple twenty-eight, Presumpscot three, Hiram ten, Deering thirty, and Warren Phillips five, making a gross gain of about six per cent. Deducting from these figures fifty-two who have died and twenty-three suspended, deprived from membership or expelled, we have a present membership of 2,465, a net gain during the year of seventy-three or about three per cent. It will be noted that the great percentage of loss has occurred from death, and only about one per cent. from other causes, a remarkable testimonial to the zeal and fidelity of the membership of our order. It will also be noted that the largest percentage of gain in membership is in lodges outside the city of Portland.

The lodges in this district are naturally subdivided into three classes.

First. Those situated in or near the city of Portland, namely: Portland, Ancient Landmark, Atlantic, Deering and Hiram, which have the advantage of the large population and social life of a city.

Second. Those situated in the smaller municipalities of our county, and connected with city of Portland by electric railroads, namely: Casco, Temple, Harmony and Warren Phillips, which receive in addition to the advantages of their exclusive jurisdiction some of the advantages and influence of the masonic life of the city.

Third. Those situated in the country villages, not connected with the large cities by electric or convenient railroad facilities, as Standish and North Windham, which on account of their isolation receive but little advantage from the larger cities, and must be judged by the spirit manifested, and the local success of their efforts, bearing in mind that every lodge is to some extent molded by its environments.

My first official visitation was made to Deering Lodge, No. 183, in June, 1903, followed by Hiram, No. 180, Portland, No. 1, Atlantic, No. 81, and Ancient Landmark, No. 17. Of the lodges composing this class, there is little to criticize and much to praise. All are well managed, strong and energetic, close to our ancient regulation, and are one and all performing the real purposes of a secret fraternity. Deering Lodge is exceptionally well situated within the boundary lines of the former city of Deering which is now one of the best residential sections of the city of Portland, and is rapidly increasing in population. Within this territory Deering Lodge has no competitor.

Hiram, No. 183, is situated in the city of South Portland, under much the same conditions as that of Deering. It is strong in management, high in quality of membership, and excellent in work, and is without doubt one of the best lodges in our jurisdiction. Atlantic, Portland and Ancient Landmark are located in the city of Portland, having concurrent jurisdiction. Portland is the oldest in our State, and the great, great grandson of its first candidate is now its presiding officer. They are all excellently managed, and are among the most influential in our district.

In October, 1903, I visited Presumpscot Lodge of North Windham. This lodge has as its jurisdiction the town of Windham, composed of small villages in some cases miles apart. Members are, therefore, obliged to travel many miles to attend meetings, the Master and Junior Warden, for instance, living nine miles away. Notwithstanding these difficulties Presumpscot Lodge is enthusiastic and strong, and its work among the best. If easy transportation could be obtained between the villages of Windham, with the spirit that is now manifested, Presumpscot Lodge would increase rapidly in membership and influence. In such cases as this I have urged the officers to visit other lodges, and observe their proceedings, and I am glad to report that this has been generally done. Standish Lodge, like Presumpscot, is isolated from

other lodges, by lack of convenient conveyance. Its general management, however, is good, its execution of our ancient rites excellent, and it is a strong social factor in the life of the village.

The lodges of the second class, situated in the larger villages and cities near Portland, I have visited often. In June, 1903, I made an official visitation to Harmony in Gorham. This is one of the richest lodges in the district in proportion to its membership. Its work is excellent, its management fraternal in act and spirit. Casco I visited in February, 1904. This is one of the best lodges in the district. Its membership is of the highest and its work of the best. Of the Westbrook lodges, Temple and Warren Phillips, there is but little to criticize and much to praise. The jurisdiction of Temple is confined to Westbrook village and that of Warren Phillips to Cumberland Mills. Each has been very active during the year. They have the best management, and their work is excellent.

While the lodges have been generally successful during the year, as I have indicated, there have been some elements of discord. Masons would not be men if there were no discord, but masonic principles rule, and the discord has been turned to harmony. Some of them also have been troubled by sickness of their officers, especially Harmony and Warren Phillips, and this has detracted to some extent from their success.

It is a pleasure to report to the Grand Lodge that the general business matters of all our lodges are well handled. They are all accumulating a good reserve notwithstanding the amounts paid out in glad charities, veritably crumbs scattered upon the waters, which have returned four-fold after many days. They all have good halls in which they hold their meetings, and Temple is about moving into new and more commodious quarters. It is to be regretted that some of these buildings are but little protected from danger by fire, incident to the nature of their location. They are, however, generally insured against material loss, but the charter and historical papers cannot be insured except by the fraternal care of those who have them in charge.

The past year Warren Phillips Lodge completed its history, written by the hand of its Master, Worshipful Brother FRANK H. SWAN. It is copiously illustrated with half-toned engravings of its past and present officers, and is an honor to the lodge and its author. Portland Lodge has also taken active steps towards the completion of its history by the appointment of a committee consisting of Right Worshipful Brother A. E. CHASE, Worshipful Brother C. E. LEACH, and Brother GEORGE F. GOULD, its Secretary, to take the place of our lamented Brother, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, who was engaged upon it at the time of his death.

On the sixth day of November, Brother F. E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, held a school of instruction in this city, which was largely attended by district deputies from many of the districts of the State, officers

of lodges in the district, and many members of the Fraternity. At the close of the exercise a complimentary dinner was tendered the Grand Lecturer and the visiting brethren by Portland, Ancient Landmark, and Atlantic Lodges of this city. This meeting has had a great influence upon the lodges in this district, and to it is due in a great measure the close adherence to our ancient rites. It would certainly be well if this could be repeated another season.

It has been my pleasure publicly to install the officers of many of our lodges. My first installation was at Warren Phillips in Westbrook, at which I was greeted by an audience that taxed the seating capacity of the hall to its utmost. I also installed the officers of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at South Portland,* of Harmony Lodge, of Gorham, and at a semi-public installation officiated at Standish. At this latter place the lodge opened in its hall and marched to the town hall, where the exercises were held, followed by a banquet and social exercises during the evening.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. H. ALLAN, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

November 3, 1903, I visited Mt. Tir'em Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was nicely done, considering the conditions under which they labored that evening. The presence of P. G. M. ALFRED S. KIMBALL and forty-two visiting brethren from neighboring lodges, was sufficient cause for the few errors noticed. Such corrections were made as I thought needed, and after remarks by P. G. M. KIMBALL and a few others, we adjourned to the banquet hall and enjoyed the refreshments which were in waiting. A social hour followed, much enjoyed by all.

December 29th, I again visited them by invitation, and publicly installed their officers. Over one hundred persons were present, members of the lodge, the chapter of the Eastern Star and invited guests. The installation was preceded by an oyster supper, such as one can enjoy on a stormy evening. After the masonic services, the Grand Matron was introduced, who after a few preliminary remarks, installed the officers of the chapter in a very pleasing manner. Then followed a social hour, with remarks for the good of the orders by several of the brothers and sisters.

November 4th, visited Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 56, at Denmark. Witnessed work in M. M. degree. I found they had given much study and considerable

practice to the work since I visited them last year. This lodge has made the greatest improvement of any in the district during the year. Its financial condition has been improved, and the attendance increased. We hope Mt. Moriah will never take another backward step. Records, in the hands of Bro. ORDDWAY, are in good shape and well kept. Peace and harmony prevail.

December 12th, by invitation, I publicly installed their officers in the Odd Fellows' Hall, which was well filled with members of the two orders, their wives, and many invited guests. After our labor in the lower hall was finished, we repaired to the dining hall, where our labors were renewed with double vigor.

November 28th, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Bridgton. Found them very much engaged. Three applications presented, six on which to ballot, and two candidates to be raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. This lodge is now in a very prosperous condition. Large additions have been made to the hall, to accommodate the new commandery, making it one of the best equipped outside the cities. Their work in the Third degree was well performed, needing but little criticism. Financial condition first class. Records, in the hands of Bro. CHAPLIN, are correct and models of neatness.

March 10, 1904, I visited Delta Lodge, No. 153, Lovell. Found them busy, with one candidate for the E. A. and three for the F. C. degree, which were duly given that evening, and in a manner that demanded nothing but praise. Considering the fact that it was a new set of officers who had never conferred the F. C. degree, it was a perfect success and needed no criticisms, as but one mistake was made. The records are still in the hands of that veteran Secretary, E. L. BELL, which is sufficient proof of their correctness. Financial conditions first class. Dues well collected, only two members being more than one year in arrears. A social hour with the usual refreshments followed the meeting.

March 25th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, Cornish. This was the first night for many months that they had no work, but from past experience I know they are both able and willing. The routine work was performed in an able manner, and a social hour passed in discussing masonic questions. This lodge has many able members, who need no instruction in masonic jurisprudence. Financial conditions good, with dues well collected. Records, in the hands of Bro. SAMUEL G. SAWYER, a new, but efficient Secretary, are neat and correct.

March 28th, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, Fryeburg. The evening was stormy and the attendance small for this lodge. Found them with three applications on hand, all of which were duly elected, and one of the candidates being in waiting, was introduced and initiated as an E. A. The work was nicely performed considering the fact that part of the working officers were drafted into service for the evening. The records are in the hands of Past D. D. T.

L. EASTMAN, which is sufficient proof that they are right and the dues well looked after.

On the evening of January 18th, I publicly installed the officers of this lodge before a large and appreciative audience. After the installation we were entertained with several fine readings by young ladies of the village, and we cannot forget the assistance rendered by the "Æolian Quartet" of Lewiston, which added so much to the entertainment and pleasure of the evening. Their selections were fine and elicited much applause.

Last and not least is Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169. This is my home lodge, and it is humiliating to be obliged to say that it is in the lowest condition ever known. Interest is at a very low ebb, and attendance so small that some of the meetings do not have a quorum. Sickness and inclement weather has prevented me from attending many of the meetings the past winter, but when possible I give them such assistance as I am able. Lax administration of affairs has caused many to be suspended for non-payment of dues, and now with those that are left, we hope that no such thing as being from three to five years in arrears will again occur. The records are in good hands and are well kept.

It was my intention to make my visits to the several lodges early in the winter, which, I think, should be done in order to give them the benefit of the Grand Lecturer's instructions, but after making three, sickness in my family prevented me from carrying out my plans, and I had to finish at a late date, deeply regretting the circumstances that compelled me to do so. I now wish to express to you, Most Worshipful, my gratitude for the continuance of my appointment to this honorable office, and to the brethren of the different lodges of the Eighteenth District for the kind and hospitable treatment I have received at their hands. Hoping I may have accomplished some good for the fraternity, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ISAAC S. LOWELL, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth Masonic District. It gives me pleasure to report the prosperous condition of all the lodges under my supervision. I have visited all the lodges but two in the district. It was not neglect on my part but fearful storms which blocked the time of the meetings and the opportunities did not again present them-

selves. Ocean and Saco Lodges were the ones I was not able to visit. The work is so uniform and so well done that it shows they have received proper instruction in recent years. It is interesting to note how closely all the lodges apply the teachings of the Grand Lecturer.

My first official visit was made to Naval Lodge, No. 184, at Kittery, on May 11th, and I received a very fraternal greeting from the many brethren present. Work on the M. M. degree was presented by W. Bro. GRANVILLE O. BERRY and the other officers in the usual correct and impressive manner characteristic of this sterling lodge. The records are finely kept and the dues promptly collected. Naval 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. One week later I visited Naval Lodge again to witness the M. M. degree work by Past Masters. Every officer was a Past Master, with P. M. DURGIN in the East. It was a fine display of workmanship and was enjoyed by a large number of visiting brethren. Naval Lodge is truly alive to the work.

On June 11th, I visited Saint John's Lodge, No. 51, at South Berwick. This lodge I found in a prosperous condition. It raised fifteen candidates during the year. It was the largest number raised by any lodge in the district during the year. W. Bro. JOHN M. BURLEIGH is an enthusiastic mason and a fine ritualist, and endeavors to work in harmony with the Grand Lodge rulings. I never saw the M. M. degree performed so well. The floor work were excellent and adds materially to the impression. The music and singing was exceptionally good. The records are still kept by Bro. MUZZEY and are all right. A large attendance and a bountiful repast served to make the occasion a very enjoyable and profitable one. During the summer months extensive alterations and repairs were made in the halls and adjoining rooms, which make them on a par with the best quarters in the district. Masonry was lauded and discussed till a late hour.

October 1st, I visited Arion Lodge, No. 162, at Goodwin's Mills. W. Bro. A. S. TAYLOR, assisted by a fine corps of officers, did good work in the M. M. degree. Bro. J. BURTON ROBERTS, the model Secretary, keeps a beautiful record.

On November 17th, I visited Arundel Lodge, No. 76, at Kennebunkport. The F. C. degree was worked in a very creditable manner by W. Bro. W. I. GOODWIN and his officers. Here I had the pleasure of meeting Past Rt. Wor. ISAAC P. GOOCH, who took the office of Senior Deacon. The records are well kept and the collections good. A very enjoyable evening was passed.

On the evening of Nov. 23d, I had the pleasure of receiving the fraternal greetings of the members of York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk. A large number of members and a few visitors were present. W. Bro. LEON B. ROGERS, who had not long presided in the East, is bound to become one of

the leading Masters in the district. The special communication was for the purpose of exemplifying the M. M. degree for my inspection. All the officers did good work and well they might, for they occupy one of the most beautiful masonic homes I was ever in. Here I met Past Right Worshipful GEO. A. GILPATRIC, who now presides at the Secretary's desk and makes fine records. The finances of this lodge are all right. An hour's time was devoted to refreshments in the lovely banquet hall, after which we all enjoyed many selections which were finely rendered by the quartet.

On February 26th, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, at North Berwick, and witnessed the M. M. degree. W. Bro. FRANK W. GROVER, who for the first time presided as Master, did splendid work. Very few Masters would care to invite the D. D. G. M. to inspect the work under such circumstances, but he had the ritual in the right place, his head. The lecture was delivered in an ideal manner, and very few corrections were necessary. This lodge has elegant quarters. The records are well kept by Bro. DRAKE. The finances are well managed.

On the evening of March 29th we had home lodge night at Saint Aspinquid, No. 198, at York Village. Some of the officers being absent, no work was done, so after the routine business was over, W. Bro. ALLEN C. MOULTON turned it into a lodge of instruction. Many subjects were brought up and discussed at length. The Master attended the Lodge of Instruction at Portland, November 6th, and has applied the teachings to the work in this lodge faithfully. Bro. BRADFORD S. WOODWARD still presides at the Secretary's desk, and keeps the records in an accomplished manner. The dues are closely collected, and the finances well managed. A prosperous condition prevails.

Ocean Lodge, No. 142, at Wells Depot, was one of the lodges I was not able to visit on account of stormy weather, although I was twice invited to inspect the work. It was my privilege to meet W. Bro. HORACE S. MILLS on my visitation to Yorkshire Lodge, and he gave me very satisfactory information in regard to Ocean Lodge. From other sources I learn that the work is being done in an able and impressive manner and the lodge is prospering.

I did not visit Saco Lodge, No. 9, at Saco, for the reason that I did not receive an invitation to inspect the work. I am informed, however, that this lodge is doing good work with W. Bro. GEO. H. DYER as presiding officer and Bro. ABRAM T. LORD as Secretary.

Fraternally,

FRANK W. SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

York Harbor, April 15, 1904.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my third annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

November 20th, attended Grand Lecturer's meeting at Waterville.

February 23d, made official visit to Horeb Lodge, No. 93, Lincoln. Work in M. M. degree on two candidates was well done by W. M. Bro. MILLS. The officers of Horeb Lodge are interested in their work and follow the ritual closely. Very few errors noticed. Records, in charge of Bro. W. C. CLARK, are correctly kept and dues well collected. The brethren of Horeb Lodge have completed their new masonic home. It is a very fine building, commodious, and compares favorably with those of much larger towns.

February 27th, I made an official visit to Forest Lodge, No. 148, Springfield. Work in E. A. degree correctly done. M. W. Bro. JONES and officers follow the ritual closely and do impressive work. I notice the floor work is excelled by no lodge in the district. Records, in the hands of Bro. TRASK, are correctly kept.

March 5th, made an official visit to Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, Danforth. The E. A. degree was conferred upon three candidates. M. W. GEO. S. P. BRANNEN endeavors to follow the ritual closely and is ably supported by his subordinates. Records, in the hands of Bro. PORTER, are correct; dues well collected.

Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, Mattawamkeag, is my masonic home. M. W. Bro. MARTIN does very efficient work. Initiates are correctly instructed. I have made such suggestions and corrections as I considered necessary from time to time. Records in the hands of the veteran Secretary are above criticism. The year just closed completes Bro. SMITH's thirtieth year as Secretary of Pine Tree Lodge, without a break, having been present at every meeting, a record we think unexcelled in the State.

I publicly installed the officers of Forest Lodge, No. 148, Springfield; Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, Mattawamkeag; privately installed the officers of Horeb Lodge, No. 93, Lincoln. All meetings are well attended and the brethren are taking unusual interest in the work in this district, there being thirty-eight initiates during the year.

I have been cordially received and kindly entertained at all my visits, for which I wish to extend my sincere thanks; and to you, Most Worshipful, for this my third appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

J. E. CLARK, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Winn, March 31, 1904.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

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-first Masonic District. I am pleased to report that there has been a larger increase in membership in this district than in any previous year, that all the lodges are in excellent condition financially, and that the officers are conforming very closely to the ritual in their work.

I have had the pleasure of visiting every lodge in the district with the exception of Esoteric Lodge, of Ellsworth, and with this lodge I had made an appointment, but on account of the Christmas festivities, the special meeting which I was to attend was called one night earlier and I did not receive notice of the change in time to be present. I have witnessed the work of Esoteric Lodge, however, at the District Convention, and on other occasions, and know that the degree work of this lodge is as nearly perfect as it is possible for any lodge to attain. Bro. M. S. SMITH is Secretary of Esoteric Lodge, and very acceptably served the District Convention as its Secretary.

On August 14th, by invitation of the masonic brethren in the vicinity of Northeast Harbor, and in company with J. G. W. CHARLES F. PAINE, of Bar Harbor, I visited the applicants for a new masonic lodge, inspected the hall which the brethren proposed to use for a masonic home, and after conferring with the applicants assembled, and ascertaining that they had conformed with all the requirements in such cases, recommended that a dispensation be granted them.

Upon invitation of the W. M., Bro. ISAAC T. MOORE, I officially visited Northeast Harbor Lodge, U. D., November 2d. This was their first stated meeting after receiving their dispensation from the Grand Lodge. By-laws were adopted, and the large amount of business usual at the organization of a lodge was transacted. The officers and members are very much interested in Masonry and in their lodge, and I can see nothing but a brilliant future in store for Northeast Harbor Lodge. Believing that the institution of a masonic lodge at Northeast Harbor would be for the best interests of the brethren in that vicinity, as well as to the craft in general, I would recommend, Most Worshipful, that a charter be granted them at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

I attended the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Waterville, November 20th. The meeting was a very pleasant and profitable one, and all present were much benefited by the instruction received. Waterville Lodge conferred the M. M. degree in the evening in a very pleasing manner, after which refreshments were served.

On December 7th, I officially visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19, of Bucksport.

As this was their annual meeting, officers were elected and the usual routine business was transacted, after which Wor. Bro. COURCY, with his corps of officers, conferred the Master Mason's degree upon two candidates in a very satisfactory manner. Such criticisms and suggestions were made as were deemed necessary and were thankfully received. A large number of brethren were present from Rising Sun Lodge of Orland. At the close of the work, refreshments were served, followed by a very pleasant social hour. The finances of the lodge are in excellent condition, and the records are well kept by Bro. FRED WOOD. Honorable mention should be made of Bro. WILLIAM GRINDLE, who has faithfully served his lodge as Tyler for twenty-five consecutive years.

The following evening, December 8th, in company with a large number of brethren of Felicity Lodge, I made my official visit to Rising Sun Lodge of Orland, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was so nearly correct as to admit of little criticism. Wor. Bro. RIPLEY is a very painstaking master, and the interests of the lodge are sure to prosper under his supervision. After the work, the large number of members and visitors present sat down to a bountiful supper. A strong fraternal feeling exists between Felicity Lodge and Rising Sun Lodge, and this frequent exchange of visits is not only a pleasure, but is also an inspiration to both lodges, and has a tendency to promote brotherly love and intimate friendship among the brethren. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. SETH HUTCHINS, and the dues are well collected.

I officially visited David A. Hooper Lodge, Saturday evening, January 2d, and witnessed work in the Fellow Craft's degree. All of the officers followed the ritual very closely, and the work was exceedingly well done, requiring but few and unimportant corrections. After the work, by invitation of Wor. Bro. EDWIN F. CLAPHAM, I installed the officers for the ensuing year. The new officers are mostly young men, and very much interested in Masonry, and I have no doubt that the best interests of the lodge will be continued under their management. The brethren of David A. Hooper Lodge are known throughout the district for their hospitality and cordiality; and, although on this occasion a severe snow storm was in progress, and the attendance consequently small, yet the evening was one long to be remembered. A bountiful repast was served after the close of the lodge. The records are well kept by Bro. ONIAS SPRINGER, who reports the dues well collected.

On December 23d, I officially visited Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. The ritual was followed so closely as to leave room for very few corrections, all of the officers taking especial pride to do the work to the best of their ability. The lodge is occupying new and commodious quarters in the Tracy & Bunker block, recently erected, and now have accommodations second to none in the Twenty-First

District. Bro. ELLIS F. BAKER is Secretary, and the records and accounts are models of neatness and accuracy, and dues are promptly collected. Wednesday evening, December 30th, by invitation of the Worshipful Master, I publicly installed the newly elected officers, P. M. HILLIARD G. SMALLIDGE acting as Marshal. The ceremony was performed in Hammond Hall in the presence of a large assembly of members and visitors. An interesting literary program was carried out, after which a banquet was held in the masonic lodge rooms.

December 31st, in response to an invitation from the Worshipful Master, I officially visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, of Ellsworth, the occasion being the conferring of the Master Mason's degree upon four candidates. The work was performed in a very correct and impressive manner by Wor. Bro. HOWARD W. DUNN and his efficient corps of officers; after which the large number of members and visiting brethren repaired to the banquet hall, where a pleasant social hour was spent. The records are still in the hands of Bro. NATHANIEL J. MOORE, and give evidence of careful attention. The dues are well collected, considering the fact that so many of the brethren live at a distance from their lodge. Lygonia Lodge is on a firm financial basis, having recently purchased the entire brick block in which the lodge rooms are situated.

Thursday, March 24th, I officially visited Tremont Lodge, No. 77, of Southwest Harbor. The officers conferred the M. M. degree in a very creditable manner. Wor. Bro. MOORE is a veteran in masonic work, and consequently makes an excellent presiding officer, as well as a correct ritualist. After the work, refreshments were served in the new banquet room. During the past year, Tremont Lodge has erected and dedicated a fine masonic building, which is an ornament to the village of Southwest Harbor, and a source of pride to the members of the Order. There is also a great revival of masonic interest, shown by the fact that fifteen candidates have been admitted during the masonic year. Bro. WILLIAM R. KEENE is Secretary, and carefully looks after every detail of his important office.

The brethren of Mount Desert Lodge having called a special meeting for my accommodation, I officially visited this lodge, Friday evening, March 25th, examined the records and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Every officer performed his respective part in a very pleasing and correct manner, only a few unimportant errors being detected. Questions were asked and instructions given in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. Although a severe storm, a large number of members were present, and the evening was a very pleasant and profitable one. During my stay at Mt. Desert, I was very pleasantly entertained at the home of Bro. M. L. ALLEN and of Wor. Bro. JACOBSON. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. LYMAN H. SOMES, who has faithfully served his lodge as Secretary for many years. The dues are fairly well collected.

By special appointment, I made my official visit to Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, Thursday evening, April 14th, and witnessed the conferring of the Fellow Craft's degree upon two candidates. The work was performed in a most excellent manner, especially the part of Wor. Bro. QUIMBY and the S. D., Bro. GILLEY.

I also visited Bar Harbor Lodge in May, when the M. M. degree was conferred, P. M. Bro. EDGAR J. TRUSSELL then occupying the East. My presence on this occasion was for the purpose of being installed as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-first District, which ceremony was performed by J. G. W. CHARLES F. PAINE, in the presence of the members and visiting brethren from Winter Harbor Lodge. That Bro. BENJAMIN L. HADLEY still serves the lodge as Secretary, is sufficient guarantee that the records are well kept, and the dues promptly collected.

The seventh annual communication of the Twenty-first District Convention, was held in Odd Fellow's Hall, Ellsworth, January 20, 1904. Convention called to order at 2.30 P. M., D. D. G. M. A. E. SMALL presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. SIMONTON of Ellsworth.

Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, H. G. SMALLIDGE, W. M., was called upon and exemplified work in the E. A. degree. Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, of Orland, CHAS. R. RIPLEY, W. M., and officers, then assumed the stations and exemplified work in the F. C. degree. Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, when a most elaborate banquet was served in the lower hall. At 8 P. M. Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, with P. M. JAS. E. PARSONS acting as W. M., conferred the M. M. degree upon an actual candidate. In each of the degrees worked before the convention, the ritual was followed so closely as to leave room for very few corrections. The high degree of perfection attained, and the impressiveness of the work, show great improvement in the past few years, and demonstrates the fact that these Conventions have been of inestimable value to the craft in the Twenty-first District.

A collation was served at midnight, after which the brethren returned to the hall, where they were very pleasantly entertained by interesting speeches from prominent masons present.

Lodges were represented as follows: Felicity of Bucksport, 12; Lygonia of Ellsworth, 67; Rising Sun, Orland, 13; Tremont, So. West Harbor, 11; Mt. Desert, 17; Esoteric, Ellsworth, 88; Bar Harbor, 14; Winter Harbor, 19; David A. Hooper, Sullivan, 23; N. E. Harbor, 5; Naskeag, Brooklin, 13; from other jurisdictions, 5.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the unexpected honor of my appointment as your representative in this jurisdiction. Although on account of professional duties, my official work has often been interrupted, yet the manifest kind and courteous treatment that has been accorded me by the fraternity throughout the Twenty-first District has amply repaid me for

all the difficulties encountered; and these fraternal associations will ever be cherished by me as among the pleasantest of my life.

Fraternally submitted,

AMOS E. SMALL, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit the report for the Twenty-second District.

I attended the School of Instruction at Waterville.

March 5th, visited Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont. On account of the very bad roads arrived at eight o'clock, but the brethren had gone home with the exception of the Secretary. Found the records in good condition, and from what I could learn, I am sure the lodge does fine work.

March 14th, visited Pacific Lodge, Exeter. The Third degree was given in a very satisfactory manner, and much interest was shown by all.

March 19th, visited Plymouth Lodge, Plymouth. The First degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner.

March 26th, visited Parian Lodge, Corinna. The M. M. degree was conferred upon a candidate, and was given in an impressive and pleasing manner, after which a fine banquet was served in the rooms, which was much enjoyed by all.

April 2d, arrangements were made to visit Cambridge Lodge, but owing to extremely bad roads and weather it was necessarily given up.

April 27th, Corinthian Lodge, Hartland, by appointment, was visited by FRANK WEEKS, W. M. of Meridian Splendor Lodge. The F. C. degree was conferred upon a candidate. The work of this lodge was fine.

April 28th, I was to visit Meridian Lodge, of Pittsfield, but was unable to do so on account of bad weather.

I met with Meridian Splendor Lodge from time to time, so deemed it unnecessary to make an official visit. The work of this lodge is all that could be asked, the several officers and members work together, making the work in the different degrees most impressive and very satisfactory from any point of criticism.

I found the records of all the lodges kept in fine shape and much interest in Masonry shown by all, both officers and members.

In closing, thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, by way of explanation I respectfully add: These lodges were visited during the winter by me for the reason that my business has been for the past six months in the Western

part of the State. I was at home over Sunday, and for that reason nearly all the lodges were visited on a Saturday night.

I have found the Masters most obliging in granting me specials, which I assure you was fully appreciated by myself.

I could have visited the lodges much better in the early fall, but as the schools of instruction were not till late I did not feel myself properly qualified in every detail as a Deputy should be.

Faternally yours,

A. LESLIE OAKES, D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.

Newport, April 30, 1904.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the past masonic year as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

I am pleased to report that the lodges comprising this district are in a prosperous condition, both as shown by their finances and by the interest exhibited in their work. All of the lodges, with the single exception of Fraternal, No. 55, at Alfred, report work during the year. Three of the lodges report the same number of members as last year, while all of the others show a net gain amounting to thirty-six in the district.

Circumstances over which I had no control have prevented me from personally visiting all of the lodges in the district the past masonic year, but through correspondence and otherwise, I am reasonably familiar with the conditions and work of each lodge.

June 3, 1903, I had the pleasure of visiting Preble Lodge, No. 143, at Sanford, though not in an official capacity, and witnessed excellent work in the M. M. degree on several candidates. This lodge is in a live, prosperous condition and has initiated sixteen candidates during the past year, a larger number than any other lodge in this district. The records are still in the hands of Bro. WRIGHT, which is sufficient proof that they are correct and in good form. After closing, refreshments were served.

I availed myself of the privilege of attending the Masonic Convention held in Portland by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, and received a great deal of pleasure and profit from the meeting.

January 2, 1904, I visited Buxton Lodge, No. 115, at West Buxton, and witnessed the installation of the officers by P. M. OSCAR D. RAND, assisted by P. M. JOSEPH G. WARREN. The ceremony was performed in a very impressive and correct manner. A banquet was served after the meeting. This

lodge is one of the strongest in the district. It is very careful of its membership, seeking quality and character rather than numbers, and while not growing rapidly, the interest is well maintained and the work ranks with the best. The records are still in the hands of the veteran Secretary, Bro. CYRIL P. HARMON, and are models of accuracy and neatness.

March 1st, by invitation, I visited Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, at Limington. It was a stormy evening following a very stormy day, which made the attendance small, several of the regular officers being absent. The work was in the E. A. degree and was done in a very creditable manner. With a Master who has interest enough to travel one hundred and fifty miles for no other purpose than to attend a meeting of his lodge, as did Bro. SMITH on this occasion, and P. D. D. G. M. HARDY H. MCKENNEY as Secretary, we may rest assured that the interests of the lodge are in safe hands.

March 29th, I had planned to visit Springvale Lodge, No. 190, but owing to sickness in my family was prevented from carrying out my plan. At my request Wor. Bro. F. D. FENDERSON, of Freedom Lodge, No. 42, attended the meeting and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. He reports that the work was almost perfect, the ritual being followed with great care. The Master, Wor. Bro. BRAGDON, is an impressive and capable officer, and the work of the S. D. was especially pleasing. An interesting feature of the work was the able rendering of the lecture by P. D. D. G. M. CHARLES H. OGDEN. This lodge is the largest in the district and has considerable work on hand at the present time. The records are in the hands of Bro. W. H. FOLSOM, and are in good shape with dues well collected. After the lodge was closed a banquet was served.

March 30th, I visited Freedom Lodge, No. 42, at Limerick, and work in the E. A. degree was exemplified. The attendance was small, and a number of the regular officers were absent. The lodge is in much better condition than a few years ago, and the officers and members are earnestly working to accomplish better results in the future. The records are in the hands of Bro. F. D. FENDERSON, and are in excellent condition, and dues well collected.

On the same date, at my request, Wor. Bro. D. W. LEAVITT visited Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, at West Newfield, and reports a very cordial reception and a pleasant evening. The lodge is in good condition, and has a good fund in its treasury, and is maintaining the high standing of former years.

The work of Drummond Lodge, No. 118, at Parsonsfield, my own lodge, I am pleased to state, is fully up to the high standard of the past few years. The Master, Wor. Bro. D. W. LEAVITT, is very enthusiastic in the work, and has accomplished a great deal for his lodge. The records are still in the hands of Bro. ALBERT R. LEAVITT, who has so faithfully served his lodge in this capacity for many years. It is needless to state that they are in good condition. During the past year the lodge has purchased the building previously leased by them, and are planning to repair and enlarge the hall.

I regret that I am unable to report, as fully as I would like to do, upon Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, at Alfred, as I have not been able to make a visit to this lodge. From personal acquaintance with some of the officers of the lodge, and from reports, I am confident that its interests are in good hands.

I wish to express my thanks to the brethren of this district for the uniformly courteous treatment accorded me, the cordial reception I have received, and the many favors granted me during the past year, and my grateful appreciation to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MERRILL LORD, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*
N. Parsonsfield, April 1, 1904.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fourth District.

October 5th, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, Wor. WM. E. QUIMBY, Master. This was the annual meeting, with work on the M. M. degree. The reports showed a balance on the right side of the ledger. R. W. Bro. BRACKETT has a tight grip on the keys. The records are in good hands, and the business was transacted in a manner that left little to be criticized. I am sorry to report a lack of interest among the brethren and a small average attendance. W. Bro. QUIMBY has been a good officer and deserved the support of the members. A fair amount of work has been done during the year. The degree was conferred in a very correct and satisfactory manner.

November 5th, witnessed work on the M. M. degree in Webster Lodge, R. W. JUDSON BANGS, Master, in the East. This was a grand occasion for the lodge, the two candidates and the visiting officer. The work was nearly perfect, the banquet afterward entirely so; and the fraternal spirit shown made both completely satisfactory. M. W. Bro. SLEEPER was present, also several Past Masters and visitors from Lewiston. The records are good and dues well collected.

November 6th, attended the school of instruction at Portland. There was a good attendance and a successful meeting, but I saw only one officer from the Twenty-fourth District, Wor. M. B. WATSON, of Tranquil Lodge.

December 4th, visited Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls and saw work on the E. A. degree. The work was not up to Tyrian standard, owing to several causes. The new officers were just installed; the S. W., who was supposed

to give the third section of the lecture, was absent, and, worst of all, only two of the seventeen successive candidates have been deemed acceptable by the lodge, and it is difficult to keep up an interest under such conditions. I tried to arouse some enthusiasm in the study of the ritual, but with indifferent success. However, I worked out the P. M. degree with the Past Masters present. I have heard from good authority that the work is going well now, and I feel sure that a few candidates will arouse an interest; and the officers, who are bright, capable masons, will keep the standard high. The records are faithfully kept and finances all right.

December 30th, I made an official visit to Tranquil Lodge. On this occasion I was installed into office by the M. W. Grand Master, who was present. The work was the E. A. degree on two candidates, Wor. Bro. WATSON initiating one, and the S. W., Bro. TURGEON, the other. The officers of Tranquil remind one of the crew of the "Merry Chanter," which put to sea with all the ship's company, from cook to skipper, captains. A very few slips were made in the work, but no mistakes requiring correction. Wor. Bro. WATSON has spared no pains to perfect himself and officers in the work. Bro. SPRAGUE is a model Secretary, and Wor. Bro. ROAK takes care that the funds of the lodge are well invested. A banquet followed the work, with speeches and general good time.

February 10th, there was a special meeting of Rabboni Lodge to confer the M. M. degree and receive the visiting officer. This was the first attempt of the new officers in this degree, but the work was very well done with few errors. I made some corrections which were well received. A little practice will make this one of our finest working lodges, as the officers are very capable men, and interested in the work. Over four hundred dollars had been collected since September. The records are well kept. I had the pleasure of meeting the M. W. Grand Master, the Grand Lecturer, R. W. L. O. BRACKETT, and many other visiting brethren. This very pleasant communication closed with a banquet.

February 27th, I met Cumberland Lodge in their new and pleasant quarters. This building of substantial brick and slate is a model of strength and durability. Over forty brethren attended this meeting, and the F. C. and M. M. degrees were conferred on two candidates. Wor. Bro. SHACKFORD and his officers did good work, not quite so close to the ritual as some, but solid and impressive, like the brethren of the lodge and the building in which they meet. R. W. Bro. GODING still keeps the records, being thirty-two years in office. He says he is too old for that duty, but from inspection of the books I am certain Bro. GODING is for once mistaken. This very pleasant gathering closed with a banquet. Wor. J. I. STURGIS, who acted as S. W. in the F. C. degree, was called out to mend a bone, but was back to meet the candidate at the East gate.

March 26th, by invitation of W. M. E. H. COLE, I inspected the work of

Nezinscot Lodge on the M. M. degree. This lodge has had but one candidate since the summer vacation, so the officers were not in the best of practice, although they are always ready to rehearse at the call of the W. M. With the exception of Tranquil, no lodge in this district follows the ritual so closely as Nezinscot. The work of the junior officers I have not seen excelled. The lodge owns the three story building in which it meets, and has about \$2,000 at interest. The dues are well collected. W. Bro. ANDREWS is still Secretary, and his records are plainly written and complete, following the form in DRUMMOND'S Monitor. Closed with a banquet.

March 28th, visited Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston. I have not received notice of any meeting during the year, and had no means of knowing when a visit would be acceptable; so I waited until the last chance and called to see what was in progress. I found work on the F. C. degree, which was fairly well done, the officers being recently installed. Bro. SAMPSON, S. W., went away the last of the year, and thus brought unexpected honors and labor on the J. W., Bro. ALBERT FOSS, who was called to the East. A little time will correct the few difficulties which now exist. About twenty members attended this meeting and several visitors were present.

In closing my second and last report, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred on me, and the lodges for the pains they have taken to make my duties a pleasure rather than a burden.

I have made many acquaintances, some friends, and I hope no enemies; and I trust the officers and members of the several lodges will cherish the same pleasant recollections of my visits that I am sure will remain with me.

Faternally submitted,

OLIVER A. SPRAGUE, *D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.*

Turner, April 2, 1904.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

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 November 20th, I attended, with much pleasure and profit, the convention for instruction held by the Grand Lecturer at Waterville.

November 3d, I publicly installed the officers of Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills, assisted by Brother F. C. HARRIS as Marshal. After the installation ceremonies, we were entertained with a fine musical and literary program, followed by refreshments.

On January 7th, I officially visited my home lodge, Nolleseme, No. 205, of Millinocket. Work was presented in the M. M. degree on two candidates and was exceptionally well done. This lodge is doing a large amount of work and the brethren are earnestly striving to improve themselves in Masonry. Wor. Bro. CHARLES J. MACNUTT has charge of the records, which is a guarantee of their good condition. Dues are all collected.

On February 10th, I officially visited Monument Lodge, No. 96, of Houlton, where I was received in due form. The work for inspection was the conferring of the M. M. degree on one candidate. Seldom has it been my pleasure to witness the beautiful work of this degree conferred in such an impressive manner or with so few corrections necessary. The attendance was large and the brethren gave me a hearty masonic greeting. The records are models of neatness and reflect great credit upon Bro. STETSON. After work we repaired to the banquet hall and partook of a bountiful repast.

On March 28th, I made an official visit to Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, of Blaine. This was a special communication called at my request, as I was unable to visit them on the night of their regular meeting. The work, in the F. C. degree, was very well done considering the fact that a large percentage of the officers were unable to attend on account of sickness and the bad roads.

I noted with pleasure the cordial spirit of fraternity which marked the greetings of the brethren and their marked interest in Masonry. The records, in the efficient hands of Bro. RAMSEY, are fully and correctly kept and the finances are in good condition.

On March 29th, I made Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, at Sherman Mills, an official visit. Work in the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. Wor. VERDI LUDGATE and S. D. LEWIS E. JACKMAN are entitled to praise for the correct and impressive rendering of the ritual. The records, in the hands of Bro. GOSNELL, are finely kept and the dues well collected.

On March 30th, I paid an official visit to Island Falls Lodge, No. 206, of Island Falls. No candidate being present the Wor. Master and officers presented work in the M. M. degree for inspection. Wor. Bro. DONHAM is particularly fitted for his position and rendered his part in a very pleasing manner. The records are in the hands of Bro. FRANK L. MOONEY, who performs the duties of his office faithfully and efficiently. This lodge has done a large amount of work during the year and has brilliant prospects for the future. Attendance was large and the brethren showed great interest in Masonry. Later we enjoyed a fine banquet.

On March 31st, I concluded my official duties by a visit to Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, of Patten, where I had the pleasure of seeing the M. M. degree conferred on one candidate. - I have rarely seen the ritual more closely followed, or the floor work so finely executed. Wor. Bro. HUSTON and the officers of the lodge are entitled to great credit for their zeal and proficiency, and but

few corrections were necessary. Their standard of membership is high, which is as it should be. The records are correctly kept, and the financial condition is very satisfactory. After work we enjoyed a fine banquet, and pleasant social hour with the brethren.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the cordial and fraternal reception accorded me by the brethren of the several lodges of this district, and my gratitude for the many courtesies shown.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment, I most respectfully submit this report.

GEORGE W. STEARNS, *D. D. G. M. 25th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,

Tuesday, May 3, 1904.

The Trustees met in the Grand Master's office at 5 P. M.

Present—WM. J. BURNHAM, *President*,

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

CHARLES W. CROSBY,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

A. M. WETHERBEE,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

The Grand Treasurer's Report was presented as follows:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

Your Treasurer has the honor of reporting that the invested 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	17.50
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 Sagadahoc Light & Power Co. Bond,	500.00	22.50

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. Bond,.....	500.00	25.00
1 Denver City Tramway Co. Bond,	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,.....	2,551.17	90.05
" " Portland Savings Bank,.....	2,581.23	91.13
" " Augusta Saving Bank,.....	673.26	23.77
" " Skowhegan Savings Bank,.....	646.93	19.54
" " Waterville Savings Bank,..	668.45	23.59
" " Wiscasset Savings Bank,.....	689.62	24.31
" " Bath Savings Institution, ...	672.89	25.44
" " Brunswick Savings Institution,.....	663.10	20.03
" " Gardiner Savings Institution,.....	663.09	23.39
" " Portland Nat. Bank, Savings Dept.,.....	1,339.40	47.26
	<u>\$36,099.14</u>	<u>\$1,718.51</u>

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report,.....	\$1,145.98
Income from investments,.....	1,718.51
Lime Rock Bank Stock called,.....	700.00
Union Electric Water Company Bond called,.....	1,000.00
	<u>\$4,564.49</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to beneficiaries,.....	\$1,215.00
Added to Savings Bank investments,.....	373.52
Paid for rent of safe,.....	10.00
Paid for 1 Newton and Northwestern Railroad Co. Bond,.....	969.73
Paid for 1 Sagadahoc Light & Power Company Bond,.....	1,000.00
Cash on hand,.....	996.24
	<u>\$4,564.49</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to a Committee of Finance, consisting of Bros. CHAPLIN and CROSBY, who reported that the securities are intact, which report, with that of the Grand Treasurer, was accepted.

The Secretary presented ninety-one 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 4, 1904.

Met at 4.30 in Grand Master's office.

Present—WM. J. BURNHAM, *President*.

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

CHAS. W. CROSBY,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*.

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

A. M. WETHERBEE,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

FESSENDEN I. DAY.

The Committee on Applications for Aid reported a schedule which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, That \$1,125 be appropriated to pay the schedule.

The bond of the Grand Treasurer for \$10,000, renewed by the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co., was presented and accepted.

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 application 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.

—————1904.—————



HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Grand Master,					Ex-Officio.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Deputy Grand Master,					"
W. SCOTT SHOREY, Senior Grand Warden,					"
GEORGE W. McCLAIN, Junior Grand Warden,					"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,					"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	elected May 6, 1902, for three years.				
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 6, " " " "				
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 5, 1903, " " "				
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	" " 5, " " "				
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 3, 1904, " " "				
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 3, " " "				

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, irradiated, with a triangle, also irradiated.

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 jurisdiction 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 Master 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 prooession, 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.]

SECTIONS 112 and 114, relative to Registration, repealed 1904, [p. 73.]

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.]

36. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Grand Secretary, in addition to the duties required of him by the Constitution, be the Librarian, and perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Committee on Library may advise. [1904, p. 44.]

List of Lodges by Districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—LEON S. HOWE, Presque Isle.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 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> | U.D. Fort Kent, <i>Fort Kent.</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—MARTIN L. DURGIN, Milo.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 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—WARREN H. KNOWLES, Bangor.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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—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 Phœnix, <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> | 189 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—DANIEL W. EMERY, Augusta.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 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—FRED R. DYER, 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>Cum'd Mills.</i> |
| 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—ELMON J. NOYES, Lovell.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 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—DAVID G. WALKER, Kittery Depot.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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—RALPH SCRIBNER, Springfield.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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—MELVILLE L. ALLEN, Mount Desert.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 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> | 208 North East Harbor, <i>N. E. Harbor.</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—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH, Auburn.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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—ARTHUR G. RICH, 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, 1904.

M. W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor
R. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Waterville
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bath
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Henderson
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bangor
"	LEON S. HOWE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle
"	WHEELER C. HAWKES,	" 2d "	Eastport
"	WILLIS H. ALLEN,	" 3d "	Machias
"	BENJAMIN H. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Penobscot
"	MARTIN L. DURGIN,	" 5th "	Milo
"	WARREN H. KNOWLES,	" 6th "	Bangor
"	ELIHU D. CHASE,	" 7th "	Unity
"	LESLIE D. AMES,	" 8th "	Lincolnville
"	CLAES E. BOMAN,	" 9th "	Vinal Haven
"	CHARLES W. BESSE,	" 10th "	East Jefferson
"	DANIEL W. EMERY,	" 11th "	Augusta
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	" 12th "	Waterville
"	AMOS K. BUTLER,	" 13th "	Skowhegan
"	ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON,	" 14th "	Brunswick
"	JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	" 15th "	Farmington
"	FRED R. DYER,	" 16th "	Buckfield
"	GEORGE H. ALLAN,	" 17th "	Portland
"	ELMON J. NOYES,	" 18th "	Lovell
"	DAVID G. WALKER,	" 19th "	Kittery Depot
"	RALPH SCRIBNER,	" 20th "	Springfield
"	MELVILLE L. ALLEN,	" 21st "	Mt. Desert
"	A. LESLIE OAKES,	" 22d "	Newport
"	J. MERRILL LORD,	" 23d "	N. Parsonsfield
"	ELBRIDGE G. HEATH,	" 24th "	Auburn
"	ARTHUR G. RICH,	" 25th "	Houlton
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor
"	WM. H. FULTZ,	" "	Portland
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
"	THOS. G. MOSES,	" "	Eastport
"	NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Calais
"	OLIN HOBBS TRACEY,	" "	Pittsfield
"	RUBERT P. MATTHEWS,	" "	Newcastle
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Bangor
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Winthrop
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Rockland
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	EDWIN R. KEENE,	" "	No. Appleton
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" "	So. 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>	Portland

List • of • Subordinate • Lodges,

WITH • THEIR • PRINCIPAL • OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1904.

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; election, September. 5
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Prescott R. Strout, m; Fred H. Miller, sw; Herbert J. Wagg, jw; Everett L. Macomber, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Charles C. Smith, m; Andrew J. Chick, sw; Everett J. Pattee, jw; Hardy H. McKenney, s; Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Rupert B. Mathews, 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. Chas. G. Weaver, m; Jesse H. Ogier, sw; James F. Burgess, 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. Herman H. Niles, m; Harold C. Goddard, sw; Henry A. Fletcher, jw; Forrest E. Ludden, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Frank C. Allen, m; Fred C. Tolman, sw; LeRoy F. Tobie, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. William H. Douglass, m; Erastus L. Wilson, sw; James H. Brewster, jw; William Parkin, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14

- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Fred M. Johnston, m; Edgar C. Newcomb, South Newburgh, sw; Stephen Mudgett, Dixmont Center, 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, Alewife, jw; J. Burton Roberts, Dayton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Moses B. Herrick, m; Herrick L. Dillen, sw; Chas. E. Robinson, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, December. 25
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. W. Francis Goodwin, m; Charles E. Goodwin, sw; Edward A. Pinkham, jw; Reuel W. Norton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Albert G. Foss, m; Ernest Saunders, sw; Ezra A. Nevens, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Augustus E. Campbell, m; Luther M. Norris, sw; James M. Moulton, jw; B. Frank Bradford, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Arthur Merrill, m; William G. Newhall, sw; Elmer A. Doten, jw; Daniel W. Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. J. Clair Minot, m; Lemuel D. Hazelwood, sw; Will L. Hilton, jw; Claude W. Townsend, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Warren L. Rhodes, m; Rodney I. Thompson, sw; Daniel T. Shaw, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. William Quimby, m; Thomas Searls, sw; Andrew J. Babbidge, jw; Benjamin L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. George S. B. Brannen, m; Daniel J. Floyd, sw; Calvin L. Harding, jw; Martin L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Harvey R. Barlow, m; Edward F. Farnham, sw; Millard F. Blake, jw; Victor K. Montgomery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Fred E. Bradford, m; Everett S. Ward, sw; Edmund L. Lamb, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. H. Merton Farwell, m; Albert C. Frost, sw; Albion L. Morgan, jw; Davis G. Lovejoy, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16

- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Harry B. Robinson, M; Power S. Mooney, SW; J. Maurice Arnold, JW; James E. Blanchard, S. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11
- Bingham, 199, Bingham. Samuel A. Smith, M; Tilson H. Foss, SW; William H. Collins, JW; William R. Jordan, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Falls. Fred O. Eaton, M; Goodwill Douglass, SW; Ralph M. Woodsum, JW; Fred A. Porter, S. Meeting Wednesday on 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. Joseph E. Crooker, M; Frank B. Day, SW; Thomas W. Nichols, JW; Edwin J. Ervine, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Howard M. Davis, M; George E. Smith, 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; Heber H. Whitney, JW; Arthur A. Garden, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Fred C. Dunlap, Skowhegan, M; Harry B. Harris, SW; Frank L. Rowell, JW; Alpheus Nason, S. Meeting Tuesday on before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Wallace O. Stoddard, M; Alfred B. Small, SW; Geo. S. York, JW; Aug. H. Humphrey, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. Charles W. Abbott, M; Willis E. E. Ward, SW; George L. Gilman, 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; Maurice L. Woodman, SW; Allen Kirkland, JW; Fred H. Savage, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Thomas W. Thompson, M; Alexander R. Johnston, SW; Daniel A. Packard, JW; Edward A. Webber, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 22

- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Herbert H. Best, West Pembroke, M; Frank C. Gardner, sw; James Abernethy, West Pembroke, JW; Eugene S. Wilbur, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Summer J. Skillings, M; Irving F. Cobb, sw; Orin Hancock, JW; Harry I. Lowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Flavius B. Shackford, South Poland, M; Frank M. Hawkes, North Raymond, sw; Lemuel S. Day, JW; Geo. H. Goding, Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- David A. Hooper, 201, West Sullivan. Oliver G. Newman, M; Andrew P. Havey, sw; Adelbert W. Gordon, JW; Onias Springer, North Sullivan, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Davis, 191, Strong. Winthrop L. Guild, M; Charles W. Shaw, sw; Leslie A. Vining, JW; Walter M. Vallier, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. George M. Hill, M; Albert J. Shepard, sw; Carl E. Hannaford, JW; George T. Wilson, Newfield, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Portland. Frederick B. Marston, M; Herbert F. Libby, sw; Francis T. Miller, JW; Francis E. Chase, 161 Neal St., s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. James H. Walker, M; Clinton P. Hubbard, sw; Frank, Harmon, JW; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. Robert N. Barton, M; Morton M. Small, sw; Charles H. Black, 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. Wilbur F. Cate, M; George W. Palmer, sw; John S. Snow, JW; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. D. Willard Leavitt, M; Alfred H. Milliken, sw; Francis C. Milliken, JW; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Edgar H. Minot, M; Will E. Cleaves, sw; James W. Burnie, JW; Lytton E. Staples, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Joseph F. Thacher, M; Edward G. Buxton, sw; William S. Mildon, JW; Wheeler C. Hawkes, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27. 2

- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Fred M. Whitehouse, M; H. F. Kallack, SW; G. H. Churchill, JW; Frank J. Lowery, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. John F. Lane, M; Seth I. Smith, SW; William H. Robbins, JW; Groves S. Bridges, S. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Leslie W. Jordan, M; Harry E. Rowe, SW; William E. Leighton, 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; Samuel E. Remick, S. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Edward H. Bickmore, M; Charles C. Wall, SW; William T. Hocking, JW; Walter H. Mathews, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Horace A. Murch, M; Harry M. Heald, SW; William C. Allen, JW; Alfred Cole, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Charles O. Dickey, M; Charles E. Drinkwater, SW; Seymour S. Chapman, JW; Rodel A. Packard, S. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, January. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Archie L. White, M; Daniel R. Cousey, SW; Fred M. Mooney, JW; Frederick Wood, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 21
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Pitt H. Jones, M; Ralph Scribner, SW; Edwin B. Cole, JW; Lysander W. Trask, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Manley H. Blaisdell, M; Edwin L. Russell, SW; John M. Rowe, JW; James H. Howes, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 53, 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. Autine W. Sawyer, M; Samuel T. Bradbury, SW; George A. Carpenter, JW; Frank D. Fessenden, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Geo. P. Coffin, M; J. Alvah Tuttle, SW; Stephen Mitchell, JW; Ernest E. Pinkham, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. John L. Marshall, M; Chester H. Lane, Jr., SW; John A. Bicknell, JW; Arthur L. Mann, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16

- Fort Kent, U. D., Fort Kent. Howard Pierce, M; William N. Gould, SW; Lester F. Bradbury, JW; Stanley Burrell, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon. 1
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Charles H. Badgley, M; William J. Parker, SW; Leon M. Ayer, JW; Samuel G. Sawyer, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Willis A. Ricker, M; Embert N. Allen, SW; Otis H. Parker, JW; Charles H. Hooper, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. William P. F. Robie, M; Frank S. Hamlet, SW; Harry E. Day, JW; Edward W. Guptill, S. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Daniel A. Curtis, M; Herbert A. Bowker, SW; David G. Field, JW; Carl M. Hutchinson, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Charles A. Knight, M; Harry E. Larrabee, SW; Herbert L. Douglass, 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; Guy W. Merrill, SW; Everett O. Moore, JW; William C. Clark, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Charles S. Nason, M; Edward S. Young, SW; Oscar Cole, JW; John H. Baker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Charles A. Snow, M; Bailey W. Bowden, SW; Ben E. Sylvester, JW; Ithamer G. Stanley, S. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Joseph A. Pendleton, M; Lincoln N. Gilkey, SW; Robert P. Coombs, 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; Samuel R. Crabtree, SW; Leverett H. Peters, JW; Frank L. Mooney, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Ned I. Swan, M; Frank P. Cole, SW; Dana O. Dudley, JW; James L. Bowker, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Charles Keene, M; Porter R. Cummings, SW; Danforth O. French, JW; Henry A. Mansfield, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3

- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Ferd. G. Huston, M; G. Frank Woodbury, SW; Lorin B. Huston, JW; Sylvester L. Huston, S. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 25
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. William E. Nason, M; Wallace W. Patterson, SW; Greenlief Harvey, 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. Jonah G. Spaulding, M; Turner Davis, SW; William H. Soper, JW; Perry S. Longley, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edgar L. Clark, M; Clarence P. Griffin, SW; Alton E. Andrews, JW; Leslie D. Ames, S. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Zenas W. Taylor, M; Nathaniel B. Woodsum, SW; Harry B. Marsh, SW; James B. Davis, S. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Moses W. Levensaler, M; Herbert L. Leavitt, SW; Carl Miller, JW; Horace F. McIntyre, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. George C. Horn, M; A. F. Sellers, 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. Jesse C. Horsman, M; George E. McLaughlin, SW; Merle E. Hoar, JW; Theodore Morrison, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Willis J. Greely, M; Arthur H. Norton, SW; Warren A. Moody, JW; Ambrose P. Cargill, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Chas. S. Sewall, M; James B. Clark, SW; Charles L. Macurda, JW; William D. Patterson, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Caleb G. Aldrich, M; Merritt G. Huntley, SW; Willie Wilder, 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; Willis E. Dunn, 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; J. Mellen Taylor, 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. George L. Beck, m; Edward E. Greenlaw, sw; Edgar W. Haskell, jw; Moses S. Joyce, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, 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. Elmer G. Roberts, m; Albert R. Pilley, sw; Everett Tasker, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Wilton M. Munson, m; David B. Tenney, sw; Arthur E. Cole, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Aug. F. Nelson, m; Louis O. Haskell, sw; Edgar E. Johnson, jw; Orin S. Haskell, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Frank Weeks, m; Gustavus F. Dinsmore, sw; Wilbert E. Doble, jw; Benjamin T. Shaw, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Lester M. Andrews, m; George H. Foster, sw; Thomas E. Johnson, jw; Orestes E. Crowell, s. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Verdi Ludgate, m; Alfred Cushman, sw; George W. Upton, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. John M. Prescott, m; Charles O. Flanders, sw; Arthur C. Whittier, jw; Edward A. Prescott, s. Meeting Saturday on or before moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Hjalmer Edblad, m; Ira G. Hersey, sw; Roscoe S. French, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, 18 High St., s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 25
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corners. Frank E. Lane, m; George E. Ring, sw; Gardiner Roberts, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11

- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Victor L. Warren, M; Bion B. Anderson, SW; Albert T. Spaulding, 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; E. V. Talbot, SW; J. M. Cassie, JW; W. J. Davidson, acting sec., (16 Hight st.) Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Abram, 204, Kingfield. Horace G. Winter, M; Fred Hutchins, SW; John E. Voter, JW; Arthur C. Woodard, S. Meeting Thursday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Mount Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Fred T. Blackwell, M; Forrest C. Durrell, SW; Fremont Lincoln, JW; Walter E. Hinds, S. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Albert O. Jacobson, M; Austin W. Richardson, 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; Fred Mellor, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Almon P. Pingree, M; Edwin P. Fessenden, SW; Charles W. Poor, JW; William C. Ordway, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. Sylvanus C. Pierpont, M; John C. Howes, SW; George D. Sprague, JW; Freeman Light, Razorville, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 9
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. Willard C. Goodwin, M; Charles S. Hamlin, SW; Elbridge P. Kimball, JW; Isaac F. Jewett, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Fred A. Cole, M; George F. Loring, SW; Merett B. Greeley, 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; Augustus G. Masterman, JW; Orletus Phillips, S. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Lynn C. Haycock, M; Frank C. Nash, SW; Reuben D. Coffin, JW; George G. Freeman, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. George W. Herrick, M; Thomas C. Stanley, SW; Harlie E. Freethy, JW; Owen L. Flye, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Granville O. Berry, M; Amos S. Rundlett, SW; Jacob S. Drinkwater, JW; Levi L. Goodrich, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19

- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. George S. Perkins, M; Mathew E. Hodges, 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
- Nollesemeic, 205, Millinocket. Wm. J. Heebner, M; Le Barron Dibblee, sw; Ingleton Schenck, JW; E. Stanley McCormack, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- North East Harbor, 208, North East Harbor. Isaac T. Moore, M; Joseph W. Small, sw; Geo. E. Turner, JW; Alvah L. Reed, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. John M. Getchell, M; Herbert H. Marston, sw; James H. Stevens, JW; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Well's Depot. Horace S. Mills, M; Perley C. Goodwin, sw; Leander J. Littlefield, JW; Frank L. Buker, 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; Edwin S. Vose, JW; Alanson O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Horace E. Seavey, M; Clifford C. Smith, sw; Frank W. Walker, JW; D. Eugene Chaplin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Charles E. Thomas, M; William H. McKenney, sw; Samuel S. Wood, JW; Geo. O. Eustis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Albert J. Stearns, M; Charles P. Barnes, sw; Lee M. Smith, JW; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Alfred W. Hicks, M; George F. Jewett, sw; Frank Champeon, JW; David E. Knight, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Lewis Hutchins, M; Thomas F. Burrill, 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; Charles Ed. McAudle, sw; Alton C. Wheeler, 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 De-
cember. 5
- Phoenix, 14, Belfast. John Stevens, M; Ashley A. Smith, SW; Wilmer J.
Dorman, JW; Clifford J. Pattee, S. Meeting Monday on or before full
moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Fred A. Martin, M; Norman E. Webster,
SW; Albert Dennis, 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. Mooers, JW; Charles A. Carter, S. Meeting second Wednesday; elec-
tion, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. William A. Johnson, M; Frank E. Monroe, SW; Chas.
H. Rattray, JW; Albert W. Murray, S. Meeting Friday on or before full
moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. William C. Wells, M; Ezekiel L. Chase,
SW; Wm. H. Long, JW; George W. McClain, Henderson, 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; elec-
tion, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Frank L. Clark, Detroit, M; , SW;
James W. Knight, JW; La Forest C. Hopkins, S. Meeting Tuesday on
or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. William A. Furber, M; Willis M. Lake, SW; Wilbur
C. Oliver, JW; Wm. M. Adams, S. Meeting second Wednesday; elec-
tion, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Frederick J. Ilsley, M; Charles F. Sanborn, SW; Wil-
liam B. Andrews, JW; George F. Gould, S. Meeting second Wednes-
day; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton Springs. Frank E. West, M; Frank V. Davis, SW;
John R. Merrithew, JW; Albert M. Ames, S. Meeting first Wednesday;
election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Joseph Leckenby, M; Roland S. Gove, SW; Oswald
Breary, 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 Sat-
urday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. E. Chandler Buzzell, M; James W. Eastman,
SW; , JW; Tobias L. Eastman, S. Meeting Monday on
or before full moon; election, December. 18

- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Locksley T. Ness, m; Valorus A. Simmons, sw; James Fuller, jw; Allen L. Mattocks, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Chas. R. Mitchell, m; Geo. W. Goss, sw; Charles A. Litchfield, jw; George F. Turner, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Stonington. Stephen E. Allen, m; George W. Trundy, sw; Frank J. Smith, jw; Rollins Y. Stinson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 4
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Wallace N. Price, m; Melvin G. Buker, sw; Herbert D. Stewart, jw; Wm. R. Fairclough, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Freeman N. Bowden, m; Henry A. Davis, sw; James B. Sellers, jw; Benj. H. Cushman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Charles R. Ripley, m; Irving R. Saunders, sw; Geo. F. Keyes, 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. Albert W. Nash, m; James Y. Meserve, sw; Frank T. Davis, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. John A. Karl, m; Charles W. Livingstone, 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. George H. Dyer, m; Lawrence E. Willard, sw; John W. Shaw, jw; Abram T. Lord, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19
- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Charles H. Adams, m; Arthur C. Nickerson, sw; Edward H. Kelley, jw; Fred W. Adams, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Allen C. Moulton, m; John C. Stewart, sw; Raymond F. Brewster, jw; Bradford S. Woodward, York Corner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. Frank H. Jones, m; Ernest G. Young, sw; James M. Beckett, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2

- Saint George, 16, Warren. Warren Morse, M; George J. Newcomb, SW;
George P. Holt, JW; George W. Walker, S. Meeting Monday on or be-
fore 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 be-
fore full moon; election, March. 19
- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. Charles J. Gregory, M; Frank E. Acorn, SW;
Enos E. Ingraham, JW; Everett E. Fales, S. Meeting Monday on or
before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. Merrill A. Perkins, M; Frederick C. Blake;
SW; Lincoln M. Harris, JW; Henry S. Perkins, S. Meeting first Friday;
election, December. 10
- Sebasticoock, 146, Clinton. C. Percival Loder, M; Edward E. Bingham, SW;
Sullivan L. Andrews, 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. Har-
mon, SW; Fred R. Bradbury, JW; Frank G. Ham, S. Meeting Saturday
on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. William W. Merrill, M; Edward C. Hooper, SW; Harry
L. Holmes, 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, De-
cember. 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. Fred A. Bragdon, M; William H. Wood, SW;
Everett S. Boothby, JW; Willis H. Folsom, 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 be-
fore full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Fred J. Whiting, M; Clarence B. Swan, SW;
Osman B. Fernandez, JW; Albert H. Maddocks, S. Meeting last Mon-
day; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Clarendon M. Whitney, M; Fred A. Whitten,
SW; Edwin M. Soule, 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;
James E. McIlroy, JW; Levi E. Jones, S. Meeting Monday on or before
full moon; election, September. 11

- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Charles R. Anderson, M; Frank P. Pride, sw; Henry M. Hutchins, JW; Oliver A. Cobb, Box 255, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. S. Augustus Parker, M; Harry Lutz, sw; Robert P. Chase, JW; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Chas. L. Turgeon, M; John H. Merrill, sw; Charles E. Merrill, JW; Arthur C. Sprague, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Southwest Harbor. Samuel S. Moore, M; Henry Tracy, sw; John R. Tinker, JW; William R. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Frank Kilburn, M; G. F. Higgins, sw; S. H. Hemphill, JW; Renaldo H. McDonald, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Fred A. Chandler, M; Melvin L. Cleaves, sw; Walter D. Ramsdell, JW; James H. Leighton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Charles R. Edgecombe, M; Fred L. Marston, sw; W. E. Hanscom, JW; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. N. Ernest Cummings, M; Edward M. Creighton, sw; H. B. Bowes, JW; Charles M. Lucas, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, S. Brunswick. Wm. Louis Gahan, M; Harry W. Varney, sw; James H. Fisk, 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 Jewett, M; Theodore E. Hardy, sw; James T. Staples, JW; C. Lorenz Whaley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Lon M. Philbrick, M; Ralph W. Leighton, sw; Fred W. Foss, JW; Charles W. Mansur, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Anson P. M. Given, M; Stephn 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. William C. Myrick, M; Harry M. Gardiner, sw; Carl G. Wiswell, JW; Arthur C. Sanborn, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3

- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Frank H. Swan, M; William M. Lamb, sw; Walter T. Anderson, 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. Chase, 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. Fred J. Atwood, M; William H. Johnson, sw; Wendall F. Maxwell, JW; Fred A. Richardson, S. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. John N. Foye, M; A. Montell Briggs, sw; Newton S. Coan, JW; Herbert J. DeShon, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 126, Wilton. Frank L. Woodcock, M; Wm. J. Trefethen, sw; Colin H. Dascomb, JW; Fred E. Trefethen, S. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. E. N. Bickford, M; Frank E. Weston, sw; E. W. Smith, JW; Ellis F. Baker, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Leon B. Rogers, M; Wesley F. Sanderson, sw; Homer I. Waterhouse, JW; George A. Gilpatric, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Frank U. Grover, M; Lendall H. Brown, sw; Fremont Allen, JW; Brainerd S. Drake, S. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19

ADDRESSES

- HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *Grand Master*, - - - Bangor, Me.
 MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer*, - - - Portland, Me.
 STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, - - - Portland, Me.
 ALBRO E. CHASE, - - - - - Portland, Me.
Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Permanent Members

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, N. Y.,	P. G. M.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabattus,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Saco,	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	Bangor,	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Norway,	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Lewiston,	"
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,	Portland,	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	Auburn,	"
"	ELMER E. SPOFFORD,	Deer Isle,	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Ellsworth,	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Bangor,	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	Pittsfield,	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	Kent's Hill,	"
"	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,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET,	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,	"
" CHARLES F. PAINE,	Bar Harbor,	"



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,	"	" ARLINGT'N 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. DRUMMOND,	"	" 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,	"
" JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"
" WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
" JAMES M. CHILD,	"	" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	"
" ELISHA HARDING,	"		

Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1903, TO MARCH 1, 1904.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland, Portland. Rev. Albert T. Dunn, April 3; George S. Staples, May; Joseph H. Carleton, Aug. 4; John H. Allen, Oct. 3.
- 2 Warren, East Machias. Sidney J. Beal, Jan., lost at sea; Nathaniel J. Bryant,* Feb. 1, at McMurray, Washington.
- 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. Rufus King Sewall, April 16; Daniel A. Campbell, May 12; George B. Sawyer, Sept. 19.
- 4 Hancock, Castine. Samuel W. Tapley, 1903.
- 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. David E. Shea, April 7; Wilson E. Haskell, May 18; George W. Stone, June 7; Eden S. Dixon, Oct. 7; Frank Kittredge, Feb. 8; Jesse Otis, March 2; Stephen W. Reed, date unknown.
- 6 Amity, Camden. Isaac Coombs, March 12; Thaddeus R. Simonton, Senior P. M., and Past Senior Grand Warden, April 30; Watson H. Hopkins, Sept. 1; Bainbridge H. Knowlton.
- 7 Eastern, Eastport. Albert W. Clark,* P. M., Dec. 8; Warren Hatheway, Dec. 15.
- 8 United, Brunswick. Charles R. Besse,* Aug. 21.
- 9 Saco, Saco. Charles H. Huff, April 26; Samuel E. Lane, Dec. 27; Ambrose P. Rose, Jr., Feb. 23.
- 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. Ezekiel Cobb, April 24; Jeremiah Fenno, P. M., June 27; Alfred E. Jones, July 24; George A. Lambert, Aug. 12.
- 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. Hiram K. Hobbs, March 3; Enoch S. Chase, Aug. 30; Hazen B. Walker, Nov. 24.
- 12 Cumberland, New Gloucester. George W. Wagg, April 6, aged 76 yrs. 4 mos. 27 days; William R. Morse,* Nov. 28, aged 81; Cyrus S. Witham,* Jan. 1, aged 33.

- 13 Oriental, Bridgton. Richard E. Cleaves, June 9; Orlando A. Kneeland, Aug. 2; George H. Brown, Feb. 4.
- 14 Solar, Bath. Scott R. Hilton, April 16, at Westport; Joseph B. Perry, May 2, at Phippsburg; Otis H. Dunning, June 13, at New York; Robert E. Alexander, July 11; Henry P. Potter, Aug. 16; Timothy A. Rogers, Sept. 24; Robert F. Morse, Oct. 13, at Boston; Augustine J. Chapman, Nov. 8; Thomas P. Gibbens, Feb. 4; Fred W. Rideout, P. M., Feb. 26.
- 15 Orient, Thomaston. Adelbert Lermond, April 4; George S. Washburn, Dec. 28; Thomas W. Dunn, Jan. 23.
- 16 Saint George, Warren. Roland C. Clark,* March 19; Ellis Watts,* P. M., July 3; Edwin A. Hosmer,* Jan. 2.
- 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. Stephen R. Small, March 10; David H. Drake, March 14, at Boston; William J. Quincy, April 16, at Watertown, Mass.; William G. Davis, April 19; Frank L. Collins,* May 14, at Boston; Albert N. Watson, May 22; George H. Cummings, Aug. 22, suddenly at Squirrel Island; William M. Whitten, in Boston; George S. Hay, Oct. 30, oldest member; John B. Hudson, Nov. 10; Nathaniel S. Gardiner, Feb. 11.
- 18 Oxford, Norway. Fred A. Crockett, April 10; Charles G. Mason,* April 20; John A. French,* April 18; A. Frank Andrews,* Aug. 28; James Smith,* Oct. 10; Ephraim Brown, Jan. 11.
- 19 Felicity, Bucksport. Hiram H. Homer, Jan. 5; Isaac H. Morgan, March 31; Roscoe R. Wardwell, Sept. 21; B. W. Arey, Oct. 27.
- 20 Maine, Farmington. John H. Clayton,* Aug. 15.
- 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. Edmon Eaton, July 31; Clinton Newman, Dec. 2; Alanson S. Hathaway, Jan. 10.
- 22 York, Kennebunk. William F. Simpson, June 4; Charles O. Benson, Feb. 29.
- 23 Freeport, Freeport. John L. Taylor, July 5; James B. Curtis, Sept. 10; John Curtis, Jan. 10.
- 24 Phoenix, Belfast. Ralph H. Wight, April 9, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Fred A. Knowlton, April 24; Fred A. Gilmore, June 25; Upham A. Hoyt, P. M., Aug. 24; Jeremiah C. Whitten, Oct. 9; Horatio H. Carter, P. M., Oct. 13; Charles F. Ginn, Oct. 28; Joseph M. Tibbetts, Nov. 23; George S. Chase, P. M., Dec. 20; Charles A. Piper, Feb. 20.
- 25 Temple, Winthrop. Henry M. Fairbanks,* March 5; Henry Penniman, May 5, Treasurer 26 years.
- 26 Village, Bowdoinham. Benjamin Higgins, April 8; David W. Williams, Nov. 17; Heatherly R. Hinkley, Nov. 26.

- 28 Northern Star, North Anson. William H. Stevens,* June 8; John F. Thompson, August; Fred G. Winter,* Feb. 6.
- 29 Tranquil, Auburn. Clifford Hutchinson,* April 3; Abram Atwood,* July 5; Charles H. Stevens,* Sept. 10; William E. Webster,* Dec. 18; Burt L. Alden,* Jan. 18.
- 31 Union, Union. Augustin Thompson.
- 32 Hermon, Gardiner. Benjamin Johnson, April 24; R. C. Moody, May 17; John F. Jewett, May 19; Marion F. Marble, June 13; Albion K. P. Buffum, Oct. 15; Isaac N. Peaslee, Dec. 11; John C. Lander, Dec. 12; John B. Ripley, Feb. 5.
- 33 Waterville, Waterville. Nathan W. Merrill, April 18; Robert Joseph, May 20; Isaac S. Bangs, May 30; Ariel Jones, June 5; Edward C. Thomas, Oct. 27.
- 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. Asa S. Emery,* April 8; Cony P. Malbon, April 10; George A. Barnard,* April 14.
- 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. Ira J. Glidden,* March 24; John B. Lawrence,* May 4, Tyler for many years; Winfield S. Choate, June 27, Past Grand Master; George W. Perry,* Aug. 24; James Pillsbury, Oct. 26, in Boston; W. S. Elwin, Dec. 23, in Waltham, Mass.; George A. Philbrook, Dec. 29; John Ellis,* Jan. 8; Charles H. Tompkins, Jan. 17; Charles H. Rowell, Feb. 7, in Charlestown, Mass.
- 36 Casco, Yarmouth. Benjamin Adams, March 4; Oliver K. Crosby, May 10, Chaplain; Herbert H. Moody, Sept. 27; Ferdinand I. Storer, Sept. 29; Lester G. Purinton, Nov. 10; Charles L. Blake, Feb. 21.
- 38 Harmony, Gorham. Henry R. Millett,* March 10, P. M. and Grand Representative; William H. Jones,* March 26; George I. Bickford, June 25; David F. Rolfe, Aug. 16; James M. Gilbert, Sept. 16; Albion P. Stiles, Oct. 11; Solon S. Andrews,* Oct. 30; James S. Thomas, Dec. 14; Archelaus L. Hamblen, Jan. 12; Bartholomew W. Feeney, Jan. 10; Frank H. Emery,* Jan. 21.
- 39 Penobscot, Dexter. Charles F. Edgerley, April 9; Augustus Whitcomb, May 24; Eben Murch, August; G. Walter Abbott, Sept. 7; John R. Herring, Jan. 11.
- 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. Nahum B. Young, March 28; Alfred Joy,* March 29; George W. Bowden,* April 6; William H. Graffam, May 22; Thomas J. Batchelder, May 22; James T. Cushman,* July 3; Edwin H. Torrey,* Nov. 25; Edmund N. Foss,* Dec. 16.
- 41 Morning Star, Litchfield. Charles A. Norcross,* Feb. 15, 1903; Newell K. Earl, not heard from, supposed dead.
- 42 Freedom, Limerick. Edwin Ilsley,* P. M., July 14.
- 43 Alna, Damariscotta. William White, April 10; Alexander S. Teague, Jan. 6.

- 44 Piscataquis, Milo. Bela L. Fowles.
- 45 Central, China. Edmund Bragg, Nov. 10.
- 46 Saint Croix, Calais. Charles B. Collins, April 16; James Curry, P. M., May 2; J. Gilman Elliott,* June 6.
- 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. Charles F. Chapman, July 21; Nathan F. Sawyer, Aug. 11; George Beaumont, Jan. 7; Edward H. Libby, Feb. 7; John H. Burnham, Feb. 13.
- 48 Lafayette, Readfield. Lewis B. Morse, May; Benjamin W. Harriman, June 5; F. A. Lovejoy, Dec. 4.
- 49 Meridian Splendor, Newport. Philip Wilson, March 17; Elisha W. Shaw, April 4; Henry H. Brigham, Sept. 10; Watson B. Marsh, Feb. 4.
- 50 Aurora, Rockland. Robert Anderson, Sept. 11, at East Winthrop; Otis M. Lampson, Sept. 22; Ames F. Crockett, Oct. 3; Caleb G. Moffitt, P. M., and Ex-Mayor, Oct. 24; Benjamin W. Blackington, Jan. 18; Fred E. Peterson, lost at sea Jan. 25; Eugene W. Cookson, lost at sea Jan. 26.
- 51 Saint John's, South Berwick. Charles E. Ricker, March 29, in Medford, Mass.
- 52 Mosaic, Foxcroft. Nathaniel Gray, April 12; Amasa T. Ewer, May 18; Orin G. Edgerly, July 26; George M. Poole, July 31; Charles C. Smith, Sept. 25; Sumner L. Thompson, November.
- 53 Rural, Sidney. Joseph Robinson,* Jan. 10.
- 54 Vassalboro, North Vassalboro. Charles H. Lightbody, Dec. 17.
- 56 Mount Moriah, Denmark. Samuel D. McKusick, March 6; Chauncy R. Berry, September; S. T. Brown, Feb. 3.
- 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. James Patterson, at insane hospital; Lewis H. Reed, June 12.
- 58 Unity, Thorndike. Orrison A. Penney, May 20, 1901.
- 60 Star in the East, Old Town. Asa Davis, July 4; Henry W. Averill, Sept. 11; Levi Newcomb, Jan. 24; Allen Ricker, Jan. 29.
- 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. Alden Winchenbach, March 2; Lincoln Kennedy, June 5; John H. Millett, Oct. 30; Alden Flanders, Dec. 6.
- 62 King David's, Lincolnville. William McKinney, June 5.
- 63 Richmond, Richmond. Isaac A. Merriman, April 17; Clarence E. Small, May 14; Irving Blanchard, July 22.
- 64 Pacific, Exeter. Roswell C. Rich, Aug. 1; John C. Foster, Sept. 19; Samuel A. Maxfield, October; F. A. C. Emerson, Jan. 14.
- 65 Mystic Tie, Hampden. Charles R. Gould, May 15; Samuel Hinks, May 18; Alex. H. Means, June 1.

- 66 Mechanics,¹ Orono. William C. Taylor, July; Alonzo H. Harriman, November; George W. Miller, February.
- 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. William H. McKeen.
- 68 Mariners', Searsport. James G. Pendleton, March 2; Joshua B. Nichols, April 15; Daniel S. Simpson, December, at Everett, Mass.
- 69 Howard, Winterport. Adolph A. Caille, Sept. 17; George L. Havener, Oct. 29; John Atwood, Feb. 7.
- 70 Standish, Standish. Charles Dolloff, Dec. 3.
- 71 Rising Sun, Orland. Samuel D. Patten, Sept. 9.
- 72 Pioneer, Ashland. Sanford D. Reed, April 28, the last charter member; Henry G. Tilley, Aug. 4; Eben G. Dunn, P. M., Jan. 3; Parker A. Hayward, Jan. 6.
- 73 Tyrian, Mechanic Falls. E. F. Bradford,* Feb. 8, 1903; J. C. Hackett,* Aug. 27; W. B. Perkins,* Oct. 11; L. B. Atwood,* Nov. 7.
- 74 Bristol, Bristol Mills. David E. Day,* Jan. 1.
- 75 Plymouth, Plymouth. Bradley W. Abbott, March.
- 76 Arundel, Kennebunkport. William C. Parker, Sept. 18; Fordyce B. Perkins, Dec. 14, Secretary for many years.
- 77 Tremont, South West Harbor. John F. Norwood,* July 18, Charter member; Rev. Oliver T. Fernald,* July; Thomas Manchester.
- 78 Crescent, Pembroke. Alden B. Kendrick, lost at sea February, 1903; Elijah H. Sprague, Jan. 24.
- 79 Rockland, Rockland. Edward J. Libby, April 4; Otis Ingraham, Aug. 7; Hiram H. Crie, Sept. 9; Alonzo Snow, Nov. 13; Oliver Starrett, Jan. 8; Nathaniel F. Albee, Feb. 18.
- 80 Keystone, Solon. James Hughes, April, a faithful member; Samuel Matson, Jan. 12.
- 81 Atlantic, Portland. DeCarteret True, March 31; John E. Burnham, Sept. 7; David L. Fernald; David F. Corser, Dec. 30; Joseph N. Martin, Jan. 23; Frank H. Swett, Jan. 20; John W. Low,* Feb. 16.
- 82 Saint Paul's, Rockport. William O. Corthell, Oct. 9; Charles H. Evans, Feb. 20.
- 83 Saint Andrew's, Bangor. Edwin S. Emerson, May 4; Hartwell J. Hunt, June 11; Samuel F. Quimby, July 19; Julius Waterman, Feb. 14; Arthur C. Gibson, Feb. 21.
- 84 Eureka, Saint George. Sewell A. Wheeler, March 6.
- 85 Star in the West, Unity. Reuel Mussey, May; Francis Call, October.
- 86 Temple, Westbrook. Bryce M. Edwards, March 31, Treasurer 1865-1868, aged 63 yrs. 6 mos; George W. Cobb, Nov. 16, aged 70; Alonzo Libby, Jan. 14, aged 62 yrs. 11 mos.
- 87 Benevolent, Carmel. John F. Stone, Jan. 29, pneumonia.
- 89 Island, Islesboro. Francis G. Dix, May 30, died and buried away; Cal

- vin Hatch,* June 2; Edwin Coombs,* P. M., and worthy brother, Aug. 25.
- 91 Harwood, Machias. Edward P. Getchell, April; Frank H. Crocker,* June 12; Henry E. Saunders,* Nov. 20; Hubert A. Long, Feb. 14; Prescott Lawrence,* Feb. 28.
- 92 Siloam, Fairfield. John A. King, April 22; Daniel C. Hall, April 30; James S. Hoxie, June 16; Frank M. Totman, Dec. 17.
- 93 Horeb, Lincoln. Leslie F. Pinkham, April 14; James W. McKenney, Jan. 10.
- 94 Paris, South Paris. William N. Thomas,* April 1; Geo. W. Thomas,* May 11; Oliver G. Curtis,* Feb. 29.
- 95 Corinthian, Hartland. B. S. Parkhurst; William Linn, Jr.
- 96 Monument, Houlton. Adrian Vandine,* April 12; John J. Rhoda,* Oct. 31; George A. Gorham, Nov. 29.
- 97 Bethel, Bethel. Lyman W. Russell, Aug. 27; Robert A. Story, September.
- 98 Katahdin, Patten. W. F. Campbell, 1902.
- 99 Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon. Levi D. Cofran, 1900; Abner O. Lane, April 20; John Lock, Nov. 3; Calvin H. Dearborn, Jan. 29.
- 101 Nezinscot, Turner. John A. Wallmer,* Feb. 14, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 102 Marsh River, Brooks. William H. Roberts, March 11; John McTaggart, Sept. 4.
- 103 Dresden, Dresden Mills. Edward H. Barker, Aug. 20.
- 104 Dirgo, Weeks' Mills. John H. Barton, April; Elmer W. Worthing, May; Alton E. Sherman, January.
- 105 Ashlar, Lewiston. William G. Haskell, 1900; Amaziah Nevens; David B. Randall; George A. Parker.
- 106 Tuscan, Addison. Austin Look,* April 10; Osmond A. Holmes, Dec. 30, P. M., P. Sec., and Past D. D. G. M.
- 109 Mount Kineo. Allen P. Sears, Nov. 9.
- 112 Eastern Frontier. Jesse H. Libby, June 8; Philip Klipple, Nov.
- 114 Polar Star, Bath. Robert B. Clark, April 19; Granville J. Shaw, Nov. 14; Charles C. Dennett, Dec. 16; George M. Lincoln, Feb. 27.
- 115 Buxton, West Buxton. John A. Fellows, M. D., May 26; Alphonso I. Edgecomb,* June 4.
- 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. Enoch M. Treadwell, April 23, 1902; Augustus F. Bradeen, March 31; Eben Barker, May 7; Charles D. Parker, May 23; Charles F. Lord, May 27; Aaron H. Mason, Oct. 19; Wm. F. Ordway, Jan. 31.
- 119 Pownal, Stockton Springs. Jeremiah M. Grant, P. M., March 4; James H. Jacobs,* Oct. 26; Herbert B. Devereaux, Nov. 4.
- 122 Marine, Deer Isle. Joseph P. Robbins, Jan. 30.

- 123 Franklin, New Sharon. George Greenleaf.
- 125 Meridian, Pittsfield. William S. Salley, Aug. 8.
- 127 Presumpscot, North Windham. Summer C. Maxfield,* P. M., Sept. 10; Elbridge Lord.
- 129 Quantabacook, Searsmont. William S. Cox, P. M., Dec. 26 in Camden.
- 130 Trinity, Presque Isle. F. T. Humphrey,* April; F. B. Smith, January.
- 131 Lookout, Cutler. Isaiah Warren, Aug. 6.
- 132 Mount Tir'em, Waterford. James L. Parker, April 10; Luther E. Wheeler, Aug. 31.
- 135 Riverside, Jefferson. Nathaniel Colby, Dec. 31, 1900; Jacob A. Johnson, Aug. 20.
- 138 Lewy's Island, Princeton. James M. Bacon, Aug. 21.
- 131 Archon, East Dixmont. Milton C. Chapman, Sept. 28; Wilbert D. Farnham, Oct. 28.
- 140 Mount Desert, Mount Desert. Walter L. Fernald, Aug. 17; Kittredge K. Thompson, Nov. 2.
- 141 Augusta, Augusta. George W. Bull, supposed drowned April 26, 1902, near Philadelphia; Byron W. McKeen, May 8, in Saxonville, Mass.; Sewall B. Cross, June 26; Clarence B. Young,* Jan. 13; Chandler Beale, Feb. 21; Charles E. Nash, Feb. 25.
- 143 Preble, Sanford. Sumner Estes, March 9; William P. Dixon, June 26; Jonas K. Dorman, Oct. 14; Charles O. Emery, Feb. 9.
- 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. Benj. Kenney, May 3, aged 77 yrs. 9 mos. 11 days; George H. Snow, P. M., July 27, aged 54 yrs. 2 days; Porter Pierce, Nov. 30, aged 77 yrs. 1 mo.; James Coolen, Jan. 4, aged 65 yrs. 8 mos. 6 days; Wilder F. McClintock, Jan. 4, senior P. M.
- 145 Moses Webster, Vinal Haven. A. C. Manter, Sept. 15; Richard R. Arey, Jan. 4; Thomas Perry, Feb. 26.
- 146 Seabasticook, Clinton. Orren Leonard, July 2; Charles B. Gilmore, Dec. 31.
- 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. Orran R. Hall, Nov. 24.
- 148 Forest, Springfield. George A. Larrabee, April 15; Homer J. Brown, June 11; Samuel A. Thompson, Aug.; Francis H. Chase, Jan. 1; John A. Larrabee, Feb. 16.
- 150 Rabboni, Lewiston. George M. Plummer, July; Horace B. Bartlett, Jan. 28.
- 151 Excelsior, Northport. Oscar Hills, P. D. D. G. M., June 18. Secretary for many years.
- 152 Crooked River, Bolster's Mills. Frank Green, May; Howard N. Brackett, January.
- 155 Ancient York, Lisbon Falls. Benjamin W. Card, March 8.
- 156 Wilton, Wilton. Charles Bartlett, Feb. 23, 1903; Charles H. Smart,*

March 10; Earl Knapp,* Sept. 13; Rev. William A. Nottage, Jan. 8; Colby Bartlett, Feb. 28.

157 Cambridge, Cambridge. J. B. Mitchell; Wm. H. Davis; A. Lock.

158 Anchor, South Bristol. Bainbridge McFarland, June 17; Sylvanus Gamage, Nov. 25.

159 Esoteric, Ellsworth. Llewellyn F. Murch, Nov. 29, 1901; John A. Hale, March 29; Harvey K. Hawes,* P. M., June 29; Albert W. Cushman, P. M., July 8.

160 Parian, Corinna. John Bigelow, Nov. 17.

161 Carrabassett, Canaan. Noah H. Burrill, March 21; Asa H. Tozier, April 24; Augustine Gleason, Nov. 1; David Nason, Nov. 19; Charles F. Packard, Dec. 4.

162 Arion, Goodwin's Mills. Andrew J. Mooers,* Feb. 23.

164 Webster, Sabattus. Elbridge G. Thomas,* May 12; Luther H. Lombard.

165 Molunkus, Sherman Mills. Boardman W. Curtis, June 19; Frank E. Robinson, Nov. 15.

167 Whitney, Canton. William W. Foster, March 4; John N. Read, Sept. 19; Joseph C. Bennett, Jan. 3; Hiram A. Ellis, Jan. 30, Charter member and first Master.

168 Composite, La-Grange. Lewis T. Mason, Dec. 25.

171 Naskeag, Brooklin. William H. Eaton,* Jan. 27.

172 Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag. Wilbur F. Lovejoy,* Jan. 16; died in Bangor and buried in Lincoln by the lodge; had been Master and also High Priest of Mt. Horeb Chapter.

173 Pleiades, Millbridge. Wesley I. Gitchel, drowned April 27; Edward H. Tracy, May 4; Eli D. Leighton, May 15; Francis E. Leighton, July 11; Samuel C. Wallace, July 13; Almond C. Strout, Sept. 22; Charles A. Moore, Oct. 22.

174 Lynde, Hermon. Taylor T. Clark, April 13.

175 Baskahegan, Danforth. George Bubar,* June 21; Lewis Whittin.

178 Ancient Brothers', Auburn. Noah S. Rice, March 5; Seth Manley, July 24.

180 Hiram, South Portland. Elisha N. Jordan, May 5; Edward F. Castine, in the Philippines in U. S. service.

182 Granite, West Paris. George H. Briggs, Dec. 18; William Rapp, January, in Pennsylvania.

183 Deering, Portland. Richard G. Smith,* March 28; Alvin H. Jacobs, Dec. 9.

184 Naval, Kittery. Andrew J. French, July 15; John Wentworth, Nov. 4, a charter member.

185 Bar Harbor, Bar Harbor. Nathan J. Salisbury,* Jan. 5.

- 186 Warren Phillips, Cumberland Mills. Preston J. Elwell,* April 28;
Amandal Barbour,* September; George W. Wheeler,* Nov. 20.
- 187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. Edward R. Osgood, Nov. 16; William D. Thompson, Jan. 29.
- 188 Jonesport, Jonesport. Nathaniel Rogers,* Feb. 1, in Providence, R. I.
Brought home by lodge and buried.
- 189 Knox, South Thomaston. Silas C. Hall.
- 190 Springvale, Springvale. Charles F. Miles.
- 191 Davis, Strong. Llewellyn A. Jackman, Feb. 24.
- 192 Winter Harbor, Winter Harbor. David M. Rice,* Oct. 30.
- 193 Washburn, Washburn. Benjamin C. Wilder, June 5.
- 194 Euclid, Madison. Alfred E. Moore, P. M., July 14; John Wellington,
Sept. 28.
- 195 Reliance, Stonington. John McDonald, April 15; Paris G. Merrill, Jan. 8.
- 196 Bay View, East Boothbay. Elisha Cowley,* Jan. 1.
- 199 Bingham, Bingham. Isaac Adams, Sept. 15.
- 201 David A. Hooper, West Sullivan. Sherman R. Downing, Nov. 27.
- 202 Mount Bigelow, Flagstaff. John R. Viles,* May 4, Treasurer.
- 206 Island Falls, Island Falls. John O. Bean, Aug. 31.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M.W. WINFIELD SCOTT CHOATE,

Grand Master in 1899 and 1900.



Born in Whitefield, April 15, 1850.

Died in Augusta, June 27, 1903,

AGED 53 YRS., 2 MOS., 12 DAYS.



"Bear him in memory, then, kind friends and true,
As one who loved the Master's cause and you;
Join his fond name with ours in mystic chain,
Although on earth we cannot meet again."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M. W. JOSEPH ALVAH LOCKE,

Grand Master in 1897 and 1898.



Born in Hollis, Dec. 25, 1843.

Died in Portland, April 21, 1904,

AGED 60 YRS., 3 MOS., 27 DAYS.



"Death is another life. We bow our heads
At going out, we think, and enter straight
Another golden chamber of the King's,
Larger than this we leave, and lovelier."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

R. W. ALGERNON MARTIN ROAK,

Junior Grand Warden in 1889.



Born in Durham, Dec. 26, 1846.

Died in Luburn, March 29, 1904,

AGED 57 YEARS, 3 MONTHS, 3 DAYS.



"There everlasting spring abides
And never withering flowers,
Death like a narrow stream divides
That heavenly land from ours."

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.

Alabama, Dec. 1, 1903,
 Arizona, Nov. 10, 1903,
 Arkansas, Nov. 18, 1902,
 Belgium,
 British Columbia, June 23, 1904.
 California, Oct. 13, 1903,
 Canada, July 15, 1903,
 Cuba, March 27, 1904,
 Colorado, Sept. 15, 1903,
 Connecticut, Jan. 20, 1904,
 Delaware, Oct. 7, 1903,
 Dist. of Columbia, Dec. 16, 1903,
 England, 1904,
 Florida, Jan. 19, 1904,
 Georgia, Oct. 27, 1903,
 Idaho, Sept. 8, 1903,
 Illinois, Oct. 6, 1903,
 Indiana, May 24, 1904,
 Indian Territory, Aug. 13, 1903.
 Iowa, June 7, 1904,
 Ireland, 1904,
 Kansas, Feb. 17, 1904,
 Kentucky, Oct. 20, 1903,
 Louisiana, Feb. 1, 1904,
 Maine, May 3, 1904,
 Manitoba, June 10, 1903,
 Maryland, Nov. 19, 1903,
 Massachusetts, Dec. 9, 1903,
 Michigan, Jan. 26, 1904,
 Minnesota, Jan. 21, 1904,
 Mississippi, Feb. 18, 1904,
 Missouri, Oct. 20, 1903,
 Montana, Sept. 16, 1903,
 Nebraska, June 3, 1903,

GRAND MASTERS.

Robert J. Redden, Sulligent.
 James S. Crompt, Clifton.
 John T. Hicks, Little Rock.
 Gustave Royers, Antwerp.
 W. J. Bowser, Vancouver.
 Charles W. Nutting, Etta Mills.
 John E. Harding, Lindsay.
 José Fernandez Pellon, Cienfuegos.
 James R. Killian, Denver.
 George E. Parsons, Norwich.
 Charles H. Maull, Lewes.
 James A. Wetmore, Washington.
 Duke of Connaught, London.
 Thomas M. Puleston, Monticello.
 Max Meyerhardt, Rome.
 Joshua M. Cowen, Mountainhome.
 Wm. B. Wright, Effingham.
 George E. Grimes, Ladoga.
 Philip D. Brewer, South McAlester.
 Sumner Miller, Guttenberg.
 Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
 Thomas G. Fitch, Wichita.
 Owen D. Thomas, Lebanon.
 L. P. DeLahoussaye, New Orleans.
 Hugh R. Chaplin, Bangor.
 Edward A. Braithwaite, Edmonton, Alta.
 Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
 Baalis Sanford, Brockton.
 Fletcher E. Turrell, Bellaire.
 William A. McGonagle, Duluth.
 Thomas U. Sisson, Winona.
 William F. Kuhn, Kansas City.
 H. S. Hepner, Helena.
 Frank E. Bullard, North Platte.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 George J. Roskrue, Tucson.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Rian-Nedgrot, Brussels.
 Robert E. Brett, 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.
 Sir 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.
 William M. Isaac, 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.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

William Y. 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, Moscow.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.
 T. C. Humphrey, South McAlester.
 Joseph E. Morcombe, Cedar Rapids.
 None.
 William M. Shaver, Topeka.
 William W. Clarke, Owensboro.
 Herman C. Duncan, Alexandria.
 Albro E. Chase, Portland.
 Charles N. Bell, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Andrew A. Barkley, Crawford.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Charles J. Phelps, Schuyler.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.

Nevada, June 9, 1903,
 New Brunswick, Aug. 25, 1903,
 New Hampshire, May 20, 1903,
 New Jersey, March 9, 1904,
 New Mexico, Oct. 19, 1903,
 New South Wales, June 10, 1903,
 New York, May 5, 1904,
 New Zealand, May 6, 1903,
 North Carolina, Jan. 12, 1904,
 North Dakota, June 28, 1904,
 Nova Scotia, June 8, 1904,
 Ohio, Oct. 28, 1903,
 Oklahoma, Feb. 9, 1904,
 Oregon, June 15, 1904,
 Pennsylvania, Dec. 28, 1903,
 Peru, April 14, 1900,
 P. E. Island, June 24, 1903,
 Quebec, Jan. 27, 1904,
 Rhode Island, May 16, 1904,
 Scotland, 1904,
 South Australia, April 15, 1903,
 South Carolina, Dec. 8, 1903,
 South Dakota, June 14, 1904,
 Tasmania, Oct. 6, 1903,
 Tennessee, Jan. 27, 1904,
 Texas, Dec. 1, 1903,
 Utah, Jan. 19, 1904,
 Vermont, June 10, 1903,
 Victoria, Dec. 16, 1903,
 Virginia, Dec. 1, 1903,
 Washington, June 9, 1903,
 West Virginia, Nov. 11, 1903,
 Western Australia, April, 1904,
 Wisconsin, June 9, 1903,
 Wyoming, Sept. 2, 1903,

Trenmor Coffin, Carson City.
 Arthur I. Truman, St. John.
 Harry M. Cheney, Lebanon.
 John H. Wilkins, Newark.
 J. C. Slack, Clayton.
 John Cochrane Remington, Sydney.
 Frank H. Robinson, Hornellsville.
 Herbert J. Williams, Wellington.
 Walter S. Liddell, Charlotte.
 James W. Foley, Bismarck.
 Charles R. Smith, Amherst.
 Orion P. Sperra, Ravenna.
 J. Frank Mathews, Mangum.
 Thomas Gray, Portland.
 James W. Brown, Philadelphia.
 J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.
 Benjamin Rogers, Charlottetown.
 John B. Tresidder, Montreal.
 James E. Tillinghast, Providence.
 Charles M. Ramsay.
 Samuel J. Way, Adelaide.
 John R. Bellinger, Bamberg.
 Ivan W. Goodner, Pierre.
 Charles E. Davies, Hobart.
 James L. Sloan, Linden.
 William James, Fort Worth.
 Richard L. Coneley, Salt Lake City.
 Olin W. Daley, White River Junction.
 Alex. J. Peacock, Melbourne.
 Thomas N. Davis, Lynchburg.
 Charles D. Atkins, Tacoma.
 George Hatch, Wheeling.
 John W. Hackett.
 John Corscot, Madison.
 T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Rock Springs.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

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 Chozza, 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, Sioux Falls.
 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.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson.
 John V. Ellis, St. John.
 Albert S. Wait, Newport.
 W. Holt Apgar, Trenton.
 W. H. Seamon, El Paso, Texas.
 William H. Shortland, Sydney.
 Jesse B. Anthony, Utica.
 John A. Collins, Enfield.
 Robert M. Carothers, Grand Forks.
 Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 William M. Cunningham, Newark.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 John M. Hodson, Portland.
 James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
 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, Anvers.
British Columbia—FRANCIS BOWSER, 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—WARREN C. BICKFORD, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM S. WARE, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. O. STAMPS, Atlanta.
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—HENRY R. ADAMS, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—FREDERIC SPEED, Vicksburg.
Missouri—G. A. GOBEN, Kirksville.
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. V. 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—ELMER ELLSWORTH CORFMAN, Provo.
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—WILLIAM N. HOWE, Portland.
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—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
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—LEANDER W. FOBES, Portland.
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, Seabrook.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS, Ellsworth.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS, Portland.
North Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Waterville.
North Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH, 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—CHARLES F. PAINE, Bar Harbor.
Washington—ENOCH O. GREELEAF, Farmington.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Portland.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY, Auburn.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, Freeport.

=Recapitulation==1904=

Lodges enrolled,	209
" extinct,	8
" working,	201
" under dispensation,	1
" granted charters at communication, 1904,	1
" represented at communication, 1904,	190
Number of representatives,	258
Lodges to make returns,	200
Making returns in time,	200
Initiated,	1,339
Raised,	1,309
Affiliated,	127
Re-instated,	83
New lodges and corrections,	17
Total increase,	— 1,536
Dimitted,	194
Died,	471
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	3
Expelled,	3
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	194
Total decrease,	— 865
Net increase,	671
Members, March 1, 1904,	\$24,611
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$9,912.06
" " Disbursements,	\$11,941.17
Amount of Charity Fund,	\$36,099.14

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Engraved by Campbell Brothers New York.

M. F. King

GRAND ♦ LODGE ♦ OF ♦ MAINE.

~ 1905 ~

Eighty-sixth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 2, 1905. }

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.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Grand Master;
R. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	GEORGE W. McCLAIN,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	Grand Chaplain;
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	" Marshal;
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	" Senior Deacon;
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" Junior Deacon;
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" Steward;
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" Standard Bearer;
"	ISAAC N. JONES,	" Pursuivant;
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" Organist;
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. Bro. WM. H. FULTZ as Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

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.

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 P. G. M. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, stating that he was too ill to attend the Annual Communication and expressing his regret.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Transportation made the usual arrangements with railroad and steamboat companies, and notice was given in the annual circulars.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
WM. FREEMAN LORD,		
JAMES E. PARSONS,		

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE }
 MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1905. }

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to their duties and would report that the chartered lodges are represented as follows :

- 1 PORTLAND, by Charles F. Sanborn, M; William B. Andrews, SW;
George F. Gould, Proxy.
- 2 WARREN, by Francis L. Talbot, Proxy.
- 3 LINCOLN, by William D. Patterson, Proxy.
- 4 HANCOCK, by Embert N. Allen, M; Rowland B. Brown, Proxy.
- 5 KENNEBEC, by James E. Lunt, M.
- 6 AMITY, by Jesse H. Ogier, M; James F. Burgess, SW; George W. Varney, Proxy.
- 7 EASTERN, by Edward G. Buxton, SW.
- 8 UNITED, by William L. Gahan, M.
- 9 SACO, by Lawrence E. Willard, M.
- 10 RISING VIRTUE, by Frank P. Denaco, M; Fred C. Chalmers, Proxy.
- 11 PYTHAGOREAN, by Wallace R. Tarbox, Proxy.
- 12 CUMBERLAND, by Flavius B. Shackford, M; George H. Goding, Proxy.
- 13 ORIENTAL, by Clifford C. Smith, M.
- 14 SOLAR, by N. Gratz Jackson, Proxy.
- 15 ORIENT, by Horatio G. Copeland, M; Edward G. Weston, Proxy.
- 16 ST. GEORGE, by Frank E. Seavey, Proxy.
- 17 ANCIENT LAND-MARK, by Frank C. Allen, M; Fred C. Tolman, SW;
Millard F. Hicks, JW; Charles F. Tobie, Proxy.
- 18 OXFORD, by Charles P. Barnes, M; George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 FELICITY, by Daniel Cousey, Proxy.
- 20 MAINE, by J. Clinton Metcalf, M.
- 21 ORIENTAL STAR, by Charles E. Thomas, M; Samuel S. Wood, JW;
Andrew J. Davis, Proxy.
- 22 YORK, by Leon B. Rogers, M; Wesley F. Sanderson, SW.
- 23 FREEPORT, by George P. Coffin, Proxy.
- 24 PHOENIX, by Ashley A. Smith, M; Wilmer J. Dorman, SW; Clifford J. Pattee, Proxy.
- 25 TEMPLE, by Charles F. Kilbreth, M; Levi E. Jones, Proxy.
- 26 VILLAGE, by Frank H. Purinton, Proxy.
- 27 ADONIRAM, by George M. Brackett, Proxy.
- 28 NORTHERN STAR, by Samuel S. Gould, Proxy.
- 29 ———TRANQUIL, not represented.
- 30 BLAZING STAR, by Frederic O. Eaton, M.
- 31 UNION, by Fred C. Millay, Proxy.
- 32 HERMON, by James F. Bagley, JW; James M. Larrabee, Proxy.
- 33 WATERVILLE, by Franklin Walker, Proxy.

- 34 SOMERSET, by Levi C. Emery, Proxy.
- 35 BETHLEHEM, by Power S. Mooney, M; Thomas H. Bodge, Proxy.
- 36 CASCO, by Harry B. Hodsdon, Proxy.
- 37 WASHINGTON, by Alfred Small, M.
- 38 HARMONY, by Everett P. Hanson, Proxy.
- 39 ————PENOBSCOT, not represented.
- 40 LYGONIA, by James A. Taylor, SW.
- 41 MORNING STAR, by Francis E. Lane, M.
- 42 FREEDOM, by Autien W. Sawyer, M; George A. Carpenter, SW.
- 43 ALNA, by Wilbur G. Knowlton, Proxy.
- 44 PISCATAQUIS, by William A. Johnson, M.
- 45 CENTRAL, by Charles W. Abbott, M; Charles W. Jones, Proxy.
- 46 ST. CROIX, by Isaac N. Jones, Proxy.
- 47 DUNLAP, by John F. Burnham, Proxy.
- 48 LAFAYETTE, by Walter A. Nickerson, M.
- 49 MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, by Gustavus F. Dinsmore, M.
- 50 AURORA, by Rodney I. Thompson, M; Daniel Thomas Shaw, SW.
- 51 ST. JOHN'S, by Samuel H. Miller, M; James W. Hobbs, Proxy.
- 52 MOSAIC, by Will M. Steward, Proxy.
- 53 RURAL, by Nathan A. Benson, Proxy.
- 54 VASSALBORO, by Bert K. Meservey, M.
- 55 FRATERNAL, by George H. Smith, M.
- 56 MOUNT MORIAH, by Albert F. Wentworth, Proxy.
- 57 KING HIRAM, by Don A. Gates, Proxy.
- 58 UNITY, by William Farewell, M.
- 59 MOUNT HOPE,—*Charter surrendered in 1879.*
- 60 STAR IN THE EAST, by Clarence B. Swan, M.
- 61 KING SOLOMON'S, by Herbert L. Leavitt, M.
- 62 KING DAVID'S, by Edgar L. Clark, M.
- 63 RICHMOND, by Wallace M. Price, M; Melvin G. Buker, Proxy.
- 64 PACIFIC, by Alfred W. Hicks, M.
- 65 MYSTIC, by John C. Rollins, Proxy.
- 66 MECHANICS', by C. Parker Crowell, SW.
- 67 BLUE MOUNTAIN, by John L. Matthews, M.
- 68 MARINERS', by Wilson A. Colson, M.
- 69 HOWARD, by Edward B. Lowe, SW.
- 70 STANDISH, by J. Clinton Shaw, Proxy.
- 71 RISING SUN, by Fred M. Keyes, M.
- 72 PIONEER, by Joshua B. Bartlett, M.
- 73 TYRIAN, by Fred L. Marston, SW.
- 74 BRISTOL, by Joseph E. Crooker, M.
- 75 PLYMOUTH, by James W. Knight, JW.

- 76 ARUNDEL, by Edward A. Pinkham, SW.
- 77 TREMONT, by James B. Aldrich, Proxy.
- 78 CRESCENT, by Frank C. Gardiner, M.
- 79 ROCKLAND, by Jacob R. Stewart, Proxy.
- 80 KEYSTONE, by Malon Patterson, Proxy.
- 81 ATLANTIC, by William G. Newhall, M; Elmer A. Doten, SW; Will H. Adams, JW; Arthur Merrill, Proxy.
- 82 ST. PAUL'S, by Charles J. Gregory, M.
- 83 ST. ANDREW'S, by Arthur C. Nickerson, M.
- 84 EUREKA, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
- 85 STAR IN THE WEST, by Clarendon M. Whitney, M; Fred A. Whitten, Proxy.
- 86 TEMPLE, by Adelbert E. Witham, SW; Harry F. G. Hay, JW; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 BENEVOLENT, by Everett S. Ward, M.
- 88 NARRAGUAGUS, by Arthur H. Bartlett, Proxy.
- 89 ISLAND, by Lincoln N. Gilkey, M.
- 90 HIRAM ARIFF,—*Charter revoked in 1868.*
- 91 HARWOOD, by Edward E. Talbot, Proxy.
- 92 SILOAM, by Benj. M. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 93 HOREB, by Daniel W. Ballantyne, Proxy.
- 94 PARIS, by Charles E. McArdle, M.
- 95 CORINTHIAN, by Alexander R. Johnston, M.
- 96 MONUMENT, by Charles C. Newell, Proxy.
- 97 BETHEL, by Eben S. Kilborn, SW; Claude Mills, Proxy.
- 98 KATAHDIN, by Fred G. Huston, M.
- 99 VERNON VALLEY, by Lon M. Philbrick, Proxy.
- 100 JEFFERSON, by Ned I. Swan, M; Clarence L. Heath, Proxy.
- 101 NEZINSCOT, by Willard B. French, M; Arthur A. Mitchell, JW.
- 102 MARSH RIVER, by Everett C. Tasker, M; Willard S. Jones, Proxy.
- 103 ———DRESDEN, not represented.
- 104 DIRIGO, by George M. Crommett, JW.
- 105 ASHLAR, by Albert G. Foss, M; Charles O. Morrell, Proxy.
- 106 TUSCAN, by Melvin L. Cleaves, M.
- 107 DAY SPRING, by Howard A. Lincoln, Proxy.
- 108 RELIEF,—*Charter recalled in 1894.*
- 109 MOUNT KINEO, by Lewis A. Houston, M.
- 110 MONMOUTH, by John M. Prescott, Proxy.
- 111 LIBERTY, by Willis J. Greely, M; Arthur H. Norton, SW; Oren W. Ripley, Proxy.
- 112 EASTERN FRONTIER, by Herbert W. Trafton, M.
- 113 MESSALONSKEE, by James H. Witherell, Proxy.

- 114 POLAR STAR, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 BUXTON, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 LEBANON, by Henry C. Hussey, SW ; George O. Carr, Proxy.
- 117 GREENLEAF, by William R. Copp, M ; Leon M. Ayer, JW ; Daniel G. Chaplin, Proxy.
- 118 DRUMMOND, by Francis C. Milliken, SW.
- 119 POWNAL, by Albert M. Ames, Proxy.
- 120 MEDUNCOOK,—*Charter surrendered in 1884.*
- 121 ACACIA, by William W. Brown, M.
- 122 MARINE, by Edward E. Greenlaw, SW.
- 123 FRANKLIN, by Robert V. Smith, JW.
- 124 OLIVE BRANCH, by George S. Walker, Proxy.
- 125 MERIDIAN, by Harry L. Cornforth, SW ; Orin E. Libby, Proxy.
- 126 TIMOTHY CHASE, by Harry Lutz, M.
- 127 PRESUMSCOT, by Benjamin Horsfall, Proxy.
- 128 EGGEMOGGIN, by Henry A. Small, Proxy.
- 129 QUANTABACOOK, by John Lane, Proxy.
- 130 TRINITY, by Roy M. Barker, Proxy.
- 131 LOOKOUT, by Cabel G. Aldrich, Proxy.
- 132 MOUNT TIR'EM, by Clarence H. Pride, M ; Bertrand G. McIntire, JW.
- 133 ASVLUM, by Augustus E. Campbell, M ; Charles E. Wing, Proxy.
- 134 TROJAN,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888.*
- 135 ———RIVERSIDE, not represented.
- 136 IONIC,—*Charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 KENDUSKEAG, by John H. Everett, Proxy.
- 138 LEWY'S ISLAND, by Jesse C. Horsman, M.
- 139 ARCHON, by Horace H. D. Smith, M.
- 140 MOUNT DESERT, by Everett W. Richardson, SW.
- 141 AUGUSTA, by John Clair Minot, Proxy.
- 142 ———OCEAN, not represented.
- 143 PREBLE, by Charles S. Holmes, Proxy.
- 144 SEASIDE, by Merrill A. Perkins, M ; Lincoln M. Harris, JW.
- 145 MOSES WEBSTER, by Levi W. Smith, M.
- 146 SEBASTICOOK, by Charles P. Loder, M.
- 147 EVENING STAR, by Charles F. Berry, M ; Percy M. Andrews, Proxy.
- 148 FOREST, by Pitt H. Jones, M.
- 149 DORIC, by Roy M. Hescok, M.
- 150 RABRONI, by George W. Goss, M.
- 151 EXCELSIOR, by Rodel A. Packard, M.
- 152 CROOKED RIVER, by Reuben H. Cobb, Proxy.
- 153 DELTA, by Clinton P. Hubbard, M.
- 154 MYSTIC TIE, by Augustus G. Masterman, SW.

- 155 ANCIENT YORK, by Erastus L. Wilson, M; James H. Brewster, SW.
- 156 WILTON, by Frank L. Woodcock, M; Winfield S. Hinckley, Proxy.
- 157 CAMBRIDGE, by Fred C. Stafford, M.
- 158 ANCHOR, by Daniel G. Berry, Proxy.
- 159 ESOTERIC, by Harry E. Rowe, SW; William E. Leighton, JW.
- 160 PARIAN, by John E. Grey, M.
- 161 CARRABASSETT, by Fred C. Dunlap, M.
- 162 ARION, by J. Burton Roberts, Proxy.
- 163 PLEASANT RIVER, by Ezekiel L. Chase, M.
- 164 ———WEBSTER, not represented.
- 165 MOLUNKUS, by Verdi Ludgate, M.
- 166 NEGUEMKEAG, by George S. Perkins, M.
- 167 WHITNEY, by Alpheus Packard, Proxy.
- 168 COMPOSITE, by Benjamin F. Crehore, M.
- 169 SHEPHERD'S RIVER, by Fred R. Bradbury, M.
- 170 CARIBOU, by Arthur A. Garden, M.
- 171 NASKEAG, by Harlie E. Freethey, SW; Owen L. Flye, Proxy.
- 172 PINE TREE, by Fred A. Martin, M.
- 173 PLEIADES, by Nelson C. Wallace, Proxy.
- 174 LYNDE, by Howard B. Leathers, M.
- 175 BASKAHEGAN, by George S. P. Brannen, M.
- 176 PALESTINE,—*Consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, Sept. 23, 1895.*
- 177 RISING STAR, by Walter J. Creamer, Proxy.
- 178 ANCIENT BROTHERS', by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 ———YORKSHIRE, not represented.
- 180 HIRAM, by William H. Ohler, Jr., SW; Fredk G. Hamilton, Proxy.
- 181 REUEL WASHBURN,—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1882.*
- 182 GRANITE, by John L. Marshall, M; Peter C. Fickett, Proxy.
- 183 DEERING, by Herbert F. Libby, M; Francis G. Miller, SW; Leon W. Helson, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 NAVAL, by Henry I. Durgin, Proxy.
- 185 BAR HARBOR, by Thomas Searles, M; Edgar J. Trussell, Proxy.
- 186 WARREN PHILLIPS, by William M. Lamb, M; King S. Raymond, Proxy.
- 187 IRA BERRY, by Ben E. Sylvester, JW; Ithamar E. Stanley, Proxy.
- 188 JONESPORT, by Henry A. Mansfield, Proxy.
- 189 KNOX, by Fred C. Wiggin, Proxy.
- 190 SPRINGVALE, by William H. Wood, M.
- 191 DAVIS, by Winthrop L. Guild, M; Philip D. Stubbs, Proxy.
- 192 WINTER HARBOR, by Benjamin F. Sumner, Proxy.
- 193 ———WASHBURN, not represented.
- 194 EUCLID, by Daniel M. Nichols, M.
- 195 RELIANCE, by Rollins Y. Stinson, Proxy.

- 196 BAY VIEW, by Victor K. Montgomery, M.
 197 AROOSTOOK, by John M. Ramsey, Proxy.
 198 ———ST. ASPINQUID, not represented.
 199 BINGHAM, by William H. Collins, SW.
 200 COLUMBIA, by Arthur L. Folsom, Proxy.
 201 DAVID A. HOOPER, by Will B. Blaisdell, JW.
 202 MOUNT BIGELOW, by Forrest C. Durrell, M.
 203 MOUNT OLIVET, by Freeman Light, Proxy.
 204 MOUNT ABRAM, by Fred Hutchins, M; Lavella A. Norton, SW.
 205 NOLLESEMIC, by Ingleton Schenck, SW.
 206 ISLAND FALLS, by Benjamin C. Walker, M.
 207 ABNER WADE, by George L. Barrows, M.
 208 NORTH EAST HARBOR, by Isaac T. Moore, Proxy.

Number of chartered lodges, 200; represented, 191; delegates, 238.

The following Permanent Members are present:

M. W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R. W.	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ELMER E. SPOFFORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BAILLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

R. W.	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	P. J. G. W.
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	"
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	"
"	MILLARD M. CASWELL,	"
"	FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	"
"	JOHN H. MCGORRILL,	"
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	"
"	JAMES C. AYER,	"
"	CHARLES F. PAINE,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Grand Master.
R. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	LEON S. HOWE,	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.
"	MARTIN L. DURGIN,	" 5th "
"	WARREN H. KNOWLES,	" 6th "
"	ELIHU D. CHASE,	" 7th "
"	LESLIE D. AMES,	" 8th "
"	CLAES E. BOMAN,	" 9th "
"	CHARLES W. BESSE,	" 10th "
"	DANIEL W. EMERY,	" 11th "
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	" 12th "
"	CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,	" 15th "
"	GEORGE H. ALLAN,	" 17th "
"	ELMON J. NOYES,	" 18th "
"	DAVID G. WALKER,	" 19th "
"	RALPH SCRIBNER,	" 20th "
"	EBEN K. WHITTAKER,	" 21st "
"	FRED L. O. HUSSEY,	" 22d "
"	ELBRIDGE G. HEATH,	" 24th "
"	ARTHUR G. RICH,	" 25th "
W. & Rev.	WM. H. FULTZ,	Grand Chaplain.
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	" Marshal.
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	" Senior Deacon.
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" Junior Deacon.

W.	CONVERS E. LEACH,	- - - -	Grand Steward.
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	- - - -	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	- - - -	" Sword Bearer.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	- - - -	" Standard Bearer.
"	ISAAC N. JONES,	- - - -	" Pursuivant.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	- - - -	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	- - - -	" Tyler.

There are present the following Representatives from other Grand Lodges:

Alabama—GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL.	New Jersey—ADELBERT MILLETT.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	New South Wales—
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU.	JAMES E. PARSONS.
Belgium—ELMER P. SPOFFORD.	New York—HENRY R. TAYLOR.
British Columbia—WM. N. HOWE.	New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS.
Canada—BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.	No. Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON.
Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE.	No. Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH.
Dist. of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY.	Nova Scotia—JOHN H. MCGORRILL.
Florida—MILLARD F. HICKS.	Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Georgia—BIAL F. BRADBURY.	Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD.
Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE.	Oregon—ERMON D. EASTMAN.
Indian Territory—JOS. M. HAYES.	Peru—ALFRED S. KIMBALL.
Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.	Quebec—JAMES C. AYER.
Louisiana—MILLARD M. CASWELL.	Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN.
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.	Texas—CHARLES W. CROSBY.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.	Virginia—CHARLES F. PAINE.
Mississippi—CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.	Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON.	Western Australia—
Montana—LEANDER W. FOBES.	FRANKLIN R. REDLON.
Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER.	West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY.
N. Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH.	Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE,
RALPH H. BURBANK, } *Committee.*
ALBERT M. AMES,

The report was accepted, and was left in the hands of the committee until two p. m., in order that additions might be made.

The Grand Master announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, HOWARD D. SMITH.

On the Pay Roll.

A. C. T. KING, FRED C. CHALMERS, 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:

In obedience to the mandates of its Constitution, this Grand Lodge is now assembled in Annual Communication, its eighty-sixth.

Having returned thanks to God for his goodness to us in the past, and having asked the continuance of His care and guidance, we have thus made manifest our belief in Him, a belief which must be and is held by all true members of the Institution of Freemasonry, founded as it is upon the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

You will now permit me to avail myself of this opportunity, which I do, to give to you all, old and young, a cordial greeting, and a hearty welcome to this communication.

This great gathering of earnest and busy men from all parts of our State is itself the best proof that interest in Masonry in Maine is still strong and active.

Surely we come here in no perfunctory way. When we realize the great benefit which, by the faithful performance of the duties with which we are now charged, is sure to enure directly and indirectly to the craft in this jurisdiction, to each member thereof, and as a natural and necessary consequence to every community in our State, the very performance of these duties can but be a personal pleasure to us all. All of us too take keen delight in thus meeting old friends and making new ones.

Our pleasure, however, is alloyed with sadness. We do not, we

cannot, forget that during the year, death has taken two of our best known and most prominent members, Past Grand Masters Marquis F. King and Horace H. Burbank, both gentlemen, both upright citizens, both earnest, active, aggressive masons, both having troops of friends.

Bro King died at Portland, October 21, 1904. He was chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence and Grand Treasurer. Bro. Burbank died at Saco, January 8, 1905. He was chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and a member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. Their places will be hard to fill. We shall miss them, their ability, their wise counsels, their earnestness.

Faith, the ever-present comforter in times of such trouble, says to us in tender but no uncertain tones, that our great loss is their gain. Masons surely so believe. But we are human, and because we are human, we mourn.

I speak of them at no greater length now, because in the exercise of the discretion given by Standing Regulation No. 34, I have appointed a special committee, consisting of Past Grand Masters Kimball, Chase and Farnham, to prepare and present a memorial of Bro. King, and a like committee consisting of Grand Secretary Berry, and Past Grand Masters Collamore and Sleeper, to prepare and present a memorial of Bro. Burbank, and both of these committee will report at this communication.

Messages of sorrow have come to us from other jurisdictions telling us that they have likewise suffered. Following is a list of those most prominent whose death has been reported to me:

ARIZONA.—Charles C. Warner, Deputy Grand Master, died June 13, 1904.

COLORADO.—George T. Cooper, Past Grand Master, died June 20, 1904.

FLORIDA.—William F. Bynum, Past Grand Master, died May 9, 1904.

IOWA.—John N. McClanahan, Past Grand Master, died November 30, 1904.

George B. Van Saun, Past Grand Master, died December 19, 1904.

MINNESOTA.—Jacob A. Keister, Past Grand Master, died December 13, 1904.

MISSOURI.—John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary for more than twenty-five years, died October 12, 1904.

MONTANA.—James R. Weston, Past Grand Master, died August 13, 1904.

James W. Hathaway, Past Grand Master, died August 29, 1904.

James H. Mills, Past Grand Master, died September 5, 1904.

NEVADA.—Trenmore Coffin, Past Grand Master, died August 26, 1904.

RHODE ISLAND.—James E. Tillinghast, M. W. Grand Master, died January 30, 1905.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Charles A. Fisher, Senior Grand Warden, died July 9, 1904.

Albert W. Coe, Past Grand Master, died September 5, 1904.

VERMONT.—Ozro Mecham, Past Grand Master, died October 23, 1904.

WEST VIRGINIA.—William H. H. Flick, Past Grand Master, died June 7, 1904.

WISCONSIN.—Oliver Libby, Past Grand Master, died December 26, 1904.

Soon after the close of our last annual communication I authorized

W. James H. Walker to install Bro. Elmon T. Noyes as D. D. G. M. 18th District.

W. Charles E. Meservey to install Bro. Edwin R. Keene as Grand Steward.

W. John Clair Minot to install Bro. Daniel W. Emery as D. D. G. M. 11th District.

W. Walter F. Creamer to install Bro. Benjamin H. Cushman as D. D. G. M. 4th District.

M. W. Albro E. Chase to install Bro. George H. Allan as D. D. G. M. 17th District.

No appointment to the office of D. D. G. M. of the 6th District having been made at the annual communication, on May 9th, 1904, I appointed to that office and installed W. Warren H. Knowles, of Bangor.

To fill the vacancy in the office of Grand Treasurer, caused by the death of Bro. King, I appointed and installed Bro. Millard F. Hicks, of Portland.

September 20, 1904, R. W. Melville L. Allen, D. D. G. M. 21st District, resigned, because of pressure of business, and his resignation was accepted. October 11, 1904, I appointed R. W. Eben K. Whittaker, of Bar Harbor, to that office, and authorized R. W. Benjamin L. Hadley to install him.

Because of ill health R. W. John M. S. Hunter resigned as D. D. G. M. of the 15th District January 10, 1905, and his resignation was accepted. To fill the vacancy I appointed R. W. Charles B. Richardson, of Strong, and authorized the W. M. of Davis Lodge, No. 191, to install him.

January 23, 1905, R. W. Albert L. Oakes, because of necessary absence from the State, resigned as D. D. G. M. of the 22d District, and his resignation was accepted. To fill the vacancy I appointed R. W. Fred L. O. Hussey, of Newport, and authorized the Master of Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, to install him.

I have granted dispensations to attend church services in commemoration of St. John's Day to the following lodges:

Rural, No. 53,	Bingham, No. 199,
Lebanon, No. 116,	Pownal, No. 119,
Marsh River, No. 102,	Seaside, No. 144,
Ancient York, No. 155,	Wilton, No. 156,
Euclid, No. 194,	Lincoln, No. 3,
Siloam, No. 92,	Oriental Star, No. 21,
Vassalboro, No. 54,	Lewey's Island, No. 45,
Neguemkeag, No. 166,	Hiram, No. 183,
St. Paul's, No. 82,	Seabiscok, No. 146.

I have granted dispensations to the following named lodges to

elect one or more officers at a meeting other than the annual, for good causes shown :

Plymouth, No. 75,

Arion, No. 162,

Rural, No. 53,

Pownal, No. 119,

Composite, No. 168,

Orient, No. 15,

Casco, No. 36,

Katahdin, No. 198.

Winter Harbor, No. 192,

I have granted other dispensations as follows :

St. Paul's, No. 82, to ballot upon a seafaring man in less than the usual time.

Crescent, No. 78, to ballot upon a candidate in less than the usual time, for good cause shown.

United Lodge, No. 8, to confer degrees upon a candidate, the lodge at South Framingham, Mass., having waived jurisdiction.

Drummond, No. 118, to ballot upon a candidate and confer the three degrees on the same day.

Portland Lodge, No. 1, to receive and ballot upon an application in less than the usual time.

Phoenix, No. 24, to receive and ballot upon an application at the same special meeting.

I have been asked several times to grant a dispensation to ballot upon a candidate, who had not resided in the State a year, who had no permanent home in Maine, and who had no intention either to live or not to live in this State. In each case I have refused.

In so refusing I have acted :

1st. Upon a well-grounded belief on my part that no man has an inalienable right to become a mason, and therefore not to grant the dispensation did not deprive the individual of any right.

2d. Upon a like belief that the Grand Lodge having by its Constitution enacted that a candidate must have resided in this State one year, a Grand Master, although he has the right to permit the degrees to be conferred upon a candidate who has resided in the State less than that time, ought not to exercise that right

except for very urgent reasons, otherwise that provision of the Constitution means nothing.

I have approved by-laws or changes in by-laws of the following lodges :

Northeast Harbor, No. 208,	Eggemoggin, No. 128,
Harmony, No. 38,	Aurora, No. 50,
Winter Harbor, No. 192,	Amity, No. 6,
Lebanon, No. 116,	Casco, No. 36.

By a fire which occurred on the evening of August 10, 1904, Forest Lodge, No. 148, at Springfield, lost, with the exception of its records, all its property, including hall, regalia and charter. Acting under the authority given by Section 84, of the Constitution, I caused a new charter to be issued to that lodge, and granted the lodge permission to hold its meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall in that town until otherwise ordered, first having asked the D. D. G. M. of that district to inspect it, and if satisfied with it to approve, which he did.

By a fire which occurred December 23, 1904, Somerset Lodge, of Skowhegan, lost the most of its property. Its charter, however, was not destroyed. I have granted that lodge permission to hold its meetings in Odd Fellows' Hall in that town until otherwise ordered.

April 15, 1905, the hall of Springvale Lodge, No. 190, was destroyed by fire, together with the furniture and fixtures. The charter, records and working tools were saved.

September 8, 1904, I granted permission to Crooked River Lodge to hold its meeting in Grange Hall at that place, while its hall was undergoing repairs, having satisfied myself that Grange Hall was a suitable place in which to hold its meetings,

My opinion is that under Standing Regulation No. 23, permission of the Grand Master to so occupy halls was not necessary. In each case, however, it was asked, and it occasioned less trouble to write out and send the permission than it did to explain.

CONSTITUTION.

June 7, 1904, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Northeast Harbor, and Northeast Harbor Lodge, No. 206, to which a charter was granted at our last annual communication, was duly constituted. Besides the Grand Master, R. W. George W. McClain, J. G. W., W. Frank J. Cole, G. M., and W. Warren O. Carney, G. T., were present. I was also assisted by the following named brethren:

- W. Edgar J. Trussell, as D. G. M.,
- R. W. Eben K. Whittaker, as S. G. W.,
- “ Melville L. Allen, as G. Treas.,
- “ Chas. F. Paine, as Grand Secretary,
- Rev. Sylvanus L. Hanscom, as Grand Chaplain.

I gladly take this, the first opportunity I have had, to publicly thank those brethren for their timely assistance so cheerfully given.

The lodge having been duly constituted, I thereupon, with the assistance of Grand Marshal Cole and Rev. Bro. Hanscom, installed its officers. If the interest shown by the members of Northeast Harbor Lodge upon that occasion does not wane the Grand Lodge may rest assured that the granting of that charter was wise. I assigned Northeast Harbor Lodge to the 21st District.

DEDICATIONS.

At the request of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, I gladly commissioned R. W. W. Scott Shorey, S. G. W., to dedicate the new hall of that lodge.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was called for that purpose, and held at Bowdoinham, December 3, 1904, at which R. W. Bro. Shorey presided, and the hall was dedicated. He reported a large and enthusiastic gathering.

At the request of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, of Ashland, I was pleased to commission R. W. Leon S. Howe, D. D. G. M. of the 1st District, to dedicate the new hall of that lodge.

A special communion of the Grand Lodge was called for that purpose and held at Ashland, January 18, 1905, at which W. Bro. Howe presided, and the hall was dedicated. After the dedication he installed the officers. Each of those lodges is to be congratulated upon having obtained a commodious and well appointed masonic home.

COMPLAINTS.

December 26, 1904, the W. M. of Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, reported to me, as required by Standing Regulation No. 6, that Lodge "Les Cœurs Unis," of Montreal, had invaded the jurisdiction of Dunlap Lodge by having conferred the degrees upon a resident, over whom Dunlap Lodge then had jurisdiction.

The attention of M. W. John B. Tresidder, Grand Master of Quebec, was at once called to the matter. February 7, 1905, notice was received from that jurisdiction that the matter had been fully investigated and that the Grand Lodge of Quebec had expelled the said initiate from the lodge and from Masonry.

This prompt and decisive action is only added proof that the most cordial relations between the Grand Lodge of Quebec and this Grand Lodge still exist. It is due to the Grand Lodge of Quebec and its subordinate lodge to say that the invasion of jurisdiction was in no sense willful.

May 17, 1904, Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris, filed with me a complaint against Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, for invading its jurisdiction by having conferred the degrees upon two inhabitants of West Sumner.

I became satisfied by correspondence with the officers of the two lodges, and from other sources of information, that the question turned upon the interpretation of Section 94 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"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."

In 1865 the Grand Lodge decided that under that Section distance is to be computed by the usually traveled route and not by

an air line. There is no lodge in the town of Sumner where the initiates have their residences. Up to a few years ago, it matters not how many, the travel from West Sumner to West Paris was over one certain road, and measuring along that road the distance between those places is shorter than the distance from West Sumner to the lodge at Buckfield, measured on any road between those two places.

Within a comparatively few years a new road has been built from West Sumner to West Paris, longer than the road to that place first mentioned and doubtless easier to travel. I am informed that it is traveled much more than the first road mentioned. Both roads, the old and the new, are legal highways. Measuring on this new road, it is claimed that the distance from West Sumner to the lodge room in West Paris is longer than the distance from West Sumner to the lodge room in Buckfield.

The lodge at Buckfield claimed, among other things, that to ascertain which lodge had jurisdiction over a person in West Sumner the distance between West Sumner and West Paris should be measured over the new road, which would give the lodge at Buckfield jurisdiction. The lodge at West Paris claimed that the said distance should be measured over the old road, which would give the lodge at West Paris jurisdiction.

Thereupon I directed that they be governed by the following rule as the law until otherwise ordered, viz :

“To ascertain which of two lodges is nearer the residence of a candidate, the measurements must be made along the shortest established route or way which the candidate can take regardless of the fact that more people may use one route or way more than the other, and regardless of the fact that one route or way may be easier to travel than the other.”

I also summoned both of said lodges to appear at this communication and present proofs and arguments as to the two specific cases mentioned, to the end that the Grand Lodge may take such action in relation to the whole matter as it may deem proper.

January 6, 1905, Ira T. Cousins and twenty other masons, resi-

dents of North Brooksville, made application to be allowed to hold a Lodge of Instruction at that place.

I caused the D. D. G. M. of that District to examine the hall in which the petitioners proposed to hold meetings and his report was favorable in all respects.

Having fully satisfied myself that it was in the interest of all concerned, I granted the necessary permission, following in every detail a like permission which was granted by M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Grand Master in 1886, approved by the Grand Lodge and published in the proceedings of that year, to which I respectfully refer you.

In December, 1904, in company with the Grand Treasurer, I visited the vaults of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co. in Portland, examined the contents of the box rented there by the Grand Lodge, and found all and the same securities called for by the Grand Treasurer's reports and accounts. May 1st, in company with the Committee on Finance and Grand Treasurer Hicks, another examination was made with like results.

I have approved waivers of jurisdiction by Deering Lodge, No. 183, over Leland M. Philbrook in favor of Island Pond Lodge, of Vermont, and by the same lodge over Henry J. Glendenning in favor of Doric Lodge, of Hudson, Mass.

At the last annual communication, the Grand Lodge directed that charges be preferred against Bro. W. E. Overlock in and by Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, for willful violation of Section 96 of the Grand Lodge Constitution.

January 24, 1905, I received the record of proceedings of Mt. Olivet Lodge against W. E. Overlock, said Overlock being found not guilty. I neither approved nor disapproved them.

In due season I received the record of the proceedings of Asylum Lodge, No. 133, against F. H. Billington, the verdict being not guilty. I also seasonably received an appeal from the aforesaid action of that lodge.

February 7th, I received the record of the proceedings of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, against Albert W. Murray, the verdict being guilty and the sentence being indefinite suspension.

April 15, 1905, I received the record of the proceedings of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, against H. D. King, the verdict being guilty and the sentence being indefinite suspension.

The same day I received the record of the proceedings of the same lodge against Robert Strahan, a resident of Vinal Haven and a member of a lodge in Scotland, the verdict being guilty and the sentence expulsion.

The records in all the above cases I placed in the hands of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

REPRESENTATIVES.

I have issued the following commissions to Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge :

R. W. G. A. Goblen, Kirksville, Missouri, near the Grand Lodge of that State, vice E. F. Allen, resigned,

George B. Wheeler, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, near the Grand Lodge of that State, vice W. S. Dibble, resigned to receive another appointment. Bro. Wheeler was born in Maine.

Joseph Meyers, of New Orleans, Louisiana, near the Grand Lodge of that State, vice Samuel L. Todd, deceased.

I have made recommendations to other Grand Lodges as representatives near this Grand Lodge as follows ;

Illinois, M. W. William R. G. Estes, of Skowhegan.

North Carolina, R. W. Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville.

New York, M. W. Henry R. Taylor, of Machias.

Rhode Island, W. Frank J. Cole, of Bangor.

I have been asked to answer a great number of questions and have done so very cheerfully, because the questions themselves and the number of them gave me the satisfaction of knowing first hand that in all parts of the State interest in Masonry is active.

Most of the answers could hardly be called decisions, because they were matters of common knowledge, and have been reported by some one or more of my predecessors.

The following I think need to be submitted to you :

I was asked to state whether a lodge could attend a funeral if

another society was present, if so, what the lodge should and should not do, also if it was proper at a funeral conducted by a lodge to have bearers in any but masonic regalia.

Answer. When the body of a deceased brother is placed in charge of a lodge for burial and the lodge has once taken charge of it, thereafter such lodge must retain full control of it till the body is buried, and after the lodge service at the grave no ceremony can be performed by any other society or fraternity by whatever name such society or fraternity may be known. Should it be contemplated to have any other society or fraternity, perform any ceremony whatever after the lodge service, a masonic lodge should not appear. If the bearers wear regalia, it must be masonic regalia. It is not proper for a person in masonic regalia to assist any other than a masonic lodge. All lodges should, of course, on all occasions extend every civility and courtesy to other societies lawful and proper.

Question. The by-laws of a lodge provide for a fund, known as the Charity Fund, to be used only for charitable purposes. Is it proper for a lodge to vote to and thereupon use such fund to purchase regalia and furniture or either of them?

Answer. The by-laws legally adopted by a lodge bind the lodge so long as they are in force. Should the lodge legally vote to change the by-laws the change does not become effective until approved by the Grand Master or sanctioned by the Grand Lodge. Paragraph 136, of the Constitution, provides that a lodge cannot suspend its by-laws, therefore it is not proper for the lodge to use any part of its said Charity Fund for the purposes mentioned, or either of them, under its existing by-laws.

Question. A lodge voted to omit the stated meetings of June, July and August. The Master, however, has called a stated meeting for the usual time in August. Will such a meeting be a stated one at which applications may be received and ballots taken?

Answer. If the by-laws of the lodge provide that a meeting shall be held on a stated day of every month in the year, and make no provision allowing the lodge to stand closed during the month of August, my opinion is that the meeting in August will be

a legal meeting. On the other hand, if the by-laws of the lodge provide that the lodge may call off during August, and the lodge did so call off, my opinion is that the Master does not have the power to convene a stated meeting in August.

March 23, 1904, a dispensation was issued by M. W. William J. Burnham, then Grand Master, for a lodge at Fort Kent. At our last annual communication that dispensation was continued in force for one year, and without doubt that lodge will present to you a petition for a charter.

February 11, 1905, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of California announcing that it had voted to abolish the custom of appointing representatives to and recognizing representatives from other Grand Lodges, and that all communications with that Grand Lodge must hereafter be through the Grand Master.

The same day a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Missouri announcing that no brother from another jurisdiction will be allowed to visit a lodge in Missouri, unless he shall present a certificate from his lodge, duly signed and sealed, that he is a member of that lodge, which certificate must be authenticated by the seal of the Grand Lodge under whose authority it works, and by the signature of its Grand Secretary.

In this connection let me remind you that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has requested that members of lodges in that jurisdiction be not allowed to visit lodges in other jurisdictions unless they present a certificate of membership authenticated by the signature of its Grand Secretary.

In my opinion we should at this communication seriously consider the question of adopting a rule or regulation on lines similar to the one adopted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Our section of the country has up to the present time been practically free of clandestine Masonry. Spurious Masonry is said to be showing signs of life here. Although at present it is insignificant it would seem to be wise on our part, to see that our members are not imposed upon by it.

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of

Queensland, July 24, 1904, also one from the Grand Lodge of Guatemala, Dec. 31, 1904, also one from Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, each asking for recognition.

Those communications were sent by me to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Our relations with other jurisdictions are cordial and in all respects satisfactory. In our own jurisdiction no serious differences exist between any lodges, and in nearly every lodge the brethren are united and active. Our present membership is 25,307, a gain of 696 the past year. Details of the work of the lodges will be submitted by the proper committees.

I have endeavored to report to you concisely the matters of importance with which I have had to deal during the year. I have given them all the attention which you would ask of a reasonably busy man. During each annual communication the responsibility for what may be done is upon the Grand Lodge. That responsibility never is light. When we remember that two years ago we had lost Bro. Drummond and Bro. E. P. Burnham, a year ago Bro. Locke and Bro. Choate, and that this year Bro. King and Bro. Burbank have gone, and when we remember the amount of time and ability which they were accustomed to give at the annual communications, and how much we were accustomed to rely upon them, you will agree with me in saying that our individual responsibility now is greater than ever before. I need not urge you to be equal to that responsibility, because I know you will.

Finally, I sincerely thank all those who have so willingly done what I have called upon them to do during the past year, the Past Grand Masters who have aided me by their counsel and the District Deputy Grand Masters for faithful services.

To R. W. Stephen Berry, our Grand Secretary, I am especially under obligation for his valuable assistance many times cheerfully given.

HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *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 the Condition of the Fraternity, also the report of the Grand Lecturer, which was referred to the same committee, together with a letter from the Grand Lecturer.

GRAND LECTURER.

SABATIS, ME., May 1, 1905.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

From a sick bed, I write you my report as Grand Lecturer for the year now closing.

During the past year only two conventions for the study of masonic work have been held, viz:

At Wiscasset, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1904.

At Lewiston, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904.

Forenoons and afternoons were devoted to study and instruction, and evenings to conferring degrees upon candidates by the local lodges.

At the convention at Wiscasset were present 7 D. D. Grand Masters, and representatives from 20 lodges, including many Masters, Wardens, Past Masters and brethren.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, worked the M. M. degree in the evening in a most excellent manner, in Odd Fellows Hall, and furnished a banquet later. Wor. C. S. SEWALL, Master of Lincoln Lodge, gave much valuable assistance.

Lincoln Lodge has many valuable and interesting "relics," to display to visitors, among them a record unbroken since 1792, when it received its charter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, a bible presented to the lodge March 3, 1801, still in use, a certificate of membership issued in 1792, an old diploma printed in Latin and English, and its old jewels and working tools.

The school was a very interesting one, and close attention was given throughout. Different portions of ritual were recited by the Deputies present, the entire ritual was carefully gone over, and discussion was encouraged. Every one present would have considered it one of the most enjoyable masonic meetings in their experience had not a sad incident occurred which brought home to each of us in a most impressive manner some of the lessons we had been studying.

Brother WILSON LEWIS, a member of Lincoln Lodge and the chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Wiscasset, after walking hastily from the Court House and ascending two flights of stairs, entered the lodge room, crossed it,

sank upon a settee, and in less than ninety seconds expired in the arms of his brethren! Although several physicians were present no efficient aid could be rendered, for heart and brain had ceased to act, and the Scythe of Time had cut down another brother in our midst.

At the convention in Lewiston were present, 3 Past Grand Masters, 2 Past Senior Grand Wardens, 2 Grand Stewards, several Past District Deputy Grand Masters, 13 District Deputy Grand Masters, and representatives from 26 different lodges. Many others were present in the evening when Ashlar Lodge worked the Fellow Craft degree, and Rabboni Lodge the Master Mason's degree, upon actual candidates. Great interest was manifested by all present, and the convention was a very profitable one. The work of Ashlar and Rabboni Lodges was especially good, and their hospitality was unbounded.

No District Deputy Grand Masters were present at either convention from Districts Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 17, 20 and 22. Districts not represented, at either meeting, were Nos. 4, 5, 6, 20 and 22.

The work of the lodges at both conventions was much to be commended and was inspected by all the District Deputy Grand Masters present.

Fraternally Yours,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Lecturer.*

SABATIS, ME., May 1, 1905.

HON. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

MOST WORSHIPFUL AND DEAR BROTHER:—As the years go by, among the most pleasureable anticipations of my life is that of attending the annual meetings of my brethren at Portland. This May I had especially desired and planned to be there, but to-day it looks as though I must be deprived of that privilege.

For two weeks now I have been ill, and though I am dressed and walk about my house, I am advised that it will not be prudent for me to attempt to attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge, although I may try to have my own way and be present on Wednesday afternoon.

I have invited Rabboni Lodge, of Lewiston, to work the Master Mason degree on an actual candidate, and I think fine work will be presented.

Please give my personal and fraternal regards to all inquiring friends.

With congratulations to yourself upon the eminently successful manner in which you have discharged the responsible duties of Grand Master, and congratulations to the Grand Lodge upon the present most gratifying and prosperous condition of our beloved Fraternity, I remain,

As ever, yours fraternally,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, M. D., P. G. M.,

Grand Lecturer.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer reported as follows:

Grand Lodge of Maine F. & A. M. PORTLAND, ME., May 2, 1905.
in account with MILLARD F. HICKS, Grand Treasurer.

1904-

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 5. Cash balance from Finance Committee, \$1,661.50

1905.

March 6. Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dis-
pensations, 0.00

Received collections from District Deputies as follows:

March 17.	Benjamin H. Cushman, 4th District,	231.00
	Adelbert J. Hutchinson, 14th District,	362.60
	David G. Walker, 19th District,	310.20
20.	Wheeler C. Hawkes, 2d District,	199.40
22.	Elmon J. Noyes, 18th District,	201.20
	Elihu D. Chase, 7th District,	150.00
23.	Willis H. Allen, 3d District,	258.20
	Elbridge G. Heath, 24th District,	429.60
27.	George H. Allan, 17th District,	763.40
28.	Daniel W. Emery, 11th District,	433.40
	Eben K. Whittaker, 21st District,	427.00
	Amos K. Butler, 13th District,	302.60
29.	Frederick R. Dyer, 16th District,	291.00
30.	Warren H. Knowles, 6th District,	346.80
April 1.	Chas. W. Besse, 10th District,	317.60
	Leon S. Howe, 1st District,	276.20
	Fred L. O. Hussey, 22d District,	204.80
3.	Ralph Scribner, 20th District,	183.20
	J. Merrill Lord, 23d District,	189.40
4.	Leslie D. Ames, 8th District,	180.60
11.	Chas. B. Richardson, 15th District,	284.80
13.	Claes E. Boman, 9th District,	483.60
	Arthur G. Rich, 25th District,	227.80
17.	Harold E. Cook, 12th District,	267.00
18.	Martin L. Durgin, 5th District,	306.00
26.	Received cash from Gr. Chapter, 3/10 office expenses, ..	148.15
	" " " " Com'dy, 2/10 office expenses, ..	98.77
	" Interest on deposit Union safe Dep. & T. Co.	64.12
29.	" from Hugh R. Chaplin, Grand Master, for dis- pensation,	3.00

\$9,608.94

1905.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Jan.	3.	Paid Herbert Harris, Librarian, books and postage,...	9.60
March	2.	" Geo. D. Loring, binding reports,	35.85
	3.	" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, sundries as per itemized bills,	124.50
	23.	" American Bank Note Co., 500 Diplomas,	100.00
April	17.	" Masonic Trustees for use of halls,	125.00
	22.	" Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, salary, Conventions at Wiscasset and Lewiston, ...	25.00 31.79
		Stamps, telegrams, &c.,	1.60
	26.	" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, postage, stationery, &c.,	37.14
		Sundries for offices,	7.71
		" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, salary 9 mos.,...	450.00
		" Mrs. O'Toole, caring for offices,	30.00
		" Portland Savings Bank, 6 mos. rent,	200.00
		Expense for D. D. Grand Masters:	
		" Leon S. Howe, 1st District,	21.20
		" Wheeler C. Hawkes, 2d District,	23.68
		" Willis H. Allen, 3d District,	23.43
		" Benjamin H. Cushman, 4th District,	22.65
		" Martin L. Durgin, 5th District,	25.58
		" Warren H. Knowles, 6th District,	8.51
		" Elihu D. Chase, 7th District,	26.60
		" Leslie D. Ames, 8th District,	17.00
		" Claes E. Boman, 9th District,	55.40
		" Charles W. Besse, 10th District,	32.10
		" Daniel W. Emery, 11th District,	3.80
		" Harold E. Cook, 12th District,	26.10
		" Amos K. Butler, 13th District,	4.54
		" Adelbert J. Hutchinson, 14th District,	4.30
		" Charles B. Richardson, 15th District,	32.75
		" Frederick R. Dyer, 16th District, ...	27.90
		" George H. Allan, 17th District,	
		" Elmon J. Noyes, 18th District,	14.51
		" David G. Walker, 19th District, ...	26.70
		" Ralph Scribner, 20th District,	12.75
		" Eben K. Whittaker, 21st District,	42.05
		" Fred L. O. Hussey, 22d District,	15.80
		" J. Merrill Lord, 23d District,	13.70
		" Elbridge G. Heath, 24th District,	8.97
		" Arthur G. Rich, 25th District,	44.05

May 1.	Paid M. F. Hicks, Gr. Tr., 6 mos. Salary,.....	125.00
	“ “ “ “ sundries and postage, ..	4.26
	Cash on hand, ..	7,767.42
		<u>\$9,608.94</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.* *

The report was received and referred to the Committee of Finance.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary made his annual report which was accepted, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have little to report outside of the regular duties of my office.

The laying of fireproof floors required the removal of everything in the two rooms for some weeks during the summer of 1904, but the diligence of the new Librarian relieved me of the task of re-arranging the Library.

The returns came in good season and in good shape. I have still to urge that all Secretaries should give first names in full, especially in reporting deaths. I think that in many cases masonic services at funerals were not reported. A few minutes labor in reporting a death properly may well be given to a brother as a last attention.

I would also again beg that Secretaries report the names of officers elected immediately, without waiting for installation, and that Masters see this done, especially when the Secretary is changed. For lack of this we sometimes lose touch with the lodge and communications go astray.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

He also presented the records and papers of Fort Kent Lodge, U. D., with a petition for a charter, which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Likewise, the complaint of Bro. HUGH MURRAY against Temple Lodge, No. 86, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

He stated that the Northern Supreme Council had kindly offered the use of its plate of Past Grand Master M. F. KING, and he was authorized to obtain a number sufficient to publish with the Proceedings.

RETURNS.

The Grand Secretary presented the following, which was accepted:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 2, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 200 chartered lodges, and from the one under dispensation.

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

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Initiated,.....	1077	1125	1220	1339	1282
Raised,.....	1038	1091	1224	1309	1267
Affiliated,.....	100	119	127	127	101
Re-instated.....	67	73	89	83	74
Dimitted,.....	151	208	165	194	147
Died,.....	399	408	419	471	451
Suspended,.....	1	1	0	3	3
Expelled,.....	2	0	0	3	1
Susp. from membership,....	268	162	167	183	150
Deprived of membership,...	25	9	16	11	6
Number of members,.....	22,690	23,224	23,940	24,611	25,307
Rejected,.....	249	249	319	361	357

The accessions have fallen off a little from last year but the depletions have fallen off equally.

The gain is 696, a little less than 3 per cent. as in the past two years.

The death rate is 18 1/3 to a thousand, against 19 1/7 last year.

The average lodge membership is 126, in which Maine stands No. 8, while in total membership it stands No. 12.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	} Committee.
EDWIN A. PORTER,	
JAMES C. AYER,	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1905.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. D.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,	13	14	0	0	1	13	0	0	6	0	365	5
2	Warren,	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	118	3
3	Lincoln,	17	15	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	113	2
4	Hancock,	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	84	0
5	Kennebec,	5	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	143	1
6	Amity,	12	11	1	0	1	3	0	0	6	0	214	2
7	Eastern,	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	147	2
8	United,	6	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	187	2
9	Saco,	9	8	1	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	152	7
10	Rising Virtue,	8	7	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	0	172	2
11	Pythagorean,	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	110	3
12	Cumberland,	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	128	2
13	Oriental,	15	13	1	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	197	0
14	Solar,	8	8	0	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	242	1
15	Orient,	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	165	0
16	St. George,	9	8	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	119	0
17	Ancient Landmark, ..	15	20	1	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	479	3
18	Oxford,	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	169	0
19	Felicity,	8	10	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	111	2
20	Maine,	6	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	129	1
21	Oriental Star,	10	9	2	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	221	1
22	York,	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
23	Freeport,	5	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	133	8
24	Phoenix,	2	3	2	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	140	2
25	Temple,	2	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	97	0
26	Village,	9	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	110	1
27	Adoniram,	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	60	0
28	Northern Star,	6	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	109	2
29	Tranquil,	12	8	2	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	293	4
30	Blazing Star,	10	11	0	0	2	5	0	0	3	0	257	6
31	Union,	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	113	0
32	Hermon,	19	19	1	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	354	5
33	Waterville,	19	20	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	309	13
34	Somerset,	8	6	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	184	7
35	Bethlehem,	13	12	1	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	333	2
36	Casco,	8	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	162	0
37	Washington,	3	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	99	1
38	Harmony,	12	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	143	5
39	Penobscot,	5	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	150	2
40	Lygonia,	10	10	2	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	236	1
41	Morning Star,	1	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	98	0
42	Freedom,	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	48	1
43	Alna,	9	9	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	152	2
44	Piscataquis,	7	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	119	3
45	Central,	2	3	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	99	0
46	St. Croix,	18	17	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	199	0
47	Dunlap,	10	14	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	246	4
48	Lafayette,	6	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	110	0
49	Meridian Splendor, ..	10	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	119	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N.P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
50	Aurora,.....	10	10	2	4	0	7	0	0	2	0	261	0
51	St. John's,.....	5	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	128	1
52	Mosaic,.....	10	10	1	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	161	0
53	Rural,.....	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	1
54	Vassalboro,.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	59	1
55	Fraternal,.....	4	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	54	0
56	Mount Moriah,...	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	47	0
57	King Hiram,.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	118	0
58	Unity,.....	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	50	0
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.),												
60	Star in the East,...	13	11	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	171	9
61	King Solomon's,...	6	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	117	0
62	King David's,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	54	0
63	Richmond,.....	9	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	7	0	123	0
64	Pacific,.....	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	87	1
65	Mystic,.....	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	116	0
66	Mechanics',.....	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0
67	Blue Mountain,....	5	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	122	6
68	Mariners',.....	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	97	0
69	Howard,.....	6	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	104	0
70	Standish,.....	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0
71	Rising Sun,.....	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	82	0
72	Pioneer,.....	22	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	113	13
73	Tyrian,.....	3	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	196	5
74	Bristol,.....	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	126	1
75	Plymouth,.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
76	Arundel,.....	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	78	0
77	Tremont,.....	9	9	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	157	0
78	Crescent,.....	7	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	113	2
79	Rockland,.....	10	9	1	3	1	7	0	0	6	0	215	1
80	Keystone,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	108	2
81	Atlantic,.....	16	19	0	2	1	5	0	0	2	0	287	5
82	St. Paul's,.....	14	14	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	179	2
83	St. Andrew's,.....	19	19	0	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	238	7
84	Eureka,.....	3	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	105	0
85	Star in the West,...	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	88	0
86	Temple,.....	8	19	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	206	2
87	Benevolent,.....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	55	0
88	Narraguagus,.....	5	4	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	95	0
89	Island,.....	15	15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	86	3
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.),												
91	Harwood,.....	7	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	169	1
92	Siloam,.....	17	17	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	178	5
93	Horeb,.....	22	24	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	163	10
94	Paris,.....	4	4	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	101	2
95	Corinthian,.....	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	4
96	Monument,.....	10	10	1	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	206	8
97	Bethel,.....	2	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	98	0
98	Katahdin,.....	6	6	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	97	1
99	Vernon Valley,....	8	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	87	1
100	Jefferson,.....	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	84	3
101	Nezinscot,.....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	94	1
102	Marsh River,.....	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	73	0
103	Dresden,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	35	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
104	Dirigo,	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83	2
105	Ashlar,	10	9	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	290	0
106	Tuscan,	14	12	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	148	3
107	Day Spring,	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	52	0
108	Relief, (<i>ch. recalled</i>) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Mount Kineo,	0	2	0	1	1	4	0	0	10	0	137	1
110	Monmouth,	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	110	1
111	Liberty,	2	3	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	84	0
112	Eastern Frontier, ..	5	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	121	0
113	Messalonskee,	7	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	84	0
114	Polar Star,	12	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	282	0
115	Buxton,	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	93	0
116	Lebanon,	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	88	2
117	Greenleaf,	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	180	1
118	Drummond,	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0
119	Pownal,	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	94	0
120	Meduncook, (<i>ch. r.</i>) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	Acacia,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0
122	Marine,	16	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	182	2
123	Franklin,	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	60	0
124	Olive Branch,	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	70	0
125	Meridian,	4	4	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	148	0
126	Timothy Chase, ...	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	111	0
127	Presumpscot,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	102	0
128	Eggmoggin,	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	102	2
129	Quantabcook,	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	78	0
130	Trinity,	10	8	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	116	2
131	Lookout,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	35	0
132	Mount Tir'em,	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	76	0
133	Asylum,	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	58	1
134	Trojan, (<i>consol'd</i>), ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Riverside,	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	113	0
136	Ionic, (<i>ch. sur.</i>) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Kenduskeag,	2	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	102	0
138	Lewy's Island,	2	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	119	3
139	Archon,	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	64	0
140	Mount Desert,	3	3	1	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	105	0
141	Augusta,	20	23	2	0	4	5	0	0	3	0	289	3
142	Ocean,	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	61	0
143	Preble,	5	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	118	3
144	Seaside,	16	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	203	4
145	Moses Webster, ...	4	4	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	216	0
146	Sebasticoak,	4	6	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	98	1
147	Evening Star,	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	88	1
148	Forest,	7	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	96	4
149	Doric,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	97	2
150	Rabboni,	23	25	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	231	3
151	Excelsior,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
152	Crooked River, ...	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	104	1
153	Delta,	6	8	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	81	1
154	Mystic Tie,	6	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	62	0
155	Ancient York,	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	135	5
156	Wilton,	5	6	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	136	0
157	Cambridge,	4	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	70	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N.	P.	D.	Mem.	R.
										S.	S.	D.		
158	Anchor,	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
159	Esoteric,	5	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	231	1
160	Parian,	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
161	Carrabassett,	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	80	0
162	Arion,	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
163	Pleasant River,	7	11	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	140	2
164	Webster,	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	1
165	Molunkus,	5	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	0
166	Negumkeag,	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
167	Whitney,	1	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0
168	Composite,	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	84	2
169	Shepherd's River,	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
170	Caribou,	12	10	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	124	6
171	Naskeag,	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
172	Pine Tree,	5	4	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	121	1
173	Pleiades,	3	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	143	1
174	Lynde,	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
175	Baskahegan,	8	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	116	1
176	Palestine, (<i>consol'd</i>),													
177	Rising Star,	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
178	Ancient Brothers,	8	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	0
179	Yorkshire,	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	2
180	Hiram,	18	17	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	229	10
181	Reuel Washburn,	<i>Con</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>ed</i>									
182	Granite,	5	4	3	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	86	1
183	Deering,	20	22	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	295	3
184	Naval,	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	122	4
185	Bar Harbor,	17	18	1	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	194	5
186	Warren Phillips,	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	193	4
187	Ira Berry,	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	50	2
188	Jonesport,	8	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	133	0
189	Knox,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	56	0
190	Springvale,	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	133	9
191	Davis,	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	94	1
192	Winter Harbor,	9	9	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	122	1
193	Washburn,	8	10	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
194	Euclid,	8	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	136	3
195	Reliance,	8	7	0	1	1	3	0	0	6	0	0	153	4
196	Bay View,	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	75	1
197	Aroostook,	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	4
198	St. Aspinquid,	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	59	1
199	Bingham,	11	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	110	7
200	Columbia,	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	1
201	David A. Hooper,	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	105	2
202	Mount Bigelow,	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1
203	Mount Olivet,	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
204	Mount Abram,	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	49	1
205	Nollesemeic,	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	5
206	Island Falls,	14	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	6
207	Abner Wade,	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	2
208	North East Harbor,	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	1
	U.D. Fort Kent,	26	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1
		1282	1267	101	74	147	451	3	1	150	6	25	307	357

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Certificates of Charter were asked for by and granted to the following lodges:

Saco Lodge, No. 9, Saco.

Felicity Lodge, No. 19, Bucksport.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, North Anson.

Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville.

Siloam Lodge, No. 92, Fairfield.

Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield.

MEMORIALS.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY presented the following, which was accepted:

HORACE H. BURBANK.

Our thirty-sixth Grand Master, HORACE HARMON BURBANK, died at Saco, of paralysis, Sunday, January 8, 1905, aged 67 years, 2 months and 12 days. He was born at Limerick, Maine, October 27, 1837.

He graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1860, of which Speaker Reed and other distinguished men were members.

He enlisted as a private in the 27th Maine and came out a captain, after fighting in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and numerous engagements in front of Petersburg. He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Crater and spent nearly seven months in prison at Danville, Va., and Columbia, S. C., whence he escaped with others, and joined Sherman's army.

He was admitted to York Co. bar in January, 1865, and held many positions of trust, being judge of the Municipal Court at his death.

He had been Department Commander of the Grand Army and was Grand Treasurer of the Good Templars.

He married, June 11, 1872, Miss Elizabeth P. Thompson, of Kennebunk, who survives him, with four children, one of whom is a mason and an officer in this body.

BRO. BURBANK was initiated in Freedom Lodge, Limerick, Feb. 17, 1864, was Secretary in 1867 and Master in 1869 and '70. He first appeared in the Grand Lodge in 1867 and has ever since continued to take a conspicuous part. He was Grand Master in 1893 and 1894, was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter in 1873 and '74, Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1884 and '85, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery in 1893. He was Senior Vice President of the Council of High Priesthood at his death. He

was a member of the Scottish Rite, having received the degrees in Maine Consistory Jan. 28, 1879. He had filled most acceptably many of the offices in all the bodies, and had been chairman of many important committees. He was able and eloquent and was a power in every assemblage. Withal he had a hearty good nature which made him the beloved friend of all his associates, who will long remember and long mourn him as not the least of that distinguished group who have so recently left Maine in sadness.

STEPHEN BERRY,
CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, } *Committee.*
FRANK E. SLEEPER, }

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL submitted the following, which was accepted :

IN MEMORIAM,

MARQUIS FAYETTE KING.

How rapidly the cycle of time revolves, and how varied are the scenes presented to view! With each annual revolution new forms and faces appear, and old ones pass away, giving evidence of those great changes constantly taking place, in obedience to the law which controls in the universal order of life to which all are subject. It would be hard indeed to find a body of men of equal numbers that has suffered more grievously by the entrance of the great destroyer within its ranks than has the Grand Lodge of Maine, which has lost six Past Grand Masters and four Past Grand Wardens in less than four years, including those of whom we especially speak to-day. "Verily the elder counsellors are passing away." BURNHAM, DRUMMOND, and now KING,—the last of that great triumvirate whose influence has been so marked in shaping the legislation of the masonic craft in this State. Well may we pause in the transaction of the business before us, and reflect upon the wise counsel, the clear judgment, and inflexible integrity of purpose which he brought to the discharge of every duty in the various positions of honor conferred upon him by the suffrages of his brethren and of his fellow citizens. Whether civic or masonic, he filled them all with a high-minded faithfulness unsurpassed in our annals, and as an affectionate husband, father and friend, his departure leaves a void which can never be filled. He was a man of lofty and constant aim and purpose, always knowing upon which side of every question he desired his influence to be thrown. When satisfied as to the right, Bro. KING never deviated from his chosen path. He was a straightforward man, of singleness of purpose, caring little for the plaudits of the public. The consciousness of duty done was a sufficient reward for him, therefore his oldest were always his best friends.

Bro. KING was born in Oxford, Maine, February 18, 1835, and died in Port-

land, October 21, 1904. He was fourth in direct line of descent from Benjamin King, a member of the Provincial Congress. His parents moved to Portland when he was about ten years of age, and in early manhood he engaged in the business of photography, which he continued till 1893. He served as a member of the Portland City Council, of the Board of Aldermen, and in 1884 was elected Mayor by a very large vote, declining a renomination. He was elected a member of State Executive Council in 1891, and again in 1893, and was a director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., from 1881 to the time of his death, and had also been manager of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, an important institution, for many years. He had a special aptitude for literary and historical research, being a member of the Maine Historical Society, and devoted much time to contributions to the New England Historical and Genealogical Society's publications. He had been Trustee of the Maine State School for Boys, besides many other positions of honor and trust, and in all of them he left monuments of his unflinching integrity and steadfast purpose of maintaining the right without fear of personal consequence to himself.

But it was in Masonry that we knew and loved him best, where his record is long and honorable, from the time he was made a Master Mason, in Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, in this city, on July 6, 1859, to the time of his death. Without giving details, he had served in the principal offices of lodge, chapter, council, and commandery, having presided over all of those bodies at different times. He was Grand Master in 1881 and 1882, had been Grand King of the Grand Chapter and Grand Master of the Grand Council, and has always held important places on prominent committees. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he had received all the degrees to the thirty-third, inclusive, and was crowned an Active Member of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction on September 17, 1885. He had served in different positions in all the subordinate bodies of the Scottish Rite, and had been Commander-in-Chief of Maine Consistory. Since 1885 he had been Deputy for Maine of the Supreme Council. He had been Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge since 1894, and as such was brought into close touch with the rank and file of Masonry, to whom he greatly endeared himself by his unvarying courtesy and manifest desire to accommodate in every legitimate manner. He also became very familiar to the Masons of Maine by his devoted and unselfish work in raising by popular subscription funds for the monument to our beloved Bro. DRUMMOND, which was dedicated in 1903, and for purchasing the Drummond Memorial Library.

But his chair is vacant. No more will that stalwart form rise in the Grand North-East to council moderation, and speak words of wisdom to the assembled craft. It had not seemed to us that he was so soon to pass from earth. The frosts of age had not greatly silvered his locks nor marked fur-

rows on his brow, but the edict had gone forth, and the Grand Lodge has lost one of its most worthy members, the State a patriotic citizen, and his family, to whom we extend our warmest sympathy, has suffered a bereavement which is irreparable.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	

At 11 o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 2, 1905. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2 o'clock.

The Grand Master appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, Bros. ALFRED S. KIMBALL and CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR submitted the following, which was accepted and the recommendations adopted:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 2, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers would report as follows:

That the several decisions reported by the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the qualifications and examinations of visitors, the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters,

and the recommendations embodied in the report of the Grand Secretary, be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

Fraternally submitted, •

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	}	Committee.
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,		
HOWARD D. SMITH,		

FINANCE—APPROPRIATIONS.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 2, 1905.

Your Committee of Finance have examined the books of the Grand Secretary and find them kept in his usual neat and accurate manner. The books of account of the late Treasurer, M. W. Bro. M. F. KING, and those of his successor, Bro. MILLARD F. HICKS, have also been examined and found accurately kept and proper vouchers for the expenditures have been presented to your committee for their approval.

The accounts of the late Treasurer are as follows :

M. F. KING, Grand Treasurer, *Dr.*

1904.

May 5.	To cash on hand,.....	\$11,586.13
	“ charter fee Abner Wade Lodge,.....	30.00
10.	“ accrued interest Delaware Bond,.....	13.00
June 3.	“ charter fee, N. E. Harbor Lodge,.....	30.00
	“ dispensation fee, St Paul's Lodge,.....	3.00
Aug. 4.	“ dispensation fee, Crescent Lodge,.....	3.00
		<hr/>
		\$11,665.13

Contra, Cr.

May 5.	By cash paid pay roll,.....	\$ 2,454.10
	“ amount transferred to Charity Account,.....	5,884.56
	“ returned to Nollesemeic Lodge, overpaid tax for 1903,.....	16.00
6.	By paid Walter S. Smith, Organist,.....	10.00
7.	“ Geo. D. Loring, binding reports,.....	40.80
10.	“ W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler,.....	30.00
	“ for draperies for altar,.....	6.58
	“ Star in the West Lodge,.....	16.70
June 1.	“ Mrs O'Toole, caretaker,.....	10.00
	“ Savings Bank for rent,.....	100.00
18.	“ expenses Grand Master, constituting Lodge at N. E. Harbor,.....	10.28
	“ Grand Tyler expenses, same.....	23.80

June 23.	By paid Albro E. Chase, Committee on Correspondence,	100.00
25.	" Stephen Berry, printing,	15.13
July 8.	" Geo. D. Loring, binding proceedings,	8.60
30.	" Mrs. O'Toole, caretaker,	9.00
Aug. 1.	" Stephen Berry, salary,	150.00
	printing proceedings,	715.86
	mailing proceedings,	35.67
	printing letter heads, &c.,	41.55
Sept. 8.	" Savings Bank, rent,	100.00
	" Am. Bank Note Co., diplomas,	100.00
	" Estate M. F. King, salary,	125.00
	By cash on hand to balance,	1,661.50
		<u>\$11,665.13</u>

The receipts of Grand Treasurer HICKS have been as follows:

Received of the Finance Committee,.....	\$1,661.50	
Cash receipts during his time of office,.....	7,947.44	\$9,608.94
	<hr/>	
The expenditures by him have been,.....	1,841.52	
May 2, 1905. Cash on hand to new account,.....	7,767.42	\$9,608.94
	<hr/>	

The amount of the invested fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer to the credit of the Charity Fund is, \$42,678.21.

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, 1906.	
To the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for the year ending May 1, 1905,	100.00

Faternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

The Grand Treasurer's report was then accepted.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.

M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR presented his commission from the Grand Lodge of New York and was welcomed.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in print, which was accepted and permission given to add to it.

LIBRARY.

He further reported the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 2, 1905.

The Committee on Library herewith submit the report of the Librarian as their report of the condition of the Library:

MAY 2, 1905.

To the Library Committee of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

The unexpected necessity for the removal of all furniture, books, and pamphlets from the Library and the Grand Secretary's office, in order to lay a fireproof flooring as a protection for the bank underneath our rooms, which occurred soon after our last annual communication, required much more time and labor from your Librarian than was anticipated at that time. Although the actual work of moving was done at the expense of the bank, it was at all times under the direction of the Librarian. Everything was piled indiscriminately upon the floor of Tyrian Hall, and the Librarian's first task was to arrange our own proceedings so that those of each year could be easily found. Since the completion of the repairs, the books and pamphlets have been carefully dusted and re-arranged upon the shelves conveniently for reference.

The Drummond library has thus far been kept separate from the library proper, awaiting definite instructions from the Grand Lodge.

A catalogue of the duplicate proceedings in the main library has been prepared; also a list of the proceedings needed to complete sets. Similar catalogues of the Drummond library are nearly finished, and a general catalogue of it has been begun, but the labors of the first part of the year have not left time for its completion.

Forty volumes of proceedings have been bound.

The proceedings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, which have not heretofore been received by our library, were complete in the Drummond library to the time of his death; by the kindness of

the Provincial Grand Secretary the set has been completed to the present date, and the proceedings will be regularly received in future.

Certain numbers of the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* of London were missing from the Drummond set, but volume sixteen and parts one and three of volume fifteen have been presented by Bro. HERBERT HARRIS to complete the set. With the consent of the Library Committee the Grand Lodge of Maine has been made a member of the Correspondence Circle of that famous lodge, and is now receiving the proceedings as they are issued, commencing with volume seventeen.

Also with the approval of the Library Committee, the History of Masonry in Illinois, by Bro. JOHN CORSON SMITH, and The Hole Craft and Fellowship of Masonry, by CONDER, have been purchased and placed on the shelves.

Another valuable accession to the library is an ancient copy of Stone's Letters on Masonry and Anti-Masonry, the gift of Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, P. J. G. W. Numerous miscellaneous masonic pamphlets have also been received from various sources.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, *Librarian*.

In conclusion, we make the following recommendations: that the sum of fifty dollars be placed at their disposal for the purchase of such volumes as they deem advisable; and that power be given them to have such proceedings bound as needs may require.

Fraternally submitted,

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	} <i>Committee.</i>
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

ELECTION.

The hour of election, three o'clock, having arrived, the Grand Master called Past Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY to the chair, who appointed as committees to receive, sort and count votes:

- I. A. M. WETHERBEE, EDMUND B. MALLET, ALBERT G. FOSS.
- II. JAMES M. LARRABEE, FRANK P. DENACO, GEORGE H. GOD-
ING.

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

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Waterville;
CURTIS R. FOSTER,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Ellsworth;
EDWARD G. WESTON,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Thomaston;
MILLARD F. HICKS,	<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 of Charity Fund for three years—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor; FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.

Report accepted.

The Grand Master then resumed the chair.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 2, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decisions of the Grand Master, have given the questions presented their careful consideration, and ask leave to report, as follows:

That the decisions are correct and they recommend their approval by the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	} <i>Committee.</i>
C. I. COLLAMORE,	
WM. J. BURNHAM,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

At 4:15 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 3, 1905. }

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

After remarks by the Grand Master, he called upon Wor. GEORGE W. GOSS, and the other officers of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, of Lewiston, to assume the stations, and the work of the Third degree was exemplified.

After which the Grand Master resumed the chair and thanked Rabboni Lodge for their excellent work.

At 4:25 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 4, 1905. }

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

GRANITE VS. EVENING STAR LODGES.

On motion of Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Voted, That in the matter of the complaint of Granite Lodge against Evening Star Lodge, the ruling of the Grand Master as to the construction of Section 94 of the Constitution be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and that the alleged specific cases of invasion of jurisdiction be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

The following lodges asked and were voted Certificates of Charter :

Temple Lodge, No. 25, Winthrop.
Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, Limington.
Euclid Lodge, No. 194, Madison.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 4, 1905.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the ruling of the Grand Master in the case of Granite Lodge against Evening Star Lodge, have given the matter careful consideration and are of the opinion that the same is based on sound masonic law, and recommend that it be approved by the Grand Lodge.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, }
C. I. COLLAMORE, } *Committee.*
WM. J. BURNHAM, }

Report accepted and recommendation adopted :

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

BRO. ARCHIE L. TALBOT submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, having carefully considered the matter referred to them, present the following report :

In the matter of the petition of the members of Fort Kent Lodge, U. D., of Fort Kent, for a charter, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that the dispensation be continued until the charter is issued.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. TALBOT, }
E. B. MALLEY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

FINANCE—VOLUME III.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE offered the following:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1905.

Your Committee of Finance, in whose charge was placed the reprinting of Volume three of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, report that the number of copies (600) ordered printed by the Grand Lodge have been so done, of which four hundred copies have been bound and are ready for distribution. We recommend that one copy be supplied to each lodge, one copy to each of the officers of the Grand Lodge excepting the District Deputy Grand Masters, and one copy to each of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

We further recommend that under the supervision of the Committee on Library the remaining volumes be held to meet such demand for exchanges as may arise and for the further use of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, May 4, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

1. In the case of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo, against Bro. ALBERT D. MURRAY, wherein Bro. MURRAY was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, in indefinitely suspending Bro. ALBERT D. MURRAY from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, be approved and confirmed.

2. In the case of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinal Haven, against Bro. A. D. KING, wherein Bro. KING was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, in indefinitely suspending Bro. A. D. KING from all the rights and benefits of Masonry be approved and confirmed.

3. In the case of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinal Haven, against Bro. ROBERT STRAHAN, wherein Bro. ROBERT STRAHAN was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. The charge in this case was the use of certain slanderous words against another brother mason. The papers before your committee show that the brother refused to appear in answer to the notice sent him, but wrote a letter denying the charge. There is not a word of evidence furnished to support the charge. Your committee feel that the sentence of expulsion from Masonry was not warranted by the charge or evidence. We therefore recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from the rights and benefits, of Masonry of Bro. ROBERT STRAHAN by Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, be set aside and Bro. ROBERT STRAHAN be restored to his masonic rights.

4. In the case of the complaint of Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris, against Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, for invasion of jurisdiction. The subject matter of this case was fully set forth by the Grand Master in his address of this year, and under the ruling of the Grand Master, which has been approved by the Grand Lodge, it is settled that the candidates referred to were within the jurisdiction of Granite Lodge, No. 182. It would seem that at the time this work was done the question of jurisdiction was an open one. There is no ill feeling between the lodges. Under these circumstances your committee recommend, as an equitable arrangement between the lodges, that Evening Star Lodge return to Granite Lodge the fee received for conferring the degrees upon the last candidate taken.

5. In the case of Asylum Lodge, No. 130, at Wayne, against Bro. FRANK H. BILLINGTON, wherein Bro. BILLINGTON was acquitted of the charges against him, and the appeal of Bro. C. E. WING from the action of the lodge. Your committee have given this case careful and patient attention, hearing new evidence and the arguments of counsel, upon which your committee is led to the conclusion, that the welfare and good name of the fraternity demand, and we recommend to the Grand Lodge the passage of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the verdict of acquittal of FRANK H. BILLINGTON by Asylum Lodge, No. 130, be set aside, and that FRANK H. BILLINGTON be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

6. The communication of Bro. HUGH MURRAY, containing vague charges against certain members of Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Westbrook, which was referred to this committee, has received due consideration. As neither Bro. MURRAY, nor any one representing Temple Lodge, appeared before the com-

mittee, and as we can discover nothing in the communication requiring action by the Grand Lodge, we recommend that the matter be dismissed.

Fraternally submitted,

C. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	
BENJ. L. HADLEY,	

Report accepted and the recommendations severally adopted.

GRAND MASTER OF WISCONSIN.

M. W. DAVID H. WRIGHT, Grand Master of Wisconsin, was introduced by R. W. Bro. EDMUND B. MALLEY, Grand Representative of Wisconsin, and was welcomed and presented to the Grand Lodge. He acknowledged it briefly by thanking the brethren for their warm reception.

HISTORY.

Bro. HERBERT HARRIS made the following report, which was accepted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1905.

The Committee on History begs leave to report that but two lodge histories have been received since our last annual communication, namely: Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias, from its organization in 1858 to 1900, in manuscript, and Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin, from its organization in 1873 to 1905, in print. The latter is full and carefully prepared, and illustrated with portraits of the several Past Masters.

There is no country in the world where so much attention is paid to the preparation of lodge histories as in the United States; and we think there is no State in the Union where so great a proportion of the lodges have prepared their histories as in the State of Maine. Indeed, there are now very few lodges in the State which have not some part of their histories deposited in the Grand Lodge Library, and we would urge those few to make strenuous efforts to have their history thus preserved before the memories of the older members shall fail, or the records be possibly destroyed. The chairman of your committee is ready to give any historian all the assistance that is in his power.

Several of our lodges have adopted the very judicious plan of appointing

a lodge historian each year, whose duty it is to write out an account of all interesting masonic events, particularly those not mentioned in the lodge returns, and to hand it down to his successor, unless he is appointed to succeed himself. Thus, when it becomes necessary, near the end of each decade, to prepare a history to be deposited with the Grand Lodge, the historian finds his material ready, and his task an easy one; and the lodge has a much fuller and more accurate history than could otherwise be prepared. We recommend this plan to all lodges.

We also urge the several District Deputies to press upon their lodges the necessity of compliance with the Grand Lodge regulation bearing upon this subject; and to see to it that any lodge which is now delinquent shall early appoint a historian, so that the history may be prepared before our next annual communication.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS,
FRANKLIN R. REDLON, } *Committee.*

He also offered the following which was adopted :

Voted, That copies of the histories of Ionic and Tuscan Lodges, published by the Grand Lodge in 1894, be furnished, so far as possible, to those lodges which were not supplied at that time.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 4, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Condition of the Fraternity would submit the following report :

We congratulate the Grand Master upon the complete and satisfactory presentation of his official duties for the year now past, and the Craft in general for its relatively sound and prosperous condition.

All the District Deputies have submitted their reports (25 in number) and it is mainly from those reports, comprising the labors of the various lodges throughout the state, that we are enabled to gather and summarize such points of interest as may indicate approximately the condition of the craft as a composite whole.

While our province is perhaps less of eulogy than criticism, we are constrained to present such matters as shall induce in the future either avoidance or emulation, as the case may require.

Five cases of discipline have occasioned reference to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

One new lodge has been constituted.

Two new halls have been dedicated.

The gain in membership is 676, making a total present membership of more than 25,000.

We commend to the attention of the brethren of subordinate lodges the "answers" and explanations given by the Grand Master relating to masonic burials, the use of charity funds and the "calling off" or "recess period" of our summer months.

The suggested encroachments of clandestine lodges or spurious masons warns us to be alert and watchful, and, while the brethren may be particularly vigilant, we would recommend, that some plan or additional safeguard be adopted on the lines corresponding with that portion of the Grand Master's address, and that it be referred to a special committee, appointed at this communication, to devise and formulate some *practical method* and report the same at our next annual meeting.

Fraternally submitted,

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

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Grand Master appointed as that special committee, Bros. ALBRO E. CHASE, CHAS. I. COLLAMORE and HOWARD D. SMITH.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—CANDIDATES.

Bro. HOWARD D. SMITH offered the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, May 4, 1905.

I propose to amend Article 6 Section 108 of the Constitution, by striking out the word two and inserting in its place the word one, so that the Section shall read, "No candidate shall receive more than one degree at one and the same communication of the lodge, and no lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon the same candidate, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

Amendment entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

PAY ROLL.

Bro. A. C. T. KING reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1905.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Pay Roll have prepared a schedule which is in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

A. C. T. KING,	} Committee.
THOS. H. BODGE,	
FRED C. CHALMERS,	

Report accepted and Schedule ordered paid.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was called to the East and Past Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR presented M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN, who was duly installed as Grand Master with prayer by Grand Chaplain WM. H. FULTZ.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W.	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	LEON S. HOWE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle
"	HERBERT H. BEST,	" 2d "	Pembroke
"	PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield
"	OWEN L. FLYE,	" 4th "	Brooklin
"	MARTIN L. DURGIN,	" 5th "	Milo
"	WARREN H. KNOWLES,	" 6th "	Bangor
"	WILLARD S. JONES,	" 7th "	Brooks
"	CLIFFORD J. PATTEE,	" 8th "	Belfast
"	FRED C. MILLAY,	" 9th "	Union
"	GEORGE H. LARRABEE,	" 10th "	Newcastle
"	JOHN CLAIR MINOT,	" 11th "	Augusta
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	" 12th "	Waterville
"	GEORGE O. CARR,	" 13th "	Norridgewock
"	WM. D. TRUFANT,	" 14th "	West Durham

R. W.	CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 15th Dist.</i>	Strong
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" 16th "	South Paris
"	SILAS B. ADAMS,	" 17th "	Portland
"	ELMON J. NOYES,	" 18th "	Lovell
"	DAVID G. WALKER,	" 19th "	Kittery Depot
"	RALPH SCRIBNER,	" 20th "	Springfield
"	EBEN K. WHITTAKER,	" 21st "	Bar Harbor
"	FRED. L. O. HUSSEY,	" 22d "	Newport
"	JOSEPH LECKENBY,	" 23d "	Sanford
"	MURRAY B. WATSON,	" 24th "	Auburn
"	ARTHUR G. RICH,	" 25th "	Houlton
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor
"	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	" "	Portland
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
"	NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Calais
"	RUBERT B. MATTHEWS,	" "	Newcastle
"	HARRY LUTZ,	" "	Belfast
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Bangor
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Winthrop
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Rockland
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" "	Gardiner
"	DANIEL G. CHAPLIN,	" "	Cornish
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Oakland
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Westbrook
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	" "	Lisbon
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 elected and appointed officers who were present were installed by P. G. M. COLLAMORE, and proclamation was made.

The Grand Master then resumed the East and thanked Bro. COLLAMORE for his assistance.

He announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, RALPH H. BURBANK, ALBERT M. AMES.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, SAUMEL S. MILLER, MILLARD L. CASWELL.

On History.

HERBERT HARRIS, FESSENDEN I. DAY, FRANKLIN R. REDLON.

On Dispensations and Charters.

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

On Amendments to the Constitution.

WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, W. SCOTT SHOREY.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.

On Foreign Correspondence.

ALBRO E. CHASE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

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

On Library.

GRAND MASTER (*ex-officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, JOHN W. BALLOU.

On Transportation.

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

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, EDWIN A. PORTER, JAMES C. AYER.

CERTIFICATE OF CHARTER.

A certificate of charter was asked for by Somerset Lodge, No. 34, of Skowhegan, and the request was granted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

BRO. JOSEPH M. HAYES, for the Committee on Un-

finished Business, reported that the business of the communication was completed, which report was accepted.

The minutes were read and approved, and at 11:15 the Grand Lodge was closed, with prayer by the Rev. WILLIAM H. FULTZ, Grand Chaplain.



Attest :

Stephen Berry

Grand Secretary.



The eighty-seventh Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, Tuesday, May 1, 1906, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Reports • of • District • Deputy • Grand • Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the pleasure to herewith hand you my report on the condition of Masonry in the First Masonic District. I have had the pleasure of visiting the five chartered lodges as well as the lodge at Fort Kent working under dispensation, and have witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree in all of them except one, Washburn Lodge. This was the first lodge I visited in my official capacity, which was on January 4th, for the purpose of installing its officers. It was my intention to pay this lodge another visit that I might inspect their work, but the night on which they were to work the M. M. degree I had previously made arrangements to visit Eastern Frontier Lodge and have been unable to make another date with them. I found, however, that the finances of this lodge are in good shape: that the Secretary's books are well kept, and although it is the smallest chartered lodge in this district it is by no means the least energetic. On January 4th, when I visited it for installation, perhaps you will remember that we had one of the worst storms of the winter. I had grave doubts about my getting through to Washburn, but accompanied by Bro. HARRY E. WELLINGTON, I succeeded in reaching there in time for the meeting.

On account of the storm, the attendance at the installation was not as large as it would have been had the weather been pleasant, but we were very hospitably received, and as the installation was public we passed a very pleasant evening. I was assisted in the ceremony by Bro. CHARLES H. STODDARD, as Marshal.

My next official act was on January 9th, when I installed the officers of my home lodge, Trinity, No. 130, at Presque Isle. I was assisted on this occasion by that energetic and well-informed mason, Brother WILLIAM R. PIPES, as Marshal. There was a good attendance at this meeting, as there generally is

in this lodge. While I have attended about every meeting of this lodge, both regular and special, during the past year, I did not make my official visit for inspection of work until February 13th, when I witnessed work in the Master Mason degree on two candidates. The energy and enthusiasm displayed by this lodge is commendable. The work was very well done. The records are in excellent hands. The finances are good, and, although there is not very much money in the treasury, the lodge is free from debt and owns its building, which is devoted entirely to masonic use. Trinity Lodge is contemplating enlarging and improving its hall, which is needed very much and must be done very soon.

On January 18th, being deputized by you to dedicate the new hall of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland, I assure you I felt highly honored by being so chosen. The dedication was performed under very trying circumstances, as neither I nor any of the other officers had ever before attended a like ceremony; nevertheless everything went off as well as could be expected. I will here insert the report I made to the Grand Secretary at the time:

TO STEPHEN BERRY, Grand Secretary.

My Dear Sir and Bro.:—I herewith submit my report of the dedication of the new hall of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland, Maine, on Wednesday, January 18, 1905. Most Worshipful Grand Master HUGH R. CHAPLIN, having deputized me to perform this pleasant task, I proceeded to Ashland on the above date, accompanied by a goodly number of the brethren of Trinity Lodge, No. 130, of this town, taking me with the jewels and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge which had previously been sent me. I was assisted in the dedication by the following brethren:

ALONZO KALLOCK, as D. G. M., Pioneer Lodge, Ashland.
RENALDO H. McDONALD, as S. G. W., Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
FRED G. KERR, as J. G. W., Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
FRED BARKER, as G. Treas., Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
EDWARD I. WADDELL, as G. Sec., Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
CHAS. H. McELKINEY, as G. Chaplain, Pioneer Lodge, Ashland.
WILLIAM R. PIPES, as G. Marshal, Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
CALVIN D. CARTER, as G. S. Deacon, Washburn Lodge, Washburn.
ROY M. BARKER, as G. J. Deacon, Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
JOHN E. WHITNEY, as G. Architect, Pioneer Lodge, Ashland.
ALONZO J. DEWITT, as G. S. Bearer, Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
HARRY E. WELLINGTON, as G. S. Steward, Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
HARRY R. PIPES, as G. J. Steward, Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.
DARIUS E. MCGUIRE, as G. Tyler, Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the reception room of the building and

was escorted to the new hall above by a committee of Pioneer Lodge. The hall was then dedicated to masonic use in due form.

This lodge has erected a two-story wooden building, entirely devoted to masonic uses and "Fitted up in style of elegance and convenience which does honor to Masonry as well as the highest credit to the respectable lodge for whose accommodations and at whose expense it is erected."

As the dedication was public, by invitation, the attendance was large, there being a goodly number of ladies present as well as about 235 masonic brethren from all parts of the county. The dedication was at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, I made my official visit and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very creditably done, with very few errors, and by far the best work of any lodge I have so far visited in this district.

I bespeak for Pioneer Lodge a happy future in their new home.

Yours fraternally.

In addition to the foregoing report I wish to add the following about Pioneer Lodge:

The work in the M. M. degree which I witnessed on January 18th was of an exceptionally high order. The officers were practically new in their positions and it was the first time that W. M. BARTLETT had ever worked the degree. The finances of this lodge are in good shape,

They built this new hall this year, costing about \$2,500.00, and have it all paid for except \$1,000.00. They had at the time of my visitation about \$125.00 in the treasury and a half interest in the old hall, for which they have been offered \$400.00 but want \$500.00. The land upon which this new building is erected was given to the lodge by its present Master, Bro. JOSHUA BARTLETT, under whose good business management the lodge will prosper. As reported by my predecessor last year, it has done more work than any of the chartered lodges in the district.

I would be an oversight if I did not mention the banquet. The ladies of the Eastern Star had a banquet on the occasion that was far beyond anything that I have ever attended on masonic times.

On January 25th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, assisted by Bro. E. E. SCATES, as Marshal. There was a large attendance at this meeting, about sixty, among them being quite a number from Caribou Lodge, who drove over for the meeting. I met on this occasion Past D. D. G. Masters H. O. PERRY, A. D. SAWYER and C. W. HENDRIX. Before the installation I witnessed work in the E. Apprentice degree by the retiring officers, which was done in a manner which showed a careful study of the ritual. After the meeting, we repaired to Elm Hall, where a banquet was served by the ladies of the Eastern Star.

I again visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, on March 15th, when I witnessed

work in the M. M. degree. The work on this occasion was the best I have ever witnessed. The officers all seemed to take special pride in their positions and everyone tried to see how well the work could be done. In W. M. H. W. TRAFTON, the lodge has a Master of whom they may well feel proud. The finances of this lodge are good, the records neatly kept, and the dues well collected.

I found in this lodge, as well as in one other of which I will speak later, that they have never had their candidates, on taking the M. M. degree, sign the constitution and by-laws. Before leaving I made arrangements for the copying of them in a book suitable for the purpose, and for each member, if possible, to sign their names, and if unable to do this to have the Secretary sign for them. I was surprised to find this overlooked by my predecessor.

I visited Caribou Lodge on Thursday, February 9th, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Although this was the first time that the degree had been worked by the present officers, it was done in very good shape, very few errors occurring. In W. M. A. A. GARDEN, Caribou Lodge has a Master that will faithfully perform the duties incumbent upon him and whose work will always be of a very high order. I found in this, as in Eastern Frontier Lodge, that the candidates had not been signing the constitution and by-laws on taking the Third degree. I made arrangements to have this done, however, as at Ft. Fairfield. The records of this lodge are well kept, dues fairly well collected, and notwithstanding the loss which they sustained by fire a few years ago they are in the best condition of any lodge in the district. All bills are paid, and about \$300.00 in the treasury.

Friday evening, March 24th, I visited Fort Kent Lodge, U. D., and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates. I had been trying to get to this lodge for some time, but its Master, Bro. PIERCE, being in Augusta about all winter I was unable to arrange a date when he would be at home. On receiving word that he would be there on the above date and would be pleased to receive me, I went, and was disappointed on arriving there to find him still away.

The work was performed by their S. Warden, Bro. W. N. GOULD, as W. M. This lodge is well officered, and the work done on this occasion first class, considering the length of time they have been working. The records are well kept. I examined their draft of by-laws and found them all right. This lodge has done more work the past year than any lodge in the district, having twenty-six initiations. Their lodge room is large, I think the largest in the county, fairly well furnished, and the zeal and enthusiasm displayed is good. They have a large jurisdiction, and there is no doubt, if given a charter, but that Fort Kent Lodge will be one of the best in the district. I sincerely hope and do recommend that the Grand Lodge will grant them a charter at their next annual communication.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for my appointment as D. D. G. M. of the First District. I have enjoyed the duties imposed upon me thoroughly and sincerely hope my work will meet with your approbation.

I also wish to thank the several lodges of this district for their cordial receptions and their courtesies tendered me during my visitations.

Fraternally submitted,

LEON S. HOWE, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, Me., April 1, 1905.

PRESQUE ISLE, April 24, 1905.

Since handing you my report of the condition of Masonry in the First District, I have had the pleasure of visiting Washburn Lodge for the purpose of inspecting their work. This I had been unable to do before I made my report, and I think I made mention of the fact in my report.

At the earnest solicitation of the members of Washburn Lodge, I visited them on Wednesday, April 19th, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was done in a very creditable manner, very few errors occurring, and each officer showed that he had been a close student of the ritual. I was very much pleased with the reception accorded me on this occasion. The members of this lodge are alive and are thoroughly good masons. The records are in excellent hands, nicely kept, and the lodge is in good shape financially, having about \$300.00 in the treasury. Washburn Lodge has had to move from the quarters it has occupied, since being constituted, to the Odd Fellows Hall.

I inspected this new room and have given them a permit according to the Standing Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine. I make this as a sort of an appendix to my regular report.

Fraternally submitted,

LEON S. HOWE, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

On October twenty-sixth, I attended the convention called by the Grand Lecturer, at Wiscasset. While it means a considerable outlay of time for the Deputies of the eastern portion of the state to travel so far, still the benefits derived from these schools are of inestimable value. At this meeting, it was

my good fortune to meet several of the Deputies from other districts and enjoy the hospitality of Lincoln Lodge. The memories of this convention would be most pleasant but for that sad occurrence when our brother was so suddenly called to appear before his Grand Master above.

I publicly installed the officers of Crescent Lodge, Pembroke, on December fourteenth, before a large assembly of masons and their families. After the ceremony all repaired to the banquet hall and enjoyed a fine repast. On examination of the books of the lodge, I found the finances and records to be in excellent condition; W. Bro. GARDINER is well qualified to preside over any lodge, and the brethren of Pembroke should be congratulated in having one so well posted in the East.

Having received an invitation from Washington Lodge, of Lubec, I installed its officers on the evening of January eighteenth. W. Bro. ALFRED SMALL, P. D. D. G. M., was again inducted into the Oriental Chair, and, with the assistance of other able officers filling the chairs of this lodge, I have no doubt but that it will show a material gain during the coming year. Bro. HARRISMAN makes an efficient Secretary; his records are satisfactorily kept.

The Annual Convention of the lodges of the Second District was held with Washington Lodge, on March sixteenth. The attendance was large and the work presented was of an exceptional quality; all the lodges in the district were well represented, and there were present a number of brethren from lodges of this and our sister jurisdiction. The convention was opened by Washington Lodge in special meeting; the officers of Crescent Lodge kindly consented on very short notice to exemplify the Entered Apprentice degree, which was done in very pleasing manner.

Owing to the inability of many of the officers of Eastern Lodge to arrive at Lubec before five-thirty, the convention was called off until after the banquet at six-thirty. This gave the brethren an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and to form new ones. The banquet served in the vestry of the Christian Church was much enjoyed by the members of the convention, and all will agree with me that the efforts of the ladies were most heartily appreciated.

When the convention was again called to order the officers of Eastern Lodge were invited to assume the stations and proceeded to confer the Fellow Craft degree. The manner W. Bro. THACHER and his officers rendered the degree, was convincing to all present that they understood the work they were about.

The officers of Washington Lodge resumed their stations at the conclusion of the Fellow Craft degree and conferred the Master Mason degree in a very satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of this degree the Worshipful Master delivered a very appropriate charge to the candidate in a manner which could not but make a deep and lasting impression upon him. The brethren of Washington Lodge well deserve the thanks of the convention for the cordial and fraternal reception extended to it on this occasion.

On March twenty-ninth, I made an official visit to St. Croix Lodge, of Calais, and witnessed work in the Master Mason degree. The officers of this lodge merit the highest praise for the excellence of the degree presented. Their rendering of the ritual was very nearly perfect. The financial condition of this lodge is excellent and the great amount of work performed by W. Bro. JONES is most satisfactory. Brother MORRELL continues in charge of the records, and the same are correctly kept. At this meeting I had the pleasure of greeting R. W. Bro. JAMES VROOM, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

I installed the officers of Eastern Lodge on April third. Having attended nearly all of the meetings of this my home lodge during the past year, I am satisfied that Eastern Lodge is in the hands of efficient officers.

I consider myself fortunate in being able to accept an invitation to attend the institution of Mananook Lodge, of Grand Manan, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, on March fifteenth. The ceremony was particularly interesting as performed by R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master VROOM, who had been delegated by the Grand Master of that jurisdiction for this service. We are interested in this lodge, as several of its charter members presented dimitts from one of the lodges of this district. For the slight services I was able to perform, I received the thanks of the M. W. Grand Master of New Brunswick.

At the time of making my official visitation to St. Croix Lodge, I installed W. Bro. ISAAC N. JONES as Grand Pursuivant, a return of which was made to the Grand Secretary.

Unfortunately I was unable to visit Lewy's Island Lodge, at Princeton; on the date selected I was detained at home by reason of circumstances over which I had no control. From reports received from this lodge it would show that it is in a satisfactory condition.

In closing, I wish to extend to the brethren of this district my heartfelt thanks for their many courtesies in the past, and I bespeak for my successor in office the same fraternal feeling that has ever greeted me.

And now, Most Worshipful, in closing my term as your official representative in the Second District, I wish to tender you my thanks for the honor you have bestowed, and trust that the services I have been able to render may be of some slight benefit to the craft.

Fraternally submitted,

WHEELER C. HAWKES, *D. D. G. M., 2d M. D.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District.

January 9th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, at Addison, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. G. HARRIS FOSTER, of Harwood Lodge, as Marshal, this being a joint installation with O. E. Star. The attendance was very large. I also made this my official visit and found the lodge in a very flourishing condition, adding more members during the year than any other lodge in the district. The records very finely kept and dues well collected. After the exercises a liberal banquet was served and all enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

January 18th, assisted by Bro. FRANK T. CRANE, of Harwood Lodge, as Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Harwood, No. 91, my home lodge, at Machias. About two hundred were present. The installation was dispersed with music and reading, after which a collation was served. The lodge has been prosperous during the past year. The records are perfect. A word of praise is due our brother Secretary HUTCHINSON.

January 24th, by invitation, and assisted by P. M. FRANCIS L. TALBOT as Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias. Bro. MYRICK has added quite a number to the membership during the past year, and is a fine working officer. After the exercises were over a liberal banquet was served to a large number of members and invited guests.

January 30th, I made my official visit to Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, at Millbridge, and privately installed the officers, assisted by P. M. A. L. WALLACE as Marshal. This lodge has had a quiet year, but are full of courage and looking forward to a year of prosperity. The records, in the hands of Bro. A. M. SAWYER, are exceedingly well kept. I conferred the P. M. degree on three. A large number of the brethren were present, and a pleasant hour was spent in the banquet hall at the well filled tables.

January 31st, I officially visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, at Cherryfield, where I privately installed the officers elect, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. DAVID CAMPBELL as Marshal, after which I witnessed work in the F. C. degree on one candidate, which was done in an excellent manner, especially the lecture given by the Senior Deacon, which I considered finely rendered. I also conferred at this time the P. M. degree on five, after which a collation was served. I found the lodge in good condition, records correctly kept, and dues fairly well collected and new members added during the year.

February 1st, by special invitation and assisted by P. M. S. S. NICKERSON, of Jonesport Lodge, I publicly installed the officers of Jonesport Lodge, No.

188, at Jonesport. The large hall was filled with members and invited guests, a bountiful banquet was served at the close and fine music rendered. The records, in the hands of Bro. MANSFIELD, are finely kept, and a very large amount of back dues have been collected during the past year.

April 17th, I made my official visit to Lookout Lodge, No. 131, at Cutler, accompanied by P. M. L. B. WILDER, of Harwood Lodge, who assisted me as Marshal, in publicly installing the officers elect. During my two years as District Deputy, I have not been able to report any gain in membership in this lodge, but am very glad at this time to state that previous to the installation the lodge voted on the applications of five candidates and they were declared elected, which means to this lodge a very prosperous year. Bro. STEVENS' records are very finely kept and he is a good collector. I here conferred the P. M. degree on three. I expected to witness work in the E. A. degree, but the candidate failed to appear and I was doomed to disappointment. After the exercises a very bountiful banquet was served.

I am pleased to report that all the lodge in the district have made a substantial gain over last year, either by collections of dues or by increase in membership, and have reasons to believe that nothing but good results will follow the year's work.

In closing I wish to acknowledge my sincere appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by the officers and members of all the lodges throughout the district.

And to you, Most Worshipful, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the honor conferred on me in appointing me as your representative.

Faternally submitted,

WILLIS H. ALLEN, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Machias, April 27, 1905.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

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. I have endeavored to perform the duty assigned me agreeably to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and with an earnest purpose to serve the best interests of the lodges. The prosperity reported last year still continues, and every lodge has had work the past year, and nearly all have work in sight.

November 25th, I received the sad news of the death of P. D. D. G. M. DAVID W. WEBSTER, of Castine, aged 87 years, 1 month and 20 days. Bro. WEBSTER has been a member of Hancock Lodge 43 years; was one of the

petitioners for the restoration of the charter of that lodge. Served four years as Master, and two years as D. D. G. M. of the 4th Masonic District. In the ritual work he had but few equals. He was well versed in masonic jurisprudence. He was a just and upright mason, honored and respected by the community in which he lived.

December 15th, I visited Hancock Lodge, Castine. Special meeting. Work on the M. M. degree. The reputation for doing good work in this lodge is being sustained by the present board of officers. The work was impressively rendered and the ritual followed very closely. The records, as usual, are finely kept by Bro. HOOPER. Dues closely collected and finances good.

December 29th, I installed the officers of Rising Star Lodge, Penobscot, in public, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. WALTER J. CREAMER as Marshal. I did not consider it necessary to visit this lodge officially, as it is my home lodge, and I have attended nearly all its meetings the past year. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, doing a large amount of work, with good attendance, officers interested and earnest. Work very close to the ritual. Finances and dues well looked after.

December 30th, by direction of the M. W. Grand Master, I went to North Brooksville and inspected the hall, where a Lodge of Instruction is being held under the restrictions of the M. W. Grand Master. The brethren at this place live quite a distance from a lodge, and having an earnest desire to be better posted, are now holding meetings, working very carefully, and I am satisfied they are conforming strictly to the requirements of the M. W. Grand Master.

January 16th, I visited Ira Berry Lodge, Bluehill. This was their regular meeting. After the business was completed the doors were opened to the public, and I installed their officers, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. WALTER J. CREAMER as Marshal. After the installation, we all partook of a bountiful repast. Then followed a time for social intercourse. This lodge is in a good condition; it has not had work for some time but has kept up its interest. And now they are being rewarded, as they have on hand quite a large amount of work. The records are finely kept and dues well collected.

February 22d, I visited Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin. Special meeting. Exemplified work on E. A. degree in a very satisfactory manner. The records are still in the hands of Bro. FLYE, finely kept and dues well collected. Finances are in good condition.

March 6th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick. This was a special meeting. No work appearing, the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very impressive manner. Bro. Bridges, who has so faithfully served this lodge as Secretary, has been elected W. M., and I am satisfied that he will be just as faithful as W. M. as he has been as Secretary. The records are in good hands, and are well kept. Dues well collected.

March 20th, I planned to meet with Reliance Lodge, Stonington. On arriving there on the date named, I found that the Master had not received my notice, and as the hall was engaged to another society for that evening no lodge was held. I met with the Master and Secretary, examined the books, and talked over the business of the lodge. They reported the work about the same as last year. The records are well kept, finances good, dues fairly well collected.

March 21st, I met with Marine Lodge, Deer Isle. Special meeting. Work of the E. A. degree upon two candidates. The officers of this lodge have attained a high degree of proficiency in the ritual. The work as rendered by them cannot fail to impress the candidate. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, having about all the work they can handle. The dues are very closely collected, and the record neat and accurately kept.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the brethren of this district for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been received and to assure them that the remembrance of the past year will always be a pleasure and gratification to me. I also desire, Most Worshipful, to thank you for the honor conferred by my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

B. H. CUSHMAN, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

October 24, 1904, I officially visited Abner Wade Lodge, No. 207, at Sanguerville and privately installed its officers, assisted by Bro. A. C. HOUSTON as Marshal. I was invited to attend a later communication to witness work, but owing to sickness was prevented.

October 28th, I publicly installed the officers of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo, assisted by P. M. I. E. SHERBURNE as Marshal. There was a large number of masons and invited friends present. After the installation services a fine musical and literary entertainment was given, at the close of which refreshments were served.

December 19th, I officially visited and publicly installed the officers of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Brownville, assisted by P. M. I. E. SHERBURNE as Marshal. There was a large number of invited guests, and the event was exceedingly pleasant. At the close of the installation services a

splendid supper was served in the refreshment room connected with the lodge room. This lodge has one of the finest lodge rooms in the state outside of the cities.

January 16th, I officially visited and publicly installed the officers of Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, at Dexter, assisted by P. M. CHARLES A. CRAWFORD as Marshal. Previous to installing of officers a bountiful supper was served in the dining hall over the lodge room. After the installation a splendid musical and literary entertainment was given. The occasion was a most enjoyable one.

January 17th, I officially visited and privately installed the officers of Columbia Lodge, No. 200, at Greenville, assisted by P. M. C. M. WOODS as Marshal. The lodge has an efficient corps of officers, and is doing good work. It has an excellent lodge room. At the close of the lodge refreshments were served.

January 19th, I officially visited and privately installed the officers of Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, at Dover, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. A. P. CLARK as Marshal. At the close of the installation ceremony, a splendid pastry supper was served in the refreshment rooms of the lodge.

On January 21st, I officially visited and publicly installed the officers of Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford, assisted by P. M. JOHN HOUSTON as Marshal. During the installation services music by a male quartet was interspersed, which rendered the ceremony very impressive. At the close of the installation, an exceptionally fine musical entertainment was rendered, after which refreshments were served in the banquet room connected with the lodge room, consisting of oyster stew, together with a splendid assortment of pastry, fruit and coffee.

Owing to the severity of the past winter and the general prevalence of storms, I have been prevented from visiting three lodges but have arranged to send a representative. These lodges, however, are in a healthy condition and are well officered.

The lodges in this district are enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and are in good condition financially, so far as I can learn. Nearly all of them have added to their membership during the year, and a good degree of interest is manifested by the craft.

I desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges in this district for the courteous treatment I have received on all occasions as the representative of the Grand Lodge, and to you, Most Worshipful, I desire to return my most sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the appointment to this most honorable and responsible office.

Fraternally submitted,

MARTIN L. DURGIN, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Milo, April 12, 1905.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is with pleasure I present my first report of the Sixth Masonic District. I have visited every lodge in the district, and find the officers striving to do their best, and to do the work as mapped out for them as perfectly as possible.

October 15th, I was invited to visit Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, and inspect the work. An invitation was extended to the members of the lodges in Bangor to be present on that occasion. We made a pleasant party of about sixty, chartering a special car of the Penobscot Central R. R. Our pilgrimage was in every way enjoyable. We found the lodge in a prosperous condition, the officers entering into the work with enthusiasm, and the work as a whole was very satisfactory, having had the painstaking oversight of Bro. HARVEY, our former Deputy. The records show that the Secretary takes an interest in his office, as his books are a model of neatness. Being called at refreshment, we were invited to the banquet hall, where a bounteous repast was tendered us. As this was my first official visit it will long be remembered. We also found this lodge prosperous financially.

October 24th, I was invited to visit Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, Old Town, to witness the work, which was in the M. M. degree. This was the first time the W. M. had worked this degree, and I was highly pleased with the almost perfect rendering of the work, which demonstrated the fact that the officers, particularly the Master, had spent time and strength to arrive at perfection. The records are carefully looked after by an officer who takes a deep interest in his work. This lodge is one of the prosperous ones in Eastern Maine, and the members take a deep interest in its welfare. A fine banquet was served at the close of work. On December 12th, I was invited to install the officers. I was assisted by Wor. Bro. V. G. TUCKER as Grand Marshal, and Wor. Bro. BARTON as Grand Chaplain. Quite a number of visiting brethren were in attendance. Banquet at close.

December 7th, I made an official visit to Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, Orono. The Master, who is a very busy man, could not devote his time in committing the work, and as a result we were disappointed in the way it was rendered. There were two candidates. The records are carefully looked after by Bro. A. J. DURGIN, who has held the office of Secretary for thirty-five years. May he long continue. With an able financier at the helm, such as Wor. Bro. MAYO, who has held this office for fifteen years, the finances will always be carefully guarded, and prosperity ever written. Banquet at close of work. January 18, 1905, was invited to install the officers. Was assisted by Wor. Bro. F. J. COLE as Grand Marshal, and Wor. Bro. A. J. DURGIN as Grand Chaplain. Installation private. Banquet at close.

December 17th, I received an invitation to visit Mystic Lodge, No. 65, Hampden. The M. M. degree was worked on one candidate. The work was very well done, taking everything into consideration. Some few errors were made which may easily be guarded against. The records are carefully looked after and the dues well collected, the Secretary taking great pains in the affairs of his office. Banquet at close of work. Quite a large number of visiting brethren were present. January 7, 1905, this lodge extended an invitation to install the officers at a public installation. There were a large number present on this occasion. Was assisted by W. Bro. W. W. EMERSON as Grand Marshal and W. Bro. TRIBOU as Grand Chaplain. Banquet at close.

January 13th, I received an invitation to visit Lynde Lodge, No. 174, Hermon, and to install the officers. As this was a public installation no work was presented. Found the books of the Secretary in good hands, records well kept and the dues well collected, showing a good working fund in the treasury.

January 20th, I paid an official visit to St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, Bangor. Work was in the M. M. degree. Too much praise cannot be extended in behalf of the officers, for their work was as near perfection as we may ever expect to witness, but very few minor errors creeping in. This lodge has had a very prosperous year, having the pleasure of raising nineteen candidates. The records are in the hands of an efficient Secretary, who takes a just pride in keeping his books up-to-date. The finances are in excellent condition, and are carefully guarded by W. Bro. E. F. DILLINGHAM, who has filled the office of Treasurer for many years. Banquet at close of work. January 27th, I was invited to install the officers, and was ably assisted by W. Bro. F. J. COLE as Grand Marshal and Bro. G. W. E. BARROWS as Grand Chaplain. Followed by a banquet.

January 31st, I was invited to be present as installing officer by the officers of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, Bangor. Was assisted by W. Bro. F. J. COLE as Grand Marshal. Installation private. Banquet at close. February 14th, I visited this lodge for the purpose of inspecting the work, which was performed with marked ability and but few errors. As this was the first time the degree of M. M. was worked by the new officers, it was highly creditable and favorable comments were extended. The records are a model of neatness in the hands of P. G. M. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, who has held the office of Secretary about thirty years. The dues are well collected and the lodge prosperous. Banquet at close of work.

March 17th, I received an invitation to witness the work of M. M. degree by Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport. Was highly pleased by the way in which the work was performed, the various officers doing their part with a snap and with but few errors. Bro. BAKER, as Secretary, is a model officer, as the records will show. This lodge has a hall neat and well arranged. Work followed by a banquet.

March 17th, I received an invitation to pay a visit to Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, Carmel. Work was expected in the E. A. degree, but as the candidate was unable to be present, the lodge, at my request, worked the M. M. degree, taking one of its members as a candidate. The work was well performed, but few errors making an appearance, which will be easily rectified. The records are in good hands and the dues well collected. At refreshment a banquet was served. After supper a social hour was spent in looking over the work, corrections noted and instructions given and pointed out.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the appointment and the various lodges for their courteous entertainments, trusting my visits may prove profitable and carry such feeble instruction as I was able to impart with profit to all.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. KNOWLES, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

A good amount of work has been done during the past year and harmony prevails in all the lodges.

On October 1st, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, by appointment. I was unable to visit this lodge last year, but found them in a prosperous condition, the records and finances well looked after. There have been three candidates initiated the past year and the outlook is good for the coming one.

October 19th, by request of the lodge, I officially visited Central Lodge, No. 45, and after the meeting installed the officers. This lodge is one of the strongest in the district, having a large attendance at its meeting. The records are in excellent condition and the dues well collected. After the installation a banquet was served in the dining hall.

October 22d, by appointment, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, accompanied by several members from Star in the West Lodge, and witnessed work in F. C. and M. M. degrees.

The work was excellent and but few corrections were to be made. The lodge is in good working order. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. AMBROSE CARGILL, who has faithfully served his lodge as Secretary for many years.

On November 9th, I attended the School of Instruction at Lewiston.

There was a good attendance and much instruction was given by the Grand Lecturer.

November 16th, I officially visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, and saw them work the M. M. degree. The work was well done, and I found but little chance to make corrections. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and the records well kept.

January 11th, by request, I publicly installed the officers of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102. A large number were present and the evening was much enjoyed by all. After the installation a banquet was served.

January 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in their new hall. This being my home lodge, I did not deem an official visit necessary. I have been present at nearly all the meetings and can report the lodge in good working order, having built a fine new hall during the past year. The officers take an interest in doing the work well and a good number are present at each meeting.

February 16th, by appointment, I visited Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, and saw the F. C. degree worked. The work was well done, considering that the officers had just been installed, and I found occasion to make but few corrections. This lodge has purchased new furniture for their hall the past year and have one of the best furnished halls in the district. The records are in good condition and the finances well looked after.

I made two appointments to meet with Unity Lodge, No. 58, but circumstances over which I had no control prevented. I have kept in touch with this lodge, and though the membership is not large there is a general desire among the members to promote the good of the order, and the officers closely follow the ritual in their work. That the records are in the hands of Bro. ALBERT W. WARD is a sufficient guarantee that they are well and correctly kept.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and wish to express my sincere appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by the officers and members, throughout the district, which has made the office one of pleasure as well as duty.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIHU D. CHASE, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

Unity, April 12, 1905.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

On June 23d, I visited Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro, where I witnessed

work on the M. M. degree, which was well done. I made such corrections and suggestions as I deemed prudent.

On October 26th, I attended a convention for instruction held at Wiscasset, which, like all others of its kind, was very interesting and instructive. After convention I conferred the degree of P. M. on the Master of Lincoln Lodge, whose hospitality we so much enjoyed.

On November 24th, I again visited Island Lodge for the purpose of inspecting their new hall, which I found very satisfactory, and I very cheerfully recommended its occupancy. This is the banner lodge in the district for new members, having added fifteen to its roll this year.

On December 23d, I publicly installed the officers of King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville, assisted by A. E. ANDREWS as Grand Marshal, and E. M. COLEMAN as Grand Chaplain.

On January 24th, I publicly installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport, in which work I had the assistance of Bro. ISAAC HILLS as Grand Marshal and Bro. HASSON as Grand Chaplain. This lodge is in the hands of good officers, having in its chair Bro. RODEL A. PACKARD, who has served in that office about ten years.

On February 1st, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton Springs, and Bro. FRANK BLANCHARD assisted me as Grand Marshal. I am under obligations to P. D. D. G. M. ALBERT M. AMES for courtesies extended at this time.

On February 2d, I visited Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, at Belfast, and privately installed its officers with the help of Bro. GEO. R. DOAK as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. A. A. SMITH as Grand Chaplain.

On March 27th, I visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast, and witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was well performed. After lodge, I opened a Lodge of Past Masters and conferred that degree on four candidates.

On April 11th, I officially visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was very well done. This is my masonic home and I have not missed a meeting of this lodge for many years.

Owing to unavoidable conditions I have not been able to reach Mariner's Lodge, No. 68, at Searsport, but have heard that it is in as good condition as usual and doing a good amount of work. I have visited all the other lodges in the district and some of them twice.

In general, I consider the condition of the craft in this district very much better than last year, and comparing very favorably with any year in the past decade, at least.

We have one fact of which we are justly proud, and which we believe has no equal in this state. The city of Belfast has two lodges, both presided over by young, energetic Ministers of the Gospel. In the chair of Phoenix Lodge

we have Bro. ASHLEY A. SMITH, and in that of Timothy Chase Lodge we have Bro. HARRY LUTZ.

I find the dues well collected, the lodges in good financial condition and the records in the hands of good secretaries.

I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor you have conferred on me by appointing me to this important office, and I have endeavored to perform its duties with the best of my ability.

I wish also to thank the brethren throughout the Eighth District for the many courtesies extended to me during the past year.

Yours fraternally,

LESLIE D. AMES, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

Lincolnvile, April 17, 1905.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Ninth Masonic District.

September 16th, I visited Aurora Lodge, at Rockland; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was very well performed by all who participated, although some of the officers served *pro tem*. W. M. RHODES has maintained an interest in his lodge, and during his administration the lodge has gained in membership. A large number of visitors were present. The work needed very few corrections. The records are kept by Bro. L. S. ROBINSON, who has held that position a number of years, and knows the requirements of this important office. The present Master, Bro. R. I. THOMPSON, is an earnest worker, a good ritualist, and under his administration the prosperity of Aurora Lodge is assured. A banquet was served, and a social hour spent.

December 16th, I made my official visit to Mount Olivet Lodge, at Washington. P. M. WARREN MORSE, of St. George Lodge, kindly accompanied me. This was the regular meeting of the lodge. Arrangements had been made for the exemplification of the Third degree, but on my arrival I found a very small attendance, most of the officers absent, consequently I was disappointed in not seeing any work. I gave the lodge such instructions and advice as the occasion required. Not being able to visit this lodge last year I deemed it important that I should again visit the lodge when it had work. On March 17th, I made my second visit to Mount Olivet Lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I was pleased to meet a fair proportion of its members present. This was the first work in M. M. degree for the year, and

everything considered, the work was creditably performed. Bro. PIERPONT, the W. M., is an enthusiastic mason, a good worker, his officers interested, and with more work would prove equal to lodges working under more favorable conditions. There were occasions for many corrections and instructions, all of which were received in a true masonic spirit, and I am satisfied that I left the brethren with a feeling that my second visit had been one of profit and benefit to the lodge. After the meeting a banquet was served, and a social time spent in answering questions.

December 27th, I visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston. Work on M. M. degree in a manner which required only few corrections. Visitors were present from many lodges in the district. After work a collation was served and a social hour spent. I am pleased to say that Orient Lodge has moved into new quarters. I personally inspected their new masonic home, and found it pleasantly located in the third story of the building owned by the Thomaston National Bank. The change has long been contemplated and very much needed. The new lodge room is large, neatly furnished, lighted by electric light arranged in a unique manner. A large banquet hall, kitchen, ante rooms and everything necessary for comfort and convenience is provided, and the brethren of Orient Lodge are to be congratulated on having provided themselves with this new masonic home which they deserve and of which they have so long been in need. This lodge has made a gain in membership and are well fixed financially.

December 30th, I visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland. Work was on M. M. degree, which was an improvement on the work done at my previous visit, and in a manner very satisfactory. The attendance was very large. Many visitors were present. This lodge has had a good share of work, but owing to loss by deaths and suspensions, its membership remains about the same. Since my visit the lodge has added to its membership and has good prospects for the future. After the work refreshments were served and participated in, not only by those who had labored, but also by those who had not.

On the evening of January 23d, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was presented with that dignity and deliberation which leaves the most favorable impression on the mind of the candidate. Bro. C. J. GREGORY, the Master, is serving his second year with great credit to himself and advantage to his lodge. During his administration St. Paul's Lodge is prospering to a remarkable degree. The officers are encouraged in their work by a good attendance. On this occasion there were 125 masons present, including 71 visitors, representing seven lodges in the district. Many prominent masons were present, among whom were Past D. D. G. M. H. L. SHEPHERD, P. D. D. G. M. G. D. GOULD, P. D. D. G. M. RICHARDS and P. D. D. G. M. A. M. WETHERBEE. After work, a nice banquet was served. Speeches were made

by several visitors, and a general good time enjoyed by all. This lodge has done an extra amount of work, having added 14 members, leading the lodges in the district, with bright prospects for the future.

March 15th, I visited St. George Lodge, at Warren. The work in the M. M. degree was performed in a creditable manner. This was the first time the W. M. had worked this degree, and his efforts were very pleasing to the large numbers present. The Master is supported by good working officers, and the interest manifested by the attendance of its members at lodge meetings, makes this lodge one of the foremost in the district. A visit to St. George Lodge is always pleasant, as nothing is too good for a visitor. On this occasion I met members from different lodges in the district. Our venerable Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE was present, and as usual, his remarks of advice and admonition were received with attention by those present. Remarks were also made by several visitors. A bountiful banquet was served after the work and a social hour spent. This lodge has added nine to its membership and are having work at every lodge meeting.

March 16th, I visited Union Lodge, at Union. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate. Bro. CUMMINGS, the Master, maintained his reputation for good work and is assisted by a corps of efficient officers, capable of good work. I made such corrections as I deemed just and proper, which were kindly accepted by those in whose interest they were given. This is Bro. CUMMINGS' second year and he has served his lodge with honor to himself and the fraternity, while the lodge has prospered during his administration. A banquet was served after work, after which the brethren returned to the lodge room and the remainder of the evening was spent in answering questions and forming new acquaintances.

March 31st, I visited Amity Lodge, at Camden, and inspected the work on the M. M. degree. The degree was conferred by W. M. OGIER and his corps of officers in such manner as to leave room for very few corrections. Invitations had been extended to all the lodges in the district, and a large gathering were present, numbering about 125. St. George Lodge, of Warren was represented by 35 members, and delegations were also present from Rockport, Rockland, Thomaston and Vinalhaven. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presence of the venerable Bro. BEALES, a retired Methodist clergyman, who, although 90 years of age, was present at the meeting and assisted in the conferring of the degree. During the evening he made some very interesting remarks, which were listened to by all present with pleasure. Bro. BEALES enjoys good health and converses with the ease of a much younger man. Remarks were also made by P. D. D. G. M. GOULD and others. Before the opening of the lodge I had the pleasure, with assistance of P. M. GOULD as Marshal, of conferring the P. M. degree on Bro. OGIER and two Past Masters of Amity Lodge. This lodge has initiated 12 during the year

and its finances are in an excellent condition. After closing of the lodge the large company repaired to the banquet room, where refreshments were served and enjoyed by all.

I have not yet been able to visit Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor, but am contemplating a visit in the near future.

I regret to report that I have been unable to make any arrangement for a visit to Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston. In conversation with the Worshipful Master I learn that he has been unable to hold a meeting for a long time, the officers holding over, as he has been unable to hold an election. The reason for this state of affairs I do not know, but presume the cause is a lack of interest. The returns and dues have been received, however, and I hope the brethren will see the necessity of holding their meetings.

I have attended the meetings of my own (Moses Webster) Lodge, and have not considered it necessary to make an official visit except to install its officers. I have no particular change to report in the affairs of this lodge.

I attended the convention held by the Grand Lecturer at Lewiston, and have recommended to the lodges to send delegates to these conventions.

All the lodges are fortunate to have good Secretaries; their records are well kept, and they are punctual in performing their duties. The dues are well collected, and all the lodges are on sound financial bases. I am pleased also to report a net gain of thirty for the year, making a total membership in the district of 1,698.

In closing my report, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for appointing me to this office, the officers and brethren of the several lodges, for the fraternal and hospitable treatment which they have accorded me, and for the promptness with which my suggestions have been adopted. Particularly do I wish to testify as to my sincere appreciation of the many favors received at the hands of Bro. G. D. GOULD, my predecessor, through whose aid my two years as District Deputy have been the brightest and most pleasant in my masonic life.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. ROMAN, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Vinalhaven, April 7, 1905.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In making this, my second annual report, I do not deem it necessary to give

a full and detailed report of each lodge separately, as I did last year, because many of the officers are the same, and in all but two of the lodges the records are in the hands of the same Secretaries that I previously reported.

The records are all neatly and correctly kept, and in nearly all the lodges the dues are very well collected.

On October 26th, I attended the masonic convention for instruction, held at Wiscasset; and on November 9th, the convention held at Lewiston for the same purpose. I have previously attended several of these conventions, always finding them very interesting as well as instructive, and the conventions this year were certainly no exceptions.

The convention held at Wiscasset being in this district, several delegates were present from nearly every lodge in the district, and the good effects of this convention have been apparent as I have made my official visits.

While we recognize the fact that the lodges of this district have been doing excellent work, I have endeavored to bring the work still nearer to the exact wording of the authorized work for this jurisdiction.

I have had the pleasure of visiting every lodge in the district during the year, and am pleased to report a satisfactory gain in membership and the lodges in a most excellent condition. At each visit we have witnessed work or exemplified work, after which we have discussed the same, also the work of the other degrees, and made such suggestions as seemed necessary to obtain accuracy.

Following the work in every instance refreshments have been served, which tends to develop sociability in our institution and enhances the pleasures of the meetings.

The lodges are enjoying fraternal relations, one with another, frequent visits being interchanged, which tends to more uniform work and raises the standard of excellence.

In conclusion, I will say that it gives me great pleasure to be able to report the general condition of the fraternity within this district as satisfactory, and I desire to thank the officers and brethren of all the lodges for the courtesy with which I have been received and entertained, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by this appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. BESSE, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

East Jefferson, April 4, 1905.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

MORNING STAR LODGE, No. 41, LITCHFIELD. I installed the officers of this lodge October 4th, assisted by W. Bro. H. M. STARBIRD as Chaplain, and W. Bro. CLAUDE W. TOWNSEND, of Augusta Lodge, as Marshal. The installation was public and there was a full attendance of representative people. The enjoyment of the occasion was enhanced by selections beautifully rendered by the Lotus Quartet of Lewiston, and reading by Miss EDWARDS, after which a bountiful repast was served. I have been unable to inspect this lodge on account of its lack of work at the proper time, and difficulty of access from the severity of the past winter. It is reported by Bro. CHAPIN LY STONE, who states that its work is fairly well done and books neatly kept by its proficient Secretary, I. W. GILBERT. Its prospects for the coming year are favorable.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110, MONMOUTH. I installed the officers October 27th, assisted by Bro. J. M. PRESCOTT as Marshal. Installation public, with singing by the Æolian Quartet and reading by Prof. DENNETT.

Much interest was manifested by the citizens who assembled in large numbers to witness the ceremonies. This lodge has had no work since its last election, so I have not inspected it. It has as large a membership as any lodge in the district in proportion to the population of its jurisdiction. It is reported by W. Bro. H. S. BENT, who states that although they have had no work, an interest has been kept up by exemplifying in the different degrees. Records are correctly and neatly kept.

HERMON LODGE, No. 32, GARDINER. I inspected this lodge November 8th. There was a full attendance. Bro. KNIGHT is an earnest and devoted mason. The work was fairly well done, and with few exceptions the ritual was closely followed. Hermon Lodge appears to be in good financial condition, is one of the most flourishing lodges in the district, as well as the leading one in membership. February 7th, I installed its officers, assisted by Bro. SAMUEL CUTTS as Marshal, and Bro. FRED E. DILL as Chaplain. Ceremonies private. As it was at a stated meeting, eight applications for the degrees were received. A banquet followed.

BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. 35, AUGUSTA. I inspected work in this lodge November 14th. About 60 brethren present. W. Master ROBINSON is a painstaking officer and the ritual was closely followed by him and most of the others. I had but few criticisms to make in the language. A portion of the ceremony was more than usually commendable. The floor work was not quite

up to the standard which this lodge has generally attained. I was informed that the lodge was in good financial condition.

KENNEBEC LODGE, NO. 5, HALLOWELL. I installed officers November 30th. The hall was well filled and the ceremony interspersed with music and singing by a local quartet. Several prominent members of the Order were called upon and responded with interesting remarks. In its interior, this little hall is a gem, and the new officers enthusiastic. I expect to hear a good report of them for the ensuing year. A fine collation was served by the ladies of the Eastern Star. January 11th, I made inspection in the First degree. I was glad of this opportunity, because the First and Second degrees are generally neglected in inspections, the Third usually taking precedence. Much pains had been taken by the new officers to acquire a proper rendition of the ceremony and their efforts were well rewarded in the close observation of the ritual. I corrected some errors of apparently long standing, otherwise the work was well performed.

AUGUSTA LODGE, NO. 141, AUGUSTA. I inspected work December 20th in the Third degree. This is my home lodge, the youngest in the district, yet standing as third in membership. I have visited this lodge so often and seen such excellent work done in it that I expected to see it outdo itself on this occasion. The degree, however, was conferred in about the average manner that prevails in first class lodges; the finances are in fine condition, books finely kept, though I would be better pleased to see the dues more promptly met in some cases. January 16th. This evening I installed the officers, assisted by W. Bro. J. CLAIR MINOT as Marshal, and Rev. Bro. H. E. DUNNACK as Chaplain. Ceremony was private. There was a full attendance of members and a large number of visitors, among whom were several members of the legislature now in session. The entertainment was enlivened by solos by J. W. BECK, and at the close a banquet was served, after which a pleasant and profitable hour was spent in speechmaking by prominent members of the Order. Augusta holds high rank among the lodges of the district.

DIRIGO LODGE, NO. 104, WEEKS' MILLS. I visited this lodge January 16th, and witnessed exemplification of the work in the Third degree, the candidate having failed to appear. Work of the Master was very well done. That of most of the other officers, several of whom were substitutes, was not in all cases up to the required standard, especially in the floor work. The Secretary's books are well kept and dues promptly collected; the lodge recently has had a weeding out of delinquent members. Membership is drawn from a large area, consequently attendance is not full, especially in winter and inclement weather. Lodge is in good circumstances and owns its hall, from which it derives a small income.

TEMPLE LODGE, NO. 25, WINTHROP. I made inspection of this lodge March 20th, in the Third degree, about 60 brothers being present. The cere-

mony was quite well performed, few errors appearing and those not of a serious nature. The officers of this lodge are intelligent, earnest and imbued with the spirit of Masonry, and with the amount of practice to which they seem entitled, would make an excellent showing among the lodges of the district. Books are well kept, dues remarkably well collected, and the whole administration a model of economy.

In cases where I have not alluded to the books it was because they were not present for inspection. This is to be regretted, as it is a matter of prime importance. In some cases I found no bonds had been given by the Secretary or Treasurer for years, although their By-Laws required it. In such cases I recommended compliance with the law or its repeal.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to all the members of the lodges in my district for their uniform courtesy and the distinctive regard with which they have honored me in my official duties.

Fraternally yours,

DANIEL W. EMERY, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Augusta, April 1, 1905.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conformity to an ancient masonic usage, I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District.

My first official duty was to attend the Lodge of Instruction held under the direction of M. Wor. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER, at Wiscasset, on October 26, 1904. This meeting was held under the auspices of Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, and, surrounded as we were by the historic associations in which this lodge is rich, the meeting would have been an unqualified success, but owing to the sad event which occurred in the hall at the beginning of the afternoon session, much of the interest in the ritualistic work was lost in the contemplation of the fact that in the midst of life we are indeed in death.

On January 18, 1905, I made my official visit to Vassalboro Lodge, at No. Vassalboro. I found a goodly number of the brethren present, and the work was performed in a creditable manner. Some criticisms and suggestions were made which were received in a fraternal spirit, and a pleasant and profitable evening was enjoyed. Refreshments at the close. This lodge is in good hands, and though labor disturbances in the village have interfered to some extent with its work, there is no lack of harmony among the brethren, and a

hopeful spirit prevails. It is to be hoped that before long a new hall may be secured, as the present one, while ample in size, is not all that could be desired in all respects. Brother HENRY A. EWER, for many years the efficient Secretary of this lodge, recently passed to his long home, and is sincerely mourned by the brethren.

On January 21st, I made my official visit to Rural Lodge, Sidney. On the trip I was accompanied by Past D. D. G. M. STILSON, of Neguemkeag Lodge, and several of the other brethren of that lodge. I was pleased to notice that the candidate was examined in open lodge, and the work was, on the whole, of a high order. Some new articles of furniture have been added to their already attractive hall and their condition is highly satisfactory. Banquet at the close.

On March 14th, I visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne. On my visit to this lodge a year ago I was somewhat discouraged at the prospect, both in regard to their surroundings and work, but at this visit I found a change for the better in all respects little short of marvelous.

The building in which the hall is situated has been renovated and repaired at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars, and the hall, by the generosity of the brethren, has been newly fitted and furnished throughout in most excellent taste. I have never seen country lodge rooms furnished in better taste or better fitted for the proper performance of the work. Their manner of working has improved in the same ratio as their surroundings, and I have no doubt that a few months will see them in the front rank. Bountiful refreshments at the close. On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. M. CHARLES W. CROSBY.

On March 20th, I made an official visit to Waterville Lodge, Waterville. The candidate for the M. M. degree having failed to appear, the E. A. degree was worked on a candidate who was in readiness. This lodge does a very large amount of work and is consequently well prepared at all times. The work of the evening was very well rendered indeed, and W. M. NELSON is to be congratulated both on his own work and on having an efficient corps of officers. Light refreshments at the close.

On March 16th, I had the pleasure of visiting Messalonskee Lodge, of Oakland, in their elegant new hall. In the hall, ante rooms, banquet hall and kitchen no pains or expense seems to have been spared to make the quarters such as are needed by a large and prosperous lodge. For unostentatious elegance, taste in decorations, and general excellence, it would be hard to find their superior, even in much larger communities. The work was finely rendered, and but few criticisms were necessary. Banquet at the close.

March 28th, I made my official visit to Lafayette Lodge, Readfield, it being a special meeting which the Master had very kindly called for my convenience. This lodge has a large and enthusiastic membership, and is in sound financial

condition. The work was very well rendered, the new Master is anxious to perfect himself in the ritual and received very kindly the few corrections I thought necessary to make. Refreshments, and a social hour at the close.

As Neguemkeag Lodge, Vassalboro, is my masonic home, I have not thought an official visit necessary. After a long period of quietness, a good amount of work is now presenting itself, and it is being done in an efficient manner.

On April 18th, I made my official visit to Vernon Valley Lodge, Mt. Vernon. This lodge has been recently called to pay the last sad rites to Bro. SILAS BURBANK, M. D., who for twenty-six years was the faithful and efficient Secretary of the lodge. This brother endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, and was a living exponent of the truth that Masonry unites us all into one sacred band of friends and brothers. Vernon Valley Lodge is in all respects in good condition, and the harmony and brotherly feeling which exists makes it pleasant for the inspecting officer. Past Master LON M. PHILBRICK has adorned the hall with several beautiful specimens of his handicraft, and has presented the lodge with an elegant cabinet containing the esoteric emblems displayed in an impressive manner. I understand that Bro. PHILBRICK'S zeal for speculative Masonry is fully equal to his skill in operative cabinet making. If this is the case, the lodge is to be congratulated which has him for a member.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to thank you for the honor of my appointment, and to assure you that in my opinion the affairs of Masonry in the Twelfth District are in a satisfactory condition. All the lodges are in a very good condition financially, save one, and that one has had several heavy drafts on her charity fund, which in a great measure accounts for her condition. The records are all well kept and most of the Secretaries have been at their posts many years.

Two of the lodges have either had elegant new quarters or fitted up their old rooms in an elegant manner, and the halls throughout the district are, with one exception, highly satisfactory.

Trusting that throughout the jurisdiction the same prosperous state of affairs exists, as in this district, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours fraternally,

HAROLD E. COOK, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

19 G. L.

I have found it impossible to visit Bingham Lodge, Northern Star Lodge and Carrabassett Lodge for inspection of work. I accepted invitations to install the officers in Carrabassett Lodge, Keystone Lodge, Euclid Lodge and Lebanon Lodge. The work, as a whole, is very well and correctly done. The manner in which the work is done must necessarily vary with the officers, but the ritual, especially in the Third degree, is rendered with great correctness.

It may be for the good of the Order to suggest that my successor arrange to observe the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. As a rule, lodges make an effort to receive the District Deputy when the Third degree is to be conferred; this, I think, accounts for the fact that the Third degree is rendered with greater accuracy than the others, for which reason the above suggestion is made. Fraternally submitted,

AMOS K. BUTLER, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of my official doings for the year now ending.

I have visited all the lodges in the district and am glad to note a general improvement in the work, over that of last year.

On October 24th, I publicly installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls, in the presence of a goodly number of the members and invited friends. I was assisted by W. Bros. H. A. WEBBER as Grand Marshal, and G. M. ELLIOTT as Grand Chaplain. The ceremony was interspersed with readings and vocal music, which added much to the interest and pleasure of the occasion.

November 9th, I attended the convention at Lewiston, called by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, and as usual, received much benefit from the systematic study of the ritual, which these meetings afford.

On December 3d, I had the pleasure of assisting in the dedication of the new hall of Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham; and after the dedicatory ceremonies, assisted by W. Bro. H. A. WEBBER as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. E. D. JOHNSON as Grand Chaplain, I publicly installed the incoming officers. You will receive full report of the dedication from R. W. Bro. SHOREY, who so ably represented you on this occasion, but I desire to congratulate Village Lodge on the result of their united efforts in securing for themselves such a beautiful and commodious home, of which any lodge might well be proud.

By invitation of W. Master WM. A. FURBER, I visited Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath, December 16th. The work presented for inspection was in the M. M. degree and I am pleased to say, was finely rendered, calling for but few corrections. The finances are in a satisfactory condition, dues well collected, and the records, in the hands of Bro. ADAMS, are neatly and correctly kept. Refreshments closed a very pleasant evening.

December 19th, I inspected Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which for its accuracy and impressive rendering deserves much praise. Bro. ALBERT L. STROUT continues in the office of Secretary, and it is needless to say that the records are above criticism and dues well collected. I had the pleasure of meeting, at this session, R. W. Bros. W. SCOTT SHOREY and JOHN W. BALLOU. A sumptuous banquet was served at the close of the work.

On January 6th, assisted by W. Bros. H. A. WEBBER and G. M. ELLIOTT, I installed the officers of United Lodge, in the presence of a large number of the members and their friends. The work was enlivened by readings and remarks, at the close of which refreshments were served and social intercourse enjoyed.

Accompanied by several members of United Lodge, I officially visited Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham, on December 31st, and inspected the work of the M. M. degree, which was very well rendered. W. M. GIVEN is an experienced officer and his subordinates are ably supporting him. Village Lodge has had a very prosperous year in the amount of work, and with its new hall the prospect for the future seems very promising. The finances are well administered, and that the records are in the hands of Bro. F. H. PURINTON is a sufficient guarantee that they are correct and the dues well collected. A delicious supper, for which this lodge is noted, concluded a very pleasant evening.

I had the pleasure of visiting Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond, on January 16th. The work presented for inspection was the M. M. degree, and I am glad to note was a decided improvement over that of last year, calling for but few corrections. Their financial condition is good, dues well collected and the records of Bro. WM. R. FAIRCLOUGH show careful attention. The hall has recently been renovated and a banquet room annexed, which adds much to the convenience and attractiveness of an already inviting masonic home. Refreshments at close of work. I am deeply indebted to W. Master PRICE and his charming wife for kindly courtesies extended to me.

February 13th was the date set for my official visitation of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls. Work was in the Fellow Craft degree and was correctly and impressively rendered. Wor. Master WILSON is a dignified and polished presiding officer and has a full appreciation of the necessity for correct work.

I was especially gratified with the proficiency shown by the candidates in their examinations for advancement. The records are correctly kept and the dues well collected.

On February 14th, I visited Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham. There being no candidate, the work of the M. M. degree was exemplified in a manner which shows that the high standard which has characterized the work of this lodge is being maintained. Wor. Bro. BROWN is an experienced Master and a correct ritualist. The records are nicely kept and dues well collected. A fine collation was served at the close of the meeting. Acacia Lodge has had no work during the past year, which is largely due to its limited jurisdiction, but I am glad to see that the interest is unabated, as is shown by the good attendance on the meetings.

By invitation of the Wor. Master, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, Freeport, on February 20th, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was fairly well done. I made such corrections and suggestions as seemed advisable, which were well received.

This is one of the old lodges of this district and is on a good financial basis. I was glad to note that the matter of delinquent dues had been seriously taken up since my last visit. The records of Bro. E. E. PINKHAM are correctly kept.

I have not deemed a formal inspection necessary of United Lodge, it being my home, and having attended, with one exception, all its meetings. It gives me pleasure to report that it is in an active and prosperous condition and its work is characterized by accuracy and impressiveness. On the night of January 18th, a fire in the building in which the hall is located destroyed the banquet room and damaged the ante-rooms to quite an extent, and while not burning the main hall, the damage from smoke and water was considerable, which fortunately will be fully covered by insurance.

In conclusion, I will say, the lodges in this district are, on the whole, in a very satisfactory condition. In one, however, dissensions have arisen which are seriously impairing its usefulness, and if persisted will surely lead to its undoing. I trust these brethren will open their eyes to their position before it is too late.

I desire to express to the officers and members of the various lodges my hearty appreciation and thanks for their unfailing courtesy and kind co-operation, which have made the work of the past two years a most pleasant task.

Fraternally submitted.

ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the district, and found most of them in a prosperous condition. Have made such corrections as I thought for the interest of Masonry. Every lodge has received me cordially. I would recommend that some of the lodges should open a little *earlier*.

On January 31st, by invitation, I visited Mt. Bigelow Lodge, at Flagstaff, No. 202, the most northern lodge in this district. But few members were present, the extremely cold weather and bad roads keeping some away. Work in the M. M. degree was exemplified, and good work was shown. The members of this lodge are much interested in Masonry. Bro. HINDS, the Secretary, looks after the records, and the finances are in good shape. Banquet served at close of lodge, and an hour spent in social and masonic talk.

February 2d, I visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton. Work in the F. C. degree was exemplified in a very thorough manner. Whitney Lodge has had but very little work for the past year, only one initiated. Bro. DESHON, Secretary, cannot be excelled. Records are very complete and dues well collected. Fine banquet at close.

February 17th, I visited Mt. Abram Lodge, No. 204, Kingfield, a special meeting being called for my accommodation. Work in the F. C. degree. The officers are very thorough and follow the ritual closely. Bro. HUTCHINS, W. M., is very impressive, and all the officers performed their parts in a very correct manner. Records are in fine condition; dues are well collected. Banquet served at close.

February 21st, I made my official visit to Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, Weld. Witnessed work in the F. C. degree. Mystic Tie is very thorough in all work. I followed the work very closely and could find but very few errors. Bro. PHILLIPS is a fine Secretary. Records are very complete and he is a good collector. Banquet served at close, and an hour spent in social and masonic conversation. One feels better after meeting the brothers of Mystic Tie Lodge.

March 15th, by invitation, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore Falls. On arrival at R. R. Station I was met by M. W. CHAS. E. THOMAS and R. W. FRED RAYMOND, who took me in charge for the remainder of the afternoon. Work in the M. M. degree was shown. All the officers are well posted and take great interest in the work. Ten initiates during the year. Bro. EUSTIS is a model Secretary. Finances are in good condition. After

close of lodge, a fine banquet was served, a large number being present. A pleasant time for all.

By invitation, I visited Maine Lodge, No. 20, Farmington, on the 20th of March. Work in the Master Mason's degree on two candidates. Work was very fine, all the officers working in perfect harmony. Maine Lodge has had a prosperous year—six initiates. Bro. GEO. B. CRAGIN is one of the best of Secretaries; his records are neatly and correctly kept. R. W. ENOCH O. GREENLEAF is seldom absent and is always glad to assist and give counsel. Refreshments served at close.

March 22d, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips. This lodge was my first masonic home. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree. On account of the bad condition of the roads several of the officers were absent, some living in Rangeley. Good work was done. Bro. MATTHEWS W. M., is a thorough masonic student. A special train from Strong carried about twenty-five members of Davis Lodge. R. W. N. P. NOBLE is a careful and accurate Secretary; full and accurate records and careful collecting of the revenues mark his work. At close a fine banquet was served.

April 7th, I visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, New Sharon. This lodge has had rather a hard year. No work was shown. The evening was spent in social talks on Masonry. I endeavored to impress upon the officers and members that more earnestness would be a help to them all. Records in the hands of R. W. JAMES H. HOWES, who is very faithful in the discharge of all the duties of his office. Refreshments were served at close.

Wilton Lodge, No. 156, by invitation, was visited on April 19th. This lodge has just completed repairs on interior and now have one of the finest decorated rooms in this district. Work in the E. A. degree was exemplified. All the officers are deserving of praise, especially W. Master WOODCOCK. Work was well done. R. W. CHAS. F. ROWELL is always ready to give counsel in regard to the work. Bro. FRED. E. TREFETHEN still continues to look after the records and dues in the same faithful and accurate manner as in the past. Refreshments served.

Davis Lodge, No. 191, Strong, being my home lodge, I have made no official visit, but have been present at all the meetings, and can say that the officers are all doing good work. Three initiates during the past year. Bro. P. D. STUBBS is Secretary, and though young in Masonry, is proving to be very efficient. He has succeeded in collecting many back dues, and his records are very complete.

Most Worshipful, in closing my report of the work of the Fifteenth District, I desire to express to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. My appointment coming to me unexpectedly, about the middle of January, 1905, I felt somewhat unprepared to do the work, but I trust my zeal

and attachment to the fraternity has prompted me to merit the confidence you have reposed.

I also desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges in my district for the many courtesies they have extended to me.

Faternally submitted,

CHAS. B. RICHARDSON, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Strong, April 21, 1905.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District.

On Tuesday, December 20th, I visited Paris Lodge, at South Paris, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The records are still in the hands of Bro. HORATIO WOODBURY and are fully and neatly kept. The dues are well collected and the lodge is in a very prosperous condition. The spirit of the work was good and but few corrections were necessary.

I visited Blazing Star Lodge, at Rumford Falls, January 11th. Work was in the M. M. degree on two candidates. The officers were laboring under a load of grief, caused by the sudden death of Bro. FRED A. PORTER, which occurred that day. Bro. PORTER had been the faithful and efficient Secretary of the lodge for ten years. His loss will be severely felt, as he thoroughly understood the duties of his office and zealously attended to them. The degrees were conferred in an impressive manner and the ritual was followed very closely.

February 15th, I visited Granite Lodge, at West Paris, and saw work in the F. C. degree. The degree was very creditably conferred. The records are well kept and dues closely collected.

I was at Dixfield with King Hiram Lodge on February 21st. The records here are very well kept, but the dues are not collected so closely as they ought to be. This is not the fault of the Secretary, who uses all means in his power, but of the lodge, which seems to be delicate about taking strong measures with delinquents. This is an old lodge and is in good condition financially, but interest seems to be at a low ebb. The officers were all new in their stations and were working for the first time. If they receive proper encouragement from the lodge, they will undoubtedly do very good work.

I visited Jefferson Lodge, at Bryant's Pond, March 14th. No work appearing, the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. Jefferson Lodge works very closely to the ritual and its members appear to be greatly

interested in all matters relating to the work and the law of Masonry, and eagerly embrace every opportunity to increase their knowledge. The records are nicely kept and the dues well collected.

Oxford Lodge, at Norway, received me March 29th in its usual hospitable and kindly manner. There I met M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL and other Past Grand Officers. This was a special meeting and the work was in the E. A. degree. The officers are capable of doing excellent work and with closer study of the ritual, and more practice will undoubtedly uphold the reputation of this lodge as one of the best working lodges in this district. The records and dues are still in the hands of R. W. Bro. H. D. SMITH, which is equivalent to saying that they are well kept and well collected.

I have made no official visit to my own lodge, Evening Star, at Buckfield, but have attended nearly all the meetings. No work has yet appeared, but I have no doubt the officers will give a good account of themselves when the opportunity presents itself. The records are accurately kept and the dues well collected.

I regret to report that I have been unable to visit Crooked River Lodge, at Bolster's Mills, and Bethel Lodge, at Bethel. Several appointments were made with these lodges, but owing to storms, illness and absence from home, I was unable to keep them.

Thanking you for the honor of the appointment, I am,

Fraternally yours,

FREDERICK R. DYER, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the usages and customs of Free and Accepted Masons, I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Seventeenth Masonic District, for the year ending March 1, 1905.

The aggregate membership of lodges in this district at the close of the year ending March 1, 1904, was 2,465. During the year ending March 1, 1905, one hundred and fifty-eight have been admitted as follows: Portland, fourteen; Ancient Landmark, twenty-one; Harmony, fourteen; Casco, six; Standish, six; Atlantic, twenty-one; Temple, twenty; Presumpscot, one; Hiram, twenty-one; Warren Philips, nine; and Deering, twenty-five. Deducting six dimitted, thirteen suspended and forty-seven deceased, we have a net gain of ninety-two, or very nearly three and eight-tenths per cent.

It is a pleasure to report that all the lodges in this district are in excellent condition. Their charity funds are constantly increasing, as are the demands upon them. Their rendering of our ancient rites is becoming better and better each year, and can now be hardly equaled by any district in the State. I have visited all the lodges, not once but often. I have observed their proceedings closely, and everywhere our masonic labors have been faithfully rendered, an honor to the lodges of the district and the great fraternity of which they form a part.

I have noted, however, some diversity in the manner of keeping their records. Those of the Secretaries show great care and fidelity. Their books are uniform, neatly and accurately kept. The custom, however, of keeping a minute book for the purpose of making the first draft of the records, should not be encouraged. In practice the minutes*from this book are supposed to be transcribed into the regular record, but experience has shown that Secretaries are inclined to delay this work, and the real record is allowed to drop months behind. The records of accounts of the Treasurers show more diversity than the Secretaries. The manner of book-keeping is not the same. Some show, fully and in detail, the condition of the lodges. Others are but memorandums of transactions. It seems to me it would be fitting that more attention be paid by the lodges to their Treasurer's accounts, and it is submitted that perhaps a uniform system might be adopted with profit to all.

In this district there is a growing tendency to have officers installed by the Dist. Deputy Grand Master. This practice is to be commended. It gives the installing officer an opportunity to better understand the lodges under his jurisdiction, the method of doing business, and the general details that might otherwise escape attention. Following this practice, I have installed the officers of Portland, Atlantic, Temple, Hiram, Standish and Presumpscot, and was to have officiated at Gorham, but a severe snow storm prevented. Deering also invited me, but I was obliged to delegate this to another on account of a previous engagement.

During the last two years this district has been invaded by clandestine lodges. While they have been considered by other jurisdictions, it is new to us. These bodies claiming to be masonic are very active in their zeal. It has been a part of my duties to call attention to these bodies and to warn all members to be careful in their speech toward all strangers claiming to be masons, instructing them to hold no conversations about our fraternity unless thoroughly satisfied that the party is a mason; that lodges be careful about the admission of visitors; that candidates be instructed as to their bodies, and that no means be neglected to prevent impostors securing admission among the workmen.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. H. ALLAN, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I have the honor to submit my report of the Eighteenth District.

I have visited the seven lodges in this district, at least once, as required, and am pleased to be able to say that I find them, on the whole, in a very prosperous and harmonious condition, although from the fact that desirable material has become somewhat exhausted, as is often the case with country lodges, a number of lodges have had no work the past year.

I find the halls and their furnishings in excellent condition and the annual dues well collected.

I had the pleasure of attending the Masonic Convention holden at Lewiston, November ninth, by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, which I found to be a source of much profit to myself.

On November 18th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, Cornish. Although this lodge has had no work the past year I found both officers and members interested and fully up to date in all matters pertaining to Masonry, and their opening and closing ceremonies offered nothing for criticism. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. S. G. SAWYER.

November 22d, in company with W. Bro. JAMES H. WALKER, Master of Delta Lodge, I visited Mount Tir'em Lodge, No. 132, Waterford. It was expected that there would be work in the M. M. degree, but the candidate failing to appear, the work was exemplified fairly well, although a closer application to the ritual and more practice would result in much improvement. After reviewing the work and making such corrections as were necessary, the lodge was closed and a substantial lunch served in the banquet hall. The records, in the hands of Bro. I. F. JEWETT, are correctly kept and the dues well collected.

On December 19th, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, Fryeburg. This was their annual communication, and judging from the unanimous manner in which their officers were chosen, a condition of peace and harmony prevails. Although the lodge is having no work at the present time, I entertain no doubts in regard to the ability of its officers to discharge their respective duties. After closing the lodge we repaired to the banquet hall to dispose of an excellent oyster supper and enjoy a social hour. The records are still in the hands of Bro. T. L. EASTMAN, which is a sufficient guarantee of their accuracy.

By invitation, I again visited Pythagorean Lodge, January 16th, for the purpose of installing their officers. The installation ceremony, which was public

to masons and their ladies, was followed by an entertainment consisting of music and readings. The hall was well filled, and pleasant remarks were made by members and visitors.

January 12th, I made my official visit to Delta Lodge, No. 153, Lovell, of which I am a member. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates with hardly a mistake. I then installed the new officers into their respective stations, after which a lunch was served. Having been present at nearly all the meetings the past year, I had previously given such instruction to the lodge as I thought necessary. Bro. E. L. BELL still continues to keep a true and perfect record, and the dues are well collected.

On January 28th, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169, Brownfield. This lodge is having no work at present, but its officers are energetic young men and form an efficient staff. The records are neatly kept by Bro. F. G. HAM, and the dues are well collected. The usual routine of business was disposed of and the lodge called to refreshment in the town hall, where a fine oyster and pastry supper was served; after which, by invitation, I installed the new officers. The installation was public to masons, their families and invited friends. The hall was well filled and pleasant remarks were made by P. D. D. G. Masters MELVILLE GOULD and ISAAC LOWELL, also by Bro. JAMES HILL and others.

February 15th, I visited Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, Denmark, and found them with a candidate present on whom they conferred the F. C. degree in a manner to be commended, considering that the officers had recently been installed and were working this degree for the first time. New collars and jewels have recently been purchased, which is sufficient proof of their interest in Masonry. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. ORDWAY, and the dues well collected.

March 18th, in company with Bro. S. F. HEALD, J. D. of Delta Lodge, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Bridgton. This is the largest lodge in the district, and a good attendance was present, among whom were eleven Past Masters. The M. M. degree was conferred on three candidates in a very able and impressive manner and with very few mistakes. After reviewing the work, we repaired to the banquet hall, where we found the tables properly furnished. After lunch, Bro. CASWELL furnished entertainment with his graphophone. Bro. CHAPLIN keeps a very neat and perfect record and the dues are closely collected, a number having recently been suspended for non-payment.

Before closing, I wish to express my most sincere thanks to the brethren of the several lodges for the courteous and kind treatment I have received at their hands, also to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment to this office.

Fraternally submitted,

ELMON J. NOYES, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge held at Portland, May 3, 4, 5, 1904, I was appointed D. D. G. M. for the Nineteenth Masonic District, and was duly installed by P. G. M. COLLAMORE.

In submitting my annual report as District Deputy of the Nineteenth Masonic District, I wish to express the pleasure it has given me to visit the lodges and witness such excellent work as I have seen performed in those that had work. There is apparent "a noble contention or rather emulation as to who best can work and best agree." There is also a degree of satisfaction in the fact that the officers have in every instance welcomed the visits of the District Deputy, and listened with "attentive ear" to his criticisms as well as his instructions, also have expressed a determination to profit by the same.

On May 25, 1904, I visited Naval Lodge, No. 184, at Kittery, and witnessed the work in the Master Mason degree on one candidate by the officers of the lodge. The work of Worshipful Master GRANVILLE O. BERRY was finely done. The lodge is in a very prospering condition, and the members are quite regular in attendance. This is my masonic home, and I am proud to be a member of Naval Lodge.

On the evening of September 30th, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, at North Berwick, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. Bro. FRANK GROVER did splendid work. The work of the Senior Deacon was also done nicely. The records are kept in an excellent manner by Bro. DRAKE. At the close, refreshments were served and the talk by the brethren was very touching.

I again visited this lodge on the evening of January 20, 1905, and publicly installed the officers. There was a large number present and a very enjoyable evening was passed, and the brethren were well pleased with the work of the evening.

I visited Arion Lodge, No. 162, at Goodwin's Mills, October 20, 1904. There being no regular work to do, the Third degree was worked for instruction in a fine manner. The attendance was very good considering the distance some of them have to come. The records are very well kept by Bro. J. BURTON ROBERTS.

On November 16th, I visited Ocean Lodge, No. 143, at Wells. As there was no special work I had them exemplify the work in the Third degree, which was fairly well done. The general interest in the lodge is good, as most of the members have a long way to go, two of them driving twelve miles to attend the meeting. W. M. MILLS does good work. I am pleased to say the older

members show good interest by their presence. The finances are in good condition.

November 21st, I visited St. John's Lodge, No. 51, at South Berwick, and witnessed the working of the Third degree, which was done in a very fine manner. W. Bro. BURLEIGH is one of the most perfect ritualists I ever saw in the Master's chair, and has a very fine delivery. He has also a fine set of officers, which do their work well. The records are very well kept by Bro. MUZZEY. A banquet followed.

December 5th, I visited York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk, at a special communication, and inspected the work of the M. M. degree, and found it done perfectly. All the officers are well up in their work and pride themselves in it. The records are in good hands and are well kept by Bro. GILPATRIC, Past D. D. G. M. After the work of the evening, there were speeches made by the brothers and they were very helpful to the craft. Refreshments were served after lodge, and it was a very enjoyable occasion. The interest is good and the brothers attend well. There were a few over one hundred present, including visitors.

December 20th, I visited Arundel Lodge, No. 176, at Kennebunkport. The E. A. degree was worked for instruction by Wo. Bro. W. O. GOODWIN and his officers in an excellent manner. There was a large number of brethren present and refreshments were served. The records are well kept and dues promptly collected.

January 4th, I visited Saco Lodge, No. 9, at Saco. It was their annual meeting and election of officers. There was no work done. I heard the report of the Secretary, Treasurer and Finance Committee and found the lodge in good condition. By request of Wor. Master I installed the officers elect. A very enjoyable evening was passed.

On the evening of January 20th, by request, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, at North Berwick and publicly installed the officers. There was a large number present and a very enjoyable evening was passed. The brethren were well pleased with the work of the evening.

On January 17th, I visited Saint Aspinquid Lodge, No. 198, at York Village. The majority of members show a lack of interest, but the faithful few are doing their best to keep up an interest in the work. The subject was discussed at length and I think the interest will be better in the near future. W. M. MOULTON shows a deep interest in the work. The finances are in good condition and the records are well kept by Bro. B. S. WOODWARD.

On February 24th, I officially visited Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, at Biddeford, and witnessed the work of the Master Mason degree on two candidates, which was done in an excellent manner. The officers are all new, with the exception of the Master, and the members are justly proud of them. It seemed as

though each tried to outdo the other, an excellent feature. The finances are in good condition and the records well and neatly kept by Bro. LYTON E. STAPLES.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID G. WALKER, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District for the present year.

On December 20th, by invitation, I visited Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln, and with the assistance of P. M. Bro. PITT H. JONES, of Forest Lodge, I installed their officers. Horeb Lodge has got well settled in their new and excellent quarters, and have done a great amount of work, as their records will show.

Tuesday, January 17th I visited Horeb Lodge and witnessed work on two candidates in the first degree, which was excellently done by W. M. P. J. MILLS, and his corps of officers. As this visit was soon after the installation of officers, who were mostly new in their several positions, it was very interesting and gratifying to note their general desire to work correctly.

On Saturday, January 21st, I visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. As the regular Master (Bro. BRANNAN) was out of town, his place was filled by P. M. Bro. CHARLES GODSOE during the conferring of the degrees, who proved himself to be fully capable of the duties of the occasion, even at short notice. He was rendered excellent support by all other officers.

Friday, February 17th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable and impressive manner and the ritual was followed closely.

Forest, my home lodge, I have visited regularly, and will only say that I am proud of it. On August 11th, our hall and all the furniture and paraphernalia were destroyed by fire, saving only our records; but such enthusiasm among the brethren prevailed that it prompted them to meet at once and make arrangements for new paraphernalia. Quarters were secured in the Odd Fellows' Hall and since then we have been doing good work.

The Secretaries of Forest and Pine Tree Lodges have held their positions for a number of years, which insures the records being well and correctly kept. The records of Horeb and Baskahegan Lodges are in the hands of Bros. BALANTINE and PHILBROOK, respectively, who are fully competent; and with

the spirit and desire evinced by them to perform their duties correctly, I would warrant a faithful discharge of them.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brethren of the lodges in my jurisdiction for their courtesy and kindness to me, and you, M. W., for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

RALPH SCRIBNER, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Springfield, April 8, 1905.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-first Masonic District. I regret to report that there has not been so large an increase in membership of this district as in the preceding year, but all the lodges are in good condition financially, and the officers and members, as a whole, are interested in the work and are conforming very closely to the ritual.

I have had the pleasure of visiting every lodge in the district, with the exception of Tremont Lodge, at Tremont. I had one appointment with this lodge, but was unable to keep it on account of sickness, but I expect to visit them this month.

At a regular meeting of Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, held December 22d, I was installed as D. D. G. M. by R. W. Past J. G. Warden BENJ. L. HADLEY, he being especially appointed by you to perform this duty. December 29th, I installed the officers of this lodge at a regular meeting. This being my own lodge, I have not made any official visit but have been present at nearly every meeting. W. M. SEARLS is an earnest and correct worker and is well supported by his officers. Bro. HADLEY is still in charge of the records, this being his fifteenth year as Secretary.

I attended the Grand Lecturer's convention at Lewiston. The meeting was very instructive and profitable.

December 26th, in response to an invitation from the Worshipful Master, I officially visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19, of Bucksport, after attending a reception and banquet at the Robinson House, which was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed by all. After the banquet, all present repaired to masonic hall and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, after which the necessary corrections were made. The finances of this lodge are in good condition. The records are still in the hands of Brother FREDERICK WOOD, who is a very correct and careful Secretary. Especial mention should be made of the

efficient manner in which he keeps the dues collected. With a membership of one hundred and eleven members, but eleven dollars were uncollected January 1, 1905. This is a record which, I think, but very few lodges, whose members are scattered, can equal.

December 27th, I officially visited Rising Sun Lodge, No. 77, of Orland. Owing to one of the most severe storms of the winter, a number of the officers were unable to be present, they having a long distance to come. No meeting was held, but I inspected the records of the Secretary and Treasurer, and found them correctly and neatly kept. This lodge has a good balance in the treasury. Quite a number of the brethren are further in arrears in their dues than the Constitution allows, and I advised them of the necessity of taking action in this line. This being the home lodge of Past R. W. D. D. G. M. ASHER B. HUTCHINS, I know that they do good work and follow the ritual very closely.

I officially visited David A. Hooper Lodge, of West Sullivan, on January 11th, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well done, necessitating but very few corrections. The officers and brethren of this lodge are very much interested in the work. The records are still in the hands of Brother SPRINGER and are well kept and dues well collected. After the work I installed officers for the ensuing year. Afterwards a banquet was served, which was enjoyed by all present.

February 15th, by invitation of the Worshipful Master, I officially visited Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Each officer performed his part with credit to himself and to his lodge. Very few corrections were needed. A great deal of interest is manifested by both the members and officers in the work. This being the home lodge of Past D. D. G. M. FREELAND R. BUNKER and Past D. D. G. M. AMOS E. SMALL, no doubt has much to do with the interest taken and proficiency shown.

By invitation of Esoteric Lodge, on February 9th, I publicly installed their officers. The installation was followed by an entertainment and banquet and the evening was very pleasantly spent. March 30th, I officially visited this lodge and witnessed the exemplification of the F. C. degree, which was well done, especially the Senior Deacon's part. W. Bro. NEWMAN is a young mason, and they have not had much work since I installed him February 9th, but he is very much interested and, I have no doubt, will make an able and efficient worker. Bro. JAMES E. PARSONS has charge of the records, which insures a correct and neat record and a prompt collection of the dues.

March 18th, I officially visited Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140, of Mt. Desert. They not having any work, W. M. WALTER J. RICHARDSON and his officers exemplified the E. A. degree. All the officers performed their parts well. Special mention, I think, should be made of the correct and creditable manner in which Worshipful Brother RICHARDSON rendered his part, it being only

three weeks since he was installed and they had not had any work. Very few corrections were needed. Bro. LYMAN SOMES is still Secretary and the dues are fairly well collected. This lodge has, during the past year, built quite an addition to their building and they now have good, comfortable quarters.

March 21st, I officially visited North East Harbor Lodge, No. 208, at North East Harbor, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. This lodge was constituted in June of the past year, and owing to depression of business in this locality they have had but very little work. They have also been unfortunate in having the Master, who was installed at the constitution of the lodge and also the one elected in January, absent from town nearly all the time. They have some work in sight, and I am in hopes that with the return of Spring and business, more interest will be taken. The records are in the hands of Brother ALVAH REED and are well kept.

By invitation of W. M. H. W. DUNN, on March 22d, I officially visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, Ellsworth, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. Brother DUNN and his officers are correct and impressive workers. This is W. Brother DUNN's third year in the East and he certainly ranks well as a correct and impressive ritualist. Under his guidance Lygonia Lodge is making good progress and is rapidly healing the local discord which they have had. After the work a banquet was served in the new banquet room, which is an addition during the past year. The records are still in the hands of Brother MOORE. The dues are well collected and the financial condition of this lodge is very satisfactory.

I called a convention of the Twenty-first Masonic District in Ellsworth, January 18th, this being the eighth annual convention in this district. The convention was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by the R. W. D. D. G. M. EBEN K. WHITTAKER, presiding. Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, W. Bro. THOMAS SEARLS, Master, was called upon and exemplified work in the E. A. degree.

Felicity Lodge, No. 19, of Bucksport, having been invited and accepting the invitation to exemplify the F. C. degree, failing to put in an appearance or sending any notice of their inability to keep their agreement, the convention was called from labor to refreshment and a banquet was served in the banquet room. At 8 P. M., the convention was called from refreshment to labor. R. W. Bro. WHITTAKER then called upon David Hooper Lodge, W. M. OLIVER G. NEWMAN and his officers assumed their stations and opened a lodge of M. M. and conferred the M. M. degree upon an actual candidate. In each of the degrees exemplified and worked before the convention, the ritual was followed so closely that there was but very little chance for correction, nearly every question asked and point raised, being decided in favor of the officer whose work was questioned.

I do not think there is any doubt but these conventions are of great benefit to the fraternity in this district and I would strongly advise every D. D. whose

district not already holds an annual convention to call one at once. There were present at this convention a little over three hundred, representing every lodge in the district and representatives from fifteen lodges outside of the Twenty-first District.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the unexpected honor of my appointment as your representative in this district. It was a great surprise to me, and receiving the appointment so late in the year I have not been able to accomplish the work in as satisfactory a manner as I would like to. Yet the kind and courteous treatment which I have received by the fraternity throughout the district has amply repaid me for the time spent and difficulties encountered, and the fraternal associations that I have formed during the past six months, will be ever held by me as among the most pleasant of my life.

Fraternally submitted,

EBEN K. WHITAKER, D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

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 Twenty-Second Masonic District.

I was commissioned the last of the year, Brother A. L. OAKS resigning his commission on account of business that took him away from home. It was with pleasure that I accepted so great an honor.

My appointment coming so late in the season, I could not visit all of the lodges in the district, but have written to all of them and find that they are all, with the exception of one, in a flourishing condition, peace and harmony prevailing. The dues of the several lodges are very well collected and records well kept.

The lodges which I visited received me very cordially, and any suggestions or corrections that I made were received in a brotherly manner.

My appointment coming as it did so late in the year, when the roads were almost impassable on account of snow, made the task somewhat arduous. However, I feel well repaid for the effort that I made in visiting the several lodges that I did.

CAMBRIDGE, NO. 157, CAMBRIDGE. On February 14th, I visited this lodge and found it in good working order under the circumstances, they not having received an official visit for several years. The M. M. degree was worked on one candidate in a very pleasing manner. As it was the first attempt of the new officers to work that degree, of course mistakes were made. I made the

necessary corrections in their work and manner of conducting the business of the lodge, which was received in the same spirit it was given. I also cautioned the Secretary to collect the dues, which I found had been sadly neglected in the past. I am confident that Brother HERSEY will make an ideal Secretary, and when the next D. D. G. M. makes his visit he will find the dues well collected. We then repaired to the banquet hall where the ladies had prepared a fine collation of good things for hungry men. After doing justice to the eatables, we had a smoke talk for the good of the order until a late hour.

CORINTHIAN, No. 95, HARTLAND. February 15th, I officially visited this lodge. It being their regular communication there was a large attendance. I examined the records and found them models of neatness and correctly kept. The dues were well collected. Three E. A.s being in waiting, they were brought forward and passed to the degree of F. C. in nearly a perfect manner, the officers all taking their respective parts very nicely. This is one of the banner lodges in the Twenty-second District.

ARCHON, No. 139, EAST DIXMONT. On February 16th, I officially visited this lodge. The roads being in a very bad condition there was a small attendance; the officers, however, were nearly all present. There being no candidate the work was exemplified in the several degrees in a very efficient manner. Very few corrections were made and those were of a minor character. The records are under the care of Brother B. F. PORTER, who has faithfully discharged his duties as Secretary for some twenty years. The dues are well collected and there is a good prospect of work. The members are very prompt, and are faithful to their W. M. Although they are scattered, their meetings are well attended. It was in this lodge that I first received light in Masonry, and it will always remain one of the dearest spots to me.

PLYMOUTH, No. 75, PLYMOUTH. March 14th, I visited this lodge. It was a beautiful evening, and I expected a large attendance, but am sorry to report that there were just enough to fill the chairs. The interest is very poor and peace and harmony does not prevail as it should. This lodge has been one of the first lodges in the Twenty-second District. There have been several other Orders instituted that are detracting the members. This was their first meeting since the officers were installed in October. I advised them to open their hall every regular meeting night, and if there were not enough brothers present to open and close, to read and study the work and not to get discouraged, as all lodges have their ups and downs. The work in the E. A. degree was looked over and corrections made. I found the records correctly kept, also the dues well collected.

MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, No. 49, NEWPORT. I did not deem it necessary to make this lodge an official visit, as I have been present at most of their communications in the past year. This lodge is in the best working order, all of

the officers are well versed in the ritualistic work, and are very prompt and faithful to their W. M., Bro. DINSMORE, who is a most enthusiastic and faithful mason, never shrinking from his duty, always kind and considerate, but firm in his decisions. The lodge is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition, the young men of the town appreciating the fact that Masonry is the grandest order, and also that to belong to it is one of the greatest honors they can have conferred upon themselves. The dues are fairly well collected, and the records are neatly kept.

MERIDIAN, NO. 125, PITTSFIELD. April 14th, I officially visited this lodge. I was accompanied by a large delegation of brethren from Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, Newport. The M. M. degree was worked on one candidate in a very satisfactory manner, each officer trying to do his best. Although this was the W. M., Bro. MATHEWS, first attempt to work this degree, he showed that he had put both time and study on the work. After the degree was worked, supper was announced, and under the escort of R. W. Bro. E. A. PORTER, myself and W. Bro. G. F. DINSMORE, W. M. of Meridian Splendor Lodge, followed by the visitors and members of Meridian Lodge, passed to the dining room, where refreshments were in order for the next hour. We then returned to the lodge room, and remarks for the good of the Order were made by the visitors, also by R. W. Bro. PORTER, who has had a long masonic training and is well versed in the ritual. It is always a pleasure to meet a mason that is so well skilled in Masonry. This was one of the bright spots in my masonic travels as D. D. G. M., and I shall long remember my visit to Meridian Lodge. The records are beautifully kept by Bro. O. S. HASKELL, who is the oldest living P. M., being the fourth after that lodge was instituted. The dues are well collected and the lodge is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

PACIFIC, NO. 64, EXETER. I did not personally visit this lodge, but Bro. BUSWELL, a P. M. of the lodge, reported to me that they are in good working order, the records well kept and the dues very well collected.

PARIAN, NO. 160, CORINNA. I did not visit Parian. I attempted to do so, but the roads were so bad and the brethren were so scattered that the W. M. did not think it would be of any use, so I cannot report the condition of the records or of the working of the officers, but presume they are all right.

And now, M. W., I will thank you for the honor conferred upon me, also the W. Masters and brethren of the several lodges for their kindness and forbearance. Fraternaly submitted,

FRED L. O. HUSSEY, *D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.*

Newport, April 10, 1905.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Twenty-third Masonic District.

I am pleased to report that all of the lodges in this district are in a very satisfactory condition. Their finances are well managed and, in most cases, show substantial balance on the right side of the ledger. As a rule they are careful in the selection of new members and are maintaining a high standard. Although none of them are increasing rapidly in membership, all are enjoying a healthy growth.

I have been unable to visit all of the lodges in the district this year, but am personally acquainted with most of the officers, and know that their lodges are under skillful direction.

October 19, 1904, by invitation, I visited Preble Lodge, at Sanford. I was very cordially received, and passed a pleasant and profitable evening. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very correct and impressive manner. At the close of the meeting a fine banquet was served in the hall. The records and accounts are in excellent condition.

October 20th, I publicly installed the officers of Drummond Lodge, at Parsonsfield, after which an entertainment was given and banquet served to all present. The officers of this lodge are devoting a great deal of time to their work and are very enthusiastic to maintain a high standard. The records are still in the hands of Bro. ALBERT R. LEAVITT, which is a sufficient guarantee that they are in good condition and correctly kept.

October 26th, I attended the Masonic Convention at Wiscasset, which was under the direction of M. W. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. The meeting was well attended and was a very busy and profitable session.

March 15, 1905, I had planned to visit Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, but being unable to do so, at my request, Wor. Bro. A. R. LEAVITT attended the meeting. He reports a pleasant evening, and while a number of the regular officers were absent those in attendance manifested a great deal of interest in their work and performed their duties in a very correct manner. The records were in good shape and dues well collected.

March 29th, I attended a special meeting of Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield, and passed a pleasant evening. The roads were in bad condition but the meeting was quite well attended. A number of the regular officers were absent on account of sickness, including the W. M. The work was in the M. M. degree, which was conferred by P. D. D. G. M. A. I. Q. MITCHELL, who has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best posted masons in this district. It is needless to say that the work was very fine. There is

no reason to doubt that the high standard of this lodge is well maintained. The accounts and records are in good shape.

I have not been able to visit Adoniram Lodge, at Limington, this year, but knowing its officers well, am confident that its affairs are in good hands. P. D. D. G. M. HARDY H. MCKENNEY, who has served his lodge as Secretary for many years, still has charge of the records.

The reputation of Buxton Lodge as one of the best in the district is not likely to suffer with Wor. Bro. OSCAR D. RAND as Master and Wor. Bro. CYRIL P. HARMON, whose records and account are models, as Secretary.

I am pleased to report that Fraternal, at Alfred, is having a revival of interest, having raised several candidates the past year, and is in good condition.

Springvale Lodge, at Springvale, is in a very prosperous condition, still remaining the largest in the district. It is in the hands of able, enthusiastic officers and its prospects are bright.

I thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment as your representative, and wish to express my appreciation to the officers of the various lodges and the brethren for the kind and courteous treatment which has been accorded me.

Respectfully submitted,

J. MERRILL LORD, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

North Parsonsfield, April 1, 1905.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

On November 9, 1904, I attended the Masonic School of Instruction, in the Masonic Hall at Lewiston, where I met fifteen of the D. D. G. M.'s, one Past D. D. G. M. and three Past Grand Masters, FESSENDEN I. DAY, FRANK E. SLEEPER and WM. J. BURNHAM. Our Grand Lecturer, Past M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, assumed the bench of justice and rendered the decisions of the Bar. The exercises were deeply interesting and led us all in the *one way* to the intended purpose. These conventions are unifying the work of the lodges and are kindling a zeal according to knowledge.

At the close of the School of Instruction, the W. M., ALBERT G. FOSS, called the brethren of Ashlar Lodge to order and opened a lodge of M. M. in a way that needed no criticism. Labor was suspended in the M. M. degree and a lodge of F. C. declared open for work. One candidate was passed to the degree of a F. C. in a very satisfactory manner. This is the largest lodge

in this district and its officers and members are working harmoniously for clearer light in Masonry. The records are well and correctly kept by Bro. FRED I. MORRELL. Annual dues are well collected and the account of the Treasurer is increasing.

At the close of this work W. GEO. W. GOSS, of Rabboni Lodge, took the East and declared a lodge of M. M. opened and work in M. M. degree was finely executed; hardly a slip was made in the work. The officers seem to be a unit, each trying to see who can best agree and work. I do not remember of seeing this degree done better. W. Bro. GOSS' manner in delivering the charges and addresses are worthy of imitation. The records are neatly kept by Bro. EDWIN GOSS; dues well collected and treasury increasing on the right side.

December 21st, I took special pains to inspect the work of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29. W. Bro. CHARLES L. TURGEON has a fine voice for a presiding officer and is keeping up the high standard established by his worthy predecessors. On this occasion the M. M. degree was conferred as closely to the ritual as I ever saw it. The records are kept by Bro. ARTHUR C. SPRAGUE and are a model of neatness and penmanship. The keys of the treasury are in the hands of W. Bro. M. B. WATSON and are therefore safe.

January 23, 1905, I had the pleasure of inspecting the work of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, in the M. M. degree. W. Bro. HERMAN H. NILES and his officers are good workers. The work of the degree was done well and impressively. W. Bro. L. O. BRACKETT is Treasurer, who has been proved by trial to be a true mason and will take good care of its funds. They have an able Secretary who knows how to make and keep their records, Bro. FOREST E. LUDDEN. The annual dues are promptly paid and the treasury is in a healthy condition.

February 16th, I was present at the stated communication of Webster Lodge, at Sabattus, and saw work in the F. C. degree. I think this work did not exhibit the true standard of Webster Lodge; it was an off night. I had the assistance of our Grand Lecturer, M. W. FRANK E. SEEPEER, who is a member of this lodge, and I am sure they will not be found wanting. Bro. F. A. RICHARDSON is an able Secretary, keeps a good record and collects the revenue well. Finance of the lodge is sound and bills all paid.

February 18th, by invitation of W. Bro. F. B. SHACKFORD, I visited Cumberland Lodge, at New Gloucester, which holds its meetings in the afternoon, where I saw work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees on the same candidate. The work was well done in both degrees. But I would not recommend this practice, for the candidate could not and I am afraid he would not, make suitable proficiency in the preceeding degree. This is a grand old lodge and the brethren manifest the true principles of Masonry. Past D. D. G. M. L. O. BRACKETT was present, whose words and counsel were both pleasant and profit-

able. W. Bro. GODING still holds the pen of the Secretary, which is a guarantee in itself. Bro. J. RIDEOUT is a reliable Treasurer. A banquet at the close fitted us to endure a ride through drifts of snow and wind back to Auburn.

March 16th, by invitation of W. Bro. CHARLES P. EDGECOMB, I visited Tyrian Lodge, at Mechanic Falls, and inspected their work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a commendable manner; very few slips only were noticed. A good number of the brethren were present to participate. This lodge received eleven petitions, rejected seven and raised four. This discrimination at this time is the sign of our strength; quality rather than quantity. I am often made to feel that there is not strict inquiry and careful examination into the real character of applicants. The finance of this lodge is solid, its records are in good hands and are neatly kept. The whole appearance of this lodge is hopeful.

March 18th, W. Master WILLARD B. FRENCH, of Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, invited me to meet with them and see them exemplify the work in the F. C. degree, which was executed in a manner worthy of imitation. The care and zeal manifested by the officers and members of this lodge give hope, courage and cheer to the Masonic Fraternity. On this event I missed the support and cheer of our esteemed W. Bro. F. T. FAULKNER, who with his wife were confined to their home by illness. The records and annual dues are in good hands, and report the largest cash account of any lodge in this district; also they have a very large list of Past Masters, who manifest their interest by being present at their meetings. This is an ideal lodge.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I wish thank you most sincerely for the honor conferred and confidence expressed in this appointment as your representative in the Twenty-fourth Masonic District. I have visited all of the lodges in the district, and judging from what I have seen, I think they are in a healthy condition and are rapidly approaching uniformity in masonic work. The officers and brethren of the several lodges have made my work with them pleasant to me and I have tried to make it profitable to them.

Fraternally,

ELBRIDGE G. HEATH, *D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.*

Auburn, April 22, 1905.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the past masonic year as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District.

It gives me pleasure to report that all of the lodges in this district are in a

prosperous condition, and in all, a deep interest is manifested, as shown by the high standard of work that all are doing.

On November 9th, I attended a convention for Masonic Instruction at Lewiston, which was in charge of Grand Lecturer, M. W. Bro. FRANK G. SLEPER, and received much benefit from instruction received.

January 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Aroostook Lodge, at Blaine, assisted by Past Master H. F. COLLINS, of Monument Lodge, No. 96, as Marshal. Although the weather was extremely cold, and the roads in poor condition from the effects of a recent heavy snow storm, yet there was a large attendance. After the installation ceremonies a fine banquet was served, followed by a social hour with music.

On February 8th, I officially visited my home lodge, Monument, No. 96, of Houlton. The Master was expecting to confer the M. M. degree, but owing to the bad traveling, and the fact that the candidate lived out of town some four miles, it was impossible for him to be present. During the past year I have been a constant attendant on all of the meetings of Monument Lodge, and have assisted in the work when any of the regular officers were obliged to be absent. The past year has been prosperous, and the Master, W. Bro. EDRLAD, has taken a great interest in the work of the lodge, which has been shared in by the whole board of officers. The work conforms very closely to the standard as adopted by the Grand Lodge, and the records are correctly kept. The finances are in good condition, and dues well collected.

February 16th, I paid an official visit to Nollesemic Lodge, No. 205, of Milinocket. On this visit I was accompanied by fourteen members of Monument Lodge, among whom were the Wor. Master, Wardens and Secretary of the lodge. We received a cordial welcome from Wor. Bro. LE BARON DIBBLEE and members of Nollesemic Lodge. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a very impressive manner and hardly any correction were necessary. The records are correctly kept, the dues well collected, and the lodge is in a very prosperous condition. This lodge raised thirteen candidates the past year. After the work a banquet was partaken of and a social hour passed.

On March 10th, I made Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, an official visit. This was a special communication called, as I was unable to visit them on the night of their stated meeting. The work of inspection consisted in conferring the F. C. degree on one candidate, and the work was well and correctly done. Aroostook Lodge has an efficient board of officers and its prospects are very bright for a successful year's work. As an evidence of the interest taken by its members, I would mention Bro. G. L. CRONKITE, who, although in his 78th year, drove nine miles over drifted roads to attend the meeting. The records are correctly kept and dues well paid up. After work a banquet was served in the banquet hall.

On March 14th, I made an official visit to Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, at Sherman Mills. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a very correct and impressive manner. The officers of this lodge seem to take an especial interest in the work. The records are correctly kept and Molunkus Lodge is in a very flourishing condition. Refreshments were served during the evening.

On March 15th, I officially visited Island Falls Lodge, No. 206. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate. The officers of this lodge take particular interest in the work and the degree was very correctly exemplified. The attendance was large and they have a large amount of work in prospect for the coming year. This lodge raised fourteen candidates during the past year. The records are neatly kept and finances are in good shape. After the work a fine banquet was served.

On March 23d, I concluded my official duties by a visit to Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, of Patten. The inspection consisted of conferring the E. A. degree on one candidate. I have seen this degree conferred many times, but never before in so impressive a manner. The lectures were all given. The ritual was closely followed and the floor work was very fine. The lodge records are correct and the dues well collected. The brethren have every reason to be proud of their masonic home. After the work a fine banquet was enjoyed.

I wish to thank the brethren of the several lodges in this district for the kindness and attention shown me on my official visits; and especially the officers for the interest shown in their work, and the promptness with which they adopted any suggestions.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to thank you for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

ARTHUR G. RICH, *D, D. G. M., 25th M. D.*

Houlton, April 14, 1905.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 2, 1905.

The Trustees met in the Grand Master's office at 4.30 P. M.

Present—HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *President*,

CHAS. F. JOHNSON,

W. SCOTT SHOREY,

GEO. W. McCLAIN,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

A. M. WETHERBEE.

The Grand Treasurer's Report was presented as follows:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the

Grand Lodge of Maine, F. & A. M.

Your Treasurer has the honor to report that the invested fund at the commencement of the year consisted of:

	Par Value.	Income.
25 shares Canal National Bank Stock, Portland,	\$ 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	60.00
1 City of Portland Bond,.....	1,000.00	60.00
1 Town of Brunswick Bond,.....	1,000.00	40.00
3 Sagadahoc Light & Power Co. Bonds,.....	1,500.00	67.50
2 Northern Pacific R. R. Co. 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
1 Mousam Water Co. Bond,.....	500.00	25.00
1 Denver City Tramway Co. Bond,.....	500.00	25.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Co. Bond,.....	500.00	35.00
1 Portland Water Co. Bond,.....	1,000.00	40.00
1 Newton and Northwestern R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00	50.00
1 Rumford Falls Power Co. Bond,.....	1,000.00	40.00
1 Delaware Water Co. Bond,.....	500.00	15.00
1 Mary E. Denny Note Secured by Mortgage on Real Estate,.....	4,400.00	220.00
Edson Holden et als, Mortgage on Real Estate,.....	1,700.00	
Maine Savings Bank,.....	931.78	93.24
Portland Savings Bank,.....	2,672.36	94.34
Augusta Savings Bank,.....	697.03	24.61
Skowhegan Savings Bank,.....	666.47	20.13
Waterville Savings Bank,.....	692.04	24.43
Wiscasset Savings Bank,.....	713.93	25.17
Bath Savings Institution,.....	698.33	24.63
Brunswick Savings Institution,.....	683.13	22.36
Gardiner Savings Institution,.....	686.48	24.21
Portland National Bank, Savings Department,.....	1,386.66	48.92
	<u>\$42,678.21</u>	<u>\$1,964.54</u>

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand:

Reported from late Gr. Treas.,.....	\$ 996.24	
Income from investments,.....	1,964.54	\$2,960.78
Paid beneficiaries,.....	1,125.00	
" Safety Deposit vault,.....	10.00	1,135.00
Cash on hand to balance,.....		<u>\$1,825.78</u>

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

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund:

At a proper time, after the death of our late Grand Treasurer, M. W. Bro. M. F. KING, the members of the Finance Committee met at the Union Safe and Deposit Company in this city and examined the securities in the box belonging to this Grand Lodge, and found the securities safely deposited therein with the exception of the Delaware Bond, which is in the hands of the Portland Trust Company under an arrangement made with the bond holders.

The Grand Treasurer, Bro. HICKS, will submit to you a detailed account of them, and his account was verified May 1, 1905, by the Committee of Finance of the Grand Lodge in the presence of the Grand Master.

The books have been examined and we offer the following report of the transactions for the entire year, as the books had been opened by our late Treasurer in such a way that it did not seem advisable to make any change therein.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report,	\$ 996.24
Income from investments except the several Savings Banks,	1,562.50
Income from the Savings Banks,	402.04
Received from the Grand Lodge Funds,	5,884.56
	<u>\$8,845.34</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to beneficiaries,	\$1,125.00
Paid for rent of safe,	10.00
Paid for mortgage note,	4,400.00
Paid for Delaware Bond,	500.00
Paid for Rumford Falls Bond,	984.56
Balance on hand to new account,	1,825.78
	<u>\$8,845.34</u>

The balance on hand is invested as follows:

Cash in Union Safety and Deposit Co.,	\$1,423.74
Cash in the several Savings Banks,	402.04
	<u>\$1,825.78</u>

Seventeen hundred dollars has been drawn out of the Maine Savings Bank during the past year and invested in a mortgage.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	}	Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,		
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,		

The two reports were referred to a Committee of Finance, consisting of the President and Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE.

That committee reported that they found the investments as reported by the Grand Treasurer, and the accounts presented by the Committee on Finance of the Grand Lodge correctly kept and properly avouched.

The Secretary presented ninety-five applications for aid with schedule, which were referred to a committee of two.

Adjourned to 4.30 Wednesday afternoon.

Wednesday, May 3, 1905.

Met at 4:30 in Grand Master's office.

Present—HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *President*,
W. SCOTT SHOREY,
STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,
CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

The Committee on Application for Aid reported a schedule, which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, That \$984 be appropriated to pay the schedule.

The Grand Treasurer presented his bond with the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co. as surety to the amount of \$10,000.00, whereupon it was

Voted, That the same be accepted, and deposited 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 others 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 application 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. BURHAM, 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.

 1905.



HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Deputy Grand Master,	"
CURTIS R. FOSTER, Senior Grand Warden,	"
EDWARD G. WESTON, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	elected May 5, 1903, for three years,
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	" " 5, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 3, 1904, " " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 3, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 2, 1905, " " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 2, " " " "

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.]

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 jurisdiction 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.]

SECTIONS 112 and 114, relative to Registration, repealed 1904, [p. 73.]

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.]

36. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Grand Secretary, in addition to the duties required of him by the Constitution, be the Librarian, and perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Committee on Library may advise. [1904, p. 44.]

37. To ascertain which of two lodges is nearer the residence of a candidate, the measurements must be made along the shortest established route or way which the candidate can take regardless of the fact that more people may use one route or way more than the other, and regardless of the fact that one route or way may be easier to travel than the other. [1905, pp. 217 and 241.]

List of Lodges by Districts.



DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—LEON S. HOWE, *Presque Isle*.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 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> . | 209 Fort Kent, <i>Fort Kent</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—HERBERT H. BEST, *Pembroke*.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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—PHINEAS B. GUPTILL, *Cherryfield*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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—OWEN L. FLYE, *Brooklin*.

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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—MARTIN L. DURGIN, Milo.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 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—WARREN H. KNOWLES, Bangor.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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>Hermes.</i> |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

District Deputy Grand Master—WILLARD S. JONES, Brooks.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton.</i> |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—CLIFFORD J. PATTEE, Belfast.

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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>Isleboro'.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRED C. MILLAY, Union.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden.</i> | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport.</i> |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston.</i> | 84 Eureka, <i>Tenants Harbor.</i> |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren.</i> | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinal Haven.</i> |
| 31 Union, <i>Union.</i> | 189 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—GEORGE H. LARRABEE, Newcastle.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 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—JOHN CLAIR MINOT, Augusta.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 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.

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 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—GEORGE O. CARR, Norridgewock.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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—WILLIAM D. TRUFANT, West Durham.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 B. RICHARDSON, Strong.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 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. FOBES, South Paris.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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—SILAS B. ADAMS, 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—ELMON J. NOYES, Lovell.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 132 Mount Tir'em, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |
| 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

District Deputy Grand Master—DAVID G. WALKER, Kittery Depot.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells' Depot.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Goodwins' 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—RALPH SCRIBNER, Springfield.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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—EBEN K. WHITAKER, Bar Harbor.

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|--|---|
| 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> | 208 North East Harbor, <i>N. E. Harbor.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRED L. O. HUSSEY, 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—JOSEPH LECKENBY, Sanford.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 107 Day Spring, <i>West Newfield.</i> | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 24.

District Deputy Grand Master—MURRAY B. WATSON, Auburn.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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>Sabatius.</i> |
| 101 Nezincot, <i>Turner.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 25.

District Deputy Grand Master—ARTHUR G. RICH, Houlton.

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|-------------------------------------|--|
| 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, 1905.

M. W.	HUGH K. CHAPLIN,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Bangor
R. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Waterville
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Ellsworth
"	EDWARD G. WESTON,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Thomaston
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	LEON S. HOWE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle
"	HERBERT H. BEST,	" 2d "	Pembroke
"	PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield
"	OWEN L. FLYE,	" 4th "	Brooklin
"	MARTIN L. DURGIN,	" 5th "	Milo
"	WARREN H. KNOWLES,	" 6th "	Bangor
"	WILLARD S. JONES,	" 7th "	Brooks
"	CLIFFORD J. PATTEE,	" 8th "	Belfast
"	FRED C. MILLAY,	" 9th "	Union
"	GEORGE H. LARRABEE,	" 10th "	Newcastle
"	JOHN CLAIR MINOT,	" 11th "	Augusta
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	" 12th "	Waterville
"	GEORGE O. CARR,	" 13th "	Norridgewock
"	WM. D. TRUFANT,	" 14th "	West Durham
"	CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,	" 15th "	Strong
"	ARTHUR E. FORBES,	" 16th "	South Paris
"	SILAS B. ADAMS,	" 17th "	Portland
"	ELMON J. NOYES,	" 18th "	Lovell
"	DAVID G. WALKER,	" 19th "	Kittery Depot
"	RALPH SCRIBNER,	" 20th "	Springfield
"	EBEN K. WHITAKER,	" 21st "	Bar Harbor
"	FRED. L. O. HUSSEY,	" 22d "	Newport
"	JOSEPH LECKENBY,	" 23d "	Sanford
"	MURRAY B. WATSON,	" 24th "	Auburn
"	ARTHUR G. RICH,	" 25th "	Houlton
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor
"	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	" "	Portland
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
"	NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Calais
"	RUBERT B. MATTHEWS,	" "	Newcastle
"	HARRY LUTZ,	" "	Belfast
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	<i>Marshal,</i>	Bangor
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	<i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Winthrop
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	<i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Rockland
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	<i>Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" "	Gardiner
"	DANIEL G. CHAPLIN,	" "	Cornish
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	<i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	<i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Oakland
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Westbrook
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	" "	Lisbon
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, 1905.

	DISTRICT.
Abner Wade, 207, Sangerville. George L. Barrows, M; Charles W. Ray, SW; Alton L. Carr, JW; Wilbur A. Hill, S. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, September.	5
Acacia, 121, Durham. William W. Brown, M; Fred H. Miller, SW; Herbert J. Wagg, JW; Everett L. Macomber, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	14
Adoniram, 27, Limington. Andrew J. Chick, M; Edward P. Chick, SW; Harry F. Maxim, JW; Hardy H. McKenney, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	23
Alna, 43, Damariscotta. George W. Singer, M; Robert K. Tukey, SW; Al- len L. Shaw, JW; Walter M. Barstow, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Amity, 6, Camden. Jesse H. Ogier, M; James F. Burgess, SW; John W. Mason, JW; Henry L. Maker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October.	9
Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Austin S. Thompson, M; Frank W. Jordan, SW; Bradford C. Redonnett, JW; Walter H. McFarland, S. Meeting Wednes- day on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Herman H. Niles, M; Harold C. Goddard, SW; Henry A. Fletcher, JW; Forrest E. Ludden, S. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, October.	24
Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Frank C. Allen, M; Fred C. Tolman, SW; Millard F. Hicks, JW; John S. Russell, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December.	17
Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Erastus L. Wilson, M; James H. Brewster, SW; Frank Tobie, JW; William Parkin, S. Meeting Monday on or be- fore full moon; election, September.	14

- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Horace H. D. Smith, Hampden, R. F. D. No. 1, M; Stephen Mudgett, Brooks, R. F. D. No. 4, sw; Alonzo Tasker, Dixmont Center, JW; Benjamin F. Porter, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Albert V. Wakefield, M; Alonzo E. Day, sw; Ralph B. Jellerson, JW; J. Burton Roberts, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Almon O. Nutter, M; Frank A. Haskell, sw; Chas. E. Robinson, JW; John M. Ramsey, S. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, December. 25
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. W. Francis Goodwin, M; Edward A. Pinkham, sw; Frank E. Miller, JW; Reuel W. Norton, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Albert G. Foss, M; Ernest Saunders, sw; Ezra A. Nevens, JW; Fred I. Morrell, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Augustus E. Campbell, M; Luther M. Norris, sw; John T. Collins, JW; B. Frank Bradford, S. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. William G. Newhall, M; Elmer A. Doten, sw; Will Horton Adams, JW; Daniel W. Fox, S. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Will L. Hilton, M; Percy Greig, sw; Lewis A. Burleigh, JW; Claude W. Townsend, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Rodney I. Thompson, M; Daniel T. Shaw, sw; John T. Lothrop, JW; Lorenzo S. Robinson, (Box 568) S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Thomas Searls, M; Andrew J. Babbige, sw; Charles E. Gilley, JW; Benjamin L. Hadley, S. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. George S. P. Brannen, M; Daniel J. Floyd, sw; Calvin L. Harding, JW; John F. Philbrook, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Victor K. Montgomery, M; Samuel D. Murray, sw; Frank C. Adams, JW; Norman S. Fuller, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Everett S. Ward, M; Edmund L. Lamb, sw; Everett F. Robinson, JW; Camillus K. Johnson, S. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Albert C. Frost, M; Eben S. Kilborn, sw; Albert W. Grover, JW; Davis G. Lovejoy, S. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16

- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Power S. Mooney, M; J. Maurice Arnold, SW;
Charles D. White, JW; James E. Blanchard, S. Meeting first Monday;
election, November. 11
- Bingham, 199, Bingham. Samuel A. Smith, M; William H. Collins, SW;
Robert Wood, JW; George L. Baker, S. Meeting Saturday on or before
full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Falls, Fred O. Eaton, M; Ralph M. Woodsum,
SW; John P. Bennett, JW; Walter O. Raynes, S. Meeting Wednesday
on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. John L. Matthews, M; Fred B. Davenport, SW;
Fred N. Beal, JW; Newell P. Noble, S. Meeting Wednesday week of
full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Joseph E. Crooker, M; Frank B. Day, SW; Thomas W.
Nichols, JW; Edwin J. Ervine, S. Meeting Monday on or before full
moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Oscar D. Rand, M; George E. Smith, SW; Roy
P. Higgins, JW; Cyril P. Harmon, S. Meeting Monday evening on or
before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Fred C. Stafford, M; Harold N. Smith, SW;
Joseph C. Morrill, JW; Frank J. Hersey, S. Meeting Tuesday on or be-
fore full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Arthur A. Garden, M; Heber H. Whitney, SW;
Irving W. E. McLellan, JW; John R. Nelson, S. Meeting first Thursday;
election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Fred C. Dunlap, Skowhegan, M; Harry B. Har-
ris, SW; Frank L. Rowell, JW; Alpheus Nason, S. Meeting Tuesday on
before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Leone R. Cook, M; Louis P. Pomeroy, SW; George
E. Raynes, JW; Aug. H. Humphrey, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election,
October. 17
- Central, 45, China. Charles W. Abbott, M; Arthur B. Skillin, SW; Fred H.
Lewis, JW; Thomas W. Washburn, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before
full moon; election, September. 7
- Columbia, 200, Greenville. Arthur L. Folsom, M; George W. Brown, SW;
Fred C. N. Parks, JW; James E. Bigney, S. Meeting Tuesday on or be-
fore full moon; election, December. 5
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Benjamin F. Crehore, M; Allan Kirkland, SW;
Nathan Elden, JW; Fred H. Savage, S. Meeting Saturday on or before
full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Alexander R. Johnston, M; Daniel A. Packard,
SW; Lewis H. Graves, JW; Edward A. Webber, S. Meeting Wednesday
on or before full moon; election, October. 22

- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Frank C. Gardner, M; James Abernethy, West Pembroke, sw; Fred L. Gardner, jw; Eugene S. Wilbur, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Reuben H. Cobb, M; Irving F. Cobb, sw; Orin Hancock, jw; Harry I. Lowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Flavius B. Shackford, South Poland, R. F. D., M; Frank M. Hawkes, Intervale, sw; Lemuel S. Day, jw; Geo. H. Goding, Auburn, R. F. D., s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- David A. Hooper, 201, West Sullivan. Francis Stanley, M; Adelbert W. Gordon, sw; W. B. Blaisdell, jw; Onias Springer, North Sullivan, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Davis, 191, Strong. Winthrop L. Guild, M; Charles W. Shaw, sw; Leslie A. Vining, jw; Philip D. Stubbs, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Albert J. Shepard, M; Carl E. Hannaford, sw; Roscoe J. Stevens, jw; George T. Wilson, Newfield, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Portland. Herbert F. Libby, M; Francis T. Miller, sw; Leon W. Helson, jw; Francis E. Chase, 161 Neal St., s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Clinton P. Hubbard, M; Frank Harmon, sw; John A. Fox, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. Robert N. Barton, M; Charles H. Black, sw; George M. Crommett, jw; Orrin F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Roy M. Hescok, M; William H. Davis, sw; Oscar R. Emerson, jw; Walter C. Jackson, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden Mills. John H. Mayers, M; Wilbur F. Cate, sw; Clarence J. Cheney, jw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Alfred H. Milliken, M; Francis C. Milliken, sw; Wilbur M. Meserve, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Edgar H. Minot, M; James W. Burnie, sw; Harold J. Staples, jw; Lytton E. Staples, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Joseph F. Thacher, M; Edward G. Buxton, sw; William S. Mildon, jw; Wheeler C. Hawkes, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27. 2

- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Herbert W. Trafton, M; H. F. Kallack, SW; G. H. Churchill, JW; Frank J. Lowery, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Groves S. Bridges, M; William H. Robbins, SW; Guy M. Hooper, JW; Ralph E. Dority, S. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. George F. Newman, Jr., M; Harry E. Rowe, SW; William E. Leighton, Ellsworth Falls, JW; James E. Parsons, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Daniel M. Nichols, M; Charles P. Rideout, SW; Delbert L. Churchill, JW; Samuel E. Remick, S. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Manfred Humphrey, M; Charles C. Wall, SW; John Morris, Jr., JW; Walter H. Mathews, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Charles F. Berry, M; Horace A. Irish, SW; Preston C. Heald, JW; Alfred Cole, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, M; Charles E. Drinkwater, SW; Martin G. Black, JW; Fred B. Glidden, S. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, January. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Daniel R. Cousey, M; Fred M. Mooney, SW; Horace L. Gould, JW; Frederick Wood, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 21
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Pitt H. Jones, M; Ralph Scribner, SW; Edwin B. Cole, JW; Lysander W. Trask, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Fort Kent, 209, Fort Kent. Howard Pierce, M; William N. Gould, SW; Lester F. Bradbury, JW; Herbert W. Coffin, S. Meeting last Thursday. 1
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John S. Dyer, M; John M. Rowe, SW; Robert Y. Swift, 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; John C. Sanborn, JW; Charles E. Lander, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Autien W. Sawyer, M; George A. Carpenter, SW; Frank A. Chick, JW; John W. Smith, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Charles W. Bennett, M; J. Alvah Tuttle, SW; Fred E. Ward, JW; Ernest E. Pinkham, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14

- Granite, 182, West Paris. John L. Marshall, M; Chester H. Lane, Jr., SW; John A. Bicknell, JW; Leonard B. Swan, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. William R. Copp, M; William J. Parker, SW; Leon M. Ayer, JW; Samuel G. Sawyer, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Embert N. Allen, M; Otis H. Parker, SW; John L. Hooper, JW; Charles H. Hooper, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Frank S. Hamlet, M; William M. Taylor, SW; B. Harry Elkins, JW; Edward W. Guptill, S. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Daniel A. Curtis, M; Herbert A. Bowker, SW; David G. Field, JW; Carl M. Hutchinson, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Harry E. Larrabee, M; Herbert L. Douglass, SW; James F. Bagley, JW; James M. Larrabee, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, South Portland. William E. Allen, M; William H. Ohler, Jr., SW; Josiah F. Cobb, JW; George H. Weeks, Knightville, S. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Philip J. Mills, M; Charles D. Blanchard, SW; Everett O. Moore, JW; Daniel W. Ballantine, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Oscar Cole, M; Edward B. Lowe, SW; Ellery Bowden, JW; John H. Baker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Charles A. Snow, M; Bailey W. Bowden, SW; Ben E. Sylvester, JW; Ithamer E. Stanley, S. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Lincoln N. Gilkey, M; Charles R. Pendleton, Dark Harbor, SW; Wellington M. Coombs, JW; Calvin E. Kimball, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Island Falls, 206, Island Falls. Benj. C. Walker, M; Frederick W. Mitchell, SW; Leverett H. Peters, JW; Frank L. Mooney, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Ned I. Swan, M; Dana O. Dudley, SW; Archie D. Felt, JW; James L. Bowker, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Charles Keene, M; Edwin Cummings, SW; Danforth O. French, JW; Henry A. Mansfield, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3

- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Ferd G. Huston, M; J. L. Robbins, SW; Edward Kennedy, JW; Sylvester L. Huston, S. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 25
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. William E. Nason, M; Wallace W. Patterson, SW; George S. Cressey, JW; John H. Everett, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. James E. Lunt, M; Chas. E. Brann, SW; John B. Aldrich, JW; Fred A. Tenney, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Jonah G. Spaulding, M; Turner Davis, SW; William H. Soper, JW; Perry S. Longley, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of September. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edgar L. Clark, M; Oliver E. Keene, SW; Dennis Carver, JW; Leslie D. Ames, S. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Nathaniel B. Woodsum, M; John M. Holland, SW; George N. Thompson, JW; Charles L. Dillingham, S. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Herbert L. Leavitt, M; William G. Labe, SW; Harry O. Benner, JW; Thomas L. Richards, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. George C. Horne, M; A. F. Sellers, SW; Benjamin D. Littlefield, JW; J. M. Bartlett, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, January. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Walter A. Nickerson, M; George C. Hunton, SW; J. Grant Henry, JW; Arthur S. Nickerson, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Ernest W. Gilman, M; Henry C. Hussey, SW; William B. Longley, JW; Charles A. Ward, S. Meeting first Friday; election, September. 13
- Lewey's Island, 138, Princeton. Jesse C. Horsman, M; George E. McLaughlin, SW; Merle E. Hoar, JW; Theodore Morrison, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Willis J. Greely, M; Arthur H. Norton, SW; Warren A. Moody, JW; Ambrose P. Cargill, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Chas. S. Sewall, M; James B. Clark, SW; Louis C. Bickford, JW; William D. Patterson, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Caleb G. Aldrich, M; Charles Smith, SW; A. J. Denison, 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; Abie L. Friend, JW; Nathaniel J. Moor, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Howard B. Leathers, M; Shepherd M. Luce, SW; Charles A. Bryant, JW; J. Mellen Taylor, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. J. Clinton Metcalf, M; Samuel O. Tarbox, Jr., SW; H. Burton Voter, JW; George B. Cragin, S. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. George L. Beck, M; Edward E. Greenlaw, SW; Edgar W. Haskell, JW; Moses S. Joyce, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Wilson A. Colson, M; Silas L. Ridley, SW; Herbert R. Dyer, JW; Charles A. Whittier, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102 Brooks. Everett Tasker, M; Forrest K. Roberts, SW; Edward B. Edwards, JW; Harry M. Brown, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. David B. Tenney, M; C. Parker Crowell, SW; Claude A. Noyes, JW; Albert J. Durgin, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Benj. S. Mathews, M; Harry L. Cornforth, SW; Bernard L. Nichols, JW; Orin S. Haskell, S. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Gustavus F. Dinsmore, M; Charles L. Chase, SW; Benj. T. Shaw, JW; Ernest A. Frye, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Lester M. Andrews, M; George H. Foster, SW; Thomas E. Johnson, JW; Orestes E. Crowell, S. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Verdi Ludgate, M; Freeman C. Harris, SW; Sylvanus F. Kneeland, JW; John Gosnell, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Horace S. Bent, M; Roscoe E. Lindsay, SW; Augustus V. Blaisdell, JW; Edward A. Prescott, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Ira G. Hersey, M; Roscoe S. French, SW; Wilbert E. Carr, JW; Charles E. F. Stetson, 18 High St., S. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 25
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corners. Frank E. Lane, M; George E. Ring, SW; Emery M. Baker, JW; Irving W. Gilbert, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11

- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Bion B. Anderson, M; Albert T. Spaulding, SW; Geo. T. Flanders, East Sangerville, JW; James T. Roberts, Dover, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinal Haven. L. W. Smith, M; E. V. Talbot, SW; J. M. Cassie, JW; W. J. Davidson, (16 High St.) S. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Abram, 204, Kingfield. Fred Hutchins, M; Lavella Norton, SW; John E. Voter, JW; Arthur C. Woodard, S. Meeting Thursday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Mount Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Forrest C. Durrell, M; Charles Dagett, SW; Fremont Lincoln, JW; Walter E. Hinds, S. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Walter J. Richardson, M; Everett W. Richardson, SW; Andrew H. Reed, JW; Lyman H. Somes, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Lewis A. Houston, M; Giles M. Fogg, SW; Edward A. Somers, JW; Fred Mellor, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. George W. Wales, M; Adolphus D. Fessenden, SW; Arthur H. Jack, JW; William C. Ordway, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. Sylvanus C. Pierpont, M; John C. Howes, SW; George D. Sprague, JW; Freeman Light, Razorville, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 9
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. Clarence H. Pride, M; Fred H. Bartlett, SW; Bertrand G. McIntire, JW; Isaac F. Jewett, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Fred A. Cole, M; William H. Tribau, SW; John C. Rollins, JW; Wilbert W. Emerson, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Fessenden S. Scholfield, M; Augustus G. Masterman, SW; Bernie E. Plummer, JW; Orletus Phillips, S. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Lynn C. Haycock, M; Frank C. Nash, SW; Reuben D. Coffin, JW; George G. Freeman, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Thomas C. Stanley, M; Harlie E. Freethey, SW; Rodney L. Allen, JW; Owen L. Flye, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Amos S. Rundlett, M; George W. Collins, SW; Eugene C. Stimson, JW; Levi L. Goodrich, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19

- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. George S. Perkins, M; Mathew E. Hodges, sw; James S. Emery, JW; Charles A. Stilson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Willard B. French, M; Roscoe G. Ricker, sw; Arthur A. Mitchell, JW; E. Herbert Cole, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 24
- Nolleseme, 205, Millinocket. Le Baron Dibblee, M; Ingleton Schenck, sw; John H. Stinchfield, JW; Herbert S. Lee, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- North East Harbor, 208, North East Harbor. Joseph W. Small, M; Geo. E. Turner, sw; Edward A. Hodgdon, JW; Alvah L. Reed, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Herbert H. Marston, M; Bertrand W. French, sw; Mahlon P. Moore, JW; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Perley C. Goodwin, M; Leander J. Littlefield, sw; William M. Tripp, JW; Frank L. Buker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 24, Charleston. Whitney J. Rideout, M; Frank L. Bradley, sw; Clarence H. Dyer, JW; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Horatio G. Copeland, M; Edwin S. Vose, sw; Geo. A. Moore, JW; Alanson O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Clifford C. Smith, M; Frank W. Walker, sw; Everett L. Haley, JW; D. Eugene Chaplin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Charles E. Thomas, M; William H. McKenney, sw; Samuel S. Wood, JW; Geo. O. Eustis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Charles P. Barnes, M; Herbert F. Andrews, sw; Harry R. Farris, JW; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Alfred W. Hicks, M; Frank Champeon, sw; S. Eugene Walker, JW; David E. Knight, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Parian, 160, Corinna. John E. Gray, M; Edward B. Holt, sw; L. Everett Hutchins, JW; Belmont A. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Charles Ed. McAudle, M; Alton C. Wheeler, sw; Charles H. Howard, JW; Horatio Woodbury, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16

- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Charles H. Thompson, m; Frank B. Arnold, sw; Harry E. Hale, jw; Charles S. Hutchinson, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Ashley A. Smith, m; Wilmer J. Dorman, sw; Charles R. Coombs, jw; Clifford J. Pattee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Fred A. Martin, m; Norman E. Webster, sw; Albert Dennis, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Joshua B. Bartlett, m; Geo. H. Mooers, sw; Clair T. Orcutt, jw; Charles A. Carter, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. William A. Johnson, m; Frank E. Monroe, sw; Chas. H. Rattray, jw; Henry F. Daggett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Ezekiel L. Chase, m; William H. Monroe, sw; Gideon D. Robertson, jw; Geo. W. McClain, Henderson, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Raymond D. Gay, m; Carroll M. Strout, sw; Edgar Dyer, jw; Ansell M. Sawyer, s. Meeting first Monday; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Walter G. Loud, m; William L. Howes, sw; James W. Knight, jw; La Forest C. Hopkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. William A. Furber, m; Samuel Welch, Jr., sw; Geo. A. Ward, jw; Arthur G. Oliver, (41 Union St.) s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Charles F. Sanborn, m; William B. Andrews, sw; Merton N. Prince, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton Springs. Frank V. Davis, m; John R. Merrithew, sw; John F. Ellis, jw; Louis F. Murray, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Roland S. Gove, m; Oswald Breary, sw; George W. Huff, jw; John Wright, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, North Windham. Clarence W. Proctor, m; Charles F. Parker, sw; William Starling, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. E. Chandler Buzzell, m; James W. Eastman, sw; Herbert S. Pushard, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18

- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Charles H. Burgess, M; Valorus A. Simmons, SW; Lucien H. Thomas, JW; Allen L. Mattocks, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. George W. Goss, M; Charles A. Litchfield, SW; Dana S. Williams, JW; Edwin L. Goss, S. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Stonington. Stephen E. Allen, M; George W. Trundy, SW; Frank J. Smith, JW; Rollins Y. Stinson, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 4
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Wallace N. Price, M; Herbert D. Stewart, SW; John B. Leavitt, JW; William R. Fairclough, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Freeman N. Bowden, M; Lewis A. Snowman, SW; Everett E. Leach, JW; Benj. H. Cushman, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Fred M. Keyes, M; Irving R. Saunders, SW; Chas. A. Ginn, JW; Seth R. Hutchins, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frank P. Denaco, M; John F. Whitney, SW; Leslie W. Cutter, JW; Charles I. Collamore, S. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Albert W. Nash, M; James Y. Meserve, SW; Frank T. Davis, JW; William A. Jackson, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Charles W. Livingstone, M; Lucius H. C. Wiggin, SW; William N. Clark, JW; Albert I. Mather, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. J. Emery Nash, M; Herman A. Faught, SW; Charles R. 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. Lawrence E. Willard, M; John W. Shaw, SW; Orville G. Noyes, JW; Abram T. Lord, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19
- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Arthur C. Nickerson, M; Edward H. Kelley, SW; Irving C. Swett, JW; Fred W. Adams, S. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Allen C. Moulton, M; John C. Stewart, SW; Raymond F. Brewster, JW; Bradford S. Woodward, York Corner, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. Frank H. Jones, M; James M. Beckett, SW; Fred V. Pickard, JW; Stephen D. Morrell, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2

- Saint George, 16, Warren. George J. Newcomb, M; Clayton F. Russell, SW; Joseph H. Stickney, JW; George E. Brigham, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Saint John's, 51, South Berwick. Samuel H. Miller, M; Joseph B. G. Welch, SW; Charles H. Sweat, JW; Arthur E. Muzzey, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, March. 19
- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. Charles J. Gregory, M; Enos E. Ingraham, SW; Benjamin H. Hall, JW; L. Henry Lovejoy, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. Merrill A. Perkins, M; Frederick C. Blake, SW; Lincoln M. Harris, JW; Henry S. Perkins, S. Meeting first Friday; election, December. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. C. Percival Loder, M; Sullivan L. Andrews, SW; Julian M. Estes, JW; Ruel W. Gerald, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Fred R. Bradbury, M; Irving M. Linscott, SW; John Sands, JW; Frank G. Ham, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. William W. Merrill, M; Harry L. Holmes, SW; Henry C. Newhall, JW; Eugene C. Herring, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Sanford L. Fogg, M; Henry R. White, SW; Arthur B. Stearns, JW; Albert L. Strout, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Rupert E. Jackson, M; J. Wallace Blunt, SW; George Simpson, JW; Charles M. Lambert, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. William H. Wood, M; Willis H. Folsom, SW; William H. Clark, JW; Willie F. Ferguson, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. William M. Martin, M; Ralph W. E. Shaw, SW; Rufus E. Gray, JW; Albert H. Butterfield, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Clarence B. Swan, M; Eugene W. Bradeen, SW; Robert E. Hutchinson, JW; Albert H. Maddocks, S. Meeting last Monday; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Clarendon M. Whitney, M; E. E. McCauslin, SW; Edwin M. Soule, JW; Reuel M. Berry, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Charles F. Kilbreth, M; Herbert E. Foster, SW; Harry E. Wilkins, JW; Levi E. Jones, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11

- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Frank P. Pride, m; Adelbert E. Witham, Portland, sw; Harry F. G. Hay, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, Box 255, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Harry Lutz, m; S. Augustus Parker, sw; Robert P. Chase, jw; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Chas. L. Turgeon, m; John H. Merrill, sw; Charles E. Merrill, jw; Arthur C. Sprague, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Southwest Harbor. Samuel S. Moore, m; Henry Tracy, sw; Henry L. Gray, jw; William R. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Frank Kilburn, m; R. M. Barker, sw; H. R. Pipes, jw; Renaldo H. McDonald, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Melvin L. Cleaves, m; Uriah W. Curtis, sw; Frank H. Thompson, jw; Veranus C. Plummer, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Charles R. Edgecombe, m; Fred L. Marston, sw; Will E. Hanscom, jw; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. N. Ernest Cummings, m; Edward M. Creighton, sw; Pearl C. Oakes, jw; Charles M. Lucas, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Wm. Louis Gahan, m; Harry W. Varney, sw; James H. Fisk, jw; Charles I. Giveen, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. William Farwell, m; Elden A. Ward, sw; B. Porter Hurd, jw; Albert W. Ward, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Bert. H. Meserve, m; James T. Staples, sw; William A. Lord, jw; George A. Fletcher, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Ralph W. Leighton, m; Fred W. Foss, sw; Joseph W. Allen, jw; Charles W. Mansur, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Anson P. M. Given, m; Edward L. White, sw; Alfred B. Small, jw; Frank H. Purinton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. William C. Myrick, m; Harry M. Gardiner, sw; Carl G. Wiswell, jw; Arthur C. Sanborn, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3

- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. William M. Lamb, m; Walter T. Anderson, sw; C. Omer Porter, jw; Almon N. Waterhouse, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Robert C. Foote, m; Arthur E. Umphrey, sw; Reuben H. Story, jw; Edward M. Hines, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Alfred Small, m; Edward E. Trecartin, sw; Ahira Calkins, jw; Walter A. Harriman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. John E. Nelson, m; Francis M. Wheeler, sw; Ralph M. Gilmore, jw; Frank M. Rollins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Fred J. Atwood, m; William H. Johnson, sw; Wendall E. Maxwell, jw; Fred A. Richardson, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. A. Montell Briggs, m; Frank M. Oliver, sw; William W. Blanchard, jw; Herbert J. DeShon, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Frank L. Woodcock, m; William J. Trefethen, sw; Colin H. Dascomb, jw; Fred E. Trefethen, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. Hoel H. Hanson, m; Colon C. Baker, sw; James B. Webber, jw; Rufus G. Bickford, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Leon B. Rogers, m; Wesley F. Sanderson, sw; Homer T. Waterhouse, jw; George A. Gilpatric, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Lendall H. Brown, m; Theodore Gould, sw; Fred H. Brackett, jw; Hosea S. Merrifield, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19

~ ADDRESSES ~

HUGH R. CHAPLIN, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	- -	Bangor, Me.
MILLARD F. HICKS, <i>Grand Treasurer</i> ,	- -	Portland, Me.
STEPHEN BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	- -	Portland, Me.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	- . - - -	Portland, Me.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>		

≡ Permanent Members. ≡

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, N. Y.,	P. G. M.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabattus,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	Bangor,	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Norway,	"
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"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Bangor,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
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"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Portland,	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	Auburn,	"
"	ELMER E. SPOFFORD,	Deer Isle,	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Ellsworth,	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Bangor,	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	Pittsfield,	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSEY,	Kent's Hill,	"
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	Bath,	"
"	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,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET,	Freeport,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLEK,	Waldoboro,	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Norway,	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	Auburn,	"
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	Liberty,	"

R. W. MOSES TAIT,	Calais,	P. J. G. W.
" 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,	"
" CHARLES F. PAINE,	Bar Harbor,	"
" GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	Henderson,	"



PERMANENT . MEMBERS . DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. ELISHA HARDING,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" SAM. L. VALENTINE,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" JOHN J. BELL,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" DAVID BUGBEE,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" T. R. SIMONTON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" ARLINGT'N B. MARSTON,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" HIRAM CHASE,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	"	" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	"
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"
" JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	"
" JAMES M. CHILD,	"		

BRETHREN DIED DURING THE YEAR.

FROM MARCH 1, 1904, TO MARCH 1, 1905.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland, Portland. Wilbert M. Staples, March 3; John J. Gerrish, April 7; Charles Pierce, April 16; Joseph A. Locke, P. G. M., April 21; Edwin J. Hawkes, September 13; William B. Sawyer, September 21; Austin D. Sullivan, September 23; Charles M. Plummer; John W. Deering; William Griffin; Samuel Shorey, October 12; Levi M. Prince, January 16; George P. Sherwood.
- 2 Warren, East Machias. Jacob B. Crocker,* buried by Atlantic Lodge at Portland, May 15.
- 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. Clarendon W. Jackson, February 10, 1904, in the Island of Tahiti; Joseph W. Taggart, August 22; Wilson Lewis, October 26, at a Masonic Convention in Wiscasset.
- 4 Hancock, Castine. David W. Webster, November 25, Senior Past Master and Lodge Historian.
- 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. J. W. Cross, May 24; M. W. Farr, July 30; J. Frank Harvey, August 20; J. K. Reynolds, February 17.
- 6 Amity, Camden. William F. Kent,* March 21, in San Francisco, Cal.; David A. Wheeler, December 14; Dexter Russell,* December 27.
- 7 Eastern, Eastport. James C. Hinkley,* March 14, aged 76.
- 9 Saco, Saco. Fred C. Clark, May 6; James H. Miles, June 17; Winfield Andrews, July 12; Louis C. Libby, September 2; Freeland H. Oaks, November 22; Horace H. Burbank, P. G. M., January 8.
- 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. George W. Brown, April; Edwards C. Adams, May 15; Rowland W. Stewart, September 29; Christopher V. Crossman, December 7; Melvin Freese, January 1; John G. Molesworth, January 23.
- 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. Stephen Farrington, March 31.
- 12 Cumberland, New Gloucester. Charles William Megquier,* September 16, in Portland, by accident, aged 56 years, 5 months, 23 days; True McIntire Merrill,* January 13, aged 54 years, 10 months, 29 days.

- 13 Oriental, Bridgton. John B. Bray,* February 28; Seth E. Berry, May 26.
- 14 Solar, Bath. Homhmon Sylvester, March 13; Roland A. Fisher, April 10, in Newark, N. J.; Albion K. P. Blethen, June 6, in Alameda, Cal.; Alden M. Potter, August 17; David R. Wylie, October 7, eldest P. M.; Zebulon G. Auld, December 28; Joseph Nichols, February 23; Gilbert Harthorn, February 27, at Woolwich.
- 15 Orient, Thomaston. Robert Hull, June 22.
- 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. Benjamin Shaw, April 11; Thomas P. R. Cartland, April 22, buried at sea; Judah B. Drysdale,* August 6; Meldon A. Merrill,* September 23; John H. Russell, September 25; Marquis F. King, P. G. M., October 21; Thomas Pennell, October 21; George P. Wescott, October 22; William R. Wood, November 18; Charles M. Rice, P. M., November 19; Herbert C. Carney, December 12; Arthur M. Benson,* January 2; George A. Smith, February 13.
- 18 Oxford, Norway. Amos F. Noyes, March 2; Dana B. Hamlin, October 2, 1903, in Massachusetts.
- 19 Felicity, Bucksport. Samuel A. Farnham, March 27; Joseph H. Gilley, January 9.
- 20 Maine, Farmington. William P. Woodbury,* July 17.
- 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. Lewis Leavitt; Charles H. Cram, October 3.
- 23 Freeport, Freeport. Joseph D. Curtis, April 25; William P. Rogers, August 10; John Merrill, December 20; Edward S. Soule, February 15.
- 24 Phoenix, Belfast. Robert Emery, March 14; Edwin H. Gay, September 23, at Bridgeport, Conn.; George U. White, December 5, at Brockton, Mass.; John B. Thombs, December 18, at Thomaston; Robert T. Patterson, lost at sea about February 1.
- 25 Temple, Winthrop. Ferdinand Tucker, April 20; Thomas H. White, January 1.
- 26 Village, Bowdoinham. William Cornish, December 20, honorary member.
- 27 Adoniram, Limington. E. L. Clark, March 15.
- 28 Northern Star, North Anson. Edwin R. Collins,* November 6; Phineas Eames, February 12.
- 29 Tranquil, Auburn. Algernon M. Roak,* March 29, P. J. G. W.; Percy I. Corliss, May 12; Davis V. Bailey,* June 29; William M. Coombs, July 26; John A. Spencer,* October 28; Henry W. Piper, September 4; William P. Sturgis,* November 7; George H. Cobb,* November 18; Edwin E. French, February 15.
- 30 Blazing Star, Rumford Falls. Charles H. Farrar, January 9, 1902;

- Joshua T. Hall, August 3, aged 98 years, 9 months, 25 days; William M. Blanchard, November 27; Fred A. Porter, January 11, Secretary; Henry M. Colby, February 28.
- 32 Hermon, Gardiner. David Dennis, March 14; William Cook, March 20; S. W. King, April 12; Warren C. Waterhouse, April 24; Llewellyn Lennan, May 9; James T. Malcolm, June 27; Henry F. Dill, June 28; Joseph C. King, July 10; L. S. Davis, September 7; P. N. Barstow, January 4; John J. Marston, February 28.
- 33 Waterville, Waterville. Joshua Cushman, December 13; Charles A. Hendrickson, December 28.
- 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. Washington B. Bragg,* August 9; Charles P. Sawyer, November 7; Isaac C. Dotrothy,* December 17.
- 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. Henry Boynton, March 9; Orrin Williamson, May 3; Daniel H. Campbell, May 15; Gustavus A. Robertson, November 11; Joseph H. Manley, February 7.
- 36 Casco, Yarmouth. David M. Lawrence, April 2; Edwin P. Gurney, May 15, Treasurer; Thomas L. Curtis, August 17.
- 37 Washington, Lubec. William F. Ossinger, November 16, at Millinocket; David Fanning, December 22.
- 38 Harmony, Gorham. John D. Spinney, March 11; Charles L. Brackett, May 11; Kimball Eastman, August 30.
- 39 Penobscot, Dexter. Josiah Crosby, May 3; George F. Fitzgerald, July 4; O. P. Parcher, October 24; Isaac M. Russ, November 9; Charles H. Lowell, November 15.
- 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. Raymond Richardson, April 11; Owen Byrn,* May 17; John W. Malone, February 25.
- 41 Morning Star, Litchfield. Cyrus Kindrick,* April 4, eldest P. M.; Lorenzo D. Small,* May 13.
- 42 Freedom, Limerick. Samuel R. Gary, May; John P. Fogg,* P. M., November 11; L. D. Durell, January 9.
- 43 Alna, Damariscotta. Charles W. Glidden, April 4; John W. David, September 1; Francis A. Hiscock, August 10.
- 44 Piscataquis, Milo. Samuel H. Hobbs, September.
- 45 Central, China. George S. Ellis, June 9; John A. Ewer, September; Benjamin F. Abbott,* September 12; Edward E. Randall,* September 16.
- 46 St. Croix, Calais. Joseph H. Meredith, May 18; Charles McCoy, December 5; Charles L. Deming, January 3.
- 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. Simon Newcomb, July 30; Maurice H. Adams, September 20; Tristram Goldthwaite, October 7; Joseph W. Bridges, November 2; Elisha E. Clark, December 2.
- 48 Lafayette, Readfield. Emery O. Bean, December 13; a member for 54 years and a constant attendant.

- 49 Meridian Splendor, Newport. Francis M. Shaw, April 30; David S. Libby, December 6.
- 50 Aurora, Rockland. Henry L. Lawrence, April 28, at Waldoboro; Benjamin Williams,* June 10, at Freedom; Guilford St. Clair,* October 3; William Whitney,* October 8; George W. Storey, October 20; James H. French,* November 6; Jonathan Norton, date unknown.
- 51 St. John's, South Berwick. Shipley W. Ricker, January 24; John Richards, February 26; George H. Muzzey, February 22, P. M. and Secretary for many years.
- 52 Mosaic, Foxcroft. Clarence M. Hoxie, July 15; Benjamin Beland, September 22.
- 55 Fraternal, Alfred. James H. Witcher, Dec. 12. Resolutions adopted.
- 56 Mt. Moriah, Denmark. William A. Fessenden, September 19; Charles B. Pendexter, February 3.
- 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. Hiram Holman, May 27.
- 58 Unity, Thorndike. William A. Webb, September 22.
- 60 Star in the East, Old Town. Jesse Prentiss, April 23; Granville B. Michael, May 16; Stephen S. Haynes, November 3; Henry Davis, November 6.
- 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. William M. Bell, January 28.
- 62 King David's, Lincolnville. William M. Lassell, March 29.
- 63 Richmond, Richmond. George Newell, September 5.
- 64 Pacific, Exeter. S. S. Goodwin, May; Andrew J. Nutter, August 12; John Rogers, December 11, charter member; Loren A. Davis, January 2.
- 65 Mystic, Hampden. Erastus B. Thomas, March 13.
- 68 Mariners', Searsport. Nehemiah Smart,* March; John McGilvery, July.
- 69 Howard, Winterport. Oscar S. Ersking, October 8; Joseph L. Eldridge, October 27; Benjamin Thompson, October 31; Luther M. Crockett, December 2; Andrew Fernald, February 14.
- 71 Rising Sun, Orland. William W. French, March 22; William H. Cotton, July 7.
- 73 Tyrian, Mechanic Falls. Henry A. Dunn,* January 19.
- 74 Bristol, Bristol Mills. Francis W. Gorham, June 25, in Boston, Mass.
- 77 Tremont, South West Harbor. Benjamin S. Doliver,* September 22; Eugene P. Stanley, December 8; Abraham Robbins,* February 3; Joshua L. Marshall,* March 1.
- 78 Crescent, Pembroke. Irvin S. Lowe, May 9, in Portland; Nelson S. Allan, August 16, at Dennysville; Alva H. Cleaves, November 20; George W. Allan, December 7, at Middleboro, Mass.; Bales A. Campbell, P. M., February 4.
- 79 Rockland, Rockland. William H. Britto, March 14; John Dowdell, 23 G. L.

- March 19; W. Tobey Dunn, August 15; David H. Ingraham, Aug. 30; Heman P. Harden, November 23; Nelson C. Wooster, February 9; Edward Taylor, February 16.
- 80 Keystone, Solon. Charles Carson, August 31.
- 81 Atlantic, Portland. Frederick W. Carle, April 16; Samuel A. True, June 23; Charles D. Clark, January 13; William R. Howard,* February 5; Howard B. Chase, February 12.
- 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. E. C. Collamore, March 16; Abel Merriman, July 13; Herbert A. Small, January 23; Stanley Amsbury, January 23.
- 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. James H. Snow, March 16; Horace W. Leighton, May 7; John L. Cutler, June 15; Zebulon Grover, August 19; Hudson Sawyer, November 10; William M. Skinner, January 3; Norris E. Bragg, P. M., February 16.
- 84 Eureka, St. George. Phineas Harris, July 5; Charles R. Hupper, December 5; Whitney Long, Senior P. M., December 16.
- 85 Star in the West, Unity. Joseph E. Cook, September, killed in a train wreck at Lewiston; Charles Taylor, Senior P. M., February.
- 86 Temple, Westbrook. James H. Pearson, May 9, aged 78.
- 87 Benevolent, Carmel. John R. Chase, October, killed in a railroad accident.
- 88 Narraguagus, Cherryfield. Samuel Davis, March 29; Benjamin G. Fickett; William D. Mills, July.
- 89 Island, Islesboro. Malcolm McLeod, March 25; J. W. Collins, December 9.
- 90 Harwood, Machias. Joseph H. Leighton, March 14; Heman N. Bosworth, March 27; Hiram Gardner, August 12; Joseph W. Leather, September 13; Lorenzo S. Bridgman, December 4.
- 92 Siloam, Fairfield. Flavius E. McFadden, P. M., March 10; Eugene H. Evans, November 22.
- 93 Horeb, Lincoln. William C. Keene, June 12; William C. Clark, September 10.
- 94 Paris, South Paris. George P. Whitney,* May 4; Gustavus C. Pratt, June 4; James D. Williams,* October 26.
- 96 Monument, Houlton. John Bryson,* P. M., March 27; Alfred W. Degrass,* May 12; Israel W. Gerow, September 30; John C. Carpenter,* March, 1905.
- 97 Bethel, Bethel. Moses A. Mason, April 19; Charles Mason, November 16; George E. Ryerson, January 13.
- 98 Katahdin, Patten. J. B. Hersey.
- 99 Vernon Valley, Mount Vernon. Charles B. Williams, April 14, aged 72 years, 5 months, 20 days; John P. Cole, December 6, aged 79; William M. Tyler, January 19, aged 55; Silas Burbank, February 26.

aged 65 years, 1 month, 24 days; Dr. Burbank was a P. M. and also served as Secretary for 25 years.

- 100 Jefferson, Bryant's Pond. Alden Chase,* January 8, Senior P. M. and Past Secretary.
- 102 Marsh River, Brooks. Leonard Rowe, August 15.
- 103 Dresden, Dresden Mills. Seth Patterson, P. M., March 5.
- 104 Dirigo, Weeks' Mills. John A. Peva, January.
- 105 Ashlar, Lewiston. James Sands, March 14; Edward H. Hill, July 17; S. A. Parkman, August 30; William D. Hurley, October 22; Henry A. Torsey, P. M., November 21.
- 106 Tuscan, Addison. Henry M. Crowley, June 8; Albion P. Coffin, December 30; Holman G. Crowley, January 4; George K. Merritt, February 24.
- 107 Day Spring, West Newfield. Simeon Stone, June 19; J. W. Dearborn, December 9.
- 109 Mount Kineo, Guilford. E. H. Page; F. S. Stevens, August 31; Harry Katen, November 23; Alfred Austin, January 6.
- 110 Monmouth, Monmouth. W. S. Masterman; D. G. Towle,* October 17; E. E. Ham, December 31.
- 111 Liberty, Liberty. Alonzo A. Brown, P. M., June 23; John W. Clough, P. M., July 16; Benjamin F. Clough, August 4; Hazen N. Dennis, October 28; William H. Moody, October 29; Moses M. Johnson, P. M., February 3.
- 112 Eastern Frontier, Fort Fairfield. S. F. Lord, March 27; S. W. Cram, October 16.
- 113 Messalonskee, Oakland. Samuel T. Hersom, April 2; Redington Ellis, May 14; Andrew Pinkham, charter member, at East Wilton, June 2; Harry C. Gould,* at Fairfield, August 28, buried by St. Omer Commandery; Albert A. Parker, December 7; Elhanan Smith, at North Wayne, February 22.
- 114 Polar Star, Bath. Herbert Lowe, September; John N. Meloney September 21; Charles W. Larrabee, October; Charles A. Hagan, January 15.
- 115 Buxton, West Buxton. Charles Butler, January 4.
- 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. Benjamin Burbank, some years ago; William H. Smith, November 10.
- 119 Pownal, Stockton Springs. William H. Rogers, March, 23; William D. Colcord, P. M. and charter member, April 6; Willard L. Staples, June 29.
- 122 Marine, Deer Isle. Augustus Colby, August 30; John W. Green, October 18; Henry Stinson, February 28.
- 123 Franklin, New Sharon. George A. Patterson,* May 14; Zacheus A. Dyer, September, aged 85.

- 124 Olive Branch, Charlestown. Miles McKenney, July 16; David S. Coggins,* December 24.
- 125 Meridian, Pittsfield. Thomas E. B. Knowles, June 15; Benjamin D. Prilay, Jan. 13; Wm. Dobson, Jan. 15; Wm. Dyer, Feb. 8.
- 126 Timothy Chase, Belfast. Arthur E. Ellingwood, March; Ephraim D. Ryder, June 12; Charles C. Crawford, June 17.
- 127 Presumpscot, North Windham. Isaac Rogers,* June 7; George H. Harding,* July 19.
- 128 Eggemoggin, Sedgwick. R. A. Hooper, in New York, April 26; D. P. Dority, May 27.
- 129 Quantabacook, Searsmont. Ephraim C. Cross,* May 30.
- 130 Trinity, Presque Isle. E. L. Hayden,* April 12; A. L. Taylor,* August 3; William H. Gooding,* September 18; George E. Wilkins, February 16.
- 132 Mount Tir'em, Waterford. George W. Tracy, April 29.
- 133 Asylum, Wayne. Love R. Sturtevant, May 26; Sewall Pettingill, July 31; William H. Foster, Sept. 5.
- 135 Riverside, Jefferson. W. M. Andrews, April 12.
- 137 Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag. Henry M. Beal, February 14, 1904; William L. Emery, December 12; Lewis H. Waugh, January 20.
- 138 Lewy's Island, Princeton. Naaman Horsman, March 4; Harris W. Day, October 29; Angus M. Hall, February 9.
- 139 Archon, East Dixmont. Ashley C. Thorndike, November 6.
- 140 Mount Desert, Mount Desert. Joseph W. Wood, February.
- 141 Augusta, Augusta. Joshua F. Bean, March 9; Charles Ferrari, August; Paul Hammond, at Belgrade, August 19; Semander N. Wood, at South Framingham, Mass., December 8; George Doughty, January.
- 142 Ocean, Wells Depot. Nathaniel Barker, April 24, aged 86.
- 143 Preble, Sanford. Moses B. Twombly, May 24.
- 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. Miles H. Trask,* May 3, aged 64 years, 2 months, 5 days; James F. Dunton,* August 16, aged 58 years, 1 day; Nahum B. Marr, January 23, aged 80 years, 5 months, 19 days, an honorary member.
- 145 Moses Webster, Vinalhaven. Alexander Davidson, Secretary, March 8; F. H. Wharff, April 12; James Innis, in Scotland, September 21; E. L. Roberts, October 9; Phineas Ginn, October 25; John G. Green, October 29; George H. Calderwood, December 31.
- 146 Sebasticook, Clinton. Volney W. Billings, April 1; Eugene Holt, July 21.
- 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. Thomas L. Foster, January 1; Salathiel Tilton, January 18, aged 89 years, 8 months, 17 days.
- 148 Forest, Springfield. Lucius Butterfield, April 30; William H. Murdock, July 17.

- 149 Doric, Monson. Wilmot L. Estabrooks, August 22.
150 Rabboni, Lewiston. John B. Garcelon, March 31; Edwin C. Wood, June 5.
152 Crooked River, Otisfield. Moses D. Andrews,* September 18.
153 Delta, Lovell. John M. Farrington, June 17; Charles H. Walker, Aug. 8; Ruel O. Moulton, September 15; Joseph F. Stearns, P. M., February 27.
156 Wilton, Wilton. Dearborn C. Sanborn,* September 30; Gilbert Allen,* P. M., November 5.
157 Cambridge, Cambridge. C. A. Mitchell, April 7; H. Lawrence, June 25.
159 Esoteric, Ellsworth. O. Calvin Donnell,* April 19; Fred H. Lord, May 8.
160 Parian, Corinna. W. H. Dearborn, February.
161 Carrabassett, Canaan. John Hubbard, May 1.
162 Arion, Goodwin's Mills. George H. Morse, December 23.
163 Pleasant River, Brownville. Orman W. Manuel, August 1; Joseph W. Davis, November 24; Silas H. Levensaler, October 2; Willis M. Hamlin, January; H. W. Hobbs.
166 Neguemkeag, Vassalboro. Daniel Rollins, Senior P. M. and Secretary for many years, February 19.
168 Composite, La Grange. William P. Gillis, July 23.
171 Naskeag, Brooklin. Warren Wells,* June 16, charter member and third Master.
172 Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag. James Ross; Timothy W. Reed,* June 1; Jere. E. Estes, October 13; Joseph Dearing, February 18.
173 Pleiades, Milbridge. Charles P. Leighton, October 12; Lemuel G. Means, January 3; John S. Campbell, February 16; Edmond L. Young, February.
174 Lynde, Hermon. Madison M. Grant, May; Clarence W. Miller, September 4; Charles B. Mills, January.
175 Baskahegan, Danforth. Th. Levens.*
180 Hiram, South Portland. Michael J. Peables, October 11.
182 Granite, West Paris. Charles M. Morgan, March; George W. Bryant, April 24; Arthur L. Mann, June 18; Cyrus M. Buck, November 11; Edwin W. Lawrence, in Massachusetts, December; M. C. Pendexter, in Massachusetts, November.
183 Deering, Portland. Charles W. Small, April 10; William H. Scott, charter member, April 18; Albion P. Topliff, May 8; E. Otis Wildes, August 17; Samuel Jewett, January 6.
184 Naval, Kittery. Samuel H. Pilsbury, March 30.
185 Bar Harbor, Bar Harbor. Serenus H. Rodick,* July 26; Patsy J. Fitzgerald, July 27.

- 186 Warren Phillips, Cumberland Mills. Charles P. Hanscome, February 26.
187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. Elwell L. Gross, October 20; Fayette M. Rowe,
January 18; Aldelbert M. Hadley, in Lynn, Mass.
188 Jonesport, Jonesport. Thomas Drisko, June 7.
189 Knox, South Thomaston. David Elwell, drowned June.
190 Springvale, Springvale. Charles H. Ogden, P. M. and Past D. D. G. M.,
April 3.
191 Davis, Strong. Charles I. Herrick, May 29.
192 Winter Harbor, Winter Harbor. Clement J. Bunker,* December 3;
Enoch S. Bickford,* February 2.
194 Euclid, Madison. Omar D. Eames, P. M., December 3.
195 Reliance, Stonington. George W. Colby, March 24; Jacob Gross, May
5; Benjamin P. Hinckley, April 4.
196 Bay View, East Boothbay. Edgar M. Pinkham, lost at sea October 13.
198 Saint Aspinquid, York Village. Fred A. Ellis, October 28, aged 44.
199 Bingham, Bingham. Tilson H. Baker, April; Dexter L. Foster, September;
Albert A. Piper, February 20.
201 David A. Hooper, West Sullivan. Gilbert F. Hooper, September 14.
204 Mt. Abram, Kingfield. Orren Tufts, July 1; Charles L. Barker, August
10.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M. W. MARQUIS FAYETTE KING,

Grand Master in 1881 and 1882.



Born in Oxford, February 13, 1835.

Died in Portland, October 21, 1904,

AGED 69 YEARS, 8 MONTHS, 3 DAYS.



"I know not where His islands lift
Their frond palms in the air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M.W.HORACE HARMON BURBANK,

Grand Master in 1893 and 1894.



Born in Bimerick, October 27, 1837.

Died in Saco, January 8, 1905,

AGED 67 YEARS, 2 MONTHS, 12 DAYS.



"Life is so sweet,
Love is so strong,
Sorrow so deep,
And Death so long."

≡ 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 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.†
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
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.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	Jan. 30, 1826.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
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 22, 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,	Lincolntonville,	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. 18, 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.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 9, 1861.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
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,	Parsonsfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875.
120 Meduncook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 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 Tir'em,	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 Seabaticook,	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.
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.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
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,	Hermion,	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,	West 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.
208 North East Harbor,	N. E. Harbor,	Sept. 2, 1903.	May 6, 1904.
209 Fort Kent,	Fort Kent,	March 23, 1904.	May 4, 1905.

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, 209; extinct, 8; working, 201.

OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand . Lodge . of . Maine,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1905.

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.*	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1904, '05.

* 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.	Charles F. Johnson, 1904, '05.

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.*	Manly G. Trask, 1889.
David Cargill, 1866-1868.*	Daniel P. Boynton, 1890.
Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.*	George R. Shaw, 1891.
Albert Moore, 1871.*	Augustus B. Farnham, 1892.
Edward P. Burnham, '72-'74.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1893.*
William O. Poor, 1875.*	Herbert Harris, 1894.
Charles I. Collamore, 1876.	Winfield S. Choate, 1895.*
Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.*	Albert M. Penley, 1896.
Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.*	Alfred S. Kimball, 1897.
William R. G. Estes, 1880.	Elmer P. Spofford, 1898.
John B. Redman, 1881.	William J. Burnham, 1899.
Arlington B. Marston, 1882.*	James E. Parsons, 1900.
William H. Smith, 1883.*	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1901.
Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.	Edwin A. Porter, 1902.
Joseph M. Hayes, 1885.	Charles W. Crosby, 1903.
Albro E. Chase, 1886.	W. Scott Shorey, 1904.
Horace H. Burbank, 1887.*	Curtis R. Foster, 1905.
Leander M. Kenniston, 1888.	

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, '21.*	Stephen Webber, 1849.*
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	Timothy Chase, 1850.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	William Somerby, 1851, '52.*
George Thacher, Jr., '24, '25.*	Thomas B. Johnston, '53, '54.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, '27.*	William Kimball, 1855.*
Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*	William Allen, 1856.*
Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	John Williams, 1857.*
David C. Magoun, 1832-'34.*	Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.*
Abner B. Thompson, '35-'37.*	Oliver Gerrish, 1859.*
Stephen Webber, 1838-'40.*	Joseph Covell, 1860.*
John T. Paine, 1841.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.*
Alexander H. Putney, '42-'44.*	T. K. Osgood, 1862.*
John C. Humphreys, '45, '46.*	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*
Frye Hall, 1847.*	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*
Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.*

John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.	E. B. Mallet, Jr., 1890.
Henry H. Dickey 1871.*	Samuel L. Miller, 1891.
William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*	Howard D. Smith, 1892.
Charles I. Collamore, 1875.	Wm. Freeman Lord, 1893.
A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.	Gustavus H. Cargill, 1894.
S. J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.*	Moses Tait, 1895.
Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.	Benjamin L. Hadley, 1896.
Archie L. Talbot, 1880.	Enoch O. Greenleaf, 1897.
Fessenden I. Day, 1881.	Millard M. Caswell, 1898.
Charles W. Haney, 1882.*	Franklin R. Redlon, 1899.
Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.	John H. McGorrill, 1900.
Augustus Bailey, 1884.	Adelbert Millett, 1901.
Henry R. Taylor, 1885.	James C. Ayer, 1902.
Benjamin Ames, 1886.	Charles F. Paine, 1903.
Wilford J. Fisher, 1887.	George W. McClain, 1904.
Samuel G. Davis, 1888.	Edward G. Weston, 1905.
Algernon M. Roak, 1889.*	

GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-'30.*	William O. Fox, 1880-'82.*
James B. Cahoon, 1831-'33.*	Frederick Fox, 1883-1894.*
Benjamin Davis, 1834-'43.*	M. F. King, June, '94-1904.*
Henry H. Boody, 1844-'52.*	Millard F. Hicks, Oct. '04-'05.
Moses Dodge, 1853-'79.*	

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. '91-1905.
Charles Fox, 1845.*	

Recapitulation--1905

Lodges enrolled,	209
" extinct,	8
" working,	201
" under dispensation,	0
" granted charters at communication, 1905,	1
" represented at communication, 1905,	191
Number of representatives,	238
Lodges to make returns,	201
Making returns in time,	201
Initiated,	1,282
Raised,	1,267
Affiliated,	101
Re-instated,	74
Corrections,	12
Total increase,	1,454
Dimitted,	147
Died,	451
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	3
Expelled,	1
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	156
Total decrease,	758
Net increase,	696
Members, March 1, 1905,	25,307
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$9,990.98
" " Disbursements,	\$7,095.59
Amount of Charity Fund,	\$42,678.21

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.

Alabama, Dec. 6, 1904,
 Arizona, Nov. 15, 1904,
 Arkansas, Nov. 15, 1904,
 Belgium, 1905,
 British Columbia, June 23, 1904,
 California, Oct. 11, 1904,
 Canada, July 20, 1904,
 Cuba, March, 26, 1905,
 Colorado, Sept. 20, 1904,
 Connecticut, Jan. 18, 1905,
 Delaware, Oct. 6, 1904,
 Dist. of Columbia, Dec. 21, 1904,
 England, 1905,
 Florida, Jan. 17, 1905,
 Georgia, Oct. 25, 1904,
 Idaho, Sept. 13, 1904,
 Illinois, Oct. 4, 1904,
 Indiana, May, 23, 1905,
 Indian Territory, Aug. 9, 1904,
 Iowa, June 6, 1905,
 Ireland, 1905,
 Kansas, Feb. 15, 1905,
 Kentucky, Oct. 18, 1904,
 Louisiana, Feb. 6, 1905,
 Maine, May 2, 1905,
 Manitoba, June, 18, 1904,
 Maryland, Nov. 15, 1904,
 Massachusetts, Dec. 14, 1904,
 Michigan, Jan. 26, 1904,
 Minnesota, Jan. 18, 1905,
 Mississippi, Feb. 23, 1905,
 Missouri, Sept. 27, 1904,
 Montana, Oct. 5, 1904,
 Nebraska, June 8, 1904,

GRAND MASTERS.

Henry H. Matthews, Montgomery.
 George Shand, Tucson.
 S. T. Rowe, Greenwood.
 J. L. Hasse.
 W. J. Bowser, Vancouver.
 George W. Hunter, Eureka.
 Benjamin Allen, Toronto.
 José Fernandez Pellon, Cienfuegos.
 Benjamin L. James, Denver.
 Asa P. Fitch, Hartford.
 R. Henry Young, Wilmington.
 Lurtin R. Ginn, Washington.
 Duke of Connaught, London.
 Charles W. Johnson, Jacksonville.
 Max Meyerhardt, Rome.
 Albert W. Gordon, Kendrick.
 William B. Wright, Effingham.
 Alfred W. Emery, Evansville.
 Wilson O. Bruton, Muldrow.
 William H. Norris, Manchester.
 Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
 Samuel R. Peters, Newton.
 Roland H. C. Rhea, Morganfield.
 L. P. DeLahoussaye, New Orleans.
 Hugh R. Chaplin, Bangor.
 Rev. A. Chisholm, Macgregor.
 Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
 Baalis Sanford, Brockton.
 Fletcher E. Turrell, Bellaire.
 Henry M. Tusler, St. Paul.
 Thomas B. Franklin, Columbus.
 Leroy B. Valliant, St. Louis.
 Lew L. Callaway, Virginia City.
 Charles E. Burnham, Norfolk.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 George J. Roskrue, Tuscon.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Van der Vin, Brussels.
 Robert E. Brett, Victoria.
 George Johnson, San Francisco.
 Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Ont.
 Aurelio Miranda, Habana.
 Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
 John H. Barlow, Hartford.
 Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.
 Arvine W. Johnston, Washington.
 Sir 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.
 William M. Isaac, Baltimore.
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
 Lou B. Winsor, Reed, City.
 Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
 Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.
 John R. Parson, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Francis E. White, Omaha.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

William V. Titcomb, Anniston.
 Charles D. Belden, Phoenix.
 George T. Lyman, Fort Smith.
 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, Moscow.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.
 T. C. Humphrey, South McAlester.
 Joseph E. Morcombe, Cedar Rapids.
 None.
 William M. Shaver, Topeka.
 William W. Clarke, Owensboro.
 Herman C. Duncan, Alexandria.
 Albro E. Chase, Portland.
 Charles N. Bell, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 Lou B. Windsor, Reed City.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Andrew H. Barkley, Crawford.
 Rufus E. Anderson, Hannibal.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Charles J. Phelps, Schuyler.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.

Nevada, June 14, 1904,	George Gilson, Carson City.
New Brunswick, Aug. 23, 1904,	Edwin J. Everett, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 17, 1905,	Ira A. Chase, Bristol.
New Jersey, March 22, 1905,	Benjamin F. Wakefield, Passaic.
New Mexico, Oct. 17, 1904,	George W. Ward, Las Vegas.
New South Wales, June 8, 1904,	John Cochrane Remington, Sydney.
New York, May 4, 1905,	Frank H. Robinson, Hornellsville.
New Zealand, May 5, 1904,	Alfred Henry Burton, Dunedin.
North Carolina, Jan. 10, 1905,	Walter S. Liddell, Charlotte.
North Dakota, June 28, 1904,	James W. Foley, Bismarck.
Nova Scotia, June 8, 1904,	Charles R. Smith, Amherst.
Ohio, Oct. 19, 1904,	Clifford G. Ballou, Toledo.
Oklahoma, Feb. 14, 1905,	George H. Phillips, Pawnee.
Oregon, June 15, 1904,	Thomas Gray, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1904,	James W. Brown, Philadelphia.
Peru, April 14, 1900,	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.
P. E. Island, June 24, 1904,	Benjamin Rogers, Charlottetown.
Quebec, Jan. 25, 1905,	David A. Manson, Mansonville.
Rhode Island, May 15, 1905,	Joseph W. Freeman, Central Falls.
Scotland, 1905,	Charles M. Ramsay.
South Australia, April 20, 1904,	Samuel J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 8, 1903,	John R. Bellinger, Bamberg.
South Dakota, June 14, 1904,	Ivan W. Goodner, Pierre.
Tasmania, Feb. 24, 1905,	Charles E. Davies, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 25, 1905,	James W. Irwin, Savannah.
Texas, Dec. 6, 1904,	A. W. Campbell, Dallas.
Utah, Jan. 17, 1905,	Charles Stetson Varian, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, June 15, 1904,	Olin W. Daley, White River Junction.
Victoria, Dec. 21, 1904,	W. Balls, Headley.
Virginia, Feb. 14, 1905,	Thomas N. Davis, Lynchburg.
Washington, June 14, 1904,	Edwin H. Van Patten, Dayton.
West Virginia, Nov. 16, 1904,	L. H. Clarke, Kyle.
Western Australia, April, 1904,	John W. Hackett.
Wisconsin, June 14, 1904,	David H. Wright, Madison.
Wyoming, Aug. 17, 1904,	Frank A. Luckfield, Rawlins.

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, Dunedin.
 John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
 Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
 Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 James S. Hunt, Guthrie.
 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, Sioux Falls.
 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.
 Robert A. Shirrefs, Elizabeth.
 J. H. Wroth, Albuquerque.
 William H. Shortand, Sydney.
 William Sherer, Brooklyn.

 John A. Collins, Enfield.
 Robert M. Carothers, Grand Forks.
 Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 William M. Cunningham, Newark.
 James S. Hunt, Guthrie.
 John M. Hodson, Portland.
 James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
 None.
 R. MacNeill.
 E. D. T. 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, Fayetteville.
Belgium—ALBERT J. KRUGER, Anvers.
British Columbia—FRANCIS BOWSER, Vancouver.
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—WARREN C. BICKFORD, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM S. WARE, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. O. STAMPS, Atlanta.
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—JOSEPH MEYERS, New Orleans.
Manitoba—ROBERT STIRTON THORNTON, Deloraine.
Maryland—THOMAS H. HOOVER, Union Bridge.
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—HENRY R. ADAMS, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—FREDERICK SPEED, Vicksburg.
Missouri—G. A. GOBEN, Kirksville.
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. SPEREA, 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—ELMER ELLSWORTH CORFMAN, Provo.
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—GEORGE B. WHEELER, Eau Claire.

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—WILLIAM N. HOWE, Portland.
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—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
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—LEANDER W. FOBES, Portland.
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—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS, Portland.
North Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Waterville.
North Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH, 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—
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tasmania—WILFRED 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—CHARLES F. PAINE, Bar Harbor.
Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, Farmington.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Portland.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY, Auburn.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, Freeport.

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② Appendix ②

Report on Correspondence.

— 1904 —

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, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Robert J. Redden, introduces his address with a glowing account of the prosperity of the State and of the craft within his jurisdiction. He says :

"The farmer has joyfully seen the soil respond to his labors, and to-day his barns are filled to the rafters. Our mines have continued to yield their stores of wealth to the sturdy strokes of the pick.

"Our great railroads are burdened with the products of industry, and our marts are resonant with the busy hum of trade. The sooty clouds floating above the smoke stacks of our great manufacturing plants and the rumblings of the ponderous machinery beneath, speak most eloquently of the demand for Alabama's products.

"New lodges have been established in various parts of the State, old lodges which have been dead for years, have been restored to life and vigor, and our membership has been largely increased."

He reports the issuance of dispensations for twelve new lodges; the re-organization of three lodges; and nine special dispensations for lodges to continue work until this communication; and one charter restored.

Forty-one dispensations for conferring degrees out of time, which we do not believe should be done even if the occasion was one of masonic conference

under the direction of the Grand Lecturer, and the candidates were required to learn the lesson before being advanced.

Appropriate mention is made of the death of Past Grand Master Henry H. Brown, who had been an efficient member of society and an active brother in Masonry up to the time of the illness which ended in his death.

He reported the case of a lodge which, in ignorance of the provisions of the Constitution, had conferred the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees upon an applicant with an artificial leg, and directed the return of the petition and fees to the applicant. Upon an investigation he was of opinion that the Grand Lodge should grant permission for the remaining degree to be conferred, "but with a most distinct and emphatic declaration that it is not to be a precedent to be used in any other case," but the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported that "it is contrary to all masonic law for the party in question to have even been initiated or passed; and we hold that the candidate cannot be raised," and their report was adopted.

Trouble arose in one lodge by the initiation of three candidates living in Alabama, receiving the three degrees in Georgia.

He tells us that one Grand Lecturer visited seven lodges; spent thirteen days lecturing upon the ritual and conferring degrees, while a second spent seventy-one days in work.

His first decision was as follows:

"A profane properly petitions for initiation. He is duly elected, initiated and passed. Before a ballot is taken for the Third degree, the Worshipful Master hears that the candidate has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a mason. He stops proceedings and appoints another investigating committee. The committee learns that the rumors concerning the conduct of the applicant are true, but the offence was committed before he petitioned the lodge for initiation. The committee further learned that the applicant had, six months previously, petitioned another lodge, and that no action had ever been taken upon this petition.

"Queries. (a) What is the status of this party? Is he a Fellow Craft or a clandestine? (b) Did the Worshipful Master have the right to proceed as he did in this case? (c) Can the applicant be tried for this offence? (d) How should the lodge dispose of this case?

"Answer. (a) He is a Fellow Craft. (b) The Worshipful Master had the right to proceed as he did. (c) The candidate cannot be tried unless the offence involved moral turpitude. (d) If the offence involves moral turpitude charges should be preferred against the applicant, otherwise the lodge should proceed as in other cases of advancement."

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported concurrence in this decision but added:

"While we concur in decision No. 1, we feel that the expression used by the Grand Master, as follows:

"'If the offence involved moral turpitude, charges should be preferred against the applicant; otherwise the lodge should proceed as in other cases of advancement,' should be qualified by further adding that 'Any member of the lodge could stop the advancement either by an objection or black ball'; and further we add, Edict No. 447 in the Code of 1903, 'To authorize the trial of

a brother for an offence committed before he was made a mason, it must be an offence involving moral turpitude, of which the lodge had no notice at the time the degrees were conferred and which could not have been ascertained by reasonable diligence and inquiry."

Another decision was as follows :

"Petition for initiation was presented by a person who had not been a resident of the State twelve months. I was asked to petition the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of his former residence to waive the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge in favor of this Grand Jurisdiction. This I refused to do, holding that as the petitioner was not a citizen of that State the Grand Lodge of that State had no jurisdiction over the petitioner."

We believe that this decision is right. Right of citizenship and right to petition for masonic degrees are not synonymous. One may lose his rights as a citizen by removing his family into another State, or by moving into that State and declaring his intention to become a resident thereof, yet his *masonic residence* in that State does not begin until he has been a citizen thereof, resident therein for twelve months. Now if he is not to be considered a masonic resident of the State from which he came, it follows that for a certain time, twelve months, perhaps, he is in a position which prevents him from making an application to any lodge, but this may be overcome by dispensation.

All other decisions were in the main in accord with the accepted law in this jurisdiction.

The proposed amendment to raise the annual dues to the Grand Lodge from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents, "that one dollar might be applied to the raising of a fund for the building of a masonic home," he reports as defeated. He argues to some length the main proposition, but based almost entirely on what other jurisdictions, other societies and organizations have done in that direction.

The Grand Secretary reported a long list of lodges which were delinquent in the payment of the annual dues at the time when required by the Constitution. We believe that the system of District Deputy Grand Masters who have in their duties that of receiving and forwarding the annual dues of each lodge in the district, is one of the best remedies for this state of affairs.

Much of the report of the printed proceedings is taken up with the reports of the Committee on Appeals, etc., and the action thereon, and applies to this jurisdiction only.

Bro. William Y. Titcomb submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1902-3, receives its full share in the printed proceedings. His report is full of the *meat* of our work at the annual communications. He thus calls attention to an exchange or interchange of words :

"On page 51 of these proceedings it would appear that *refreshment* and *labor* are synonymous terms, Bro. Berry."

The original reads :

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

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

Under 1902, he says:

"With feelings of sadness we approach the subject of fraternal Correspondence, for at this writing, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, the genial correspondent, the great masonic writer and masonic jurist, is dead.

"No more shall we see his considerate criticisms of opinion, his intelligent interpretation of law, his wise counsels for the guidance of less informed brethren. His demise entails a grievous loss, not only on the fraternity in Maine, but also upon the masonic world.

"The Report on Correspondence for 1902, is a master-piece of reportorial work, which we shall not now notice in detail, reserving it for future reference. Suffice it now to say that his review of Alabama, 1901, like all its predecessors, is written in unflinching kindness and courtesy.

"Peace to his ashes!"

He regrets that the recommendation for a standing regulation, brought about by an alleged use of so called rituals, was rejected.

For the kindly tone of his remarks to the writer thanks are returned.

Under Mississippi, we read:

"We note that the committee is of the opinion that, in the case of a brother under indictment, in the courts, for a criminal offence, the lodge should await the action of the courts in said case, and then proceed, if it so elects, regardless of the decision of the court.

"We have ever been under the impression that the lodge should not wait to see what the court may do in the premises, but proceed independently. 'Masonry is a law unto itself.'"

Under Nevada, we quote:

"Brother Vincil had asked 'why charge with dues a man who is not connected with the lodge and can receive no benefits therefrom?'

"Bro. Vanderlieth's reply is, that it is 'for the good that he can get if he wants to.'

"For the same reason that a boy who plays hookey all the time is charged for tuition at a private school. The boy is still a pupil of the school though absent. And so our Brother under suspension is not wholly disconnected from the lodge. Simple payment of dues restores him, and in the meantime we charge him not to forget us. If we didn't so charge him he wouldn't think he belonged to us, and wouldn't care about coming back. Knowing that we still love him, like the boy playing hookey, it isn't very long before the hookey grows tiresome, and it is pleasure to be back in harness again.'

"With all due deference, we are constrained to question the correctness of this reasoning; the two cases are not exactly parallel. The truant boy is entitled to a seat in school, while the mason suspended n. p. d. is *not* entitled to a seat in the lodge. True, the boy may get a flogging when he gets back, or he may not; all the same he has the right to return.

"We have tried to convince our own Grand Lodge that dues should not accrue during the period of suspension. In this we have not yet succeeded."

Under North Carolina, he says, in discussing "perfect youth":

"A candidate who has a wooden leg is not eligible.

"A candidate who has but one eye is eligible."

"We will not attempt a rehash of the perfect youth theory, but merely ask how much nearer perfection, physically, for masonic purposes, is a man who has only one eye, than a man with the latest improved wooden leg, with which he can conform to all the requirements of our ceremonial, he being otherwise 'sound as a dollar' bodily? The latter has no blind side."

But we must pass on.

ARIZONA, 1903.

From the address of M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Francis M. Zuck, whose portrait adorns the title page, we learn that peace and harmony have prevailed in the jurisdiction with an encouraging increase in membership for the year. Yet the deaths of two of their honored brethren, Past Grand Master Cheyney and Past Deputy Grand Master Smith, have brought sorrow.

He fully reports the documents relative to an exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and adds :

"The fact that many of their Subordinate Lodges are composed of our own citizens and kindred, ably assisted and aided by the best and most highly educated of their native element, should call forth the earnest and sincere efforts of all the Grand Lodges of our Nation, who, I hope, will soon extend to them that Fraternal recognition, to which I believe them so fully entitled."

Then follows several pages concerning the illegal initiation of two residents of Arizona by a lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

Discussing the question of external evidence of the standing of a mason in his lodge, he recommended "the requirement that all our lodges debar visitors who do not exhibit a receipt for dues for the current year, a dimit, less than six months from date, or a diploma, with receipt for dues attached."

He recommended that some system of life membership be established as "the 'cure all' for the 'fatal epidemic' of non-payment of dues" by those who are amply able to pay them.

Giving a full account of his visitations, he said this about a ritual :

"Our Ritual is an important factor in consolidating our Brotherhood, and one which all who have passed the confines of our portals should know perfectly. We should have no 'Rusty Masons'; the brother who assumes the responsibility of one of its parts should unceasingly labor to attain perfection; and no brother should be promoted from one station to another who has not displayed a commendable zeal and fitness for the one he has already occupied. And yet, my brethren, there is a spirit born of Masonry, which far transcends the mere recital of the Ritual, important as that is."

From his conclusion we quote :

"We may teach our novitiates the forms, explain to them their meaning, stimulate their ambition to the discharge of their duties creditably; but after all, we must instruct them to look into their own hearts for instruction, and be governed by that spirit which is born in every man and his only true guide to rectitude of life."

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized, as also that of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, but the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Brazil was put over to the next session.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"Should any mason suspended for non-payment of dues neglect for the period of one year to pay said dues, or to have the same remitted by his lodge, said member shall not be restored to membership except by a three-fourths vote by ballot, of all members present at the next stated meeting after the petition for restoration is presented, and then only upon payment of arrearage due at the time of his suspension, together with such further dues, as would, had he retained his membership, have accrued against him to the date of said payment, or who shall have had such arrearages and dues remitted by his lodge."

The Grand Master decided that a lodge should not officiate in the services of laying corner stones of buildings on Sunday, but the Committee on Jurisprudence did not agree, because they "believe that by so doing we exercise an influence for good."

A case wherein the Grand Master was right and the committee wrong, for who ever heard of the efficacy of doing wrong that good might result therefrom?

The following definition of eligibility of a candidate for degrees:

"The person who desires to be made a mason must be a man; no woman or eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman: a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art, and physically able to conform literally to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him."

Why not now have defined the age when he is a *man*?

Bro. Charles D. Belden submitted the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under British Columbia, discussing the failure of Grand Representatives to be present at Grand Lodge communications, he says:

"Now, if the brother receives a commission from the Grand Lodge of Arizona, because he is vouched for as an able and zealous member, and he proves to be unworthy such preferment, it seems to me the eminently proper thing is for the Grand Master of British Columbia, or the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, to rectify matters by withdrawing him from the conspicuously unfit and unworthy position. And I think that a rule by the Grand Lodge of any Grand Jurisdiction inflicting a penalty upon one of its own members who fails to perform his duties would be proper; and such a rule annulling the right of a brother to represent another Grand Lodge near to their Grand Lodge, if he fails to represent faithfully without good and sufficient cause, would be right, and would lend dignity to the Representative system."

Maine, for 1903, receives a courteous notice. He has this to say about our action upon the use of so-called printed Rituals or ciphers:

"From this action it would appear that even in this old and staid Jurisdiction the sentiments of the extremists in this matter does not prevail. There

is a great divergence of opinion as to the meaning of the obligation concerning the Ritual. Some Grand Jurisdictions go to the extreme of positively interdicting any ocular assistance, while others are found publishing a Ritual. Presumably all took the same obligation, but, like all such declarations which have the slightest modification or exception from a positive refusal, it has a variety of shading of significance. I believe each brother is the judge of the intent of the obligation, and it is his intelligent conscience that must decide. Of course, any Grand Lodge has a right to control its own affairs, and may refuse to permit the use of any prescribed thing it chooses in its lodges. But surely, no Grand Lodge has a right to control any man's conscience, and consequently it cannot define the meaning of an intricate sentence that has within it phrases susceptible of a variety of constructions.

"I agree with several of our writers who have met the late Tennessee resolution with the remark that such spasms of virtue are prejudicial and effervescent. They are intemperate and one-sided attempts to coerce others into a belief that they cannot reasonably accept.

"This subject is, like all matters of belief, to be carefully considered by each honest mind by itself as to its personal application, and should, therefore, not be treated rashly or with heated prejudice, and I am pleased to see that the Grand Lodge of Maine did seemingly reject a resolution that was altogether too broad and too severe."

He still discusses the question of the payment of relief by Maine lodges in case of a brother, member of a Maine lodge, falling into distress in another jurisdiction, and says:

"I have heretofore understood the argument to be that Maine is not interested in the case of a brother that travels afar. They are only bound to look after him while he stays at home. And if that principle is true, then why do they 'adjust' anything? Or if they adjust the Colorado case, why not adjust the California cases?"

In reply we say that the understanding of Bro. Belden is correct. That a mason in distress is entitled to receive aid from a brother mason to the extent of the latter's ability and discretion—we understand to be the foundation proposition. There has, however, come a belief that lodges take the place of the individual brother, and that dues to the lodge take the place of the contribution to the distressed brother. The truth of this belief we deny. The system by which lodges pay to the relief of their sick brethren is the system of lodges of Odd Fellows and similar societies. This method, because many masons are Odd Fellows, and because of the lack of knowledge of the difference between the purpose for which dues are paid to a masonic lodge and to an Odd Fellow's lodge, has led lodges through their Wor. Masters or other officers to replying to lodges when inquiry has been made about the relief of a brother, and sums of money are mentioned as the extent of the assistance. When to such inquiry such a reply is made, and, as is usually the case, a difference of opinion thereupon arises upon the construction of the question and the answer, there comes the necessity to "adjust" the matter, using the word as without doubt our Grand Master Kimball did in its legal sense, meaning to convey to the mind of the hearer of his address and the reader of it the idea that the matter in dispute had been settled or brought to

a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result. Such an adjustment may or may not involve the payment of money, but this particular adjustment did satisfy both Colorado and Maine lodges.

The charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine has nothing to do with the subject, nor the Grand Lodge itself, for that matter.

Under Mississippi, he says :

"They, in common with most jurisdictions, are cursed with a flood of those cheap publications that are hybrid and misleading, and they are, of course, bothered to know how to avoid them. Other jurisdictions are trying the same and in a similar manner. Legislation, and even harsh punishment, will not accomplish more than it has done for a half century. Anathemas and edicts are promulgated, and yet the publishers are issuing new editions. It seems to me the only reasonable method will be to have each Grand Lodge publish its own, and then surely there will be no field for those bastard works that have no authority and little resemblance to the truth."

Under Vermont we read :

"In speaking of the granting of dispensations generally, Bro. Montague says: 'One of our earlier Grand Masters said, "The Grand Master should not be asked to set aside the law of the Grand Lodge for the benefit of a profane."

"This terse statement, without any modification, is not in accord with the spirit of our government. The Grand Master is not a mere executive and nothing more. He is bound to see that the laws are preserved; but there is in all Constitutions a paragraph which gives him, and him alone, certain discretionary powers. He is the Grand Lodge, *in persona*, during the interim between its sessions. He can do in certain matters just what the Grand Lodge itself could do if it was in session, *i. e.*, he can temporarily set aside certain provisions. There may be many matters in which he is permitted discretion; and also it is impossible for even the Grand Lodge to do certain things without a radical change in its Constitution.

"I notice an increasing tendency to withdraw the ancient privileges appertaining to the Master and make of him a mere executive. The demand is made without due consideration of the fact that it is our great and distinguishing peculiarity, and to it probably, more than to any other one thing, is owing our perpetuation and our successful government, and it should be one of our most cherished landmarks."

Under Wisconsin, discussing the Past Master's degree, he says :

"I would go further than this, (the non-intercourse between actual and virtual Past Masters) and have the lodge abandon all this unmasonic business of the Past Master's degree. It is a vain thing. Any man who has been installed as a Master becomes a Past Master upon having discharged the duties of the chair for any length of time, and does not need any ceremony other than stepping down and out. But, worse yet, it creates a caste on the floor of the lodge when any one is singled out for the reception of knowledge that is not free to all the others. The lodge should not acknowledge any star chamber proceedings within itself. In the lodge all are equal, and each was promised 'all the light that may be communicated in a lodge of Master Masons.' This conferring of a pretended degree upon a few of a lodge is not in keeping with the promise."

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. E. E. Chipman, in his address, recounts the pleasant occasion of a special communication at New Westminster, when a corner stone of a new Carnegie library building was laid in the presence of a large assemblage of masons and citizens.

He reports the amicable settlement of the difficulties between this Grand Lodge and that of Canada, and thus comments :

" But incidents of this kind are only of value to our lodges if the lesson derived from them is of service in the future. It is earnestly hoped that brethren will guard against making allegations that they are not prepared to substantiate under all circumstances ; and that lodges, not only in this but in all jurisdictions, will exercise more care in accepting material."

He decided that a candidate having lost his forefinger at the second joint was eligible for the degrees of Masonry, and that a dimitted or unaffiliated brother had a right to petition for admission to any lodge he may desire, no matter where he resides, or where the lodge to which he seeks admission is situated.

His reason for not granting a dispensation to confer the F. C. and M. M. degrees on a sea-faring man who had just received the E. A. degree, because the Constitution prohibited such advancement unless two weeks intervened, is good, but the Constitution would well be changed to meet such cases.

Dispensations for three new lodges had been granted ; visitations to thirteen lodges were made, and in connection therewith he says :

" The necessity for frequent visitation is apparent to every brother who has given the subject consideration, and I believe some plan should be adopted by Grand Lodge, whereby D. D. G. M.'s might be compensated, either by the lodge benefited or by the Grand Lodge, to the extent at least of their traveling expenses. While it is, perhaps, a difficult question to decide, I am inclined to think that as the subordinate lodges directly reap the benefit, the subject is one that should be earnestly considered by them."

Of the condition of the craft he says :

" There has been a marked increase in our membership during the year, and while this was a pleasing thing it was more gratifying to me to find that our principles are being better understood, and that the material being selected is such only as will become living stones in our masonic edifice. I find that it is being better realized that mere numbers do not always constitute strength, and while this principle is kept in view, and only fit material selected, we need have no fears for the future of our institution."

He recommended the sum of three hundred dollars for Grand Lodge library purposes, a reprint of the proceedings of missing years, the obtaining of vessels for use in laying corner stones, and a form of certificate of registration for traveling brethren.

The Deputy Grand Master gave an account of his visitations to five lodges and discussed the question of temperance, and of masonic instruction in lodges.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are ample in information to the craft of the condition of the lodges visited, and are approved by the committee to which they were referred.

The committee to which the decisions of the Grand Master were referred, said :

"As to decision No. 1, we do not agree with the principle laid down in that decision. The opinion of this committee is that the rule that should govern the admission or rejection of candidates on the question of physical qualifications is that those candidates only should be admitted who are in a position to give and receive the essentials of masonic recognition, otherwise they should be barred. In this particular matter, we would respectfully direct the attention of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge to the fact that while we believe that the internal qualifications have an important bearing upon the eligibility of the candidate, there are other matters which also deserve serious consideration. While it is true that the Ancient Charges say that a candidate must be one 'having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art,' the same charge goes further to say 'or serving his Master's Lord and of being made a brother.'"

By the report of the above committee we find that trouble arises in this jurisdiction as in many others, because Worshipful Masters do not become acquainted with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the suggestion is made that, by law, each Master pass a satisfactory examination in the Constitution as well as in the ritual. We believe that the main proposition is correct and that much confusion among the workmen arises from the lack of knowledge by the Masters.

This committee further said :

"We note the recommendation of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master that D. D. G. M.'s should be compensated either by the lodges of their respective Districts, or by the Grand Lodge. We do not agree with the Most Worshipful the Grand Master in this recommendation. We believe that any moneys which might be expended along these lines will be more efficiently expended and do a greater amount of good if applied towards the maintenance of a Grand Lecturer."

We do not agree with this opinion. From an observance of some thirty years we believe that supervision of lodges by D. D. G. M.'s and the payment of their expenses by the Grand Lodge is the best system that can be adopted. To these D. D. G. M.'s should be given the power to collect the dues to the Grand Lodge and to forward the same to the Grand Officer in charge thereof, and also to see that returns are made up and forwarded in proper time, as well as the inspection of the work of a lodge.

Bro. W. A. DeWolf Smith submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Alabama, 1902, quoting decision 38, which reads, "A brother has no right to object to a petition for initiation, passing or raising from being received by the lodge," he says he does not see why a brother might not object. Neither do we see why he might not object, but what good will it do

him to object? Is it to be understood that this objection prevents the presentation to the lodge of the petition? If so, what becomes of the right of the Wor. Master to determine what shall be done with the matters brought before the lodge? Or of the right of a lodge to determine the same matter?

Maine for 1902 receives a pleasing review. We quote his reply to Bro. Drummond:

"Noting the resolution ordering the printing of a ceremony of installation 'suitable for lodges working the "Scotch Rite,"' he says he will look for the work with some interest. We do not know whether Bro. Drummond ever received a copy of the work referred to, but if he did, he would not notice much difference from the ceremony to which he is accustomed. He is, of course, aware that in this jurisdiction we have lodges working the English, Canadian and Scotch works. The expression 'Scotch Rite' was unfortunate, as it might be inferred that some of our lodges used the work of or were in some way connected with the Scottish Rite. Such, however, is not the case. When the Constitution was printed an installation ceremony as used by the Canadian-working lodges was introduced. There are some trifling points in which this did not suit the lodges using the work of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The consequence was the insertion of a second, or alternate, form of installation ceremony."

Under Manitoba especially he thus expresses himself on the subject of the relief of masons in distress:

"It appears to us to be a cold kind of masonic charity which refuses to assist a needy brother unless assured of the return of the money expended, or which, having relieved the brother, bills his lodge for the amount spent in his relief. Judging by the fees charged for the degrees, Yukon Lodge ought to be able to afford to spend a little in charity once in a while."

Under Minnesota he says about a remedy for non-affiliation:

"Why should we seek a remedy? These brethren came into the Fraternity of their own free will; nobody asked or urged them to come. If, then, after a longer or shorter experience they find that Masonry is not what they thought it was; if their business does not increase as they anticipated because of their connection with us; if they are disappointed because they do not advance as rapidly as they think they should; or if for any other reason or for no reason at all they wish to sever their connection with the lodge, let them go in peace."

From his conclusion we quote:

"The length to which this report has run prevents us from devoting much space to a general *résumé* of matters of masonic interest which have occurred during the year. There are, however, one or two matters to which we feel we must refer.

"First is the regretted death of that distinguished masonic scholar, Judge Josiah Hayden Drummond, of Maine, who for more years than we care to count wrote those reports on Foreign Correspondence which were at once the envy and admiration of the younger generation of reviewers. He died suddenly at his home at Portland, Maine, on the 25th of October, 1902, at the age of seventy-five years. He had been a mason for fifty-four years, and was Grand Master of masons in Maine for the years 1860-1-2. His death will be a sad loss not only to the fraternity in Maine but throughout the entire English-speaking world."

CALIFORNIA, 1903.

The proceedings for this year is a large volume of 798 pages; but it contains the names of the masons in membership in the various lodges in the State, and is valuable to the lodges outside of this jurisdiction which have libraries.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Orrin S. Henderson, whose portrait adorns the title page, gives us a full account of his official acts in an address clothed in language pleasing to read, and not over ornate.

He pays due tribute of respect to the memory of Edward M. Preston, Past Grand Master, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and to that of V. W. Nathan W. Spaulding, of whom he says:

"Bro. Spaulding was born in North Anson, Maine, September 24, 1829, and came to California in 1851. For years he occupied a prominent place in the industrial affairs of this State. His was the ripe age of 74 years. He was our Grand Treasurer in 1885, and served continuously until 1893, when he resigned. His was a familiar figure in our Grand Lodge. In public life he served his home city, Oakland, as its Mayor, and occupied many positions of trust. In 1855 he became a Master Mason, and rose to all the higher degrees. We praise his life. We honor his memory."

He mentions the deaths of Past Grand Masters Burnham and Drummond and Past Senior Grand Warden Chadbourne of our jurisdiction.

Of his visitations he says:

"However, notwithstanding the magnificent distances for which our State is noted, regardless of the rough and rugged roads, it has been our pleasure to travel nearly 23,000 miles in the interest of Masonry this year, making 120 visits in 62 cities, in 42 districts, embracing 255 lodges. There are 284 lodges in the jurisdiction, including the eight under dispensation, situated in 245 cities. This leaves but 11 districts comprising 29 lodges, to which we have not personally paid visits. Four of these lodges, are in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.

"If time, which would have required weeks, could have been spared, it would have been our pleasure to visit by steamer, the Del Norte, Humboldt and Mendocino Lodges, the first and second, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, twelfth and thirty-seventh districts respectively. The other two districts not visited, are of course the Islands of the Sea, the Hawaiian and Philippine, representing, respectively, two lodges each, in the forty eighth and forty-ninth Masonic Districts."

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"The Grand Lodge of California has been supreme, the laws are uniformly obeyed, the charters are all intact and there have been no serious controversies between lodges or between any of them and a member, or between members themselves. Differences when occurring have been easily adjusted. So it may be said, that with us the general condition of Masonry is peaceful and harmonious, with attendant zeal and prosperity."

He discusses briefly the material that has been worked under the question of "Quality and not Quantity," and it might be well with some of the lodges within this jurisdiction did they consider the same proposition.

Eight dispensations were issued for new lodges; and forty-seven dispensations for three different purposes and forty-two to re-ballot on rejected petitions. These latter he states "have been ordered granted only after most careful consideration." He then discusses the main subject to some extent, and leaves in our mind the impression that he does not believe in the re-ballot.

We presume that this is a constitutional right, and if so we believe that it should be so changed that a re-ballot could not be taken until six months, at least, after a rejection, and then without any request to the Grand Master, but by a new petition. We agree with him that—

"The secrecy of the ballot must be upheld; the rejection of a candidate ends the matter, unless some injury has been done. There should be no discussion. When a brother ballots, purest and best motive should prevail. Brethren should stop and to their conscience say 'The Golden Rule.' No one should question motives or seek to know by whom the adverse ballot was cast. Let the brother himself, when he finds out his error, if error there was, seek his opportunity for correction."

Under his personal direction five lodges were constituted, three masonic temples dedicated, fourteen corner stones of various buildings laid; and he attended the exercises of the fiftieth celebration of the anniversary of seven of nine lodges which had attained that honor.

From the reports of the inspectors he learns—

"That the Wardens, as well as Masters, be required to pass examinations as to proficiency.

"That a suitable blank be prepared to secure uniform reports from Inspectors to Grand Master and Grand Lecturer.

"That narrow-minded members should be made to realize that Masonry owes them nothing, but that they owe everything to Masonry, and that to be elected or appointed to an office is an honor which cannot be overestimated, and that the least that an officer can do is to faithfully apply himself to the best that is in him and at least attend all meetings where so much depends on him.

"That Inspectors should be allowed something more than actual expenses."

He clearly sets forth the condition of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and then states:

"We met by appointment our estimable brother, Morris Siminoff, of 'Fidelity' Lodge, No. 120, F. and A. M., and, upon invitation, accompanied him to dinner, where, over the table, he tendered to me as a gift to the Fraternity a completely erected sixteen-room cottage, with lodge assembly hall or chapel, to be erected upon the Home grounds, according to approved plans of the parties in interest, to be built substantially of brick and stone, and finished complete, the cost to be not less than \$10,000 (this cost has since reached to over \$30,000).

"The gift was accepted and is now complete, ready for this Grand Lodge's acceptance and dedication on next Wednesday.

"It is our pleasure to state that Bro. Past Em. Commander Gustave Umbesen, of California Commandery, No. 1, has signified his intention to donate an elegant piece of income property, to the use of the Home some time during this year."

Of his observations and recommendations we quote as of universal application the following:

"There should be no lodge politics or rings or wings or factions in a lodge. The will of the majority should of course always govern, but there should never be an organized majority in any lodge. Harmony is often best preserved by bowing to respectable minority's lease.

"Some lodges allow, through their Secretaries, a piling up of delinquent dues. The books and finances should be kept clean. Either collect, remit or purge your rolls; it is but just to yourselves. It has been found an invariable rule that the lodge whose Secretary has been prompt in all ways is most successful.

"Our lodges are strongest in true fraternity away from the cities where other recognized diversions of Masonry exist. The base of our fraternity is the Blue Lodge. The others are but ornaments to the structure, and of them all let us always be loyal to our Blue Lodge, and work constantly in its quarries."

The subjects treated of under the title of "our observed duties and responsibilities" we would like to produce, that they might be known to all our readers, but space forbids.

His recommendations will be mentioned when we touch upon the reports of the committees.

The Grand Secretary submitted a detailed report of the transactions in his office and concludes:

"Not only were all returns received from and all dues paid by the lodges for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of July, 1903, but for the current year, as will be seen from the report of the Committee on Returns and from a statement to be found at the end of the published proceedings, every return has been received from the lodges of the jurisdiction and every dollar of their dues has been paid."

Many jurisdictions, to their advantage, might well examine into the "business end" of this jurisdiction, by means of which such a splendid result is obtained.

From the reports of the various Boards of Relief, we learn that the one at San Francisco contributed \$11.00 to the relief of two cases from Maine, and the one at Oakland \$60.00 to the relief of one case from Maine.

The expense for maintaining the "Home," before mentioned, is about \$18.00 for each inmate per month. This expense is met by a per capita tax of \$1.00 and a few donations.

It was voted that only two copies of the Grand Lodge proceedings be sent to each lodge.

The oration by the Grand Orator, W. Bro. Edward H. Hart, upon "Liberty Equality, Fraternity," is a splendid tribute to his research and learning, and is replete with good things. We quote:

"Masonry has ever revered and dignified toil; it had its beginning—whether we accept the dictum of history or of tradition—at a place of toil, but it never overlooked that other law, that the hand is not the only creator of wealth, and that labor has advanced only in proportion as it has become intelligent.

"He who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow is, in our teaching, as much entitled to respect and honor as he—and not necessarily any more than he—who rules an empire, and enjoys with him an equality of fraternity and friendship, of recognition and regard.

"*Character* is the test of admission and standing. Character is the essence of Masonry, and wherever found, whether in the lowly or in the high, *character* is that which commands an equality of respect, of admiration and of esteem.

"And in the portentous problems which may sometime in the future confront our country, and perhaps menace its safety, Freemasonry, with its superb strength and poise, its consistency and conservatism, and its magnificent conceptions of equality, based, not upon force, but upon character, will be the mighty and potential influence in their safe solution."

After a full discussion upon the proposition the following resolution had a passage :

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge does not approve of life membership in subordinate lodges."

The Committee on Jurisprudence expressed the following opinion, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"That a lodge begins to exist with the issuance of the dispensation by the Grand Master, and that the date of issuance of such dispensation should alone be considered in fixing the proper date of the fiftieth or other anniversary."

It was also voted that the annual dues to any lodge from members should not be less than six dollars.

We notice in the list of Representatives of the Grand Lodge of California near other Grand Lodges, that in giving the title to the Representative from Maine that the letter "R" still remains, although the letters after the name show that the advancement of the Representative in this jurisdiction had been recognized.

Bro. William A. Davies submitted the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Maine for 1902 is carefully reviewed. Quotation from the address of Grand Master Kimball, with an abstract of other matters, with an epitome of business, are given. The review closes as follows :

"We approach this part of our work with feelings of sorrow, the Master Mind whose work we have so long admired has gone from among us forever, but so certain is it that he did not live in vain that hardly a subject or question concerning Freemasonry can be raised but that a convincing answer may be found in the writings of Josiah H. Drummond. The Poet Bryant's muse when applied to our gifted brother may seem to us at present premature and yet who can read the future?

"And I am glad that he has lived thus long,
And glad that he has gone to his reward;
Nor can I deem that Nature did him wrong,
Softly to disengage the vital cord,
For when his hand grew palsied, and his eye
Dark with the mists of age, it was his time to die."

"In this report Bro. Drummond reviews California for the administration of Grand Master Foshey, whose address, rulings and decisions are generally

concurred in although he expresses his surprise at the number of the decisions he was called upon to make, *in re* Physical Qualifications. But we have no heart to continue the review of our beloved brother's last Grand Lodge work. God give him rest."

And again, under Mississippi, he quotes the In Memoriam of Bro. Drummond, by Bro. Frederic Speed.

Under Wyoming, replying to Bro. Kuykendall, he said :

"He disagrees with the chairman of correspondence in his opinion that the Maine plan of limiting jurisdiction will succeed because it is right.

"Now, without contesting the question, because we believe the idea is progressing and if let alone the unwisdom of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction will assert itself and the common-sense of American Masonry will wipe it out—in fact, our observation tells us that the jurisdictions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are about the only ones who stand by the heresy in its original, undiluted harshness."

CANADA, 1903.

Five especial communications were held during the year for the purpose of laying the corner stones of churches.

The annual communications of this Grand Lodge are not held at the same place each year, so, when it met at Toronto this year, it was welcomed to the city before the opening by the mayor, and after the opening by a deputation of Masters and Past Masters from the Toronto Lodges.

The method of procedure in the business at the communication is very like our method, although it is observed that "the Grand Secretary read the rules and regulations for the government of Grand Lodge during the time of business."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John E. Harding, in his business-like address recounts his labors for the year past: The troubles arising last year were amicably adjusted between the parties in interest; three new lodges were constituted and consecrated; five new lodge rooms were dedicated; one hundred and fifteen dispensations were granted; and four dispensations for the formation of new lodges; all of which shows a spirit of progress in the jurisdiction.

Eleven Lodges of Instruction had his presence and assistance, beside his visits "to every portion of the jurisdiction during the year."

No decisions were reported, and strict adhesion to the laws of the jurisdiction relative to physical qualifications was observed.

The death of Bro. J. J. Mason, Grand Secretary, was especially mentioned, while the names of other distinguished masons of his own and sister jurisdictions are recorded in his address.

Introducing the subject of the semi-centennial of the Grand Lodge, he says :

"No doubt many of my brethren are familiar with the events leading up to the establishment of our Grand Lodge on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1855.

At that time the larger number of lodges in the Province of Upper and Lower Canada adhered to the Provincial Grand Lodge E. R., and strenuously opposed the Grand Lodge of Canada, and tried to discredit us with the neighboring Grand Lodges at the same time that they were endeavoring to procure the consent of the parent lodge, the United Grand Lodge of England, to their establishing an independent Grand Lodge. After repeated trials they were unable to disturb the inertia of that Grand Lodge, and driven to desperation by the callous neglect of the Grand Lodge of England, they cast off their allegiance and established a Grand Lodge named the Ancient Grand Lodge. This at once placed them in a false position, as they thereby admitted the right of the Grand Lodge of Canada to establish a Grand Lodge, and placed themselves in the position of establishing an irregular Grand Lodge in territory already occupied. It speedily became apparent that this condition of affairs was detrimental to the best interests of Masonry, and efforts were made to terminate the discord and bring about the amalgamation of the two Grand Bodies, resulting in each body appointing a committee for that purpose. The committee met, and after protracted negotiations agreed upon a basis of settlement. On the 14th of July, 1858, both Grand Bodies met in the city of Toronto, and after unanimously adopting the resolution agreed upon by the joint committee, the Ancient Grand Lodge repaired to the room in which the Grand Lodge of Canada was in session, were announced, entered and were welcomed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and in joint session once more unanimously adopted the Resolutions of Union, when the Ancient Grand Lodge was declared dissolved, and the members of both lodges were incorporated in the Grand Lodge of Canada, thus ending all difficulty and giving our Grand Lodge undisputed jurisdiction in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada."

And this is his proposition for the celebration of the fiftieth birthday:

"Although our expenditure thus far for benevolence has been munificent, there are still a number of our brethren so afflicted that they cannot be properly cared for without an increase of the funds at the disposal of our benevolent committee. In order that this condition of affairs may be remedied in the easiest and most permanent form, I propose that we establish a fund of \$100,000, and the interest arising from the investment to be appropriated to extreme cases, \$200 to be the limit in any one case of a beneficiary on this fund. I estimate that the investment will realize \$4,000 at least yearly, enough for twenty annuities of \$200 each. In order to create this fund it will only be necessary for each brother in the jurisdiction to contribute \$1.00 per year for three years. I propose that Grand Lodge call upon every subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction to collect from each of its members \$1.00 per year over and above the yearly dues, for a period of three years, and that the yearly collection be transmitted to the Grand Secretary on or before the 10th day of October in each year, until the 10th October, 1905, the money to be raised by voluntary subscription among the members if possible. It has been suggested that there may be some of our brethren so circumstanced that even \$1.00 a year would be a hardship. In such cases it is expected that the other members of the lodge, or the lodge itself, would pay the amount and thus exemplify one of the teachings of Masonry in a practical manner. This fund should be kept separate and apart from all other funds of Grand Lodge, and the interest reserved for the special benefit of extreme cases of distress.

"I venture to affirm that, should this undertaking be carried through, it will give more satisfaction to my brethren than any amount of junketing and after-dinner oratory."

The financial affairs of the Grand Lodge, owing to the illness and death of the Grand Secretary, received his careful attention.

The Deputy Grand Master reported that he had attended during the year

one hundred and thirty-five masonic meetings, of which forty-two were in his official capacity.

The Grand Secretary made a full report of the transactions in his office, and we observe that the Grand Master "examined, revised and confirmed" by laws or amendments thereto of forty lodges.

The Grand Treasurer reports as expended for General Purposes \$10,927.89, and for Benevolence, \$11,880.00, with a fund to the credit of the Grand Lodge of \$106,829.66.

Two hundred and forty-nine pages of the proceedings are required for the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters. Inasmuch as these, in detail, give the condition of the craft, the manner and method of the work, and other matters of importance for the use and knowledge of the Grand Lodge, the length of them nor the matter in them ought not to be criticized by those beyond the confines of their dominion. They are interesting reading.

The Committee on Condition of Masonry say of them :

"It is by such persistent and united efforts on the part of those representing the Grand Master that higher standards may be looked for and a strong esprit de corps created. The lodges would appear as a general rule to have recognized their duty as to the payment of the traveling expenses of these self-sacrificing officers; at any rate, not a single complaint is voiced in the reports, whilst many bear testimony to the pleasantly prompt manner in which what is the plain duty was discharged. Thus what has been somewhat of a reflection on the generosity of the craft has been removed, we trust, never to re-appear.

"The condition of the craft as disclosed by the reports is on the whole a matter of congratulation. There have been increases in membership in nearly every district, but the increases are not so large, having regard to the benefits of Freemasonry in promoting social intercourse, upbuilding of moral character, and teaching forbearance and charity in all the relations of life, as we could wish and expect."

And in conclusion say :

"On the whole we have great cause for satisfaction. Our numerical strength grows apace, our benevolence is increasing and will further increase. Our beautiful work is accurately and impressively taught all over the jurisdiction. The character of the material is all that could be desired. We live in one of the fairest lands on God's earth. Peace and plenty abound us on all sides; we continue, as we always shall, to honor our King; and best duty of all, we worship and praise our Father in Heaven for His merciful care and abundant blessings."

Bro. Henry Robertson presented the Report on Correspondence, which is made up of well selected extracts from the proceedings of the Grand Lodges reviewed.

Under Maine he says :

"A prince in Israel has fallen. One of the master-minds of the Fraternity is no more. On the 25th October last Bro. Josiah H. Drummond fell dead on the street in Portland. His call was very sudden, but he was not unprepared. His long and active masonic life, his great ability and thorough devotion to the craft, and his consummate gifts as a writer and speaker, have made

him probably the most prominent figure in Masonry on this continent. He was born in 1827, and was a member of the craft for more than 53 years. He held the chief office in all the masonic bodies, and was chairman of correspondence of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery of Maine for a long time. He was Grand Master in 1860, 1861 and 1862. We extend to our brethren in Maine our deepest sympathy in their great loss."

CONNECTICUT, 1904.

Five Emergent Communications were held during the year, three to dedicate masonic halls, one to unveil and dedicate a masonic monument, and one to attend the funeral of M. W. Past Grand Master William W. Lee.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Leon M. Woodford, at the annual communication delivered an address, clear in expression and business-like in character.

After a brief introduction, announcing the deaths of Past Grand Masters Quintard and Lee, and of Past Grand Chaplain Maxcy, he gives an account of their masonic labors and speaks of their worth as men, and then mentions the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

Although he was prevented from visitations by a severe accident at the beginning of his year, he made eighteen visitations and reported that the work was performed with dignity, and that levity was not practiced.

He speaks a good word for the Masonic Home and the Order of the Eastern Star.

The dispensations granted by him were undoubtedly all in accord with the law of the jurisdiction. Refusing to grant dispensations to spread the ballot upon an application without waiting the time limit, he says:

"In my opinion these dispensations are too frequently asked, and that these 'mistakes in voting' occur where the ball ballot is used throughout. To remedy this apparent evil with our ballot, I would recommend, that the lodges within this Grand Jurisdiction be required to use the white ball, and black cube ballot."

After giving a brief summary of the reports of the District Deputies he concludes his address.

The Deputy Grand Master gave a report of his masonic labors for the year.

The Grand Secretary submitted a succinct account of the duties performed and the needs of his office for the future. He says:

"I have during the year in addition to my office work visited forty of the lodges, assisted at three installations, and officiated at two funerals. The lodges visited have been mostly the small lodges, remote from business centres, which I never before have visited, lodges that are seldom visited by any officers of the Grand Lodge. There are now ten lodges that I have not had the opportunity of visiting, but hope to do so the coming year."

At the evening session the Fellow Craft's degree was exemplified by Franklin Lodge of Bristol.

All other business was routine.

Bro. John H. Barlow submitted the review of the published transactions of Sister Grand Lodges, under the title, "Masonic Correspondence."

Under Colorado, discussing the decisions of a Grand Master that the masonic burial service should be rendered over the remains of a brother, only at the grave or receiving vault, he says:

"There is nothing in the masonic burial service but might be performed at the house or church, with a few slight changes, and in case of the burial being in a distant town, or inclement weather, we think it well to do so, for both the lodge and the mourners. We do not think that one masonic funeral should lay the foundation for another."

Under Kansas we read:

"In his review of the District of Columbia on the perpetual jurisdiction, Bro. Shaver says:

"As there are at this time but five states in the United States that claim personal jurisdiction, namely, Connecticut, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia.

"We think South Carolina and Pennsylvania should be added unless they have abandoned it quite recently."

And we think New Hampshire should be added if the following extract from a letter to our Corresponding Grand Secretary is correct:

"We have one of our merchants who desires to become a mason. He was rejected six years ago in the State of New Hampshire, for personal reasons as we are informed. Some time ago we wrote to the Grand Secretary of New Hampshire and he informed us that by the masonic law of that State, the rejecting lodge has perpetual jurisdiction over the applicant."

Maine for 1903 receives three pages of notice made up of three quotations from M. W. Bro. Kimball's address, of two decisions of a brief statement of the business and of the conclusion of the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Discussing the decision of Grand Master Kimball that a proxy could represent a lodge of which he was not a member, provided he lived in the jurisdiction, he says that it is not good law in Connecticut.

We would reply that when our Grand Lodge was constituted in 1820 the Laws adopted for its government were those of the Mother Grand Lodge, Massachusetts. The provision above mentioned was at that time (1820) adopted, and has remained without amendment to this day. Before Maine was a separate jurisdiction, its lodges being subject to Massachusetts must send their representatives to Boston. The distance was great, by the method of conveyance in those days the time consumed in the journey was many days, and yet there were many matters of vital importance to the lodges of Maine requiring attention, so proxies were allowed under the above provision.

After the Grand Lodge of Maine became an independent body there still existed for the same reasons the need of the same law. Its use, since the

methods of travel have changed, has been observed in very few instances, although the constitutional change has never been repealed.

However, there is a regulation that mileage shall be paid a proxy from his residence to Portland, the place of holding the annual communication, and not from the location of the lodge he represents to Portland.

Under Missouri we quote some of Bro. Barlow's beliefs :

"We note the following decisions :

"2.—Question.—Can an objection be made to the advancement of an E. A. and how?

"Answer.—Objection to advancement on any other ground than non-proficiency must be made in open lodge or in writing, and become a part of the records. Such objections can be made only for the purpose of investigation or the preferring of charges, and hold only for sixty days.

"We believe that a brother has the right of objection—or rather the calling for a ballot without being compelled to give his reasons.

"The amendment to the constitution proposed at the last annual communication allowing dual membership in the lodges was rejected—wise action we think.

"He [Bro. Vincil] thinks as we do that a candidate must be of lawful age before his petition is presented, and he is also emphatically opposed to cipher rituals, which he styles 'modern abominations.' Correct.

"He does not favor perpetual jurisdiction, which is the law in Connecticut, and he does not believe that the loss of an eye should debar a person from receiving the degrees of Masonry, nor do we.

"He truly states, and it is confirmed by our experience, that a Masonic Home cannot be supported by voluntary subscriptions. We tried it in Connecticut. It must be by regular tax, which reaches the many, not the few."

Under New York :

"Bro. Anthony cites a question of jurisdiction between the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia when an applicant had formerly resided in Pennsylvania, and went there to vote. After a residence of two years in the city of Washington, he made application to one of its lodges, and was accepted and made a mason. Pennsylvania makes a claim of infringement of jurisdiction. Bro. Anthony says :

"We fail to understand how a profane can have a "masonic residence" and also a "legal residence." We think it is held that persons in the employ of the government do not lose or gain a residence by reason thereof, and that it is customary for them to go home to vote. The place where a person exercises the right to suffrage would appear to us conclusive evidence of a legal and masonic residence."

"Upon general principles Bro. Anthony is right, but we claim when applied to the District of Columbia, there should be an exception, otherwise what is to sustain the lodges in that jurisdiction? We presume a large majority of its residents go home to vote and if their masonic residence goes with them, where is the applicant to their lodges to come from?"

Under Texas :

"Alluding to Bro. McDonald, of Indiana, he says :

"We like what, under Delaware, our brother is pleased to say upon the use of the words "Order," "Institution" and "Society" as applied to Free and Accepted Masons, and like him prefer the word fraternity, as derived from frater, meaning brother. At the same time we like the word craft equally as well, as meaning trade or profession. Then, too, the early masons were called "Craftsmen," and Masonry was distinguished as "The Craft."

"We, too, like the words Fraternity and the Craft, but the word Order is by no means modern, as we will find that word used in the charges as laid down in our oldest Monitors."

Under Virginia:

"In his review of Montana, Bro. Eggleston thus observes:

"Among the decisions the first is that a member elected is a member before signing the by-laws, etc. This by-law signing is borrowed from outside anyhow, and has no proper place in Masonry, we think."

"We think the requirement is all right, but there are cases when the Secretary does not have the book of by-laws present, so that he can sign them. In such a case we do not think the brother should be classed as non-affiliated, when it was no fault of his that he had not signed the by-laws."

Why not do as we do in Maine, authorize the Secretary to enroll the name when the emergency requires?

Under Wisconsin, discussing the action of New York in requiring visitors to present their diplomas, duly signed, before examination, he says:

"Some of his reasons are good, some not. His first point of objection we do not think well taken (that Master could not distinguish the genuine from the clandestine), as he has or should have the Grand Lodge Proceedings before him for comparison. The second, that it deprives the non-affiliate from visitation, is entitled to still less consideration. It should be a reminder of his masonic duty—that is to affiliate with a lodge."

Of dimitts under Wyoming he says:

"We allow a brother to make application and be elected in a lodge before applying for his dimit, which he afterwards deposits, thus preventing him from being left in the cold in case of rejection."

This is true in Maine, although we also allow the other method, which is used generally by those who remove from our jurisdiction and wish to join a lodge in the obtained jurisdiction.

From his conclusion, as expressing his views from his perusal of the proceedings, we quote:

"The Fraternity is prospering in every jurisdiction. There are, as usual, the few points of difference, such as dependent membership, which is fast becoming a general regulation. Perpetual jurisdiction in most jurisdictions has been modified to apply only for a certain period of from one to seven years. Concerning the subject of physical qualifications, most jurisdictions take the conservative middle ground that the applicant must be able to conform to all the requirements of the degrees without artificial appliances. Another subject has been freely discussed, that is, the usefulness or uselessness of the Grand Representative system, many contending that they were of no use and should be abolished. There is too much reason for this belief, as it is at present practiced, but we think it rests largely with the representatives themselves to make the system appreciated. When a brother accepts a commission from a sister jurisdiction near his Grand Lodge, he should make it his business to attend its annual communications, and at its close make at least a brief report of its important business to the Grand Lodge that he has the honor to represent. We hope this matter will receive the attention of all Representatives near our Grand Lodge."

DELAWARE, 1903.

At this annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, W. Holt Appgar, of New Jersey, with others of the Grand Lodge Officers of that jurisdiction, were received and welcomed by the M. W. Grand Master, Harry J. Guthrie.

The introduction to the address of the Grand Master is moderate in tone, and clothed in well chosen language. We quote in part:

"A partial survey of the Universal Craft discloses a countless host of brethren, the noblest legion in all the world, welded together in the bonds of Love and Truth, moving forward fearlessly and majestically, having for their supreme object the suppression of wrong and the promulgation of the doctrines of Peace and Good Will to all mankind while the agents of Falsehood, Ignorance and Superstition waste their energies in condemning us and our system, the ancient and honorable institution moves noiselessly along, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, binding up the wounds of the afflicted, leading the blind and making crooked paths straight. I am persuaded the world at large is realizing more and more as time passes the great moral force of Masonry."

After a brief notice of the deaths of brothers in his own and other jurisdictions he touches upon the increase in the number of clandestine lodges in the eastern section, and then passes to his visitations within his own jurisdiction, from which it appears that he visited all (twenty-two in number) the lodges, and was "delightfully and cordially received."

He discusses "Schools of Instruction," and says:

"I cannot urge too strongly upon all the officers of all lodges the necessity for close study, not alone of our ritual, but of our laws, regulations and general masonic usage and history as well. Be masters of the art in deed and in truth, always remembering that first appearances often determine the future usefulness of the members. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the number of officers inquiring after the standard works of masonic literature. Masonry will never accomplish its design until we become students. Brethren, let us not be satisfied with a superficial knowledge of our privileges and duties."

Words which apply to Maine as well as Delaware.

He granted three dispensations to confer degrees in less than lawful time, and one dispensation for opening a lodge.

He decided that a letter to a lodge from a member thereof in which objection was made to the making a mason of an elected candidate was the same as a personal objection; that one claiming residence and enjoying voting privileges in Delaware, although doing business in another State, was eligible in Delaware.

This is good masonic law, although it would conflict very much with District of Columbia, if every one there wished to exercise "voting privileges," and at the same time to become masons in that jurisdiction.

He had one query as to physical qualifications. He decided that—

"If the applicant's injury (the tip of the middle finger of his right hand cut off from the root of the nail) does not extend beyond the first joint, and

the said first joint is on the finger and he can use it, you may entertain his petition."

He had occasion to meet the question of the residence of one who, having a family, is called by his occupation from place to place, and yet claims as his residence the home of his rearing, and decided:

"If the applicant has resided with his family out of this State for one year, he forfeits his claim to residence and the lodge near his former home has no jurisdiction over him and cannot entertain his petition."

This decision indicates that it is possible for one to have no *masonic* residence.

It would seem that in so small and compact a jurisdiction, with only twenty-two lodges, that a Grand Master should never have occasion to complain of the delinquency of lodges in making the annual returns required by law.

Under the heading "Guard Well the Outer Door," let us read, ponder and follow the following good advice:

"Masonry these days has become wonderfully popular, and there are many who desire to enter our portals, some without the remotest conception of our aims or teachings, whose supreme desire is to be a mason, and who when they are duly elected and proclaimed as brethren, do not display an over abundant desire to practice its precepts, but rather the reverse. To all the brethren I desire to say, be sure the petitioner is not actuated by any unworthy motive, that he has the proper mental capacity to learn, appreciate and make a proper application of the great lessons we seek to teach. Let us reject all who govern themselves by prejudice rather than principle, or who seek to make the lodge or the institution in general a mere stepping stone to some greater achievement. We have nothing to fear from our open enemies, but much cause for alarm from those whom we admit without a proper appreciation of the principles of the Golden Rule or who have never had the proper preparation of the heart."

His words upon the subject of "silence and circumspection" are words of wisdom and should be heeded by all masons everywhere.

The Committee on Work suggested, in their report, "that the Most Worshipful Grand Master require the chairmen of the several Lodges of Instruction to appear before the Committee on Work, for examination, so that the work may be imparted in an absolutely uniform manner throughout our whole jurisdiction."

A resolution of sympathy for M. W. Past Grand Master Daniel McClintock, who, by reason of the infirmities consequent upon old age, was unable to be present, was adopted.

Bro. Lewis H. Jackson presented the Report on Correspondence. His is a concise, readable review of the work done in each jurisdiction as set forth in the printed proceedings, and with only a few expressions of his own opinion.

Under Idaho we find:

"He quotes our views anent 'compulsory affiliation,' which our brethren of Idaho have tried. Our ideas concerning it are pessimistic entirely, and we are inclined to discourage it as unmasonic. If a man does not love Masonry

sufficiently to make some sacrifice for lodge privileges, let him stay out and bear the penalty."

Under Illinois:

"Among decisions we note the following: 'The conferring of more than seven degrees by any lodge during any one day is prohibited.'"

"It seems this ruling became necessary in order to correct a growing tendency to abbreviate the ritualistic work of the institution, a thing that should be discountenanced everywhere. There should be no necessity recognized for conferring even so many as seven. Many jurisdictions limit the number to five, and this writer would prefer to limit the number to three, which is as much work as can be impressively done in full form with complete lectures."

Under Kentucky:

"To our mind the public installation of lodge officers is totally inconsistent with the regulations of Masonry whether the Past Master's degree be a part of the ceremony or not."

Maine for 1902 receives a brief but pleasant review. In it he says:

"The Report on Correspondence, prepared and presented by Bro. Josiah Hayden Drummond, M. W. Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, is after his usual interesting manner and unexcelled ability, but it is the last we shall ever have from his erudite pen. With the deepest sorrow and regret we have to record his death which occurred October 25, 1902. He was one of America's greatest and most learned masons, a distinguished brother of national and even international reputation. He will be missed by his brethren of the masonic Fraternity the world over.

"One by one we miss the faces
Of the forms we once caressed;
One by one their names are written,
Ceased to labor! Home! At rest!"

Maine for 1903 also is found reviewed in a kindly spirit and with clear discrimination.

He objects to public installations, but as our Bro. Drummond has completely threshed out our side of the matter we will not repeat his arguments.

FLORIDA, 1904.

The portrait of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas M. Puleston, faces the title page,

In the introduction to his address he notes that the Grand Lodge is now permanently located at Jacksonville and in its own temple, "now a source of revenue rather than expense"; intimates that good resolutions are not always carried out and appeals to all to remember for the coming year the duty that devolves upon them as masons at work for the exaltation of Masonry.

Commenting upon the approaching seventy-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge, he says:

"In this connection it may not be amiss to refer briefly to the beginning of our history as a Grand Lodge. In the hall of Jackson Lodge in the city of

Tallahassee amid the imposing hills and beautiful valleys of the historic County of Leon, the hill country of Florida, there assembled on July 5, 1830, a convention of 27 enthusiastic and devoted Freemasons, representing three lodges. On the following day, July 6, 1830, a Constitution was adopted and the Grand Lodge organized in solemn form.

"Eight years before this, the Territory of Florida had been organized, so that our masonic organization quickly followed the political birth of the embryo State."

And reports at the present time "one mason to each 118 of population."

He speaks at length of the distinguished masons who have died in the several jurisdictions, and then remarks upon the death of their own Junior Grand Warden, Bro. Warren Tyler, and others who have been earnest masons.

Clandestine Masonry receives a passing notice in his address.

He recounts his visitations, and thus discourses on the evils of non attendance:

"The best plan would be to make our lodge meetings more interesting and our lodge rooms more comfortable and attractive. Interest all the brethren if possible in the work and business of the lodge. Let the officers provide something for each brother to do, that will stimulate his interest and arouse his enthusiasm in the work of the lodge, and by all means adorn the interior of your lodge rooms so that the brethren when they assemble will not be confronted by cheerless surroundings and desolate walls. Let each member be requested to furnish some appropriate picture or suitable article of furniture as a gift to the lodge. Some of our lodges follow the example of the Grand Lodge and secure portraits of their past Masters and other prominent members to hang on the walls of their lodge rooms. A cold, cheerless and unattractive lodge room will do much to cool the ardor of the young mason and make him a drone in the hive, while a comfortable and inviting interior will invite his prompt attendance and stimulate his love for the fraternity and desire for more light in Masonry."

The following decisions were reported by him as the only ones not covered by any of the Regulations:

"Query: Has a lodge U. D. the power to grant dimits to members who were initiated, passed and raised in said lodge?"

"Answer: A lodge U. D. being a creature of the Grand Master and existing only by virtue of his dispensation, is confined to the powers and privileges granted therein, and cannot therefore dimitt masons made by such lodge, as such power is not given by the Grand Master's dispensation.

"In response to a request from D. D. G. M. Hutchinson for a ruling on the subject of penal jurisdiction, I made the following ruling:

"1st. Penal jurisdiction is of two kinds. (a) Geographical, which is that jurisdiction exercised by a lodge over the territory in which it is situated, extending to all masons, whether affiliated or non-affiliated, living within its territorial limits and ends with the brother's removal therefrom. (b) Personal jurisdiction is that jurisdiction which the lodge exercises over its own members, wherever they may reside, and continues as long as the brother remains a member of the lodge.

"2d. The Grand Lodge of Florida claims jurisdiction for its particular lodges over the rejected applicants of said lodges removing to other Grand Jurisdictions, for one year from date of the rejection."

He sent out a letter of inquiry to enable him to present facts for action for the project of "providing a Home and Orphanage for our indigent masons, widows and orphans"; and as the result thereof says:

"The project of a Masonic Home is as dear to my heart as that of any brother in the jurisdiction, and I would hail with delight the day when a comfortable and commodious home has been provided for our distressed brethren, their widows and orphans; yet I do not underrate the great difficulties and the many obstacles to be overcome ere we reach the consummation of our hopes and desires. Let us profit by the experience of the past. Our highly prized and beautiful Temple was not built in a day or a year. The same wise, prudent and conservative management, the same sensible business methods and mature judgement displayed in its erection applied to this problem will solve it satisfactorily."

A summary of the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters is given. Perhaps the work done by them, as reported, is as good as could be expected under a system which requires the lodge to bear the expense of the visitation.

Of the labors of the Grand Master the Committee on Distribution say:

"A careful consideration of the Grand Master's address has impressed your committee that our beloved Grand Master has been watchful of every interest of the craft; that he has been zealous and indefatigable in his labors, and that as a result of his wise and prudent administration this Grand Jurisdiction has made substantial progress during the past year."

An amendment to the Constitution, to provide for the payment of fifty cents of the Grand Lodge dues to the Trustees of the Benevolent Fund, was lost.

The resolution passed last year, providing for the annual payment of fifty cents per capita for the establishment of a permanent fund for a Masonic Home and Orphanage, was rescinded.

The following resolution, however, was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That such per cent. of the annual dues of this Grand Lodge and such per cent. of any surplus that may be in the Treasury of the Grand Lodge, as may be determined by the Finance Committee, shall be applied to the fund for the Masonic Home and Orphanage."

The article in the Constitution providing for the balloting for Grand Officers was amended so that now the method of balloting is very similar to that in use in our jurisdiction.

An adopted report of the Committee on Jurisprudence decided—

"That a brother obtaining a paper in the form of a dimit, without the knowledge or consent of his lodge, is not a dimitted mason even if the paper is signed by the W. M. and Secretary; if such paper is presented to another lodge, with an application for affiliation, and the lodge votes to admit the applicant, he does not thereby become a member of the lodge which thus acts upon his application; his membership remains in his old lodge because he has not been dimitted therefrom."

Bro. Silas B. Wright presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under Arkansas we read:

"The Jurisprudence Committee, in answer to a question reported, and the report was adopted, that a brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues may be permitted to sit in the lodge as a visitor.

"This seems strange. If suspended, how can he be permitted to enter the lodge at all?"

He does not quite agree to the decision in California that—

"One is entitled to vouch for a brother where he has examined and passed him for admission to a chapter of Royal Arch Masons or a commandery of Knights Templar within this Grand Jurisdiction, or has sat with him in either of those bodies."

Maine receives two pages of fraternal notice. Of the decision of Grand Master Kimball about representation by proxy, he says:

"This is entirely at variance with the practice in Florida, and seems strange in a jurisdiction where dual membership is prohibited."

We have already in this report explained our position.

Under Tennessee we read:

"No lodge has a right to ask other lodges, by circular letter or resolution to join with it in instructing their representatives to the Grand Lodge, to vote for either men or measures.

"The last decision seems to be rather too broad. The writer does not think it improper or unmasonic to request other lodges to ask their representatives to Grand Lodge to oppose a proposed constitutional amendment, for instance, or any other important measure which may be pending. We would, however, think it wrong to plan a campaign for the election of a Grand Officer, as electioneering for office is clearly unmasonic. These are the views of the Jurisprudence Committee, to whom the matters were referred."

His views on the Representative System are thus expressed under British Columbia:

"The Grand Representative System, in its present shape, seems very much of a great big farce. It is the height of the ridiculous to continue on the lists, and publish year after year, the names of brethren, as Grand Representatives, who for years have failed to attend a session of the Grand Lodge to which they are accredited, and we will wager that by far the larger portion of them have not even read the proceedings of the Grand Lodge whose appointment they hold."

A carefully stated document of the condition of Masonry in Mexico is given. We refer our readers to it because we believe it is the honest statement of one who has given much attention to the matter.

A full account of the history of the "Temple" from the time the first dollar was donated to the time when the last dollar due thereon was paid is printed as an appendix. "First dollar donated, Feb. 26, 1878; Temple 'ours' (free and clear), Jan. 22, 1903. A lapse of nearly twenty-five years."

GEORGIA, 1903.

After a graceful and felicitous introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Max Meyerhardt, thus reports the condition of Masonry in his jurisdiction:

"The past year has been one of unparalleled prosperity to Masonry in this jurisdiction. The surplus in our treasury has increased to wonderful proportions. Not a single charter has been forfeited. Three dispensations for new lodges have been granted and a number of charters will be granted at this communication. There has been a substantial increase in our membership. Our peace and harmony have not been disturbed by any untoward event. And above all, our brethren are animated by fervency and zeal, and by the genuine spirit of Masonry."

He paid a beautiful tribute of respect to the memory of Past Grand Master James M. Mobley, who died during the year.

It appears that Past Masters can serve upon committees, although they are not the representatives of lodges, and that they are entitled to per diem of twelve dollars for their attendance. A resolution was introduced at the last communication to restrict the power of the Grand Master by providing that no more than three Past Masters should be appointed upon any committee. The Grand Master discusses the two reasons, viz: a matter of economy, and the opportunity of the Grand Master to perpetuate himself in office, and concludes:

"Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Judas Iscariot betrayed him whom he served for thirty pieces of silver. And it is charged that the Past Masters of Georgia might sell their honor, their manhood, their Masonry, for twelve paltry dollars! My brethren, should this or any similar resolution be again introduced, I trust that you will bury it so deep that even the angel of the resurrection can never find it. So far as I am concerned, by vote and voice and influence, now and hereafter, I shall continue to say to the faithful Past Masters, come to this Temple of your fathers, to this house which you have helped to build, for we are brothers all. This is *your* home. Though you have become old, though you have become poor, though your footsteps may be tottering upon the verge of the grave, you shall receive in this home equal rights and equal privileges, a warm welcome, a true, heartfelt, masonic greeting."

But in face of all this, we do not believe in the principle involved. The business of the communication should be done by the representatives. The presence of Past Masters should be encouraged; they might be allowed a voice in discussions, but the voting and the acting upon committees transgresses, in our belief, certain rights held by lodges alone.

Rightly does he rejoice in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, which he reports to have a surplus of \$30,000, and gives praise to all who have labored to bring about so glorious a result.

He gives a full account of the inception of the undertaking to build a Masonic Home, and announces the laying of the corner stone during the communication, and the expected completion of the building for occupancy in May, 1904, and all this has been accomplished under the pledges "that the Grand Lodge should in no event incur any debt on account of the Home, and further, that no mason and no lodge should be taxed for the support of the Home."

He gives a full account of his visitations to many lodges.

Of his decisions we quote :

"1. When application is made for Entered Apprentice Degree, and committee appointed and it is ascertained that the applicant is a Roman Catholic, what course should be pursued ?

"I replied that Masonry does not ask to what religious denomination a man may adhere. If he believes in God and is otherwise worthy and well qualified, he is eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry.

"14. One who applies for a dimit and is clear of the books and no charges preferred against him, is entitled to a dimit. Should charges be preferred against him, they would have to be tried before the dimit is granted."

All other decisions appear to be in agreement with the local law and not inconsistent with the general principles that govern the craft.

Dispensations were granted to lay corner stones, to constitute lodges, for new lodges, to move to new halls, to confer degrees out of time, and to elect and install officers out of time.

In his closing remarks he reviews the work of the past three years and concludes with the subject "give us men," from which we select one paragraph.

"Brethren, you who preside over the Craft, you who are the leaders and teachers of your people, to whom they look for light and guidance—upon you devolve great duties and serious responsibilities. Purge your lodges. Purify your membership. Raise high the standard of Masonry in your communities. Do your duty manfully and bravely, without fear and without favor. Scrutinize closely the character of those who seek to enter your inner door. Let no one, however great or wealthy, be admitted, whose character does not measure up to the full standard of a man. Keep out no one, however humble and lowly, whose life is clean, whose acts are pure. Show to the world that to be a mason is to be a man of upright life and noble aspirations. Keep the fires of Masonry burning brightly upon your altars and in your hearts.

"Would that to-day I could stand before you with lips of flame, with heart of fire, and appeal to you, trumpet tongued, to give us men, grand, heroic men, sun-crowned, who stand upon the heights, whose lives shine with the beauty of holiness and the glory of divinity."

The ceremonies connected with the receiving of the deed of the land upon which the Masonic Home is to be erected, and with the laying of the corner stone thereof are given in full. The addresses are full of good masonic doctrine, worthy the attention of all masons.

A touch of sadness came to the Grand Lodge while in session by the death of one of the Past Masters who had been in attendance thereon.

It appears that a lodge, after the installation of its charter officers, held an election and elected another mason as Master who served for several communications, but doubting the legality of the act he asked the Grand Master's opinion, who decided against him. Thereupon the lodge asked, by petition, that the Grand Lodge make him a Past Master *de jure* as he was one *de facto*, but the Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence refused so to do.

Suitable resolutions were adopted in favor of Brother A. O. Bacon, who gave one hundred acres of land near the city of Macon for the Masonic Home.

The Report of the Committee on Returns is not good reading because of the great laxity on the part of the lodges to do their duty.

There was a large amount of business done, but it was local in its character.

Bro. A. Q. Moody submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

He agrees with the Grand Master of Alabama in his decision, that a lodge may by motion refuse to receive a petition for any of the degrees in Masonry or for affiliation.

We agree with the Committee on Jurisprudence, who did not approve the decision. We hold that a profane has the right of petition and that a lodge cannot act upon such a paper in any other way than to receive it. Did the lodge know what the paper was until it was read; or, if it was presented to the lodge, by the Secretary or any other, was it stated that it was a petition? And in either case the document being known as a petition, what other disposal could be made of it other than that provided by the Constitution?

Under British Columbia, he continues his defence of the Georgia law, on the subject of non-payment of dues, saying:

"A man, who, 'for the sake of a little money,' refuses to assume his share of the burden imposed in supporting his lodge, and leaves to his more liberal brethren the task of raising the necessary funds, while he enjoys the benefits, deserves to be 'cast into outer darkness.' There is no extenuating circumstance, because his simple word would relieve him from all liability as to dues. The truth is, as a general rule, that the parties expelled are indifferent as to Masonry or its penalties."

Under Indiana he quotes Bro. Johnson of the Reportorial corps:

"Nearly six pages of the printed proceedings are taken up in publishing names of brethren expelled for 'non-payment of dues,' gross unmasonic conduct, with nature of offence given, etc. With all due respect to our Georgia brethren, we think such publication ought not to be made for the good name of Masonry. It ought not be publicly proclaimed to the world. Better (to use the homely phrase) to 'wash our dirty linen at home,' and keep the results at home."

And adds:

"We would remind Bro. Johnson that expulsion, the greatest penalty in Masonry, is only inflicted by the Grand Lodge, and the action of the Grand Lodge must necessarily be a matter of record."

To which we suggest while "necessarily be a matter of record," it is not necessarily a matter of publication, for it is not *required* to publish all transactions.

Maine for 1902 receives its full share of attention. A quotation from Grand Master Kimball's address is given; two of his decisions quoted; and the action in regard to the Grand Orient of Belgium; with a brief nature of the report on correspondence.

Maine for 1903 also has attention. The first two decisions are quoted with approval and in accord with Georgia law and usage. The action on "Cipher Rituals" is quoted without comment, and the consecration of the monument

to Bro. Drummond is called "one of the most interesting episodes connected with the meeting of the Grand Lodge."

Under Pennsylvania, he discusses the question of the eligibility for the degrees of Masonry of one born out of wedlock, saying:

"When an applicant declares that he is free born, of full age, and coming under the tongue of good report, he has fulfilled all requirements, and these requisites being established to the satisfaction of the brethren, he would be admitted to membership, if he lived in Georgia and not in Pennsylvania."

IDAHO, 1903.

An Emergent Communication was held during the year to dedicate the Masonic Temple of a lodge:

At the opening of this Grand Lodge at its annual communication the roll is called, and as the officers are called the stations are assumed. So likewise is called the roll of lodges, and thereafter the Grand Lodge is opened and a Committee on Credentials appointed. Then the Grand Lodge is called off to await the report of the Committee.

After resuming labor the Committee report, and business proceeds much after our method.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. David F. Mason, in the opening paragraph of his address says:

"Masonry takes the man in his rough state of imperfection and teaches him what all of us need, which is charity; that charity which changes his nature and develops in him that sense of feeling for those who are dependent on him. It also teaches submission which is essential to good government, and good government is the strength and support of our Order."

Of the subject of temperance he says:

"We must draw the reins tighter in this direction. Let us remember those cardinal virtues; we are to be temperate and discreet. The world is looking on every act we do, some with admiration and some with criticism. Our Order is the best in the land, and let it advocate those things which will be of great benefit to the coming generations."

He mentions by name the distinguished dead of many jurisdictions; granted fourteen dispensations; approved seven by-laws of lodges; visited four lodges.

He decided that a lodge should return the fees for the degrees since the applicant was unable by force of circumstance to receive the degrees; and, also, decided that any one desiring to visit a lodge, upon presenting himself for examination must satisfy the lodge that he is entitled to the privilege of visitations.

He declined to grant a dispensation by which a traveling man could receive the three degrees at one time, although it would take a long time to receive the degrees, one at a time, because of the enforced absence on business trips.

All other decisions were in accordance with usual Masonic law.

His recommendations were the providing of means by which the Grand Lecturer should be kept at work the entire year to teach the work to the lodges; the payment of mileage and per diem to the elective officers of the Grand Lodge; and the elimination of wines and liquors from all banquet tables at all masonic banquets.

The Grand Secretary made a full report; suggested that the time limit on Grand Representatives be removed; and called attention to the initiating of nine at one meeting, of passing the same nine at another meeting, and of raising the same nine at another meeting, and suggested that a limit be placed upon the number that could be worked at any one meeting.

The Grand Treasurer reported the amount in Orphan Fund, \$37,759.39; cash on hand in general fund, \$3,210.33.

The Grand Lecturer in his report says:

"I would fraternally recommend that this Grand Lodge pass some more stringent measure, insisting that the lodges *must* adhere to the Idaho work. I fail to understand how any brother can consistently uphold his integrity as a Master Mason and at the same time persist in using any of the various keys foreign to the jurisdiction, in face of the standing resolution of the Grand Lodge on page 78, Masonic Code and Digest, which he has sworn to abide by. Contumacy is one of the greatest masonic crimes."

In their report the Committee on Jurisprudence decided that the fee paid by the applicant belonged to the lodge unless it, by vote, returned it to him because of his neglect to appear to receive the degrees when notified thereof.

Upon their recommendation, the following resolution had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That all spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors shall be excluded from all masonic banquets given by the constituent lodges in this jurisdiction, or the members thereof as Freemasons."

As to the conferring of the degrees the committee say:

"Every candidate receiving a degree must pass a satisfactory examination in open lodge before he can receive the next degree; and but one candidate at a time can receive the first section of the first and second degrees; and but one candidate at a time can receive the first and second sections of the third degree. In other words, not more than one candidate can receive the obligation in either degree at a time.

"The conferring of the several degrees is a very important matter and should be conducted with seriousness and great decorum. This is no time for levity, or talking and laughing. During these ceremonies everything should be done promptly, orderly and decently. The object should be to impress upon the candidate the great moral principles of Freemasonry. Here the candidate receives his first impressions of our craft. The officers doing the work should so perform their several duties that the candidate would understand what they were endeavoring to teach him, and that they were sincere in what they were teaching; then his first impressions of our craft will be favorable, and he will be anxious to learn more of the great truths in Masonry."

It would be well with the craft in Maine if this interpretation of the method of conferring degrees was observed.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Accounts and Finances it was voted to pay the Grand Lecturer for one year a salary of \$1,000 in addition to his actual expenses, and several recommendations were adopted with a view to have the Idaho work promulgated by him and learned by the Masters and the craft.

It was voted not to pay per diem and mileage to the elective Grand Officers.

The following was adopted as a new by-law to the Grand Lodge code :

"No lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry or for affiliation from any person who is engaged directly or indirectly, either as proprietor or employee, in manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and every person who, at the time of the adoption of this Section, is a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction and shall thereafter engage, directly or indirectly, either as proprietor or employee, in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall forfeit all rights and privileges belonging to him as a mason, and shall be forthwith expelled from the lodge of which he is a member; but this section shall not be construed to apply to any person who, at the time of its adoption, shall be a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction and, at the time of such adoption, in good standing and engaged in such business."

Bro. Geo. E. Knepper submitted the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

Under Indiana, after giving considerable space to the matter of ritual, he says :

"Since becoming a mason, the writer has lived in four different states and he finds that prohibitory edicts do not prohibit the use of rituals, and spurious rituals at that. It is a subject of grave importance and the evil cannot be legislated out of existence."

Maine for 1902 has a page of well selected material, while that for 1903 is devoted mainly to proceedings in reference to Bro. Drummond's death, copious extracts being made of Grand Master Kimball's words.

We regret that just as we enter the field we must say "good bye," and we quote his conclusion :

"It is with a feeling of sadness that we once more take leave of the goodly fellowship of the Round Table. The changes that the past year has wrought warn us that we shall never again meet this same band in whose pleasant comradeship we have lived for some months. While we have striven to keep the personal element out of the preceding report, we cannot forbear reserving one paragraph here at the last to express our appreciation of the many kind and flattering comments that our work of last year has called forth, and, at the same time to swear anew our fealty to the company of men among whom such a high standard of work and friendship is possible. It has been a joy to us to work with them this year. Our only regret is that the results we have to offer are so little worthy of the motives that inspired us as we wrote."

ILLINOIS, 1903.

In this jurisdiction the prayer of the Chaplain is printed in full, and the "very pleasing innovation" of musical exercises by an orchestra and quartet is noted.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George M. Moulton, whose portrait graces the volume, in his address, with words of good cheer, welcomed the representatives of seven hundred and twenty-nine chartered lodges, having an enrolled membership of nearly 67,000 masons.

Three Past Grand Masters, Bromwell, Browning and Ames, with Grand Treasurer Egan, were the most prominent of the brethren removed by death during the year, of all of whom, as well as of the distinguished dead, words are fitly spoken.

Of the District Deputy Grand Masters he says:

"The several reports of these valued officers have been regularly submitted and will appear as an appendix hereto. They present a uniformly gratifying condition of affairs in the respective districts; are replete with interesting incidents, and well worth the perusal of the brethren. I take this opportunity of placing upon record my keen and thorough appreciation of the valued services of each and every one of these efficient officers."

By him during the year six lodges were constituted, three Masonic Halls were dedicated, and five corner stones laid.

At the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the Illinois Masonic Home an oration was delivered by Bro. James B. McPatrick, from which we quote one thought:

"It is a portrayal in stone of American sentiment expressed by Theodore Roosevelt: Better all men up than any man down. It is an outburst of the magnificent patriotism and loyalty to God and the human race that distinguished the life and death of the beloved McKinley. All men up, we would emblazon above the portals of this Home; up into magnificent manhood; up on the splendid heights on which purity and exalted character sit, the peerless, brightest, loveliest ornaments of the race; up where the flag floats, on the summit of liberty, among the stars, touching eternal thought, immutable justice and the conquering, invulnerable right; up where the world brightens until it looks like the blush of a summer's day; up, Nearer my God to thee, nearer to thee. Among the stars of immortality that will glow like suns, in the bright eternities, we may pluck the sweetest and loveliest from deserted cradles and set them in the midst of the brilliant constellation. Out in the dim future when lingering tyranny crushes and disheartens, and some voice is necessary to strike the keynote of liberty, and some hand is needed to plant another starry emblem of independent manhood upon the heights and fling it to the winds, perhaps they may come from this institution, and thrill the universe with their melody and deeds."

His decisions were approved but are upon matters entirely of local application.

He states that "the most prolific cause of trouble has arisen from invasion of jurisdiction, mostly through oversight and carelessness." We quote two "grievances" and his action thereon, because the procedure differs from that in our jurisdiction:

"A lodge elected a petitioner who had previously been rejected by another lodge of this jurisdiction without securing necessary waiver of jurisdiction from the rejecting lodge. The petitioner was elected and initiated before the lapse was discovered. By my order the candidate was placed on trial and ac-

quitted of guilty complicity in the proceedings. His status was fixed as an Entered Apprentice of the lodge wherein he had been initiated. It was further ordered that before the E. A. could advance, waiver of jurisdiction must be secured from the lodge wherein his petition had been previously rejected, and that he should then be balloted upon again subject to the same provisions as attach to an original petition.

"A grave case of invasion of jurisdiction was reported wherein four petitioners were elected without proper waiver being secured, two of whom had previously been rejected by the lodge having jurisdiction. Unfortunately the degrees had all been conferred upon the petitioners before the unlawful procedure was made known to me. The matter was referred to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, who made thorough investigation. Upon his findings I ordered that the entire fees collected by the offending lodge, amounting to \$100, be paid to the lodge having jurisdiction, and further ordered that the two petitioners who had previously been rejected, together with the brethren recommending their petition, and also the brethren composing the investigating committee, should be placed on trial for unmasonic conduct. The fees were paid as ordered and the trials resulted in the indefinite suspension of the brother who was mainly instrumental in securing and presenting the unlawful petitions.

"The other brethren were acquitted presumably because they had no guilty knowledge of the existing conditions and acted thoughtlessly in recommending the unlawful material."

Five Schools of Instruction, continuing for three days each, three sessions daily, were held, at which two hundred and sixty-nine lodges were represented, with a registered attendance of 1,156 brethren.

He issued an "encyclical" to the lodges warning them against the effort to establish clandestine lodges in the city of Chicago; besides this he caused a warning to be published in the Chicago papers upon two occasions.

The committee for that purpose reported in detail how the \$1,000 appropriated by the Charity Committee was distributed among the sufferers from the flood in the vicinity of East St. Louis in June last.

The Committee on Chartered Lodges reported:

"That all the constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction have made returns to the R. W. Grand Secretary and have paid all Grand Lodge dues promptly, thereby showing the business way in which the financial affairs of our constituent lodges are conducted."

Although we have already quoted from an oration by Bro. McFarrich, we cannot refrain from a quotation from his oration delivered before the Grand Lodge:

"And we are but in the first blush of the morning of universal brotherhood and universal liberty. The sun has scarcely lifted itself above the horizon. Its silver rays have just touched the mountain's crest, and the valleys beyond are dark, and Masonry, as in the past, must kindle the lights in the night and in the jungles,—lights that will welcome the roar of freedom's guns and blend with the widening beauty of universal brotherhood. And we may rest,—and not until then should we rest,—when all men have gathered at a common fire-side, beneath the Father's smiles, and the song of liberty shall thrill on every breeze and burst from every human lip."

The Committee on Obituaries, after announcing the death of Bro. Drummond, say:

"No one can review the history of this distinguished mason, citizen, statesman and scholar, without coming to a full realization of the grand possibilities there are subject to man's attainment, all of which he achieved most magnificently. Words alone are destitute of the necessary force to portray the splendid character of Josiah Hayden Drummond, or the esteem with which he was held by his fellows. A brilliant light has, indeed, been extinguished."

Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

Under Alabama, discussing the right of a lodge to refuse to receive a petition for degrees or for affiliation, he says:

"To this question masonic usage, so far as we are aware, returns but one answer. It must, and uniformly does, get there by the consent of the lodge explicitly or implicitly given. Either a Master asks when a petition is read: 'What will you do with the petition?' and awaits a motion for reception and reference, or says: 'If no objection is made the petition will be received and referred,' meaning of course that if objection *is* made the question will be submitted to a vote of the lodge.

"The right of a lodge to determine whether it will entertain a petition, is so universally recognized and practiced that Grand Lodge codes for the government of lodges are silent upon that subject—at least we know of no exceptions. The very elaborate code of Illinois no more touches upon what takes place between the reading of the petition and its reference to the committee of inquiry—its reception—than does the Alabama code. Like the latter, it says that the petition 'shall be referred to a committee,' but uniform usage antedating all our codes, shows that reference has always been held to be contingent upon the prior acquisition by the lodge, by affirmative action, of the wherewithal to refer."

Maine for 1902 is carefully reviewed. Mentioning the dispensations granted by Grand Master Kimball, he says he sees no reason why a dispensation should be required for a lodge to meet in another room when its home had been lost by fire.

We reply that in this jurisdiction there is no exception to the rule which requires a hall to be inspected before occupancy that its security may be known, and upon such information a dispensation issues.

The correspondence upon the relations of Maine with Belgium are given, and freely commented upon.

Of the "certificate of charter" to be used so that original charters, unseizable from age, might be preserved, he says:

"This is a distinct and very formal recognition of the doctrine long held by Illinois that the engrossed warrant was only one of the sufficient evidences that a lodge is a regularly chartered body, the best of all evidences, and the one on which the value of all others depend, being the records of the Grand Lodge showing the fact."

We quote several paragraphs from him when he touches upon the report on correspondence:

"The report on correspondence (271 pp.) is again, and alas! for the last time by Past Grand Master Josiah Hayden Drummond. We take it up with a heart heavy with a sense of personal loss, with a brain oppressed by the vain

effort to realize the loss of Freemasonry in the death of its author; who in his varied acquirements, his all-round ability, his quickness of perception and aptness of presentation, in his power to impress himself on the period covered by his masonic labors, was the foremost freemason in the land.

"When we wrote our first report (1869) Bro. Drummond had written four, and already by common consent he was recognized as the strong man of the correspondence corps.

"We first met him in person in Cincinnati in 1876 at the republican national convention, to which we were both delegates, and instantly felt the influence of that spirit of comradeship which he possessed and could evoke in others, which made it impossible to feel thereafter that we had ever been strangers. Since then our meetings were all too infrequent, but their pleasure is never to be forgotten, and among our dreams of the future have always been those of days when we should see him where pressing duties did not hamper us. We have had sharp tilts in print in defence of sometimes differing views; but they never broke or even strained the personal tie which yet draws us to the personality still real to us, though hidden for a brief hour behind the veil."

Maine for 1903 also passes his vigilant eye. He quotes freely of the exercises at the consecration of the monument to Bro. Drummond, with extracts from Brother King's address.

An accurate summary of the work done at the Grand Lodge is given but without comment. He, also, gives us more than a page of notice for work in Illinois of last year.

Under Michigan, discussing a decision involving the point of time when an objection to a candidate may avail, he says:

"The purpose of an objection is to prevent the 'making' of the candidate, and if it exists as a right at all, it ceases to exist only when it is too late to be effective. Preparation is not making, and although ritualistically it is one of the essential qualifications for making, it is not essential in a judicial sense; for, as we have all had official proof, occasionally masons are made who were far from being duly prepared, but we have not seen that their masonic status was invalidated thereby."

Further on he thus discourses on the evil of the annual change of Masters:

"By it the Grand Lodge loses the further service of many of its ablest masters, often too modest or too unfamiliar with its methods of business to discover their own capabilities, or to impress their latent strength upon the body. But this is not the most serious aspect of the matter. Pre-occupied with the acquisition of the ritual in preparation for their single year of service and in its administration during that year in a busy lodge, they have little time to give to the acquisition of a knowledge of history and principles of Masonry, and the result is that every year there is thrown into the Grand Lodge a heavy percentage of members who are ignorant of the constraints of the landmarks, and hence liable to become the prey of plausible measures plainly revolutionary in their character, and more liable still to be led into the support of action whose logical outcome is revolutionary, but the encroachments of whose first steps, upon the fundamental law, are almost imperceptible."

INDIANA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James W. Dunbar, in his opening congratulates his hearers upon their occupancy of the responsible position of Masters

of Lodges, and upon the material increase of the membership during the year past, together with a substantial financial gain.

He appropriately mentions the death of Bro. William H. Smythe, who had served as Grand Secretary for a period of twenty-two years, and then gives a brief notice of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

He reports the constitution of eight new lodges, and dispensations issued for eight more lodges. The corner stones of nine buildings, to be used for Libraries, Schools, Homes, and Court House and the United States were laid by him or by his proxy.

Seven halls were dedicated; complaints were adjusted in all cases; dispensations, all to elect officers, were granted, and by-laws were approved.

He thus talks about rituals:

"There is in the Archives of this Grand Jurisdiction no authorized ritual available for reference, although what is termed as the 'Webb Work' is the authorized work for masonic lodges in Indiana. Who is to inform me where and how I can lawfully obtain the 'Webb Work'? And who has the right, authoritatively, to teach what does constitute the 'Webb Work'? And who has the right, if a copy of the 'Webb Work,' though it be genuine, is in existence—to have it in his possession? Furthermore, some high in authority in the councils of this Grand Lodge, who, to-day, are staunch supporters of the 'Webb Work' as exemplified by the Robert Morris mnemonics, claim that Webb never taught any work in its entirety, beyond some ceremonies and lectures.

"An edict published in 1899 is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the making, sale, purchase or use of any cipher work in this Grand Jurisdiction is in violation of masonic usage."

"The mnemonics exemplifying the work as promulgated by Robert Morris and Special Deputies in 1860 and 1861, which is generally accepted as the 'Webb Work,' was preserved by a Cipher Code—this Cipher Code is not in existence in the Archives of this Grand Lodge, for the reason that the edict above mentioned would prohibit its use for reference and prohibit any mason in the State of Indiana from having it in his possession. The action of the Grand Lodge of Indiana and the practices current relative to what constitutes the 'Webb Work,' the edict against its being obtained, and the inability of the Grand Lodge officers to furnish the work, coupled with the edict above mentioned, and with repeated proclamations that the standard authorized work must be conformed with, requires a most contradictory, somnambulistic and elastic mind to attempt to reconcile the position of this Grand Lodge. See the dilemma of a conscientious mason being elected Worshipful Master of his lodge—he finds:

"First—He must conform to the 'Webb Work.'

"Second—He finds that Webb probably never had a work.

"Third—If he did, he must not have a 'Webb Work' in his possession.

"Fourth—In the Archives of the Grand Lodge there is no authorized version of the 'Webb Work.'

"Fifth—If an authorized version of the 'Webb Work' was to be found, the Grand Lodge would have no right to have it.

"Sixth—The Grand Lodge provides no adequate means to have the work transmitted 'by word of mouth' and if it was attempted, without the aid of these spurious unauthorized rituals, at variance with each other, the confusion resulting would be worse than that which stopped the building of the Tower of Babel.

"The conditions existing as found by the inspection of lodges under the

supervision of Grand Master Holloway during his term of office, disclosed the following situation:

“Three hundred and thirty-six lodges learn their work from a ritual called _____, of which there are three editions, differing very materially in the essentials.

“Sixteen lodges learn their work from a different ritual called _____, printed in full text, without any attempt at disguise.

“Six lodges use another ritual, different from the above.

“Thirty-two lodges use a ritual different from that used by any of the other lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.”

“Many lodges are reported as having three or four rituals by different publishers, and each member possessing his favorite ritual, contending with his brother as to their respective genuineness. In some lodges candidates are permitted to learn the lectures from leaflets furnished.

“My own experience as Grand Master, during the year, has led me to believe that conditions are even worse than those reported by Grand Master Holloway in his address. Many of the officers of lodges were timid, and during the inspection disclosed as little of the evil practices prevailing as was possible to appease their consciences. One lodge in the State of Indiana that came to my knowledge within the past year, which is noted for its high standing, the individuality and masonic conduct of its members and the interest they take in advancing the principles of the Order being of the highest degree, forty per cent. of its members have rituals. To-day in Indiana there are thousands and thousands of rituals possessed by masons who must necessarily keep them about their homes, many of these rituals are printed in full without attempt at disguise. In all candor, is it not time for this Grand Lodge to publish and control its own ritual in order to remedy this evil?”

And after a full explanation of the situation recommends:

“In order that this Grand Lodge may occupy a consistent position, when disputes arise they can be honorably settled and that when it is attempted to disseminate knowledge as to the proper conferring of degrees, that we adopt as the authorized ritual of this Grand Lodge, the one presented by the Committee on Rituals to the 1902 meeting and that a copy of the same be preserved in the Archives of this Grand Lodge, and that the edicts prohibiting Cipher Codes be amended so as not to include the Official Ritual.”

He declined to grant dispensations to confer degrees in less than the required time; rendered decisions which are in accord with our practice; and decided that a person with a thumb and forefinger only on his left hand is eligible as an applicant.

He also reported:

“A brother who was suspended for the non-payment of dues after an expiration of a year paid the amount for which he was suspended and petitioned the lodge for restoration. The lodge refused to restore him, whereupon the rejected person claimed the amount he had paid for his dues. I decided that the lodge must not repay the amount for the reason that it was the duty of all men to pay their debts and that he owed the lodge the money morally and legally, the same as if he had not petitioned for restoration.”

With this decision we cannot concur. We assume that the lodge required the deposit of the sum due with the petition for restoration, just as a deposit is required for an application for the degrees. Now we hold that the same rule should apply to the rejected application for restoration as applied to a re-

jected application for degrees, and that the money should be returned in both cases. We further believe that, limited only by a certain number of years as experience may dictate, any brother suspended for non-payment of dues should, by payment of the amount due to the lodge, thereby re-instate himself in his membership. If his conduct has been such during his non-affiliation as to merit punishment he should be tried and punished therefor if found guilty.

He also decided :

"A person can petition for membership twenty-eight days previous to his twenty-first birth-day."

So, too, can he *petition* any length of time before his twenty-first birthday, so far as that goes. But what shall the Committee, to whom the petition is referred, say about the petitioner as to his age? The Committee might hold the petition until the applicant was twenty-one in the one case as well the other, and then say "we find him of lawful age *now*."

The Grand Treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$19,495.18.

The Grand Secretary reports the number of lodges to be 518.

A code of procedure for Masonic Trials and a codification of the "Charges, Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order and General Regulations" was ordered printed, together with a form of By-Laws for Subordinate Lodges upon the report of the committee.

In the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals we find that an applicant who falsely represented his place of residence in his application was suspended by the lodge for one year, and this sentence was affirmed.

The Grand Lodge declined to participate in the erection of a Temple of Fraternity on the exposition grounds at St. Louis.

Bro. Simeon S. Johnson presented the Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arkansas he has this to say about their action by which the Grand Master is to decide the question of physical qualification :

"We have the spectacle of a candidate physically unqualified presenting his petition to the Grand Master, who finds him to be a good fellow, educated perhaps, and having pity upon his unfortunate physical condition, permits him to receive the degrees.

"Our readers can see how broad the authority is that is conferred upon the Grand Master and how he becomes practically the authority in admitting members. We can but but hope that the Grand Lodges of the various jurisdictions, will with one voice condemn this most unfortunate, unlawful, one-man rule, and that the brethren of Arkansas will soon see how their sympathies have run away with judgment to authorize such a violation of the landmarks. Such action cannot be too strongly condemned."

And we concur in his hope.

Maine for 1902 receives three pages of notice.

He comments upon the complaint made by the Grand Master of Colorado,

that a lodge in Maine neglected to pay funeral charges incurred by the lodge in Colorado as follows :

"It seems that Grand Lodges of Colorado and Maine hold to the belief that funeral charges must be paid by decedent's own lodge, even though death may have occurred in foreign jurisdiction ; a doctrine that does not prevail in Indiana as has been asserted time and again. Indiana asserts it to be the duty of a lodge to care for a brother when ill and bury him in case of death, if necessary, without reference to his lodge or expectation of having expenses refunded."

We would say that Maine holds the same belief as Indiana, but this case was one in which the lodge in Maine had authorized the payment of charges, and the lodge in Colorado acted as their agent to a certain extent, and the difficulty arose from a misunderstanding as to the cost of the charges.

Under Rhode Island he thus comments upon their action requiring every Subordinate Lodge to display the American flag at every communication :

"And now it is up to the subordinates to get out their flags. No flag-dealer could have been instrumental in getting such a resolution ; however, the rule will not last long. We know a State where it was required that every school-house have displayed an American flag during school hours, and now it would require strong glasses to find a 'flag up.' We sometimes push our notions till we reach where they look unnecessary. Masons are loyal to the government under which they live."

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1903.

Two Emergent and one Special Communication were held, but as all were for the purpose of laying corner stones we fail to understand the distinction in the use of the terms.

In each case the work was done when the Grand Lodge was opened in the first degree, and in one instance the "Sisters of the Eastern Star, dressed in new and beautiful regalia," accompanied the procession. No doubt about it this time. Beauty was present and let us hope that Wisdom and Strength were not wanting.

At the annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Royal J. Allen, in his address briefly mentions by name the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, and under the same heading notes the restoration to masonic life of a brother against whom serious charges had been brought.

He had granted dispensations for twelve new lodges, and many special dispensations for divers reasons, among which was the conferring of degrees out of time, although he refused some requests for the same purpose.

Of his decisions, we quote the following :

"A brother visited this lodge and gave number and location of his lodge. After investigating his statement could not find any such lodge or number. When his attention was called to the fact he refused to correct, saying he was being persecuted. The lodge called on him a second time for an explanation.

He again refused, saying his lodge instructed him not to give the number of his lodge. What action shall we take? Ans. This man has the earmarks of an imposter and should be treated as such. It is your duty to try to trace his record, and if you find he ever was made a mason prefer charges. I am informed that it was afterwards discovered this man was an expelled mason from West Virginia."

Most of the other decisions touched upon the procedure in trials, and we judge from the reading of them that the procedure in such cases is not clearly laid down in the laws governing the craft in this jurisdiction.

From his conclusion we quote :

"A masonic lodge cannot exist in any community without wielding an influence for good or ill. Either by a strict adherence to the land-marks and principles of Masonry we conserve the highest and best interests of society by aiding in the enforcement of law, and maintaining peace and order, or else by ignoring the principal tenets of our profession, we encourage vice and immorality and become an obstruction to higher civilization."

From the report of the Grand Secretary we quote the following at length, as it touches upon the question of dissemination of work :

"I recommend that provision be made by which U. D. lodges, or brethren making application for new lodges, be permitted to share in the benefits of the appropriation for the dissemination of our ritualistic work.

"At present such brethren are rightly required to be in possession of our work. The Grand Lecturer, or Deputy, or Custodian is required to sign a certificate on the petition for the dispensation that the new brethren are in possession of our work, before the Grand Master can grant the dispensation. In order to do this the brethren must send for the Grand Lecturer, or a Custodian, and be instructed in the work. The new brethren must bear all of the expenses and \$5.00 a day while the school of instruction lasts. This, with the cost of \$50.00 for a dispensation and the expense of providing a hall and the fitting it up with proper furniture, works a great hardship on these brethren.

"We want our work disseminated. We have paid thousands of dollars for this purpose. At no time is there a better opportunity to fix our work upon a lodge than at the time of its birth. Then, if ever, the brethren are wide open to instruction. They are more enthusiastic then than at any other period of their lodge life. They will attend the school of instruction in greater numbers, and will try harder to learn the work and lectures, and it will remain with them longer.

"Some of our old lodges have had the benefit of the instruction of our Grand Lecturer, and Custodian, for many years and are still without real good knowledge of our work, because of indifference. It is a law of nature that infants should receive more care and attention from their parents than at any other period of their lives.

"It seems to me that our Grand Lodge should follow this law, and not bestow all its care and money on its old, grown up children to the neglect of the little infants."

The following resolution upon the approval of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction be instructed to make no record of the report of a Committee of Inquiry upon application for the degrees or affiliation as to how the committee reports.

"The Secretary of the subordinate lodge should state in his minutes that the committee reported and was discharged."

From the scholarly address of the Grand Orator we take one paragraph:

"There are three things that are necessary to make life a success. A worthy object, a singleness of purpose and a persevering determination. We must first realize that life is worth the living, and that there is something to be accomplished; a work to be performed and realizing this to be true, we should bend every energy to direct life so that there would be no difficulty in reaching the desired goal."

In their report the Committee on Necrology say:

"Among the Illustrious dead we make special mention of the departure of the Sage of Masonry, Josiah Hayden Drummond, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine. He was one of the leading authorities on masonic jurisprudence on earth. We hope that his qualifications will be recognized as one of those mentioned in the Apocalyptic vision as judges of the tribes of Israel in Heaven."

Also we read:

"The members and visitors were called up and the funeral Grand Honors were given to the memory of that distinguished mason, Bro. Josiah H. Drummond."

The Finance Committee reported:

"That brethren making application to organize a lodge U. D. should be required to pay the per diem, etc., of the Custodian or Lecturer, who examines them as to their proficiency; but subsequently to the issuance of their dispensation, U. D. lodges should participate, upon terms of equality, respectively appropriations for the dissemination of the work."

The sum of \$800 was appropriated for disseminating the work.

Bro. Thomas C. Humphry, in submitting the Report on Correspondence, says:

"The reading of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges, and the Reports on Foreign Correspondence, has been instructive and entertaining, but I desire to stress the embarrassment under which I have labored, to wit: the long delay in publishing the proceedings of the last Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, which was held at South McAlester, in August, 1902.

"The proceedings failing to reach other Grand Jurisdictions for examination and comment, I was deprived of a fruitful source of information which would have been of great interest to the masons of the Indian Territory. Most of the comments made by others touching the work of the Indian Territory, that I have had the pleasure of reading, has been on the proceedings of our Grand Lodge at Durant in 1901."

Maine for 1902 receives a fraternal notice.

IOWA, 1903.

Previous to the opening of the Grand Lodge public exercises were held. These consisted of music by a quartette, an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens and masons of Waterloo, where the annual communication was held in a church, and the response thereto.

The M. W. Grand Master, Willis S. Gardner, in the opening of his address says :

" Aside from the minor dissensions that are certain to arise in the subordinate lodges, and which are of a purely local character and influence, nothing to my knowledge has occurred to disturb the peace and harmony of Masonry in this state. I heartily congratulate you on these conditions, and sincerely hope that they may continue forever."

He mentions the deaths of Past Grand Master Abbott and Past Senior Grand Warden Deering, who was born in Maine in 1816, and was educated at Bowdoin College; reports the granting of two dispensation for new lodges; and the issuance of dispensations for re-balloting, elections, etc., and says :

" I believe that fully seventy-five per cent. of the letters that I have written have been in answer to questions which need never have been asked had the brothers asking the questions spent the same amount of time in consulting the code that was used in writing the communications."

He reports the chartering of five new lodges, the laying of corner stones on six occasions, and an account of his visitations.

Of the dissemination of the work he says :

" The same trouble seems to exist as in previous years—a lack of attendance from the lodges which would receive greatest benefit. This Grand Lodge has adopted a plan for disseminating the work which should be productive of the best results, but it cannot, no matter what care is exercised or expense incurred, make headway against the apathy or negligence of Masters and other officers of the lodges. The standard of work in Iowa has been placed high, and the Board of Custodians has labored to bring the actual rendition in the lodges to the point of accuracy and impressiveness, but this requires active co-operation on the part of all concerned, and unless such can be secured the expense is not warranted."

Discussing the use of the black ball he " firmly believes that much, in fact I might say all, the dissension and ill-feeling that sometimes arises in lodges over the rejection of an applicant is not caused from the fact that a black ball has been cast, but from the general and unmasonic discussion which follows. Therefore, accept the ballot in silence, and ' Be loyal, discreet and charitable.' "

From the Grand Secretary's report we quote :

" Frequent inquiries have been presented to this office the past year asking why the Grand Lodge forbids the incorporation of lodges. These letters state that the lodges wish to purchase and hold property or build halls or buildings and are at a loss how to proceed. As this question is likely to arise often in the future we deem it worth while to state that a lodge having Trustees, either elected or appointed, can do all things to transact legal business that a Board of Directors or officers of an incorporated society could legally do, and at the same time they are not subject to interference by the courts in case of dealing with their members. All persons joining the masonic fraternity are subject to the laws of the governing body, and to no other so long as they do not incorporate under state laws "

He also prefers that lodges in celebrating their anniversaries select the date of the charter in preference to the date of dispensation.

The Report on Fraternal Dead contains this notice of Bro. Drummond :

"October 25, 1902, 'there was mustered out' one of the noted ones; one from the Pine Tree State, where the fragrant fern burdens the air with health-giving aroma—another of God's noblemen; one of mankind's guardian's; one who continually wrought at life's busy forge as an artisan skilled indeed. He was one whose counsel was continually sought far beyond his own jurisdiction; one of whom the wide masonic world took advice, acted thereon, and gained thereby. For more than forty years to those who turned the pages of fraternal correspondence he was an inspiration for higher thoughts, for grand deeds, for greater achievements. He, too, sat in the Grand East, an honor always to the far east State. On the date mentioned Josiah H. Drummond, with sixty-five years of busy life behind him, closed his eyes in peace. We trust that our sister jurisdiction may have many as good masons, it can have no better, and we doubt if in the years to come it finds one who, within the allotted span of life, will work so much material into useful equipment for the world's great craft."

The Committee on Jurisprudence very rightfully and with good reasoning did not approve a proposition to exempt from the payment of dues to the Grand Lodge Master Masons in good standing for a period of twenty-five years, nor did they approve a proposition empowering local lodges to make similar exemption of local lodge dues, and the propositions were not adopted.

Bro. Jos. E. Morcombe submitted the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

Under Indiana we quote:

"The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a masonic offence in Indiana. Pretty soon some one will be claiming that the interdiction is a masonic landmark. We agree very thoroughly with the decisions of the Grand Master as to the serving of wines and liquors in a lodge room, but by what stretch of authority can this or any other organization assume supervision over the personal habits of its members, unless they shall lead to neglect of duty or public scandal?"

Maine receives two pages and more from him. His conclusion we quote:

"Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Maine, has, since the date of this last annual communication, passed through the dark portals of the tomb. Death occurred Oct. 25, 1902. To every jurisdiction of English-speaking masons the fatal tidings came as a close and sudden shock. To each of these his worth was known, in each his loss is mourned. We of Iowa too, would cast our acacia sprig into the grave of this our brother.

"Bro. Drummond was by profession a lawyer, and was prominent therein, as well as in the political counsels of his State. But it was as a mason he was most widely known, and to its service he devoted the best of his years and abilities. When but thirty-three years of age he was elected Grand Master of Maine, and served in that capacity for three years. But it was his literary services, his historical knowledge, and his keen love of research which brought international repute and honor among the craft. For forty years he was chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for his Grand Lodge, and in these annual outlooks over the masonic field put on permanent record the results of his varied labor. These writings embraced almost every line and interest of Masonry."

Under North Dakota, he thus comments upon a proposed ritual for the sons of masons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one:

"It is to be hoped that the masonic intelligence of this jurisdiction will be sufficiently exercised at the coming session to drop this matter before it shall

have brought ridicule upon the fraternity. It is not thus that the minds of the young are prepared for the masonic degrees. The lessons taught in our lodge rooms cannot be comminuted nor pre-digested, nor made into baby food."

Under Utah, discussing "ritualistic accuracy," he says:

"The instructive tongue' needs a fairly well-stocked head to direct its wagging, if the instruction is to be of much value. Some of these irritating 'word perfect' ritualists, like Martha of old, are 'careful and troubled about many things,' while others perhaps less accurate, have 'chosen that better part, which shall not be taken away from them.'"

From his conclusion we excerpt:

"Then again there is the arguments for and against physical perfection of candidates. Personally the writer is not in favor of any relaxation of ancient rules which may tend to cheapen Masonry in the estimation of the world. The strict requirements of entrance, the prohibition of solicitation, and the unanimous ballot—all these have helped to make Masonry more highly regarded by the profane than are other societies and fraternities. That good men are maimed is an unfortunate fact, but the world is not so destitute of good men that these defectives should be given entrance into our Fraternity.

"There is also debate over the recognition of various Grand Lodges, notably those of Latin America, and the masonic genealogists have builded family trees to prove and disprove legitimacy of descent. Some jurisdictions have gone so far as to deny such recognition to all Grand Bodies of non-English-speaking countries. The world is growing small; steam has brought the nations into near neighborhood, and it would seem unwise to require that a strict adherence to the landmarks of Masonry in order that a Grand Lodge should receive recognition as a sovereign body, with whose members we might affiliate to mutual advantage."

KANSAS, 1904.

Here is a volume over six hundred pages filled with good things appertaining to Masonry in Kansas, and with the portraits of some who have been a part and parcel of the work therein. First of all facing the title page is a portrait of the Grand Master, Bro. Bestor G. Brown, whom we remember seeing some years ago at Baltimore. Then at the conclusion of the proceedings are the portraits, with biographical sketches of the late Past Grand Master, Moses S. Davis, who served from 1866 to 1868; of the late Past Deputy Grand Master, Edward A. Smith, who served from 1867 to 1869; of the late Past Grand Master, John M. Price, who served from 1871 to 1873; of the late Past Grand Master, Owen A. Bassett, who served from 1873 to 1875; of the late Past Grand Master, Isaac B. Sharp, who served from 1875 to 1876; of the late Past Grand Master, Jacob D. Rush, who served from 1886 to 1877; and of the late Past Grand Master, William D. Thompson, who served in 1893.

Prior to the opening of the Grand Lodge there was given by the children of the Masonic Home an entertainment consisting of recitations and music.

The next day the Grand Lodge was duly opened, and after the prayer by the Chaplain, which is printed in full, we presume either because it is the set prayer for the occasion or for its singular form and beauty, there was the ceremony of the reception of the M. W. Grand Masters, Kuhn, of Missouri, Killian, of Colorado, and others. The speeches made by each of them are good reading and, probably, sounded as well as they read. These exercises took all the forenoon.

In the afternoon the Grand Master read his address, which takes up twenty-five printed pages. All his official acts are reported with sufficient detail to enable the members of the Grand Lodge to act understandingly. We shall mention those which appear to be of general interest.

He says about special dispensations:

"The laws vouchsafe ample opportunity for the proper practice of our rites. The dignity of Masonry and the respect paid it by its members, is more firmly established by a strict compliance with our laws and statutes."

And then upon the payment of a fee of five dollars grants forty-three dispensations to waive the law for conferring degrees. Twenty-two dispensations were granted for other purposes, seven with and fifteen without a fee.

The subject of Life Membership is well presented in his address. To obtain, if possible, a satisfactory settlement of the question, certain questions were propounded to the North American Jurisdictions, and a digest of replies is given.

His conclusion is:

"That the life membership by-law is unwise, especially if it provides for the exemption from dues through the payment of a lump sum. Proper safeguards do not surround the financing of such lump sum payment, and instead of its being made to produce a revenue which will discharge the annual taxes of the member, it is dissipated in the general fund."

In the "digest of replies," Maine is thus quoted:

"Maine: Has no law on the subject, and does not exempt old members from the payment of dues."

We think this a little misleading. It is true that there is no law on the subject by the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Lodge does not exempt lodges from paying dues on members for any reason; but, on the other hand, lodges do exercise the right to elect to honorary membership brothers of their own lodge and then exempt them from dues; also, the right to establish a fee for life membership and to exempt from dues except in cases of special assessment; also the right to exempt, as last stated, members who have paid dues continuously for certain years, number of years unknown, as it varies in lodges that have adopted the plan.

Under the "Condition of Lodges," he discusses the incompetent Secretary, the Secretary who knows it all from his long continuance in office, the neglect-

ful Secretary, and other general defects, thus leading up to the inauguration of the system of District Deputy Grand Masters.

To obtain accurate information he tried to ascertain the practice in all the North American Grand Lodges, and he gives a digest of the replies. Maine's position is correctly stated.

He argues, forcibly, in support of the system, and adds that its effectiveness would be enlarged were there forms adopted for the reports of these officers, as well as "a very brief and concise list of things to be done and things to be avoided," for the use of the Master.

A very interesting story of the relieving of those masons made destitute by the flood of June, 1903, in the Kaw Valley, is given.

Under "Points of Law," he says:

"The civil statute gives an elector the right to proclaim his domicile, under certain restrictions. A petitioner for the mysteries of Masonry, who may be engaged in traveling pursuits, ought to proclaim, in good faith, some point to be his domicile, and exercise the right of franchise at that domicile. This would clearly settle all questions of lodge jurisdiction.

"It is difficult to understand how a lodge would seek to waive jurisdiction over a resident of its community when that resident has never petitioned said lodge. Such generous action is, however, frequently attempted, and while it bespeaks the kindly spirit of the lodge so acting, it likewise proclaims its unfamiliarity with the law."

An epitome of the work and management of the Masonic Home is given, with a full discussion of its needs, benefits, and maintenance.

We must quote the opening paragraph of that portion of his address referring to trials:

"The trials of a Grand Master are the trials of subordinate lodges. Neither the ethics or jurisprudence of Masonry permit or contemplate that a masonic trial shall be a process of revenge or a place of adjudication of personal wrongs. If men must engage in the strife of petty politics, they should learn to take the blows that such strife gives and not seek to make a masonic lodge a laundry for political linen. Human nature is a complex creation, and the worthiness of a man as a citizen and the usefulness of Masonry as an organization are not enhanced by such ill-advised efforts. Fortunately they are few. Masonry teaches the law of love and unselfishness. The degree to which passion and greed can be subordinated to these eternal principles of Masonry measures the efficiency of the Institution and determines the joy and rewards that come to those who labor in its cause."

We likewise quote a paragraph from his conclusion:

"We often hear that some one has done much for Masonry. Did it ever occur to you that no one ever did as much for Masonry as Masonry does for him? The ledger ever shows a large balance to the credit of Masonry. May we not sometimes wonder whether our novitiates are indeed uninfluenced by mercenary motives? As man is a creature of his environment, may he not be expected to partake of the spirit of rapacious greed that masks under the name of commercial activity? Will he, who is a mason in truth and spirit and who practices the pure principles of the art, be one who will find a masonic offence in an indebtedness of business or a violation of contract, to adjudicate which civil courts are provided? When a defeated candidate at the polls

arraigns the members of his lodge because they did not support him, is he properly wielding the working tools of the craft? When the tongue of scandalous report sets the pack upon a man, does the true mason join, or does he seek to drive the hounds back into their kennels? Are the teachings of the institution such that one can for a moment doubt the line of his duty? Should we mercilessly pursue the unfortunate man whose appetite leads him to debase his profession and destroy his faculties? Should we hasten to our lodge with formally prepared charges against such an one? Or should we go to his side and lift him up, set his feet right and hold up his hands?

"Is the efficiency of Masonry to be measured by the number of neophytes whose coming to our altar is too often the result of an activity which should be found only in commercial circles?"

A special committee was appointed to gather the historical matter and relics connected with Kansas Masonry; to look to the further indexing of the library; and to consider the advisability of a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Lodge.

We read:

"At 7.30 o'clock Orient Lodge, No. 51, was opened on the third degree of Masonry, the several stations being occupied by the officers of the Grand Lodge, when the Master Mason's degree was exemplified in the standard dramatized form with full costumes and accessories. The Grand Officers were assisted in the dramatization of this work by a corps of workers selected from Orient Lodge, No. 51, and Siloam Lodge, No. 225."

Just think of it!! "Standard dramatized form with full costumes and accessories!" Is it to be supposed that the candidate who received the Master Mason's degree at that time had a better knowledge of his duties as a Master Mason because of all these accessories, or was all this done as a play, for the benefit of the spectators? What must have been his astonishment and delight when he received "light" in the beholding of their costumes, and how must his attention have been fixed in the lectures when delivered by officers in the full costumes, whatever a "full costume" may be?

An oration upon the origin of Masonry was delivered by Rev. James P. de B. Kaye. We excerpt one thought:

"Masonry did not spring into being at once; it was not a complete thing, but as everything else upon the earth has been developed by slow processes, so architecture, so sculpture, so Masonry, which you and I love, has spread out over all the confines of the earth to-day. I say, everything valuable on the earth has been a growth. If you turn back to the Greek statue, you will find it is beautiful; it is perfect; it is lovely; and you can rest there; but if you look further, you will not be satisfied; because there has been taken out of it one small element which you will miss; there has been taken out of it that infinite interest, that growth, that imperfection in which we must all glory, because there is a greater glory in the imperfect than there is in the perfect. There is joy in growth, beyond the joy of perfection. And so, for us to look back to some remote time of antiquity and expect to find everything complete is but a fancy, and not to be desired. But to go back to Masonry, when we endeavor to trace its beginning we shall find it was a necessity of the human mind; God was so near to them that they could not leave Him out of their working organization. Behind all was Deity."

The Committee on Necrology presented an able report which reviewed the lives and labors of their honored dead, and of those of other jurisdictions.

The receipts of the Grand Lodge were \$25,894.06; the expenditures \$28,047.65; the funds amounted to \$30,444.00.

A special committee submitted a report which was adopted, and from which we quote the following:

"As a result of research and personal inquiry, the committee feel justified in saying to you that the Grand Honors of Masonry are three, viz: private, public and funeral. The private Grand Honors are the signs and dueguards of the three degrees. The public Grand Honors are given by striking the palms of the hands together 'three times three,' as now used for the private Grand Honors in this Grand Jurisdiction. The Funeral Grand Honors are as they are now used in this Grand Jurisdiction."

The same committee submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"In order that an intelligent report might be made to you concerning the tendency of modern Masonry to promulgate cipher rituals in an official way, correspondence has been had by this committee with all Grand Lodges of the United States. The result shows that about one-fourth of them have published such rituals or have countenanced in an official way their dissemination by some brother. The matter is receiving more and more consideration by the Grand Bodies year after year, and the tendency of the times seems to be toward official publication. Doubtless this condition is the result of the flood of contraband rituals that have been a curse to Masonry. No Grand Jurisdiction has suffered more from that than has Kansas. The condition must be met and the committee believe that the time has arrived for the publication of an official cipher ritual in Kansas.

"The committee have procured as many official ciphers as possible from other Grand Jurisdictions, and upon examination of them favorable recommendation of the Vermont ritual, in the matter of type, paper and binding, is made. That ritual is printed on excellent paper, bound in flexible leather, and is gilt-edged. It is small and convenient. It has been submitted to a printing company for figures on the cost, and the committee can say now that it can be printed and sold, with some profit to the Grand Lodge, for one dollar per volume.

"The committee recommend that an official cipher ritual be published and sold, all matters of printing, price, style and dissemination to be left to the Council of Administration."

The same committee also submitted a report on Revision of Ritual. This report was supported by M. W. Thomas E. Dewey, who gave a learned account of the Preston Webb Work. Space forbids any quotation therefrom, and ignorance on our part prevents any discussion, but the mason who wants information can read his remarks with profit to himself.

The following by-law was adopted:

"164. *District Deputies.*—The Grand Master is hereby authorized to appoint not less than thirty nor more than forty District Deputy Grand Masters, who shall be Masters or Past Masters, and residents of their respective districts. The boundaries of such districts, and any changes therein, shall be fixed by the Council of Administration in such manner as to create not less than thirty nor more than forty districts within this Grand Jurisdiction. Said District Deputies shall receive no compensation for their services except that

the lodges visited shall pay the necessary traveling expenses and provide entertainment. Each District Deputy shall visit each lodge in his district at least once a year; he shall not be charged with ritualistic instruction, but shall be the personal representative of the Grand Master in his district and inspector of the work, lodge property and records. In the absence of the Grand Master he shall preside at all lodge trials in his district, and he shall make report of his doings on blanks furnished for that purpose, and additional special reports when requested by the Grand Master."

This meets our approval except that the Grand Lodge and not the lodges should pay the necessary traveling expenses, and needed entertainment. We further believe that as an "inspector of the work" he ought to have sufficient knowledge to give "ritualistic instruction."

Sketches of the life of M. W. Bro. Bestor G. Brown, with portraits and sketches of the lives of M. W. Moses S. Adams, R. W. Edward A. Smith, M. W. John M. Price, M. W. Owen A. Bassett, M. W. Isaac B. Sharp, M. W. Jacob B. Rush, and the portrait of M. W. William B. Thompson make this volume one of great value.

Bro. William M. Shaver submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Under Arkansas he reviews the old discussion between the *masonic* rights and the *lodge* rights belonging to a brother suspended for non-payment of dues:

"Here is a peculiar question:

"Bro. A. G. Washburn, Past Grand Master, submitted the following question, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, to wit:

"Has a lodge any right to allow a brother who is suspended for non-payment of dues, to sit in the lodge?

"The Committee on Law and Usage answered it peculiarly:

"As to the question submitted by Bro. A. G. Washburn, Has a lodge a right to allow a brother who is suspended for non-payment of dues to sit in lodge? we answer: He has not the *right* of visitation, but the lodge may permit him to so visit, not as a member but as a visitor. See Section 809 of the Digests of Edicts.

"If 'suspension for non-payment of dues' does not mean 'suspension,' why call it so? And how can a Master Mason hold masonic intercourse with a 'suspended' mason without violating his Ob.?"

Discussing the question of re-imbursement to a lodge for moneys paid for relief to a brother of another lodge, both lodges belonging to different jurisdictions, he says:

"Now we have no objection to application being made for re-imbursement, under proper circumstances; and, under proper circumstances, and where conditions of the treasury justify it, we would always vote for such re-imbursement. Such re-imbursement, however, is an act of masonic *courtesy*, and not of masonic *obligation*. No 'bill' exists against the lodge of which the relieved brother is a member, nor is there any 'right of collection,' unless such relief has been granted under previous special contract."

Under Colorado he has this to say about physical qualifications:

"We would rather sit in a masonic lodge with one who has a wooden leg and with head and heart all right than with one who has a wooden head or a

stony heart, and a mason with a crooked spine does not worry us nearly as much as one whose actions will not stand the test of the square of virtue, even if his form is that of an Adonis."

Maine for 1903 has nearly six pages given to the consideration of its proceedings. A quotation from Grand Master Kimball's "excellent address," the record of the dead, the decisions, and, in fact, every matter of importance is touched upon.

In regard to his criticism upon the "proxy" decision we have already made reply.

Other matters of business are mentioned and then comes the action on the alleged "cipher question" with this statement from him:

"This indicates that they use some system of 'mnemonics,' or 'aid to the memory,' in Maine, and that they propose to continue to use them."

A brief account of the Drummond Memorial fund, the monument, and the exercises at its consecration are given, and its conclusion is the quotation of "our conclusion" of last year.

Under New York, discussing the reception of improper material he says:

"In the first place, there is altogether too much carelessness in the attaching of signatures as recommenders to a petition for the Mysteries. No Mason has a right to affix his signature as a recommender unless he is fully assured from his *own personal knowledge* that the petitioner is proper material to be made a Mason. And yet how often we hear a recommender say: 'Why, I don't know anything about the party, but Bro. JONES brought me the petition, and said the man was all right, and so I signed it.'

"The signing of the recommendation of a petitioner should be considered a sacred masonic duty, and never to be performed without the most positive and satisfactory knowledge upon which to base it.

"There are at least six members of a lodge who are primarily properly chargeable with personal knowledge of the fitness of material for the masonic temple, viz: The two recommenders, the three members of the investigating committee and the Master. We have always believed that none of these should ever be permitted to plead ignorance of the material or lack of responsibility.

"There can be no question of this as to the recommenders and the investigating committee, and we believe that individual official responsibility attaches to the Master as well. A Master is the representative of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge and must *know*, by personal investigation, that the material he builds into the Masonic Temple is *good* material—in so far as careful, personal investigation will show it; he cannot shift this responsibility to another, nor afterward be permitted to say, 'I relied upon the recommenders and the committee.'

We hope that this paragraph will reach the eye of many of the craftsmen within this jurisdiction.

KENTUCKY, 1903.

This annual communication was held in the new temple, known as "The Masonic," at Louisville. Of twenty-three Past Grand Masters, all but one were present.

To the memory of Past Grand Master James W. Staton, who died June 27, 1903, the Grand Master, Bro. John W. Landrum, in his address pays the following well merited tribute :

"Death has cast his cloak about our brother, and he sleepeth now. To him has come the rest earned by a long life of useful labor, and yearned for in every aspiration of his faithful heart. Peace is with him, but sorrow and disquietude with us. The skillful craftsman has laid down his tools, and who is there to take his place? The wise counsellor has left behind some echo of his words, but yet a little while and even that shall pass 'in music out of sight,' as a harp string vibrating from 'the touch of a vanished hand.' Always conservative and just, he was positive in his convictions and inflexible in his advocacy of the truth. Few were so well informed in Masonry; still fewer made so good use of the knowledge which he had. Gentle and tender was he, amiable under all circumstances, but a true warrior for the right, a valiant leader in our mystic ranks. Wise and good and learned and tolerant as he was, holding always that the law of Love was the supreme masonic law, he steadfastly adhered to the ancient landmarks of the order, ever fighting against all encroachments and planting his feet firmly upon the traditional principles of the royal craft.

"His loss will be felt by the Masonry of America, because one so able cannot but be missed; to the masons of Kentucky it is indeed a double grief. So many knew him—and all who knew him loved him—and so constant was his presence at our gatherings that nowhere now can masons meet in our State, but what his absence shall be felt. Truly the father of Kentucky Masonry, we, his children, shall mourn his passing from us around each altar in the State. We know his sleep is sweet: he loved God and his fellow-men, and gave sweet service as a Christian and a mason should. To those attached to him by ties of blood—to all who loved him best—we say, 'mourn not as those who have no hope, for though he sleepeth now, yet shall he rise again.'"

He very fully discusses the many questions that arise from the building and occupancy of new quarters, the ways and means, and makes several recommendations in the interests of economy, so that indebtedness as it falls due may be met.

He made the following decisions :

"1. Should white and black balls, or paper ballots, be used in determining degree of punishment? Held: Paper ballots or white and black balls may be used, as the *result* of the vote is the thing desired. It is only a technical matter as to which form is used.

"2. It is unlawful for lodges to abide by written agreement as to jurisdiction. The Constitution prescribes the boundary between lodges, and any agreement, written or otherwise, is invalid.

"3. There were seven members present at a meeting at which a ballot was ordered on the petition of a candidate. A written statement, signed by all members present and under seal of the lodge, says the subscribers believed the ballot box was defective when used. Held: If ballot box was seriously defective, as was made apparent by this statement, there was no ballot taken as contemplated by Masonic law. The Master was directed to spread a ballot at the next stated meeting—provided all members who were present at the time the previous ballot was attempted—be notified of this decision, and requested to attend the next meeting, at which the ballot will be spread upon the same condition.

"4. A lodge can not reconsider its action after admitting a brother to mem-

bership. If it appears that a mistake has been made in admitting him, charges must be preferred and trial had before his standing can be affected.

"5. A majority vote of a lodge may determine whether the reasons for new trial are sufficient.

"6. A petition for initiation matured at a regular meeting in November. The committee asked for further time to report, which was granted. A brother arose and objected, in open lodge, to the admission of this candidate, and requested that his objection be recorded. At the stated meetings in December and January following, the committee still failed to report, but at the stated meeting in February, in the absence of the objector, the committee made a favorable report, the ballot was ordered and the candidate declared elected. The Master would not confer the degree, and referred the matter in detail to the Grand Master. Held, The ballot taken in February was valid, but the objection made in November was prospective in its nature and holds good for twelve months from the February meeting, as, under the law, it has the effect of a black ball. The Master was directed to have the minutes of the lodge amended so as to conform to this decision, and that the candidate be declared rejected."

He declined to issue a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public on Easter Sunday under the escort of a commandery of Knights Templar, for the following reason:

"It is unwise to grant dispensation to participate in any service in which all the members could not join. The Knights Templar Order being founded on a certain principle, admits none who cannot declare their belief in the Christian religion. The great body of Masonry as an organization respects religion in all its various forms and denominations, but should not in its aggregate capacity recognize any particular religious sect or creed."

Other matters of interest to this jurisdiction only were touched upon in his address, which was "business" all the way through.

The Grand Secretary gives an account in detail of everything connected with the management of the craft by the Grand Lodge, such as Defunct Lodge Property, Arrested and Defunct Lodges, Library, and "The Masonic."

An interesting report of the trials and final success of the committee appointed to build "The Masonic" is given.

The Committee on Appeals had one case of invasion of jurisdiction between two lodges, which they decided must be settled by measurements to be made by a competent surveyor, inasmuch as their regulations compute distance between lodges by an air line.

In two other cases they decided that the acts of the two lodges in the trial of their members were such as to require an investigation by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not approve the first decision of the Grand Master, saying that "the only time paper ballots or slips are permissible is in fixing the length of time the brother shall stand suspended if the lodge has voted to suspend him."

They also disapproved the second decision, and gave as a reason:

"We find that the Grand Lodge has at different times taken different positions on this question. The last utterance on the question was one year ago, when the Grand Lodge, on the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence,

decided that subordinate lodges were permitted to enter into such agreements. The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the committee, thus making it law, and we see no reason for that law to be now changed. We agree with the conclusions of that committee and the action of the Grand Lodge at that time, and therefore recommend that this decision of the Grand Master be *not* approved."

This may be good law for Kentucky, but if so we fail to see what becomes of the "air line" mentioned by the Committee on Appeals.

Decisions 3, 4, 5 and 6 were approved by the committee, and their report was adopted.

The following amendment to the Constitution, relating to those who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, was adopted :

"*Provided*, That if he shall remain suspended for more than two years from and after this date, he can only be restored to good standing on payment of the dues charged against him at the time of his suspension, and being re-elected to membership by unanimous ballot, at a stated meeting, one month's previous notice having been given by petition in open lodge."

The Committee on Finance in their report said :

"The proposition to settle certain differences contemplates the relinquishment upon the part of the lessees of various ascribed claims against the Grand Lodge, and the payment of an additional \$1,000 rent, upon the condition that the existing contract is so modified as to permit the production of plays on Sunday, the use of the theatre on Sunday being now restricted to sacred concerts and like entertainments. These plays are such as are put upon the stage during the week and approved by the Board of Trustees. While the pecuniary benefit to be derived by the acceptance of this proposition is large and appeals strongly to us in our present need, there is a moral element in the transaction which cannot be ignored in considering it. While members of this committee may have a settled conviction as to how the question should be determined, we cannot be expected to strike a balance between money and morality, a task which the Building Committee appears to have been unwilling to perform. We, therefore, re-submit it to you without any expression of opinion."

And thereupon the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted the following motion :

"That this hall (theater) shall not be opened on Sundays for any purpose except for religious services."

No Report on Correspondence is given this year, because of the death of Bro. Staton, who was chairman of the committee.

The "Doings" in series from 1800-1900 is continued and embraces the annual communications from 1854 to 1873 (in part).

LOUISIANA, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Robert R. Reid, prefaces his address with a few thoughts upon Toleration as applicable to the teachings of Masonry.

He reports a general activity among the chartered lodges; the formation of seven new lodges under dispensation, although he strongly urges the advantage

of members of lodges already chartered remaining in those lodges instead of assisting in the formation of new lodges.

He refused dispensations to receive petitions from those physically ineligible and from those who had not resided within the State for a period of a year.

Discussing the question of what constitutes a "Permanent" committee of the Grand Lodge and why "permanent" and "ad vitam" have to a certain extent become synonymous, he says:

"I contend that this permanency; this non-liability to change in personnel; this alleged precedent which takes any committee out of the control of the Grand Master; which makes it superior to the power that created it, as to tenure, and which can say to him: 'You may remove, but I will not resign,' is not in accord with the law or custom of Freemasonry, restricts the powers of the chief executive officer and makes it possible to render nugatory his official acts."

The Board of Directors of Grand Lodge Hall say:

"With the retirement of the last named amount, \$10,000.00, the bonded debt will be reduced to \$6,000.00. Six years yet remain, of the bond term, in which to retire this outstanding amount. We feel that the entire Craft is to be congratulated upon this excellent financial showing and upon the aid and encouragement they have rendered, as individuals and as lodges, in arriving at this result."

The Grand Lecturer reported that he had visited and instructed in the ritualism of Ancient Craft Masonry forty-eight lodges. He also began labors in New Orleans and—

"Continued for two weeks, during which time the Ritual was thoroughly exemplified by lecture—twice for each degree—at night, with special instructions during the day for those who could not attend the night lectures.

"It was the intention, and so announced by the Committee on Work, that an official visit would be paid each lodge of the 'York Rite' and the work exemplified by conferring the several degrees upon actual candidates, as well as to pay a fraternal visit to the brethren of each lodge of the 'Scottish Rite.'"

But owing to an attack of "La Grippe" his work then ceased.

A proposition to limit the tenure of office of the Grand Master to one year was defeated.

The W. M. and both Wardens of a lodge moved out of the jurisdiction during the year, and the lodge could not hold a meeting. The Grand Master upon the application of a number of the brethren of the lodge, caused a meeting to be called and authorized his deputy to open the lodge, hold an election for officers and install the officers so elected.

This action was approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence who say:

"When the lodge in question was abandoned by its Worshipful Master and both Wardens the situation was precisely what it would have been if the lodge had failed to elect and install officers, and it was clearly within the authority of the Grand Master to convene and open the lodge in person, or by his deputy, and authorize an election and installation of the officers."

Perhaps if the following programme was observed in every Grand Lodge Grand Representatives might never be absent:

"The M. W. Grand Master announced that the hour had arrived for the reception of the Representatives of sister Grand Lodges and directed the R. W. Grand Secretary to call the roll of same.

"The Representatives were received by the M. W. Grand Master with words of warm fraternal welcome and the 'Private Grand Honors' of Freemasonry.

"A most eloquent response was made by Past Grand Master A. C. Allen, Representative from the Grand Lodge of Arizona, after which the Representatives were invited to seats in the Grand East."

The salary of the Grand Lecturer was fixed at \$1,500 per year, without any allowance for incidental expenses; and the salary of the Grand Secretary was increased to \$1,800, with the same provision.

It was also voted to pay the actual traveling expenses of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and of one representative from each constituent lodge.

Bro. Henry C. Duncan submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Georgia he discourses on "unmasonic conduct":

"Can a man, not a mason, commit unmasonic conduct? What is masonic conduct? We do not think that upright living can be termed masonic conduct and no more can immoral living be considered in itself as unmasonic. Masonic conduct means living according to the principles taught in the lodge, not as general moral principles, but as distinctively masonic precepts, and unmasonic conduct means violation of the principles taught masons in lodge.

"A profane cannot be guilty of unmasonic conduct, for he knows nothing of masonic conduct, and cannot violate a law under whose control he has never come, or never been placed. The life and acts of a profane can never be termed unmasonic. So the acts of that man before his initiation were not unmasonic. Did he commit fraud in the act of applying to the lodge? Did the application state that he had never been guilty of violation of the laws of the land, or convicted of such guilt? If it did, and he lied in his application, then he ought to have been expelled for fraud in forming the contract that made him a mason, and the contract declared, as a consequence, null, *ab initio*. But we imagine that he was not asked to make any statement as to his previous life. The whole fault, in our opinion, in this case, was in the lodge, and not in the man, and the lodge ought to have been punished for its gross negligence in not making such investigation as it ought before accepting him."

Under Iowa, he remarks as follows upon the action of that Grand Lodge in the appointment of a committee to ascertain the correct height of the masonic pillars known as Jachin and Boaz:

"The brother appointed on this task has an impossible work set before him. He might just as well endeavor to discover what was Solomon's hat measure, unless he should be able to discover the pillars themselves. The discrepancy between the Books of Kings and Chronicles alluded to has baffled in its solution the wisest commentators. The most generally accepted explanation is that there is a fault of transcription on the part of the Scribe from whom the received text of Chronicles has come to us—that he wrote a 'lamech' instead of a 'yod,' a mistake easily made, and that the real height was eighteen cubits.

"But what difference does it make, anyway? There is no more symbolism or moral teaching in a shaft thirty-five cubits high than in one of only eighteen."

Maine for 1903 receives a brief notice.

Under New Hampshire, quoting Bro. Wait on cipher ritual, who thinks it a vice difficult to eradicate, he says:

"If it is a vice, no matter how much of a foothold it may have, it ought to be eradicated.

"Our own opinion is that it is a vice, and in so far as it is the dissemination of anything written or printed that would expose the secrets of Masonry, so that they might be thereby unlawfully obtained, it is a violation of the very ties that bind us together as masons.

"It is always a question how vice can best be exterminated, but it is a question that is up to every Grand Lodge to determine and to answer. Furthermore, it is the unquestionable duty of every mason to support and maintain such determination when reached."

MANITOBA, 1903.

Special communications of the Grand Lodge were held upon two occasions, for the laying of the corner stones of a church and of a public school building, upon which occasions appropriate addresses were delivered.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. R. Hill Meyers, in his address at the annual communication, reminds us of the great extent of country lying to the north and west of our United States by claiming his jurisdiction to be the "largest masonic jurisdiction on the globe."

Of the condition of the fraternity in this great jurisdiction he says:

"Our numbers have largely increased, harmony has prevailed within our borders, the lodges have enjoyed material prosperity, the moral and spiritual teachings of our ritual have been impressed upon candidates with faithfulness, and the impetus given to Freemasonry by our predecessors has suffered no check in this jurisdiction in the steady advance our fraternity is making as one of the greatest human agencies for good the world has ever seen."

Dispensations were denied to lodges which wished to appear in regalia at public dances and entertainments.

Six Lodges of Instruction were held at his request, and he expresses the belief that they should become a permanent annual occurrence.

Wishing to continue the efforts of his predecessors in office towards the affiliation of masons suspended for N. P. D., or non-affiliated, he issued a circular letter, which was sent to all such masons who were eligible to re-admission, and reports that the results were good.

Nine new masonic lodges were instituted.

His concluding paragraph upon the "Spirit of Freemasonry," is in part as follows:

"Its outward manifestations, its structural form, and some of its ceremonies have reflected the changeful growth of the human family, but its spirit is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Spirit is eternal and changeless. Forms are mutable and variable. Rites and ceremonies are but employed to express ideas. In ancient times wise and upright men sought to find out and worship the one God, the one Spiritual Power; Job was not the only prominent figure of antiquity who was asked: 'Canst thou by searching find out God?' Let us not be too much concerned about material things. The precise date when any particular password was used, whether the signs used by the builders of

Solomon's Temple were brought to Jerusalem by the Phœnicians or the Tyrians, whether the rites we practice are identical with those by which Plutarch or Pythagoras was initiated, or whether the symbolism by which we teach the doctrine of the resurrection originated in the Hebrew mysteries or was imported by the Jews from Egypt into Palestine. These may be of importance from their historical significance, but it is with the inner life of man that Masonry is mostly concerned. We, in these days of greatest enlightenment, whose search for the Infinite One is aided by the light of the Holy Bible, in addition to that which emanates from the book of nature, and that which burns within the human breast; we to whom rites and ceremonies are merely additional object lessons rather than original and primary instruction; we, who dwell in the full blaze of the light of the twentieth century, should never confound the form with the substance, should never mistake rites and ceremonies for the spirit itself, should not live so closely to the shadow as to escape the reality, nor be so devoted to that which may change as to forget the unchangeable spirit. Each one of us may well conduct every rite and ceremony in the spirit of the hymnal prayer:

"O Thou that changest not, abide with me."

The Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are printed in full and give a detailed condition of the lodges as found by them severally at their visitations.

All other business was of a routine character.

No report on correspondence was submitted.

MARYLAND, 1903.

The proceedings, beside containing the work at the annual communication in November, has an account of several special communications and the semi-annual communication in May.

The first special was for the purpose of participating in the funeral services of Bro. Charles H. Ohr, who died in the 93d year of his age, and who served as Grand Master 1849 to 1852. A fine portrait of him is given.

Four other special communications were held for the purpose of laying the corner stones of buildings.

The stated communications are opened by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, and after a few preliminary proceedings—

"The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master directed the Grand Director of Ceremonies and Grand Pursuivant to inform the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland was opened in due form and awaited his pleasure.

"The M. W. Grand Master's entrance was proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, the Grand Honors were given, after which he took the gavel tendered him by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master."

Beside a little routine business done at the semi-annual communication, a short eulogy on Bro. Charles H. Ohr, M. D., was pronounced by Past Grand Master Carter, who said, among other good things about him:

"Dr. Ohr was truly a Prince and lawgiver among Masons. Coming into the Fraternity in 1839, just as the Morgan excitement was beginning to wane, he

found a mere handful of men who had stood firm at their posts during the troublous period.

"As chairman of the Committee of Correspondence in the Grand Lodge his writings were disseminated throughout the country during the period of reconstruction. They attracted widespread attention and high commendation. Without indulging in bitterness or vain regrets at the persecution which had well nigh wrought the ruin of Freemasonry in America, he devoted himself to the upbuilding of the Institution and the encouragement of those who had remained faithful during the troublous period and the recruits who had the courage to join the Standard."

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$200.00 "towards the erection of a suitable monument to his memory, and the Grand Master announced that he would cause a circular letter to be addressed to the Subordinate Lodges, and appoint a committee on the subject."

Then R. W. Bro. Henry Branch spoke alluding to the retirement of Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, Father Medairy:

"Whose forty years' service entitles him to a quiet hour in the eventide, that he may lie down under the trees, and enjoy in sweet meditation and pleasant recollection the many years of unwearyed diligence in His Master's service and in the service of this Grand Lodge.

"His presence was always a benediction as his words were always an inspiration, and it is a delightful privilege to take advantage of his absence to-night to express the great esteem in which he is held by his Brethren.

"It is a proud satisfaction to us that we can stand here, and send to our dear friend and brother and indeed Father in Israel this greeting, that his ears may catch the notes of our living voices as with uncovered heads we greet him, if not the oldest Grand Secretary in the world, which we honestly believe, at least our own partial judgement proclaims him the Grandest Old Secretary in all the world, and we most heartily endorse the action our Most Worshipful Grand Master in granting him the privilege of retiring upon his laurels while we dub him Grand Secretary Emeritus!"

An excellent portrait of Bro. Jacob H. Medairy is given. He was elected Grand Secretary in 1863 and retired in 1903, as Grand Secretary Emeritus, with full rank and pay for life.

The portrait of Bro. William M. Isaac, who succeeds to the position of Grand Secretary, adorns the volume as the introduction to the proceedings of the annual communication.

"The Grand Master delivered an appropriate address," but it is not in print.

The Grand Inspectors reported a most prosperous condition of affairs in the city lodges.

\$504.63 were distributed as charity for the six months preceding this communication, and \$493.94 the preceding six months.

Idris Bey Ragheb, M. W. Grand Master of Egypt, asked for fraternal recognition, and it is reported that his request will be favorably reported upon.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Edward T. Schultz.

He thus criticizes the work in Alabama at the laying of corner stones, which was done while the craft were at refreshment:

"After the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, it was called off."

"As we have so often stated, that when a lodge or Grand Lodge is called off, it means that all labor has ceased, the craft are at ease, and there can be no work, exoteric or esoteric, performed while the craft are in that condition."

Under Kansas, discussing the relation of Masonry, to business he says:

"While we have nothing but contempt for a man who would seek admission into the masonic fraternity for sordid or mercenary motives, and for the mason who would use his Masonry for the same base purposes, we fully indorse the views of the Grand Master that Masonry could with propriety be brought into our intercourse with our brother masons in our business as well as our political intercourse.

"All things being otherwise equal, why should not a mason extend business favors to a brother mason more than to one who is a profane? So also in politics, why should not a mason in voting for candidates for office, especially in local matters, show a preference to a brother mason more than to one who is not a mason? Unless, indeed, our Masonry is a mere holiday affair to be practiced once a month at our lodge meetings, when we use the endearing title, 'Brother,' during lodge hours, and after the lodge is closed, the remainder of the month, we regard and treat our brethren precisely as we do the profane."

Maine for 1903 receives two pages in his comprehensive report.

He says of our action on the subject of "ciphers":

"From which it will be seen that the Grand Lodge utters its condemnation against the use of cipher rituals, but will not punish the brethren for using the same. It seems to us it would have been far better if no reference whatever had been made to the subject."

Under Michigan he thus expresses his views:

"We are an out-and-out perpetual jurisdictional advocate. A profane applies to a particular lodge to receive the mysteries of Freemasonry; that lodge, as the representative of the entire Masonic Fraternity, pronounced said applicant unworthy to receive said mysteries, and, in our opinion, until such action is reversed by the lodge rejecting him, no other lodge can confer upon him the mysteries of Freemasonry."

Under Montana he states the position of the lesser lights in Maryland:

"With us these Lights are placed in front of the altar and midway between it and the East, and we can see no reason why this is not their proper position.

His views on the cipher ritual are frequently expressed throughout his work, but more especially under Virginia:

"The position of the craft in Virginia regarding the use of Cipher Rituals is precisely the same as held by the brethren in Maryland, although several correspondents doubt the correctness of the statement made by us that such things are not now, nor have they ever been, used by any Grand Lecturer or disseminator of the work in our State during our masonic life of nearly fifty years.

"As we write the above our Grand Lecturer, Brother Graham Dukehart, dropped in upon us, and after reading what we had written, he authorized us to say that during his seventeen years' occupancy of the position of Grand Lecturer he has visited every lodge in the jurisdiction at least once each year,

some lodges more frequently, and thus became acquainted with the officers of all the lodges during that long period, and he has never seen or heard of any officer acquiring a knowledge of the work of Masonry in any other than the lawful manner, that is from mouth to ear.

"If Bro. Shaver and the other brethren who regard the use of Cipher Rituals as a 'necessary evil,' will permit us to suggest that if they will advocate the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, or, in large jurisdictions, several of them, selecting for the position brethren not only well grounded in the work and lectures of the several degrees, but are patient, painstaking and *willing* to give of their time and labor to all who will receive instructions, they will in a few years find and come to regard as due the Craft in Virginia, Maryland, and, we are glad to say, in a number of other Jurisdictions, that the use of Cypher Rituals is not a *necessary*, but an *unmitigated* 'evil.'

"In Maryland the prohibition against the use of such things is regarded so imperative that we believe that few if any of our ten thousand Masons would retain in their possession any such thing as a Cypher Ritual, except, perhaps, long enough to satisfy a passing curiosity, and then consign it to the flames. More than one of such things has met such a fate at the hands of the writer."

MICHIGAN, 1904.

The portrait of Grand Master Roscoe W. Broughton graces the proceedings.

An address of welcome to Lansing, the place of holding the annual communication, was delivered by Hon. R. J. Shank, and a response was made by Past Grand Master Lodge.

Four of the Past Grand Masters were absent by reason of illness, and to each of them was sent a message of sympathy.

In his address the Grand Master says:

"In telling you the history of the year that has passed since last we met, I have to report no discords, no disturbances, no contentions other than the trifling ones that arise even among brothers. Not one single serious event of this nature has occurred to mar the peace and tranquillity of our masonic lives. We have maintained our usual friendly relations with foreign jurisdictions. We have lived in peace and harmony with our brethren at home. We have built new and larger temples. We have moved from the old into the new. We have grown in strength and numbers. We have thriven in every way beyond our expectations. Our reports show that this has been one of the most prosperous years Michigan Masonry has ever known."

He reported in chaste words the deaths of Grand Secretary Jefferson S. Conover, of Past Grand Master George H. Durand, and of others of his own and other jurisdictions.

A part of the business of the year was the laying of nine corner stones, the dedication of eight masonic halls, the issuance of many dispensations, and the constituting three new lodges.

His decisions are in accord with the practice in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lecturer reported that there had been held forty-four schools of instruction, with an attendance of 335 lodges and over six thousand members.

There was a large amount of business done, but it was entirely local in its character.

Bro. Lou B. Windsor submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence. He followed out to the fullest extent this paragraph from his conclusion :

"The scissors have been used by us much more extensively than the pen. We have adopted this course in the endeavor to establish our modesty among the brother correspondents of the round table in our sister Grand Jurisdictions."

So we have no opinions from him upon various subjects now of interest to Masonic writers.

Maine for 1903 receives its full share of attention. The decision concerning representation by proxy is quoted, with the added statement that Michigan law agrees not therewith.

He says that we appeared shocked last year by quoting the action of Michigan about the printing of the ritual; then quotes the action of Maine on the resolution about "cyphers" killed in our Grand Lodge, and adds :

"We have grave fears that the Grand Lodge of Maine may yet be found adopting a standard ritual, and disseminating the same among the constituent lodges."

Why "grave fears," we do not understand, unless he deplores the act of Michigan. However, we think that he may not be very far from the truth in what he expects. We have observed that frequently one extreme leads to the opposite extreme, and, sometimes, we have in mind the advisability of placing before Maine an opportunity to decide the question of a printed ritual.

Under Minnesota and Louisiana we have the procedure with regard to dimitts :

"In Michigan we found justifiable reason for new law upon this subject, and we adopted the course of refusing to grant dimitts to brethren who maintained their residence in this State, except for the purpose of joining another lodge. If a brother desires to withdraw from the Fraternity entirely, we grant him a withdrawal certificate. This law has proved very satisfactory in Michigan since it was put in operation.

"Any mason is as free to leave the Fraternity as he was to come into it. If one of our members applies for withdrawal, and he is not indebted to his lodge or under charges, a lodge is compelled to grant his request; but we look upon the question of issuing dimitts in a different light from withdrawal certificates. A dimit is a certificate of good character and a recommend to any other lodge of the good standing of a brother. We do not consider that a man is a mason in the full sense of the word, who desires a dimit simply for the purpose of relieving him of assisting in bearing the financial burdens of a lodge, and we find that many masons simply used them for this purpose. It was our best judgment to discontinue the encouraging of such a practice; but we do not care to chain any unwilling captives to our chariot wheels, and so freely issue them a withdrawal certificate, if they so desire."

MINNESOTA, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry R. Adams, for his introduction discourses upon the fruitful theme of Masonry, and then passes to the necrology for the year. He mentions specially, Bro. Royal H. Gove, Grand Master in

1886, and Bro. William T. Rigby, Past Deputy Grand Master, and many others in the various jurisdictions.

Discussing the system of "District Deputies," he suggested:

"First—The appointment of Deputies who have the ability and desire to perform the duties of the office, irrespective of rotation by lodges.

"Second—The attendance and recognition of Deputies at the sessions of this Grand Lodge, and the payment of their mileage and per diem.

"Third—The publication of their reports, or sections therefrom as the Grand Master may deem best, in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

"Fourth—The payment of the Deputies' expenses by the lodge visited."

We quote all he had to say upon the following:

"DECISIONS, DISPENSATIONS AND BY-LAWS APPROVED.

"Numerous questions have been submitted for decision during my official year. Those of importance have been answered by referring the writer to the law laid down in our Masonic Code. I will not take up your time by including them in this address.

"Dispensations have been granted upon all proper occasions, and refused when they were not in accord with our Masonic law. I have approved the revised and amended by-laws of lodges when they complied with our laws and regulations. Fully a third of the letters received by the Grand Master need never have been written if the brothers had carefully examined our Masonic Code."

The Committee on Masonic Home, appointed last year, made an exhaustive report on the subject of Masonic Homes. We quote from their report:

"It will be observed, from the foregoing statement, that the investments in these homes, and their permanent funds, vary considerably in amount: California having \$104,000 invested in its home and no fund; Connecticut having \$37,500 in its home and \$17,500 in its fund; Illinois, \$50,000 in its orphans' home and \$25,000 in its aged Masons' home, besides \$39,000 in its fund; Kansas, \$26,000 in its home, besides \$18,000 in its fund; Kentucky, \$183,800 in its orphans' home, and \$12,500 in its aged Masons' home and \$300,000 in its fund; Michigan, \$65,000 in its home, without a fund; Missouri, \$70,000 in its home and \$50,000 in its fund; New Jersey, \$55,000 in its home and \$25,000 in its fund; New York, \$375,000 in its home, with its 'Masonic Hall,' netting it \$30,000 income annually and \$225,000 in its permanent fund; North Carolina, \$100,000 in its home and no fund; Ohio, \$125,000 in its home and \$29,500 in its fund; Pennsylvania, \$56,000 in its home and \$95,000 in its fund; Tennessee, \$35,000 in its home and no fund; Texas, \$67,000 in its home, besides its donated grounds, and \$115,000 in its fund, and Virginia, \$35,000, besides its donated farm, in its home, and \$13,000 in its fund. These amounts represent long years of hard and patient labor, in solicitation of the funds, and much sacrifice, willingly made, by, the most at least of, those who contributed.

"There is a wide difference also shown in the per capita cost of maintenance: Pennsylvania with 64 masons, costing \$250 annually; Michigan with 41 masons and 8 widows, costing \$158; California with 42 masons, 19 widows and 45 children, costing \$206; Connecticut with 42 masons, 27 widows and 3 children, costing \$154; Kansas with 21 masons, 2 widows and 24 children, costing \$160; Missouri with 32 masons, 27 widows and 80 children, costing \$122; New Jersey with 46 masons and widows and 9 children, costing \$250; New York with 155 masons, 82 widows and 54 children, costing \$189; Ohio with 51 masons, 34 widows and 47 children, costing \$212; Kentucky with 19 widows and 210 children, costing \$126; Tennessee with 26 widows and 101 children, costing \$80; Texas with 5 widows and 80 children, costing \$149; Illinois with

71 children, costing \$195; North Carolina with 250 children, costing \$65, and Virginia with 55 children, costing \$120.

"This difference in cost of maintenance may often be ascribed to difference in the ages of those cared for and to the climate. It will naturally cost less in the southern part of the United States than farther north. There is probably a difference in the character of the care and provision made, in different homes, being more lavish in some than in others. Michigan and Connecticut, in the north, show the lowest cost, for the care of practically all adults.

"The reports of the several homes mentioned—fifteen in all—indicate that there has been an average annual increase in number of inmates cared for, during the five years past, of from 10 per cent. upwards."

But upon final action the whole subject of a Masonic Home was indefinitely postponed.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in their report declining to enter into reciprocal relations of waiver between Minneosta and North Dakota, as well as Iowa, say :

"The American rule of territorial jurisdiction, sanctioned by the Constitutions, laws and regulations of our several Grand Jurisdictions, should be steadily and strictly observed and adhered to, in order to preserve the unity and integrity of our institution in its peaceful and fraternal relations with our sister jurisdictions. The wishes of our sister Grand Lodges can be met, as your committee believe, by adhesion to the rule ever existing, sanctioned by usage and law, namely, by individual petitioners to their nearest lodges, applying through the W. Master to the Grand Master of their respective jurisdictions for a dispensation to apply to the nearest lodge in the neighboring jurisdiction, which is, we believe, invariably granted."

The suggestions of the Grand Master relative to District Deputies were referred to a committee, who reported in favor of giving them a voice in the Grand Lodge. Carrying out their views, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed, referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which were granted until next annual communication to report.

We believe that the District Deputies should be in attendance at the Grand Lodge, receiving mileage and per diem, but we do think that no "voice in the deliberations" should be given them by virtue of that office alone. We further believe that the Grand Lodge should pay the expenses of their visitations to lodges for inspection of work.

The oration upon the subject, Masonry, delivered by Bro. John C. Bennett, Grand Orator, appears in the appendix and is full of instruction.

Bro. Irving Todd presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1903 receives a page of notice. We quote the most of it to show the style of Bro. Todd:

"The eighty-fourth annual communication was held at Portland, May 5th, 6th and 7th, M. W. A. S. Kimball, Grand Master. One hundred and ninety-one lodges represented; one hundred and ninety-eight on the roll. Ten Past Grand Masters present; our representative absent.

"One dispensation for a new lodge. Membership twenty-three thousand, nine hundred and forty; gain seven hundred and sixteen. Receipts \$7,729.21.

The deaths of Bro. E. P. Burnham and Bro. J. H. Drummond, Past Grand Masters, were announced.

"The Grand Master decided that a reasonable sum for music at an installation, if furnished outside of its own membership, could be paid from lodge funds.

"The report of the special committee on ciphers was accepted, but the standing regulation prohibiting their use was not adopted; portraits and biographical sketches of the Past Grand Masters were ordered published in the proceedings from year to year, as the finances allow; recognition of the Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic was deferred; the monument to Bro. J. H. Drummond was unveiled and consecrated the second afternoon, with a memorial address by Bro. M. F. King; a reprint of the third volume of their proceedings was ordered; a charter was granted to the lodge under dispensation; the matter of recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was continued another year; nine lodge histories were reported as received during the year; an appropriation was made for the purchase of Bro. Drummond's masonic library; and a 33 degree charm was presented to the Grand Master elect by his local lodge."

To Bro. Wait, of New Hampshire, he says:

"Neither do we assent to his views upon the waiving of concurrent jurisdiction by any one lodge in a community which has two or more. It may be inconvenient in some instances to apply to each of them separately, but under our practice it must be done, and rightfully too, or there would be no concurrence. As Minnesota does not subscribe to the theory of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, there is comparatively little necessity with us for the making or the granting of waiver applications, at a great saving of wear and tear to all concerned."

MISSISSIPPI, 1904.

At its annual communication, this Grand Lodge had a public reception, at which eloquent words of welcome to the city and in behalf of the local lodge were spoken by one of the members of the lodge. To his welcome a response worthy the speaker was given by the Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge.

After the opening and a little preliminary business, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. Emmet N. Thomas, delivered his address, in which he lamented the loss of two of their Past Grand Masters, Bro. John L. Spinks and Bro. John Riley, as well as the distinguished dead in other jurisdictions.

While he refused some dispensations to confer the degrees out of time, he granted others, although he believes that the occasions for such dispensations ought to be of rare occurrence.

He made many visitations, laid seven corner stones, dedicated a new lodge building, and performed many duties required by his office.

Discussing District Deputy Grand Masters, he says:

"To facilitate intercourse between them and their lodges, and with a view of giving each of the Deputies as much railroad travel as possible, I re-arranged the Masonic Districts, but owing to the law limiting the Districts to

not less than twenty and not more than thirty lodges, and confining the number of districts to twelve, I succeeded only in making a vast improvement upon the former arrangement, but did not entirely accomplish my purpose. With nearly three hundred lodges, it is impracticable to make such an assignment of lodges to districts, as will enable the District Deputy Grand Master to care for all his lodges, so long as the number of districts is limited to twelve, for notwithstanding greatly increased railroad facilities afford improved modes of access, thirty lodges is more than any one, not devoting his entire time to them, can care for. The number of districts should be increased, if the system is to be made effective."

Many other matters of local importance were discussed in his address.

From the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters we quote:

"The system of District Deputies is intended primarily for the dissemination of the adopted work and lectures amongst all of the lodges of the State, but unfortunately there are a great many lodges that never see a Deputy, and never request his services, and very often render some sort of an apology for not doing so. And thus it is that the object sought for is not fully accomplished.

"How shall the situation be met and improved? Reluctantly approaching this subject, I realize that I am treading upon dangerous ground, beset by thorns of criticism, in fields of untried experiment in this jurisdiction.

"In addition to our present system I would recommend that the Grand Lecturer hold a school of masonic instruction, in connection with the District Deputy, of one week in each masonic district. That subordinate lodges be required to send a representative thereto, providing for his actual expenses.

"The place of meeting should be held as near the centre of the district as local conditions would warrant, reducing the expenses of lodges to a minimum.

"The Grand Lecturer, for this labor of twelve weeks, should be compensated by the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Secretary submitted an exhaustive report of the transactions through his office for the year.

He speaks of the "Ten mile limit" as follows:

"The number of new towns and cities springing up over the State, owing to new lines of travel being constructed, has caused the Grand Lodge, in a number of instances, to suspend the operation of Section 35 of the Statutes and to permit new lodges to be established within less than ten miles of an already existing one. In the past year the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, has been compelled to deny petitions for two new lodges, because under this section the Grand Lodge alone has power to permit a new lodge to be established within less than ten miles of an existing lodge, and at least one such petition will be presented to you at the present communication. I suggest that Section 35 be amended, so that the proviso will read as follows:

"Provided, that no new lodge shall be established within less than ten miles of an existing lodge, except where a city or town shall be within said ten-mile limit, when, if in the judgment of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, the good of the craft will be promoted by the establishment of a new lodge, a dispensation may be granted."

Of the state of the craft the committee say:

"It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to report, from the best information before us, that as a rule, peace, love and unity exist and that brethren very generally observe their obligations to each other; of course

there are a few exceptions to this rule, and accordingly disciplinary measures have to be resorted to."

The following extracts are taken from the report of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence:

"An applicant for initiation supposedly residing equi-distant between Lodges A and B, was elected to and was entered, passed and raised in Lodge A, the members of Lodge B, being fully cognizant of the fact, as the candidate was lectured in the several degrees by the Master of Lodge B. After the degrees had all been conferred, Lodge B sets up a claim to the brother, and the fact develops that he really was in the jurisdiction of said lodge. What lodge has jurisdiction over the brother?"

"*Answer.*—The brother is a member of Lodge A; by the fact that the contending lodge knew of the proceedings and remained quiescent, it lost its right to complain.

"A lodge received the petition of an applicant who states that he thinks he was rejected by a lodge in Nashville, Tenn., twenty years ago. On inquiry, the lodges in Nashville say they recollect the man but not his petition. Can this lodge entertain his petition.

"*Answer.*—If the applicant petitioned a lodge in Nashville, Tenn., and was rejected, he is within the jurisdiction of said lodge until such time as he can be legally released, and his application cannot be considered. This is a question of fact which the applicant must establish."

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

To show the method in this jurisdiction for preserving and propagating the work, we quote from the report of the special committee:

"We have the Board of Custodians, whose sole function is to preserve the work, as adopted by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lecturer and Deputies to propagate it. We have two kinds of ritual, the Monitorial or printed, and the secret and unwritten. The former was adopted more than half a century ago and published by the late Brother Gray in his work, called the Mystic Circle and repeated by the late Brother Power in the Text Book, now in use. With but slight and unimportant exceptions, there have been no changes made since it originally came into use. The unwritten ritual was adopted after a careful and painstaking examination, by as learned and competent a body of brethren as could have been chosen, and rehearsed to the Grand Lodge in 1883 by Bro. Brannin, and by it adopted, and while a small number of unauthorized changes have crept in, it remains in use, practically as it came from Bro. Brannin's lips to the Grand Lodge. As we have said, it is the duty of the Board of Custodians to preserve and retain it, and prevent the introduction of errors. It will be seen that it is no part of its duty to teach it, this function being committed to the Grand Lecturer, who receives it from the Custodians. The Grand Lecturer in his turn, instructs the District Deputy Grand Masters, in the work as he receives it from the Board of Custodians. The District Deputies should propagate it to the lodges assigned to their care."

As a matter of history we also quote:

"Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, beg leave to report that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi was organized on Monday, July 27, 1818, at Natchez, and is descended from the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, as follows:

"FIRST.—The Grand Lodge of Virginia, organized by lodges chartered by the Grand Masters of England, Scotland, Ireland and Pennsylvania. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky, organized by four lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The Grand Lodge of Kentucky chartered Harmony Lodge, No. 1, at Natchez, October 16, 1801.

"SECOND. The Grand Lodge of Scotland chartered the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. The latter chartered the three lodges that formed the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. The Grand Lodge of Tennessee granted charters to our Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 2, at Natchez, and Washington Lodge, No. 3, at Port Gibson. The three lodges in Mississippi then organized the Grand Lodge of Mississippi."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Andrew H. Barkley.

Maine is fully noticed by extracts from the proceedings at the dedication of the monument to Bro. Drummond, with other extracts from Grand Master Kimball's address. His opinions upon the various subjects which he touches upon under the several jurisdictions are not given.

We quote his conclusion :

"We have sat in the counsels of the wise men of the East, and drunk of the refreshing waters which flow from this perennial stream. We have walked the halls of science with the solons of the mystic art, and caught up the instructive words as they fell from their lips. We have gleaned in the Masonic fields, and gathered up the golden sheaves as they dropped from the hand of the busy reaper. We have plucked the ripe fruit from the tree of knowledge, and, having completed our labors, we lay these precious treasures upon the altar of our faith, and dedicate them to the use of a common Brotherhood."

MISSOURI, 1903.

Several effective and pleasing episodes occurred at the annual communication before the regular business was reached. Before the opening of the Grand Lodge the children of the Masonic Home rendered some beautiful songs; after the opening there was an address of welcome with a response, and the introduction of M. W. Bro. Bestor G. Brown, Grand Master of Kansas, who delivered an address, and then there was the response thereto by the Grand Senior Warden, Bro. Valliant.

During the masonic year the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John C. Yocum, had passed beyond the gates of life and the acting Grand Master, Bro. William F. Kuhn, Deputy Grand Master, in his address thus speaks of him :

"Keenly sensible of the honor conferred upon him, zealous and enthusiastic, burning with the unquenchable fire of the spirit of Masonry, actuated by the highest principles of the human soul, he entered upon the duties of his official station with the fond ambition of life about to be realized, when his frail body broke like the tuneful string of a jewelled harp, only to vibrate like sweet bells jangled out of tune, to cease forevermore in its tenement of clay.

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

Owing to the serious illness of the Grand Master and his absence from the State, so much confusion arose in the business of the Grand Lodge that it became necessary to ascertain what construction should be placed upon the Grand Lodge by-laws which treated of "Removal from Jurisdiction" by the Grand Master.

Apparently the law governing the procedure in case of the absence of the Grand Master from the State is the same in this jurisdiction as in Maine, so the chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, whose opinion for a construction of the law was asked by the Deputy Grand Master, decided that "the law contemplates by removal from the jurisdiction a permanent change of residence, and not a mere absence on a visit."

This decision is in accord with the accepted belief in this jurisdiction upon the question.

The Deputy Grand Master, commenting upon the subject, stated that now twice has the Grand Secretary had trouble because of the absence of Grand Masters from the State, and suggested that the law should be so amended as to cover a temporary absence from the jurisdiction for health or business reasons.

But we find that the Grand Lodge approved the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence and took no action towards an amendment to the by-laws to cover any such cases in the future.

The labors performed by the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. William F. Kuhn, during his eight months of office, were the laying of corner stones, either in person or by proxy, of eight churches, four masonic halls, two colleges and one monument; the laying of the corner stone of the Missouri State building upon the Exposition grounds, which ceremonial was attended with great eclat.

He decided that certain practices had become detrimental to the welfare of the Craft, so he issued a letter to the lodges saying that the names of candidates ought not to be printed on any notice; that notices must not be sent through the mails in unsealed envelopes; that the occupation of a petitioner must be specifically stated; and that smoking in a lodge room during the conferring of the degrees and by officers in the performance of duties at their stations must be stopped.

We believe that the names of the candidates should not be upon the printed or written notices, but the words "balloting upon candidates" should be used. The sending through the mails, either in an open or sealed letter, is a secondary matter. The post-office officials would not spend much time in looking over the mail to find out what the unsealed letter contained, but the brother, who received the letter, sealed or unsealed, is more than likely to put it down in such a place that any one might read it.

But smoking when conferring degrees! and by officers in the performance of their duties at their stations! Let us hope that this section in his letter was caused by only a few instances. And yet to a certain extent there is an

apology implied in this letter upon that subject from the use of the following words: "it is not my desire to interfere with the personal liberties or privileges of any brother."

What personal liberty or personal privilege has a brother in a lodge room, as he says, "erected to God and dedicated to the Holy Saint's John"? Is it not a long time ago that the "lodge" ceased to be a place for any sort of conviviality? and should any offence be given to one brother by the personal liberty or privilege of another?

Dispensations were granted to elect officers, to move into halls, for two new lodges, to dedicate new halls (seven), to re-ballot in six cases, to solicit funds to replace a masonic hall and lodge property destroyed by a cyclone, and for one lodge to appear in public on other than a masonic occasion, because of the peculiar existing conditions. But he rightly places himself upon the platform for the non-appearance in public of lodges except on purely masonic occasions.

Invasions of the jurisdiction in cases of several lodges were amicably settled.

His decisions involved no questions of law which have not been settled in this jurisdiction, and settled as decided by him and his Committee on Jurisprudence.

He caused charges to be preferred against several masons; against one for selling intoxicating liquors contrary to the law, although he was the proprietor of "a joint, sometimes known by the dignified title of drug store." The lodge at the trial inflicted "reprimand" as a punishment, which he set aside, ordering an appeal to the Grand Lodge, at the same time remarking, "A disreputable druggist is a greater menace than a saloonist."

The other cases may be recited in his own words:

"The fair name of our State has been disgraced by some of our civic officials. Public trust has been betrayed and sold to the highest bidder. Civic honor has been obliged to hide her face while private and corporate greed has filched like a bold highwayman the purse of its victim. The civilization of the twentieth century has stood appalled and thought of the decadence of once proud Rome that fell a prey to civic dishonor. Of the self confessed, convicted and sentenced boodlers in the criminal courts of St. Louis, six of the thirty-two, to our sorrow and shame, were masons."

And concludes with this remark: "The Edict has gone forth that the boodlers must go."

The charters of five lodges were suspended for delinquency in making their annual returns and dues, although over two hundred were delinquent at the regular time appointed to make such returns.

Five State Lodges of Instruction were held with good results.

From his conclusion we quote:

"The honors of Masonry can be purchased only by deeds. Without deeds, the honors of official distinction, is an empty bauble fit only for children in pastime. Work is the criterion of merit, faithfulness to duty, the measure of success."

* * * * *

"That the principles of truth, justice and loving-kindness may find a ready acceptance, may we ask what manner of men are they, who would stand in the Court of the Master's Word, who would bow at the Throne of the King Most High, who would kneel in the transept of the choir celestial, and hear the heavenly hosannah, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men?'"

"Who are they? The men who believe in the fatherhood of God, who practice the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man; who realize, believe and act, that 'I am my Brother's keeper.'"

"Such are and should be the Master Mason, the Master mind and heart that are in the forefront of every onward movement, in the van-guard and not in the rear-guard. A leader now, a leader always. A man evermore, a coward never. Onward to the heights of the man's noblest and best achievements, to the final triumph of the principles we profess."

The following paragraph from the report of the Grand Lecturer should be read and heeded by every mason:

"It has been my earnest endeavor, and that of my Deputies, to impress upon Brethren, not alone the proper rendition of the Ritual, but also, and as of more importance, the moral, philosophic and religious features of our institution. In this we have, in the very nature of things, been but partially successful. Very many of our Brethren are members of various modern societies, which rush their candidates through the Degrees careless of anything but the immediate impressions made upon their minds as they jostle each other through the ceremonies. This is having an injurious effect on Freemasonry. Lodges should see to it that their candidates are thoroughly informed step by step as they advance in Freemasonry."

We especially commend the action by which the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter in the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge relative to the report of the Committee on Appeal and Grievances, the Grand Secretary publish only the title of the case and the action of the Grand Lodge in affirming, modifying or reversing the action of the subordinate lodge, and that all other portions of the report be omitted from the printed proceedings, but filed in the Grand Secretary's office."

Bro. John D. Vincil submitted his twenty-sixth Report on Correspondence. Under Colorado, he says:

"A resolution was introduced and discussed, and then laid over until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. It proposed to prohibit 'smoking in lodge rooms during all sessions.' Perhaps this was aimed at the 'Lobster Smoker' that was so severely reprobated by the Grand Master and Grand Lodge. Be this as it may, smoking in lodge rooms during the solemn ceremonies of the degrees, is an outrage upon decency and a travesty of propriety. In many lodges it has become more than a nuisance. I have witnessed such violations of decent deportment until disgusted beyond expression. I have seen men who called themselves masons, light their cigars during various parts of the ceremonies, even when candidates were at the altar or passing through the impressive portion of the Third degree where death is symbolized. A lodge room is dedicated to God. So is a church. A person who would desecrate a church by snapping a match to fire up his smoking machine would be indicted by a Grand Jury. Masons lose sight of the sanctity of masonic halls and do things there—in not less sacrilegious than smoking in the House of God. The Grand Master of Missouri has issued a circular to the lodges condemning the practice."

Maine for 1902 received a concise summary of its proceedings.

Maine for 1903 is also reviewed.

To our queries of last year he makes answer:

"Commenting on the statement of our Grand Master that a 'working team' in one lodge had received the prize for the best work done, Brother Chase very chastely and wisely said that such course was not in accord with the purpose of Masonry either in principle or practice, to all of which I give my unqualified approval. He asks the question, 'What is a team in Masonry?' In answer to this query I must refer him to the Grand Master of Missouri who was present when such team work was done and awarded the prize. For myself, I plead ignorance. Referring to the remarks of Grand Master Finagin that the landmark, known as 'the Missouri landmark,' will soon take its place in history, where artificial limbs take the place of physical fitness, Brother Chase tersely asks, 'What about the ANCIENT LANDMARK regarding physical qualifications?' To this question I reply that the Grand Lodge of Missouri has granted a general dispensation to all lodges to make Masons out of material physically disqualified according to 'Ancient Landmarks.' The truth is, that 'Ancient Landmarks' in Missouri may be classed among the lost arts. Referring to our law allowing a member of one lodge to take a certificate of standing on which to petition another lodge for membership, Brother Chase concluded that this must be another 'Missouri Landmark.' An explanation is due from this writer touching the law referred to. In 1898 the Grand Lodge of Missouri adopted a rule, the type of the New York regulation; it allows a member of a given lodge to obtain a certificate of good standing permitting him to petition another lodge for membership. If elected on such certificate to membership, all his relations with his mother lodge are severed. The purpose of the law, and it has worked well so far in Missouri, is to prevent nonaffiliation; as a member of a lodge cannot obtain a dimit and put it in his pocket and become a drone in the hive of Masonry. In other words, a mason in Missouri is never out of one lodge until he becomes a member of another."

Upon reading this review we find that the method of obtaining membership by a brother in another lodge without losing membership in his lodge is based upon the same principle as is used in our jurisdiction. For, here, "a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he shall state in his petition that he is still a member of ——— Lodge; then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit, file it with the other lodge at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thereby become a member."

It must have been the phraseology that misled us, and hence our criticism.

MONTANA, 1903.

The proceedings of this jurisdiction are embellished with a fine portrait of the last M. W. Grand Master, Frank E. Smith, who is an illustration of what sometimes happens to a man who becomes interested in Masonry; for he was made Master Mason in 1891 and was Grand Master in 1902.

Beside his portrait is another of the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, who was present, assisted and delivered an address at

the laying of the corner stone of the Memorial Arch at the entrance of the National Park in Montana. There is also given a picture of the entrance arch. The address of the President, which was delivered to an audience of at least five thousand people, is not printed.

The Grand Master, at the annual communication, stated in his address that the membership had increased during the year and the influence of the institution was more wide-spread.

He called especial attention to the death of Past Grand Master Charles H. Goold, whose parents were natives of Maine, but removed to Indiana in 1832, and later still to Wisconsin. Bro. Goold was in the civil war and in due time removed to Montana, where he resided until his death and was beloved by the craft of that jurisdiction.

He granted dispensation for one new lodge and also dispensations for attendance upon divine service, and observes in the case of one lodge, "this habit is becoming chronic with Acacia Lodge. But if a dispensation will get any of the citizens of Anaconda to church it should certainly not be withheld."

To show the difference in procedure we quote in full one decision;

"Some years ago, A petitioned Cascade Lodge for initiation; upon ballot he was rejected; Euclid Lodge in the same jurisdiction, now requests Cascade Lodge to waive jurisdiction. Should the vote upon this question of waiver require a support of three-fourths of the lodge, or an unanimous one?"

"I answered this question as follows: After considerable study I have arrived at the conclusion that to authorize such waiver requires an unanimous vote. At first glance one is apt to arrive at the conclusion that the point in question is covered by the provisions of Sec. 49, Code of Statutes. * * * Nor can the petition of such applicant be acted upon by any other lodge of this jurisdiction, unless upon a waiver of jurisdiction granted at a regular meeting by a three-fourths vote of the lodge that rejected him."

"Under a decision of the Jurisprudence Committee, 32 Ann. 33, it is held that 'After a person has petitioned a lodge, concurrent jurisdiction ceases, and the petitioner becomes the property of the particular lodge petitioned.' Reading this in connection with Section 48, Code of Statutes, 'No lodge shall act upon a petition for the degrees from an applicant who resides nearer to any other lodge than the one he petitions, without first obtaining the unanimous consent of such other lodge at a regular meeting,' it seems to me, makes the proposition complete.

"Cascade Lodge, having acquired jurisdiction, and the candidate not having removed from such jurisdiction, continues to be the nearer lodge. If the candidate had removed to a different jurisdiction, then Sec. 49 would apply.

"To the question as to what was the correct method of voting the waiver in the foregoing case, I held that 'The vote upon the question of waiver should be by the uplifted right hand.' Code, Sec. 33, page 38. The vote upon this question is in no sense a vote upon the question of application for degrees or for affiliation. The question involved is only that of whether or not the lodge desires to waive its jurisdiction to elect or reject the applicant, in favor of the other lodge, and should have nothing to do with the qualifications of the petitioner. If the waiver is granted the question of the qualifications of the candidate is then properly to be passed upon the new lodge."

He visited twenty lodges, requiring four weeks of time, and regrets that he

was unable to visit more lodges, but considering the fact that much of the travel in the state has to be done by stage it would seem that he fully performed his duty in that direction.

He recommended that there be created the office of Grand Lecturer and that that officer receive a suitable compensation; also he recommended the republication of the monitor; and his recommendations were adopted by the Grand Lodge, which voted \$1,000 for the Grand Lecturer and that a thousand copies of the monitor be printed.

He urges the establishment of the home for aged and infirm masons, their wives, widows and orphans, and states that from the estate of Bro. David Auchard, who died something more than a year ago, there would be received probably about \$100,000, which will give adequate means to establish a home and maintain it.

Reports were also presented by the Deputy Grand Master and the Senior Grand Warden, who had made official visitations under the direction of the Grand Master and who reported upon the Esoteric work.

The Grand Secretary made a full report of the proceedings in his office and announced that every lodge made its returns and paid its dues within the proper time.

A beautiful testimonial to Past Grand Master George T. Slack, consisting of a silver tea-set with waiter, a smoking set, and a loving cup, suitably engraved, was obtained by the Grand Secretary and forwarded to him.

An appropriation to the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, although asked for, was not granted.

The committee of jurisprudence recommended that the resolution touching the expulsion of members of the fraternity who engage in wholesale and retail liquor dealing be not adopted, because they thought that the standing regulation of the Grand Lodge was sufficient.

A committee on masonic home was appointed for the purpose of formulating a plan upon which to conduct the administration of the home and with power to acquire a site for the building of the home, and to take in charge the property bequeathed as we have heretofore stated.

The Signet Ring of the Grand Master of Masons of Montana, which had been transmitted for the past fifteen years, was presented to the newly installed Grand Master; and after a few remarks from Past Grand Master Sanders upon the history of Masonry in Montana from its organization the Grand Lodge was closed.

A portrait of Bro. H. L. Hosmer, who was Grand Secretary for 1870 and 1872, together with an account of his life and masonic work, is printed in the proceedings.

The report on fraternal correspondence was submitted by the veteran reviewer, Bro. Cornelius Hedges.

Under Georgia he thus expresses his opinion about the recognition of foreign lodges:

"We think many of them are too particular and are acting on theories that render the universality of Masonry an impossibility. We hope to see every civilized country in the world united masonically. It would strengthen the bonds of peace."

Under Illinois we find him especially favorable to the establishment of masonic homes, for he says:

"Friends of the Home movement ought not to object to any candid statement of objections, but give them the fullest consideration. Some think that with all the public charities for all classes of the afflicted and needy, which masons equally with others contribute to sustain, that there is no need of special institutions supported by masons alone. Yes! there are poor-houses, reform schools and public hospitals, but do they answer the full demand for masonic charity? There is such a thing as cold charity that doles out an unwilling pittance to suffering in extremities, but brothers and those dependent on them deserve something warmer and tenderer in the charity extended to them, such as is embraced in the term 'Home.' Of course, we think first of making the recipients of our charity happier and having them free from any degrading feeling associated with the public dole, but we all need initiation into that higher blessedness that of right belongs to the giver. The Home will be a source of pride and self-respect to every mason in Illinois and will attract more than it will alienate.

"Doubtless some less deserving than others will find admission to the Home and others with a little outside help can do better not to go to the Home, but there are others and plenty to fill the Home who will appreciate it, especially orphan children, whose whole lives can be brightened and made more creditable to themselves and useful to society."

Under Kansas he discusses the question of liquor selling:

"Nothing in Masonry more strongly emphasizes the change and trend of masonic sentiment than its standing and action on this subject. In early years in this country and still among our English brethren, the favorite meeting places of masons were taverns and their liberal patronage of the bar paid their rent. Then the tavern-keeper was always a lodge member. The selling of liquor was no more of an offence than the drinking of it, which was well nigh universal. Masonry always inculcated temperance, but that word seems to have lost much of its original meaning, which was simply avoidance of excess in eating as well as drinking and the indulgence in passions as well as appetites.

"The modern saloon and the vicious custom of treating have resulted in such wide-spread demoralization and degradation that it is a proper subject for some restrictive legislation. Liquors are now so generally drugged that they create instead of satisfying thirst. We can but think the manufacture and wholesaling of spirits and wine as legitimate as any other business. It is in the retail business where the drugging is done and all the devices to encourage excess are found. We have reached the conclusion that dispensaries are the proper remedy where no adulterated drinks can be sold and the dispenser has no interest in increasing the sales and the profits go to the public for the support of public utilities. A very few jurisdictions incline to go too far in exclusion by regulation instead of the ballot."

Maine for 1902 receives a careful review. Especial attention was given to the report of Bro. Drummond upon our relations with Belgium; but did not agree with him in regard to the method of treating expenditures for charity towards a brother, as he, brother Hedges, is in favor of the "Wisconsin plan."

Maine for 1903 also receives a careful review, and we know that we shall not be criticised by our brother reviewers if we quote in full his paragraph upon the second day's procedure of our Grand Lodge. It is as follows :

"The second day of the session was wholly devoted to the ceremonies of unveiling a monument erected to the memory of their good friend and great leader for so many years. It was something unusual that so soon after his death a monument was completed, the cost of which, and more too, was contributed in small limited amounts. We are kindly permitted to see a picture of the monument. It is an immense square of granite, a perfect ashlar, well representing the character commemorated, in one side of which is imbedded in bass-relief on metal the wellknown features. The three massive steps of the pedestal are symbolic. The grandeur of the monument is in its simplicity and typifies the solidity of his work and the durability of his fame. At the time of his burial, Oct. 28th, there was a heavy rain, as if the elements were shedding tears of sympathy and the attendance was consequently small. Hence the eminent propriety of this more general meeting with representatives of nearly every lodge in the jurisdiction at the final obsequies so soon after his burial. The story of his life as told by his most intimate friend and associate of many years, M. W. Grand Treasurer Marquis F. King, is too long to quote but should be widely read, for however well his surviving friends are familiar with his history, there will be found much that is new that will round out and complete the picture of a character so simply and consistently grand. Eulogies in his case, and there were many such from the Grand Master down through all the ranks of the craft, could not be characterized as flattering, for they were fully supported by the record of half a century of loyal service and friendship, in which his great heart co-operated with his active, well-stored, and trained intellect. High office came to him unsought and he honored it as a sacred trust and never laid aside his working tools while life lasted, to rest upon his laurels.

"Almost as much as his more immediate associates, we feel as if we had lost a personal friend. We once made a pilgrimage to Portland to make his acquaintance and the memory of it remains fresh and green, and we had hoped to visit him again on our eastern visit just completed. Now the meeting will be on the other side, where all mysteries are revealed and there will be no partings."

How well he can read between the lines is readily understood from the reading of these two simple lines :

"We can hardly repress a smile at the fate of the resolutions against the use of cipher rituals. There is lots of human nature disclosed."

He also says :

"Maine is not remarkable for paying large salaries, but the appropriation of \$25 for the Grand Lecturer looks as if not much service was expected. Why not do away with the general office and make every Worshipful Master the lecturer for his diocese?"

We would say to him that our Grand Lecturer is not expected to visit lodges and to lecture to them but to act as the custodian of the work, hold conventions for the dissemination of the work, for which he receives his expenses and per diem. The examination of lodges in their work and methods in this jurisdiction is under the control of and conducted by the District Deputy Grand Masters, who visit each lodge every year for that purpose.

Under Utah he thus remarks upon the question of perpetual jurisdiction :

"With due deference to Pennsylvania, we can but characterize such a law as unhuman, leaving no room for repentance or conversion where perhaps, there was no fault in the first place, but on the part of the objector. Let charity have its perfect work and such laws will disappear. The black ball has capacity for doing much good but we think some make an idol of it. Of such is not the Kingdom of Heaven."

NEBRASKA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Nathaniel M. Ayers, at the beginning of his address, says:

"I have devoted nearly the whole of the past year to the interests of Masonry, which I could hardly afford to do, viewing the situation from a financial standpoint, but if I have been of material benefit to my fellow-men and have been the means of making Masonry better, I will feel that I have done a good work and been fully repaid for my efforts in building up the noble institution we represent in the great State of Nebraska; and if guided by the Divine Architect of the Universe, I have been the means of making my fellow beings wiser, better and happier, I surrender to you the affairs of this Grand Lodge with a full consciousness that my errors and shortcomings have been of the head and not of the heart."

Of the condition of the craft he states:

"Aside from these weak lodges and a few other exceptions, the lodges are in a prosperous condition; much work is being done and as a state we are enjoying a healthy growth."

And reports a gain of 509 members.

Among the commissions to represent the Grand Lodge of Nebraska we note the appointment of "Edwin A. Porter, Pittsfield, representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine."

We quote the following decisions:

"1. A lodge losing its charter by fire and a dispensation being granted by the Grand Master authorizing said lodge to continue its usual work until the time for making returns to the next session of the Grand Lodge, cannot elect and install its officers or do other masonic work without further authority from the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master after the expiration of the time provided for in such dispensation.

"7. A man who has lost the thumb and first finger of his left hand, other things being favorable, is a suitable candidate for the degrees of Masonry.

"11. If a candidate for initiation declines or refuses to submit to our mode of preparation, under our law the fees are the property of the lodge, and on a clear ballot are turned over to the treasurer.

"13. A lodge having no code of by-laws is governed by the Grand Lodge laws and can enforce collection of dues, under the Grand Lodge laws, which become delinquent after one year.

"15. A member of a lodge objects to the use of black cubes for black balls in place of black round balls for balloting on candidates.

"Ruled that the objection is well taken. 'White balls elect and black balls reject.' No other form but round should be used in the ballot-box and I find no authority for the use of cubes.

"19. A brother must be clear of the books before a dimit can be granted,

and the Grand Lodge dues must be paid for the full year that such dimit is granted, but the lodge dues are only to be paid up to the time the dimit is given unless there are existing by-laws to the contrary."

Nos. 1 and 7 were approved, while Nos. 13, 15 and 19 were disapproved by the committee on jurisprudence and their report was adopted.

The committee disapproved No. 1 "because the dispensation referred to authorized the lodge to continue work until the next annual session of the Grand Lodge."

We judge that this decision arose from the following facts: A lodge lost its charter by fire; the Grand Master issued a dispensation authorizing them to continue their labors until the communication of the Grand Lodge, at which time a new charter was authorized, but as it was not issued in season for the election and installation of officers, the next Grand Master issued another dispensation to be in force until the new charter should be issued.

We avoid all this trouble by voting in Grand Lodge that a new charter be granted and that the dispensation be continued until such time as the charter is ready.

As regards decision 13 we cannot understand how a lodge can have a charter until it has by-laws and has them approved by the Grand Lodge, and it does not seem possible that such an important matter would be overlooked by the Committee on Charters.

The committee disapproved number 19, "because Grand Lodge dues are not a charge against the individual member, but are chargeable only against the lodge. Lodge dues are chargeable against the members in accordance with the provisions of the lodge by-laws," with which decision we concur.

Two new lodges were constituted; dispensations for two new lodges were refused; one corner stone was laid and two masonic halls were dedicated.

There were many troubles among lodges in his jurisdiction which must have taken time to settle, and required as much patience as Job is reputed to have had.

He is much in earnest for the building a Masonic Home, although he reports as follows:

"There is in the hands of the Treasurer of this fund \$6,934.40, besides the money subscribed by subordinate lodges and individuals, a part of which will be paid, and a portion, no doubt, never will be paid, as these subscriptions were made some years ago, and the statute of limitation has placed them out of reach, unless the subscribers are financially able to pay this debt. Some can and will pay the subscriptions, while I know of other individuals who have met with financial reverses and should neither be asked nor expected to pay these old obligations. Let those pay who can, and then supply the old delinquencies with new subscriptions. But let us build a Masonic Home."

Here is one of his recommendations, but we do not find any action of the Grand Lodge thereon:

"I have been asked whether it was proper for a lodge to carry the American flag in processions; to which I answered most emphatically, *yes*. Let us show our respect and patriotism to the country in which we live by raising the flag on all public occasions. At funerals the flag should be draped in mourning, and carried at half mast.

Discussing "rotation in office," he thinks that—

"A master-elect should be required to exemplify the work and pass an examination on law, ritual, history, customs and usages, and should be familiar with the laws of the Grand Lodge and the by-laws of his own lodge, before being installed.

Many a good master has been retired to make room for a successor totally unqualified for the station, and it requires at least one year's experience to become a proficient master, after which he is retired to make room for a warden totally unprepared for such important duties; too much rotation with a lack of proficiency, are conditions found in many of the lodges."

The Grand Custodian reported that he had held three hundred and thirty-four sessions of schools of instruction in sixty-one different lodges, with a total attendance of 3,819, out of a reputed membership of 13,624.

The aim is—

"To give each lodge three days—three sessions each day—and nights. The program as arranged covers all the ritualistic work, lectures, receiving and referring petitions, reports of committees of investigation, their duties, right of objection, examinations of visiting brethren, of applicants for relief, reception of Grand Lodge officers, of visitors, explanation of honors, private, public and funeral."

On the evening of the first day, Bro. Roscoe Pound delivered a learned oration upon "the relation of Masonry to the philosophy of law," as conceived by Karl Christian Friedrich Krause of Germany.

An amendment to the Constitution locating the Grand Lodge at Omaha, received a passage.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby directed to purchase a United States flag of a proper size to be carried on all occasions when the Grand Lodge shall appear as such."

We suppose that in case of the burial of a Past Grand Master by the Grand Lodge the flag will be duly draped.

The Committee on Jurisprudence decided that—

"In the case of a visiting brother, masonic information is only obtained by sitting in lodge or by a committee appointed by the master of the lodge for the purpose of examination."

The report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Charles J. Phelps. Under Illinois he thus expresses his views on recognition of foreign bodies:

"The spirit of criticism indulged in by our brother and others engaged in keeping those who seek to conciliate true friendship at a perpetual distance, apparently takes no stock in the teaching that 'Masonry unites men of every

country, sect and opinion.' Pursue the lines suggested by these critics, and foreign countries would cease to be a field where masonic intercourse could be indulged, and soon all reference to work and wages, outside of one's immediate neighborhood, would be eliminated from the instructions given to initiates."

Maine for 1902 receives a commendable review of more than two pages.

Under New York, discussing the value of the documentary evidence of one being a mason, he says :

"We much prefer the masonic method, and do not like the suggestion to adopt our imitators' methods, which are all right for such organizations, but what we insist upon is that our grand bodies see to it that masters be not installed until they have proved by examination or otherwise, their ability to govern, which carries with it the qualifications, care and wisdom to detect the impostor. If Masonry is not worth the diligence necessary to conduct our affairs strictly upon the original plan and under the Old Charges, then we would surrender to modern methods."

NEVADA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, A. O. Percy, in the introduction to his address, after discoursing upon the progress of Masonry and its power for good, says :

"Therefore, my brethren, have due regard for the responsibility of the individual. Strike down selfishness, let us carry our precepts into our daily lives, stand steadfastly for the purity of our Brotherhood, and with our arms filled with the sweet love-flowers of Charity make our way among the press and throng to all who cry out for Love, Relief and Truth. Thus, and thus only, can Masonry be kept a power for good, its progress unchecked and its glory undimmed."

He notes the death of two of their Past Grand Masters, Bros. Albert Lackey and Henry L. Fish; has approved by-laws; has granted dispensations for re-balloting on petitions of rejected candidates, although not believing much in that method of doing business; issued two charters and caused the lodges to be constituted.

He recommended a committee to prepare a monitor, and the procuring of half tone portraits of the deceased Grand Masters, and of the Grand Secretary, and also the preparation of suitable forms regarding dimits.

Of the condition of the craft he says :

"It affords me great pleasure to report that the constituent lodges are in a fairly prosperous condition; that they have performed more work, and although their loss by death and dismissals has been quite large, still the net gains are much larger than for many years. Lodges that have been comparatively dormant have taken on activity and added materially to their membership, and above all that perfect harmony prevails in their internal affairs, that in their intercourse with each other as members, they are ever mindful of the three great tenets of a mason's profession, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth, and as a consequence the needy and distressed of their members are afforded ready relief."

The Grand Secretary and Treasurer made full reports of the transactions in their respective offices.

The proposed amendment of the Constitution providing for a method by which lodges may be consolidated did not receive the required vote for its adoption, and the amendment goes over for another year.

A contribution to the support of the fraternal building at the world's fair was refused.

The following resolutions received a passage :

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., Valle de Mexico, located in the City of Mexico, Federal District, be hailed as a regularly formed Grand Lodge, as of supreme masonic authority within said District, and that we interchange representatives therewith.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M., Ignacio Raminez, located in the city of Tampico, State of Tamaulipas, be hailed as a regularly formed Grand Lodge, as of supreme masonic authority within said State and that we interchange representatives therewith."

The report on foreign correspondence was submitted by Bro. E. D. Vanderlieth, who aimed to be obedient to the limitation as to space ordered by the Grand Lodge, and accomplished within his pages a work which many a reviewer would gladly imitate.

Under the District of Columbia we quote :

"Under Alabama our brother says : 'A lodge, from time immemorial, has the right to make its own membership, a right which the Grand Lodge should respect.' Right you are, and thinking so, we have often wondered at the various restrictions by Grand Lodges as to the lodges' choice of material on the liquor question, for instance. If a lodge shows itself incompetent to select those only who come under the tongue of good report it should not be entrusted with a charter, and the powers it conveys, over night. Purge the lodges of drunkards. That is far more vital, for in these days it is more rare that one gets in than that one already in gets out. We believe the lodges are the only proper authority to select their members and that the choice of material can be safely left in their hands."

Under Florida we find that the law in Nevada in treatment of those who do not pay their dues is very similar to that in his own jurisdiction.

"Florida is bucking up against the non-payers of dues. Nevada has a law which works well ; try it. When a Brother is a year in arrears he is informally notified. If no response within a month, the secretary sends an iron-clad notification, containing a copy of the law, amount owing and a citation to appear and pay or give excuse, at the next regular. If he fails to appear he is suspended by the lodge, but a Brother ill, out of work, or up against a streak of hard luck, is never suspended. Generally his dues are remitted, or he is given further time. If suspended, the payment of dues restores of itself. Experience has shown that in our lodge we have very few suspensions and only in cases of members drawing good salaries, and who have no Masonry in their hearts. Even to these the door stands wide open and, when penitent, they are welcomed and many come."

Maine for 1902 receive a careful review. He discusses the question of masonic relief, and for his conclusion, has the following :

"Knew ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

"In the death of M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond the Reportorial Guild loses its chief and the masonic world in general as eminent a brother as it possessed.

"From midnight he has passed into the full, glorious noon of an all-perfect day. His sphere of usefulness is now without limit. His broad minded and genial soul can now grow to perfection's crowning height."

Under Mississippi he discusses the question of "free bond," of which discussion we quote in part:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence decided that one of illegitimate birth could not be initiated into the brotherhood of Mercy, Love and Truth. Such a decision smacks of narrowness and the declaration that it is a landmark and can never be changed, is even narrower. Think you Brethren, that when an innocent son of misfortune casts himself prostrate before the altar seeking justice that a Worshipful Master should be compelled to hand unto him a stone, saying 'This is your portion under our law of ancient landmarks.' Never! Strike such injustice down. Christ revitalized the Brotherhood of Man with His teachings of love. The stone was hurled aside and instead He proffered bread, the bread of love. If our ancient brothers failed to grasp His mission, that is no reason why we of to-day should persist in erring. Accept to-day the re-vitalization of our teachings. Let us open our eyes to the great truths of Masonry, wider, if need be. Broaden! Be ever mindful that love extends beyond the grave, through the boundless realms of eternity."

In several places throughout his correspondence we note that he touches upon the question of making Roman Catholics masons, and under Texas we quote his views:

"On the Roman Catholic subject we understood our Brother's words 'good Catholic,' to mean a good man who was of the Roman Catholic religion. We fully understand the demands of this Church of its members, but if a good man and preferring Masonry to Roman Catholicism, we can see no reason why he could not be a good mason. Let him, if found worthy, go by the way that all masons must go. We do not favor urging a man to place himself in antagonism to his church. We prefer him to remain a strict adherent, but if he desires the light of Masonry, let the Blue Lodge be the judge. It is its right. Seek not to deprive it of it. The Treasurer of our lodge for many years, was a Roman Catholic. He was loyal to his lodge, most charitable, and ever willing to give a brother mason a lift when needed. The question between him and his church was not for us. On his death bed he chose to be buried by the Craft in preference to his church. What more could be asked? If he had chosen the church, wherein would Masonry have been harmed? Masonry is secure against all attacks, as secure as the good and true always are. The Roman Church can do the Craft no harm and the sooner we realize this the better."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1903.

The portraits of Grand Master for 1870-71, Bro. William Wedderburn, and of the Grand Master for 1872-74, 1884-86, Bro. John V. Ellis, face the title page. One emergent communication was held for the purpose of attending divine service, at which there was present a large representation from four lodges beside the Grand Lodge.

At the annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Arthur I. Truman, delivered an address in which he says "that he is able to report that no question of discipline or unpleasantness has come before him during the past year." He notes a steady growth in the ranks of the jurisdiction and a favorable state of the finances. He records the deaths of many of the prominent masons in the jurisdiction, giving to each a short account of their masonic work and then mentions the deaths in the sister jurisdictions.

He visited officially during the year those lodges which he did not visit during his first year of office, and reports them to be well acquainted with the ritual and with ability to impart it to their brethren. He says:

"In these visitations I have always been accompanied by one or more well known ritualists, and we have sought in the kindest manner possible to point out the slight errors which tend to creep into our ritual by reason of its being unwritten. The advantages of good floor work also have not been lost sight of."

He then follows with a detailed account of his visitations to each and every lodge and recommends \$200 be placed at the disposal of the Grand Master for the instruction of lodges.

He has this to say about the establishment of a committee on foreign correspondence:

"After very careful consideration, I would urgently recommend that this lodge instruct our Committee on Relations with Foreign Grand Bodies to prepare such a report during the coming year, and authorize its publication with our proceedings. I have read with great pleasure many of these reports as prepared by our sister Grand Lodges, and have found them interesting and profitable. The knowledge of our brethren of what is being done by other Grand Lodges—which knowledge can only be had by the publication with our proceedings of a synopsis of such work—cannot do otherwise than stimulate them to emulate the virtues and shun the errors and mistakes pointed out."

He concludes as follows:

"Freemasonry in New Brunswick was never, I believe, in a more prosperous condition, and its future was never brighter. The brethren throughout our jurisdiction are, I believe, fully alive to the advantage and necessity of so regulating their conduct that our Order, which is pre-eminently a religious one, shall not suffer or be impaired by anything done by them. We cannot directly canvass for members, but by spreading the cement of brotherly love we can make known to those without our gates that our tenets are such as should govern the world, and in that manner persuade many to join our ranks."

All other business transacted at this communication was local in its character.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1903.

Especial communications were held during the year for the purpose of dedicating halls, laying corner stones, attending the centennial of Mount Vernon Lodge, constituting a lodge and attending the funeral of Bro. Joseph Kidder, Grand Treasurer, and to dedicate the Masonic Home.

At the semi-annual communication in December the E. A. degree and the M. M. degree were conferred in due form. The annual communication was presided over by M. W. Grand Master Harry M. Cheney, who delivered an address of great merit. He mentions the death of several of the distinguished masons in his own jurisdiction, with especial praise to Bro. Kidder, who was well known within this jurisdiction; numerous dispensations were granted; many waivers of jurisdiction were transacted; several requests for the conferring of degrees upon brothers of New Hampshire who were resident within other jurisdictions, by the lodges in those jurisdictions, were granted and the degrees were conferred.

He called attention to an attempt to form spurious lodges in New Hampshire and says:

"Lodge officers should use every precaution in the admission of any stranger who desires to visit their lodges. It is our right and duty to be absolutely satisfied that the would-be visitor is a member in good standing of some recognized lodge of some recognized Grand Jurisdiction, and no true mason can find fault if under the present circumstances a more stringent proof is required. I am not quite sure that the time has come when the production of a duly executed diploma should be demanded before an examination of the would-be visitor may be permitted; but I am satisfied that it is a matter of deep concern to our Grand Lodge, to which I call attention, that any action deemed necessary to meet the condition may be properly considered."

Of the method of support for the new Masonic Home he says:

"There seems to me to be no other method for us to adopt than the levying of a per capita tax, and the amount proposed appeals to me as being very remote from that of a burden. At all events you must do something in this direction. I do not hesitate to prophecy that in time—and that time many of you will live to see—this Home will be abundantly endowed. I trust that there are those here to-day who will remember this institution, your institution, as generously as your means and conditions will permit. The building has been erected by the accumulation of comparatively small contributions, and similar contributions, small though some must be through necessity, will in due course permit the Home to do its intended mission."

He made the following decisions:

"Can an application in regular form be withdrawn from the hands of the Secretary before it has been read in a lodge and referred to a committee?"

Answer.—Yes.

"Should the Secretary deposit the fee with the Treasurer before an application has been voted upon and accepted?"

Answer.—No. The fee is not the property of the lodge until the petition has been favorably voted upon.

"Is it in accordance with Ancient Craft Masonry for a lodge to receive a sum of money to be held in trust, the income to be used for all time to keep a brother Master Mason's grave in repair?"

Answer. "Yes."

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted a detailed report of their visitations to the various lodges in their charge, which were full and marked with judicious criticisms. Nearly eleven pages of the proceedings are taken

up with the trial of a mason for an offence, with his appeal from the findings of the commission which tried him, and with a report of the Committee of Jurisprudence on the case. Perhaps for the knowledge of the craft it was necessary that this case be reported *in extenso*; but we are of the opinion that unless it was absolutely necessary to make all the facts known and the reasons why the issue in the case should be sustained, it would have been much better to have left out of the proceedings much of the matter that is there set forth, and to have given a very brief abstract of the case.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, by means of which two-thirds of the receipts from the fee for candidates initiated and of the per capita tax shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Masonic Home for its support.

The report on foreign correspondence was submitted by Bro. A. S. Waite, who devotes 160 pages to the review of the several jurisdictions. Under Alabama he thus expresses himself in regard to the recognition of grand jurisdictions :

"This affords us occasion to say what we have long felt, that this question of the treatment of lodges and masons of grand jurisdictions to which recognition has not been extended, or from which recognition has been withdrawn, needs further and better consideration from the craft than it has yet received. In this country it has been treated, to our thinking, with a technical narrowness and an illiberality of spirit not in keeping with the great principles of the institution, nor with its boasted beneficence and universality."

Maine for 1902 receives his careful attention. At this time we quote without any comments from his review, the following :

"We feel constrained, from motives of self-vindication, and that alone, to ask attention to one topic of discussion in our report of that year. Say the committee (the italics being our own) :

"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 Brother Wait. He calls it 'The Maine-Mississippi doctrine.' He will now have to add Massachusetts."

"It is evident to our minds that our brethren of Maine made their allusion to the subject from memory, and without, at their writing, going back to read what we said upon the subject. And they are quite unfortunate in their recollection. So far from our ever dissenting from the doctrine that absconding in the face of a public accusation of crime is evidence of guilt in the nature of a confession, the exact opposite of that proposition is true. Nor is it correct to say that the practice in Maine called forth originally our expressions of dissent. That dissent was called forth by a decision of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. It occurs in our review of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge in our report of 1899. This is what we there said :

"Among the decisions reported by the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence is one to the effect that secreting one's self when charged with an offence against the law so that process cannot be served upon him, constitutes a masonic offence. 'Absconding in the face of a public charge, involving moral turpitude, is equivalent,' the committee say, 'of confessing guilt.' * * An

opinion much in the same direction has, if we remember rightly, been laid down by Brother Drummond, of Maine. * * * We do not, however, readily accede to this view, and we do not believe that sound reason can justify it. *That absconding or secreting one's self in face of a criminal charge is evidence tending to show guilt, there can, we suppose, be no doubt, and it is uniformly so held in all judicial courts.* But it was never, so far as we ever heard, held by any court that it was conclusive evidence of guilt, precluding evidence of actual innocence. In the history of criminal jurisprudence there have been many cases where innocent men charged with crime have absconded in the face of a debauched public sentiment in order to avoid an unfair trial. Before it is conceded that absconding or secreting one's self is "*the equivalent*" of a confession of guilt, we can but think that the subject should undergo further examination.'

"We hardly need take the trouble, with the unequivocal language we thus used, to repeat here, that we never dissented from the doctrine that such an absconding was evidence of guilt. On the contrary, we distinctly asserted that it was such evidence, and was so treated in all our judicial courts. What we did assent from, was the doctrine that it is *conclusive* evidence, precluding evidence of actual innocence. This latter is the doctrine of the Mississippi decision, and it is in effect conceded to be the doctrine of the Grand Lodge of Maine. To say, as does the Mississippi committee, that it is the *equivalent* of confessing guilt, is no less than to assert that it is conclusive of guilt, precluding evidence of innocence. It was this, and nothing else, from which we dissented."

We also quote his remarks upon the death of Bro. Drummond:

"We now come to the saddest announcement we have been called upon to make in all the years of our correspondence work. It is that of the death of Brother Drummond. It occurred suddenly, as we learn from the Masonic Token, on one of the streets of Portland, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1902, thus removing from among men the foremost Mason of the American continent if not of the masonic world. Says the Token, in the article announcing his demise: 'Maine has had many eminent men in its masonic ranks, but no one so able and so widely known and admired as Brother Drummond. And while he was so much esteemed abroad, the best test of his character was the universal love and esteem in which he was held at home by those who knew him intimately, as did all the masons of Maine.' When we entered upon the foreign correspondence work something over twenty-five years ago, Brother Drummond had reached decided eminence in the same department of service, and we at once came to feel that he was a power in Masonry surpassing that of any other individual of the fraternity. To a knowledge of the history of the institution and of its principles as an organized body, which had no limit, he added that of general learning in the law and in public affairs, which made him not only a clear expositor of masonic principles, but a safe leader and guide in the conduct of whatever related to its interests."

Under New York we find him on the question of perpetual jurisdiction approving every action, as follows:

"This doctrine seems to us to recommend itself to masonic reason, though we have noticed that in one or two grand jurisdictions a direct opposite practice is followed, the law of the rejecting jurisdiction being ignored and disregarded."

Under Washington he has this to say regarding the jurisdiction of the lodge electing a candidate, but does not confer any of the degrees upon him:

"It has been our understanding, however, that an election of a candidate gives the electing lodge no jurisdiction over him, and that he is at liberty to

apply to any other lodge into whose jurisdiction he may subsequently remove. The reason for giving lodges jurisdiction over their *rejected* candidates has no application to candidates *elected*. It is doubtless true that there have been decisions, elsewhere than in Washington, which hold that an election gives the lodge jurisdiction of the candidate, but, unless we greatly misrecollect, the great weight of authority is the other way."

Under Wyoming we quote his remarks, as we believe it to be of great interest to our readers :

"Under Iowa, Brother Kuykendall disclaims the belief that the organization of the Grand Lodge of England was 'the very beginning' of our speculative Masonry, though he still insists that speculative Masonry did not antedate that organization any great length of time, and affirms that he has not read anything to clearly demonstrate than it did. He says, and with truth doubtless, that 'the earmarks of operative Masonry permeate what are termed the old charges throughout.' But we may be permitted a far less ready assent to the conclusion he draws from that fact, that it shows clearly 'that no speculative organization prior to said Grand Lodge had formulated anything of a speculative character prior thereto. Nor do we readily accede to the proposition with which he closes the discussion, that, 'While there might have been a crude ceremony and equally crude form of recognition for some time prior thereto, that organization was really the beginning of our speculative Masonry.' There is nothing in the history of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, nor in the traditions concerning that event, that indicates that the fundamental principles or the usages of the institution were changed at the organization of that body, nor is there anything to indicate that such was the purpose of that organization. But the evidence all is that it was a conservative movement to preserve and perpetuate the institution, and with that view its landmarks were declared irrevocable and perpetual, and its body of principles not subject to modification or change by any man or body of men. We quite agree that the masonic ritual has in later times been to some extent elaborated, we believe corrupted, to suit advanced ideas, as well as the whims of meddlesome dispositions. We are not convinced that a society assuming such prominence as to attract the attention and awaken the jealousy of ruling classes was held together, and maintained its existence and distinctive identity, by 'a mere crude ceremony and equally crude form of recognition.' We do not readily credit that Elias Ashmole, the greatest antiquary and among the most accomplished scholars of his time, in 1646, more than seventy years before the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, sought to identify himself with a society of mere operative laborers, having nothing to recommend it but crude ceremonies and equally crude form of recognition. We are not ready to assent to the idea that a ritual especially preserving and perpetuating the memory of the archaic fact of the adoration of the sun by Moses and the children of Israel while in Egypt, and until the giving of the law upon Sinai, was an invention of 1717, or any later time, by a society thus truly described. The records, it is true, have not been well preserved, and obscurity involves the progress of our institution, but internal evidence discloses to the careful student an antiquity of masonic ritual ages anterior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of England.

From his conclusion we abstract the following :

"Universal harmony has prevailed among the craft, and the growth in the membership appears to have been larger than in most previous years. Differences of opinion and variety of usage exist to about the same extent as last year, and the discussions have not been far different from those to which we alluded in our last preceding report. The chief subjects of diversity appear to be non-affiliation, physical qualification for the degrees, perpetual jurisdic-

tion, and they continue to divide opinion to about the same extent as in former years. Nothing like controversy, however, has resulted from these differences in sentiment, to disturb the prevailing harmony. The use of cypher rituals has been made the subject of protest by some Grand Masters and Foreign Correspondence writers, but while their utterances have been largely assented to the practice does not appear to have been lessened or curtailed by their animadversions. It appears to be among that class of vices which once gaining a foothold is found difficult to eradicate, and we suspect it is with us to stay. The most we can hope from the efforts against it is that it may be so hedged about and held in check as to reduce its mischiefs to their lowest proportions.'

NEW JERSEY, 1903.

Three emergent communications were held, two for the purpose of constituting new lodges and one for the laying of a corner stone of a masonic hall.

At the annual communication the following opening ode was sung :

"In peace and love united,
Our footsteps hither wend;
Our hearts with joy are lighted,
And in sweet counsel blend.
The festal season glowing,
Befitting note demands,
And pleasure's cup, o'erflowing,
Is sparkling in our hands.
Up through the ether o'er us
Our anthem grand shall rise,
And its exultant chorus
Re-echo through the skies,
Till angels catch the story,
And on their harps above
Confirm the budding glory
That crowns fraternal love.
Our hearts with deep emotion
Go forth in grateful trust,
And, thrilling with devotion,
Give God the tribute just;
His smile has failed us never,
His hand our weakness stayed;
His be our praise forever,
In word and deed displayed."

A long line of distinguished visitors from Connecticut, Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania were present at this communication.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. W. Holt Apgar, delivered an address replete with masonic thought and giving in detail his work for the year past. From his opening we quote:

"When founded, Masonry may have had objects different than those which we make so prominent at the present time, yet that it was founded for mutual co-operation and benefit, each to the other, is undoubted. Helpfulness to those with whom the members came daily in contact, seems to have been one of the foundation stones of this edifice, and as we in this rapid twentieth century progress seem to almost forget everything but self, a thorough and true revival

of this idea of Masonry, it seems to me, would be eminently fitting and proper. It is true that we consider ourselves more closely bound to our Brothers than we are to those who are outside of the Mystic Tie, and yet I have always been impressed, ever since I was first made a mason, with the idea that while there are so many of us bound together by masonic obligations, yet we were bound thus, not only for help to each other, to grow broader, wiser, better and be needful of each other's assistance, but that, also, we were to look upon the world, we were to try to improve it, and to exercise such a gentle, yet overpowering, influence, quietly and subtly though it may be, as would make it appreciate our Craft; lead to men being more manly, more true in their everyday relations of life."

After giving a list of the dead of his own jurisdiction he speaks of our list as follows :

"Of all the losses which have been sustained by any of our sister Grand Jurisdictions, probably Maine has been most heavily afflicted. Brother Josiah H. Drummond, M. W. Past Grand Master of that State, passed away in the fall. He was one whose name was known wherever Masonry had a foothold, and might have been, if such an expression be permitted, deemed a landmark. His many masonic writings have done much to elevate the Fraternity. The advice which he has so frequently given, if followed, will certainly redound to the benefit of the individual mason and the glory of the Craft.

"We sympathize most deeply with our good brothers of Maine in this loss, and we feel it, possibly, more than other Grand Jurisdictions outside, because he was our representative near the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, and whose duties were always faithfully performed. I authorized Worshipful Brother Robert A. Shirrefs, of Washington Lodge, No. 33, to represent me at the funeral, which he did, meeting there many distinguished masons from different portions of our land, all gathered to pay tribute to this beloved brother's memory."

He gives the following account of the holding of District Grand Lodges, and not wishing to dispense with the social festivities connected with them, but at the same time desiring to have proper attention paid to the business for which they are held, he caused a social District Grand Lodge to be instituted for the purpose, for giving attention to the features which naturally would come under that head.

Of the work done he says :

"The work of the Grand Instructor and of the District Deputies is peculiarly trying. First, it compels mental concentration and complete abstraction from the ordinary business and avocations in which the brothers are daily engaged. To prepare themselves properly they must divest themselves of everything but the Masonic Ritual for the time being. After thus being prepared, they are required to give many nights, yes, even days, to the instruction of the officers and members of the lodges. This work has been ably and faithfully performed by the present corps, as it was by their predecessors, and I want to place in the annals of the Grand Lodge my appreciation of the manner in which these brothers have so loyally supported the Craft and have fulfilled every request of the Grand Master."

He gives a full account of the many visitations made by him, and speaks of them in high terms; reports the destruction of lodge rooms by fire; notes the waivers requested of New Jersey and those granted by New Jersey; notes that he received eighty requests for decision as to physical qualifications, of which he granted fifty-one and refused twenty-six, leaving three in his hands.

Not believing that masonic law and customs should be waived without good reason, he granted but very few dispensations, although no return is made of the number.

He has a good word to say for the masonic home, urging the membership to be liberal in their contributions for its support.

He had a few cases of discipline, none of which need be commented upon at this time; was obliged to issue several interdicts on account of the irregular proceeding in the initiation of candidates and had some difficulty on account of jurisdiction.

From the difference of law between New York and New Jersey and on account of their proximity, some difficulty arises between these jurisdictions over material.

He made the following decisions :

"If an alarm be given by a member of the lodge during the spreading of a ballot upon a candidate, the Worshipful Master may in his discretion admit him and permit him to vote. During the interim between the closing of the ballot upon the petition of one candidate and the spreading of the ballot upon the petition of another candidate, the Worshipful Master must admit all members of the lodge who have given alarm.

"A member of Harmony Lodge, No. 18, F. and A. M., was suspended for non-payment of dues on May 16th, 1899. He was notified in September, 1899, of his suspension. November 18, 1902, he paid the Secretary his arrearages and asked for re-instatement, but the lodge refused to re-instate. He thereupon applied to me to set aside his suspension of May 16th, 1899, on the ground that he did not believe he had been given the notice of arrearages provided in the Seventeenth General Regulation. The applicant having rested for over three years after he had notice of his suspension, without claiming any irregularity, and then claiming it only after he had applied for re-instatement and the lodge had refused to re-instate, I held that upon him was the burden of showing that he did not receive the proper notice. This burden he was not able to sustain.

"It further developed in my investigation that on the meeting night of May 16th, 1899, seven other brothers were suspended, none of whom questioned the notice or proceedings, and that four of them regularly applied for re-instatement, which was granted. I therefore decided that the action of the lodge must have been regular; that if it had not been regular, and there was any fault attached at that time, it was the duty of the applicant to have promptly made application to the Grand Master for relief, and that by his laches, in the absence of absolute proof that the notice was irregular, the action of the lodge would not be disturbed."

He received a communication with reference to the preservation of the old Masonic Temple in Trenton, which was built by subscription and by aid furnished by the Grand Lodge, and suggested that it be referred to the committee :

"To report whether it would not be wise for us to take such steps as will preserve to our memories and to history the traditions, at least, if not the old Masonic Temple in which our forefathers, amid the many dangers and vicissitudes that then surrounded masonic life, annually met and conducted the affairs of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge."

The Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary made full reports of the transactions in their offices, among which we note the appointment of R. W. Bro. Adelbert Millett as representative to our Grand Lodge.

In order to make the general regulations coincide in their reading an amendment was made striking out the words "one month" and inserting in their place the words "four weeks."

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence reported upon the question :

"Can less than seven masons open a lodge and do masonic work?' has been heretofore decided to the effect that the number of masons required to open and close a lodge and do masonic work therein is the number prescribed by the ritual; but for the transaction of lodge business, the presence of seven members, thereby constituting a quorum, is required."

The session of the Grand Lodge was temporarily closed for the purpose of receiving the children of the Masonic Home, and after their retirement the committee on the Home made a report of their labor for the past year, from which we learn that the total amount received from all sources up to January, 1903, has been \$132,869.46. The property is now estimated at \$150,000.00, with no indebtedness and a permanent fund carefully invested of \$25,000.00.

A resolution calling for a per capita assessment of two dollars each on the twenty thousand masons in New Jersey for aiding the orphanage to the Masonic Home was adopted, but with the understanding that such an assessment was not to be charged upon the treasury of the lodge.

An appropriation was made for the purpose of establishing a Grand Lodge library by procuring bookcases and the solicitation of books and pamphlets, of masonic character.

The committee to decide what the ancient landmarks of masonry are made the report from which we quote :

"We therefore present to the Grand Lodge the following ten 'landmarks,' which are all your committee has been able to discover fulfilling all the requirements of 'Landmarks':

"God—

"1. Belief in God as the Great Architect and Supreme Ruler of the universe.

"THE GREAT LIGHT IN MASONRY—

"2. The acceptance of the revealed Word of God as the rule and guide for our faith and practice, and its visible presence in every lodge.

"THE GRAND MASTER—

"3. The Grand Master is elected by the craft, and holds office until his successor is duly installed. He is the ruler of the craft and is, of right, the presiding officer of every assemblage of masons as such. He may, within his jurisdiction, convene a lodge at any time or place and do masonic work therein; may create lodges by his warrant, and arrest the warrant of any lodge. He may suspend, during his pleasure, the operation of any rule or regulation of Masonry not a 'landmark.' He may suspend the installed officers of any lodge and re-instate them at pleasure, and is not answerable for his acts as

Grand Master. He may deputize any brother, to do any act in his absence which he himself might do if present.

"THE LODGE—

"A Masonic Lodge must have a master and two wardens, and when convened for Masonic work must be duly tyled.

"THE CANDIDATE—

"5. No person can be made a mason unless he be a man, free-born, of mature and discreet age, of good character and reputation and having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art or being advanced to the several degrees, nor unless he apply for admission without solicitation and take upon himself the masonic obligations. Nor can he be admitted to membership in a masonic lodge except upon a secret ballot by the brethren of that lodge.

"THE BRETHREN—

"6. Masons, as such, are equal; possess the right to visit every lodge or assembly of masons where their presence will not disturb the peace and harmony of the same, and to appeal to the General Assembly of Masons, or its substitute, the Grand Lodge, whenever aggrieved by any act of a lodge.

"MASTERS AND WARDENS—

"7. The master of a lodge, before his election as such, must have served as a Warden. He and the Wardens are elected by the members of the lodge, but hold their offices, by virtue of the warrant of the Grand Master, until their successors have qualified. They are his representatives in the lodge, and are not, therefore, responsible to the lodge for their official acts, nor can they be tried or disciplined by the lodge during their term of office.

"JURISDICTION—

"8. Every mason, for masonic purposes, is subject to the jurisdiction of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

"SECRECY—

"9. The legend of the Third degree; the means of recognition; the methods of conferring degrees; the obligations of those degrees and the ballot of every brother are and must continue to be inviolably secret.

"DEGREES—

"10. Ancient Craft Masonry includes only the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"That the amount of two dollars levied by the Grand Lodge against the masons in this State may be charged against them as dues by their respective lodges, and said lodges have the power to suspend such members for non-payment thereof."

A Past Grand Master's jewel was procured and presented to M. W. Bro. Joseph E. Moore.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Charles Belcher.

Under Alabama he says of the decision that a candidate who cannot read and write is ineligible, that it seems worse than physical dismemberment.

Maine for 1902 receives a careful review, all the main points of business at that session being mentioned by him in his report, and we take the following

extract from the consideration of the report on correspondence of Bro. Drummond, for that year :

"Under Indiana he refers to the making of rejected material of a New Jersey lodge in that jurisdiction, as likely to make discord.

"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."

"If cases of this character were viewed more carefully on the ground of masonic comity and ethics, friction would be avoided. The interests of the fraternity are of greater importance than those of the individual, and respect for jurisdictional law would obviate interdicts and consequent non-recognition of material in a number of jurisdictions. We fear no discord. These matters should be and are settled on a purely masonic basis, when they unfortunately cause ripples on the quiet waters. It is wise, however, to avoid the conditions, rather than take chances on amicable adjustment."

He concludes his review of Maine as follows :

"With sincere regret we have received the sad tidings of the decease of our friend and brother, Josiah H. Drummond. His passing away into the realms of shade is a distinct loss not only to the 'corps reportorial,' but to the Fraternity in general. A pillar of strength has fallen. Jurist, historian, reviewer, of deep thought, keen perception and kindly nature. His record should be an inspiration to those who mourn his departure. We extend our kindest sympathy to the bereaved brethren of our Sister Jurisdiction."

Under Tennessee touching upon the resolution of that jurisdiction with reference to cipher rituals, he says :

"We are heartily in sympathy with the forgoing and realize the danger, but when Grand Lodges admit their inability to correct such irregularities, the question arises, how much respect have masons for their O. Bs., and without such regard how can we look for improvement or deliverance from such a condition?"

NEW JERSEY, 1904.

We are permitted to give two reviews of New Jersey this year for the reason that the proceeding for 1904 have been published much earlier than has been the former custom in this jurisdiction.

A fine portrait of P. G. M. Apgar graces the title page.

During this year five emergent communications were held for the purpose of constituting a lodge, of dedicating a lodge room, of laying three corner stones.

Again this year there was a long list of distinguished visitors from New York.

In the introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. Holt Apgar, says :

"My contact with our brothers during my term as Grand Master satisfies me that he who undertakes to fathom Freemasonry, who is a devotee because

of his love for the institution, who believes in its symbolism as teaching those truths which must make the world better in proportion to the universality of its practice, stands before the world as a man of nobler impulses and greater influence than he probably could have been had he not been taught in this great school.

"I rejoice that it has been my favor to learn of men and masons and to have seen fruition come to those who have delved, and may betterment for all be the intense desire of each, and may brothers stand shoulder to shoulder in this session and henceforth for God and the pure principles of our Fraternity.

"The trees planted upon Arbor Days in our various States may never benefit those who planted them, but it will not be many years in the future when others will bless those who have thus labored for them.

"Freemasonry blesses those who are now serving it, but as prejudice and pride, as sectarianism and narrowness are gradually being driven from the warp and woof of our everyday progression, so will those of the future as they realize and understand, as they will, the mission of speculative Masonry, be thankful for its preservation and the pureness with which we of the present day keep it and extend it to those who will follow after us. Next to Christianity it is and will be the moving force of this century."

He mentions the death of M. W. Bro. Charles Belcher, Grand Master in 1895, and says of him:

"Brother Belcher was a positive man. His intellect was clear and strong; a man of power, his physique did not belie him. Not only had he positive convictions and opinions, but he was able to express them in clear and decisive language, and his work as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence attests to the vigorous thought and pen of which he was possessed. Both as Grand Master and as chairman of one of its most important committees he filled an important place in this Grand Lodge and in the estimation of the Craft of the State, and it is indeed a great loss that it and they have sustained.

"His circle of friends and acquaintances was wide, and he will be missed not only in the home, where he leaves a devoted wife, a son and two daughters, but throughout the State, where he was so widely known. My brethren, you will miss him, not only in the Subordinate Lodges, but in this Grand Lodge, but as we think of him may we be satisfied to know that 'He who doeth all things well,' 'worketh good to them who love the Lord,' that in his arms we can safely trust those whom He would take."

After mentioning the deaths of the various Past Masters in his own jurisdiction, he names the distinguished dead in other jurisdictions.

He gives an account of the ceremonials connected with the emergent communications; reports his visitations; mentions the waivers requested of New Jersey; among which latter we find one request made of this jurisdiction; suggests the continuance of the social Grand Lodges which were begun last year; and favors very strongly the continuance of the District Grand Lodges of instruction, although the exemplification of the work was done in a new way, viz: the work was exemplified by the Grand Instructor or by a District Deputy, and all other stations and places were filled by brethren from the district, chosen by the District Deputy and informed in advance as to how their services would be required. It will be seen that this last method differs not

a great deal from the method or dissemination of work within this jurisdiction.

This year seventy-nine requests were made for decisions as to physical qualifications, of which fifty-one were granted, twenty-five refused and three were left pending.

He adopted the following rule in considering these cases :

"The Grand Master will not pass upon the physical qualifications of any *to be* candidate. Before he will so act and determine, a petition must have been presented to the lodge and the question of physical eligibility submitted to the Grand Master by such lodge or the Worshipful Master thereof."

He made the following decisions : One that it requires seven members to hold a communication ; one that a petition for membership was null and void when recommended by only one Master Mason.

He has this to say in regard to certificates from visiting brethren :

"In order that our brethren in this jurisdiction could visit, and at the same time we not issue certificates, I have, in answer to several requests, suggested that the secretary of the lodge give to the brother requesting the same a receipt for dues for such time as has last been paid, and that that receipt could be sent to the Grand Secretary, who would certify that the lodge, of which the brother claimed to be secretary in receipting the dues, was a regular lodge of this Grand Jurisdiction, and the brother whose name was attached was the secretary thereof."

Of the tendency to do "much work," he thus speaks :

"A desire for a record should exist in the determination to have men of undoubted reputation and standing ; it should not exist in the determination to have mere numbers. Mistakes are made in the use of the ballot. Unworthy candidates oftentimes are elected, and many times honored with the degrees, but I believe that we can be congratulated in New Jersey on the fact that we make the minimum mistakes along that line."

The Masonic Home and Orphanage again receives from him words of commendation, and he reports the building which was to be built by means of the assessment levied last year in the process of erection, with the hope that it would be completed ready for use early the present year.

He discusses the landmarks which were reported last year and then—

"Feeling that an object-lesson as to the power and prerogatives of the Grand Master of Masons of any properly recognized Grand Lodge would be highly educative and carry great force, and being fully satisfied of the high character of the material upon which such prerogative was exercised, I state to this Grand Lodge that by virtue of being Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction I opened a Masonic Lodge and conferred the three masonic degrees and one week later I did confer the same honor, because I believed that they were worthy of it ; that they would honor Masonry and Masonry would honor them."

Of the condition of the craft he says :

"I believe that the officers and members of the craft in this State are in a higher degree satisfactory as ritualistic workers and as masons interpreting the charity and spirit thereof, than ever before. This does not mean that

other years have seen anything that was flagrantly wrong, disloyal or untrue, but that it has been the constant aim of the craft in this State, of every member, to improve himself, and that the result of such determination and effort is seen more conclusively each year, and as the years roll by I am confident that there will be the same onward and upward progression. I repeat, there may have been some instances where admonition was needed, but the violations were few and slight indeed, and I congratulate the craft of New Jersey upon the efficiency with which the officers of the lodges have performed their duties."

We find from a perusal of the report of the Grand Secretary that the lodges in this jurisdiction failed to make some returns required of them, but have made improvement in making the returns of work.

The library, which was started last year, received as a gift a large number of proceedings and other masonic literature from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Jersey, besides other donations from other sources.

The Committee on Masonic Home again make a full and complete return of the work done by them during the year past.

Much other business was transacted at this communication, but it was of a local character.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was again submitted by Bro. Chas. Belcher, and we regret to say that at the conclusion of the report we read:

"With the close of the year we close our report for 1903. Clandestinitism seems to be the only ripple on the sea of prosperity.

"Unusual accession to membership and crowded outer courts of the Temple should be regarded with zealous care, and the watchword, 'Quality, not Quantity,' be ever present with all true masons.

"The subject of Landmarks will, in all probability, revive renewed interest, bring forth a plenteous crop of fraternal criticism, and may prove of benefit to the Craft."

Although we have had the pleasure of reviewing only three reports made by our late esteemed Brother, yet we had always come to the reading of his reports with the knowledge that we would find him stating his views with justice and moderation, but at the same time with a fairness toward those who differ with him which showed him to be imbued with a true masonic spirit.

We find under Alabama that his views in regard to the printing of the details in connection with trial of masons in cases of immorality are in sympathy with our own, for he says:

"Such matter, while necessarily brought before the Grand Body for action and disposal, is or should be of local interest only; the details are not creditable to the Fraternity, and the proceedings should not be burdened with them."

Maine for 1903 received his careful consideration. He speaks upon the action about ciphers as follows:

"It would meet with general approval if such a penalty could be enforced in every jurisdiction. Ciphers and keys and the publishers thereof will have the same effect upon the Masonic Fraternity as did the 'dead fly in the ointment of the apothecary.'"

And also gives a brief account of other proceedings at our annual communication.

He never very much believed in the appearance in public of lodges for the purpose of attending Divine Service; for example, under Montana he says:

"He recommends such changes in the by-laws as will permit lodges to attend Divine service at pleasure without permission from the Grand Master. We agree to this proposition if jewels, aprons and other distinguishing emblems are not worn, but the Jurisprudence Committee advised no change in present statute."

Anent the purchasing of the United States Flag to be carried by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska on all proper occasions he says:

"This is a very pretty sentiment, and while we yield to none in our respect for the flag, we never felt that it was necessary to display the flag as an assurance of loyalty, nor do we think its presence in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska will add one iota of conviction as to the patriotism or loyalty of our Nebraska brethren. That is without question."

Replying to Bro. Vanderlieth, of Nevada, he says:

"He takes exception to our definition of 'progressive Masonry,' and says, 'Masonry is a progressive science,' which we willingly grant, but the 'progressive Masonry' of to-day stands for just what he objects to in his report, under Alabama. It stands for and upholds the introduction of customs in vogue in our later day organizations; solicitation, quantity instead of quality, charity grudgingly bestowed, and an utter lack of the Simon pure, old-fashioned Masonry that Brother Greenleaf in the fullness of his heart has so pleasantly and truthfully depicted in 'The lodge-room over Simpkins' Store.' We like not the term, and dislike its use and abuse. Better try to kill the microbe."

He didn't agree with the idea that a profane could petition for the degrees of Masonry before he reaches the age of twenty-one, for thus he said under Oklahoma:

"We take exception to No. 10, 'Can a man lawfully sign a petition 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?' To which the Grand Master answered 'Yes.' We presume the individual will swell with pride when he boasts that he was made a mason the day he was twenty-one, but it would have been more creditable to him to have signed a petition stating that he was of lawful age."

We quote the conclusion by another hand:

"It is our sad duty to announce that after the above had been furnished and printed, our beloved and Most Worshipful Brother Charles Belcher was laid to rest. He died February 20th, 1904."

NEW MEXICO, 1903.

One emergent communication was held during the year for the purpose of installing the Grand Master elect. The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. E. A. Cahoon, in the opening paragraph of his address, says:

"I wish to extend an expression of appreciation of the self sacrifice exhibited by many of you in putting aside your customary duties and your business cares, that you may spend the time necessary to reach this city and attend this, our annual communication. New Mexico is a country of magnificent distances and its methods of transportation are not fitted to the easy assembling of conventions whose delegates must necessarily come from its utmost confines. Hence the large attendance here at this communication speaks well for your zeal for our cause and love for our Institution."

After paying the proper and due respect to the deceased members of his own and other jurisdictions, he gives an account in detail of his dispensations, and upon this subject says :

"If the Masters of lodges would give the question of attendance upon meetings, especially installation nights, a little more care and attention, the necessity for the issuance of a large number of dispensations would be avoided. Anyone who has been elected or appointed to an office in a masonic lodge should have regard enough for the Institution and its officers, to so arrange his business as to, at least, give his presence to his lodge on this one night of the whole year. Of the sixteen dispensations granted five were for the installation of officers who were absent on the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist."

He also granted permission to a lodge to move its charter and permanent place of meeting from one town to another town. This may be in accordance with the authorized power of the Grand Master in this jurisdiction, but it would be entirely beyond his power to grant such removal in this jurisdiction.

He made the following decisions: That an annual election should not be held prior to a regular communication of the lodge; that there was no reason why a public installation in a lodge room could not be held without a dispensation; that a candidate receiving a third degree during the absence of the Master and both Wardens is a Master Mason, and says :

"This right cannot be taken from him because of a violation of a Grand Lodge by-law by the lodge conferring the degree. The fault was with the lodge and not with the candidate who knew not the law; he should not suffer or be inconvenienced because of the fault of brethren who should have been better informed."

He also rendered this decision :

"Is there legally invested in the Worshipful Master or Wardens of a lodge, the power to appoint a brother who has never been a Warden to confer a degree or to sit in the East and perform other duties?"

Answer. The Master or Wardens have no such power. No brother who has not at some time occupied the position of Master or Warden of a lodge should be allowed to confer the degrees or to occupy the East during the transaction of business."

But to this decision we cannot give our assent. We believe, as we understand masonic law, that the Worshipful Master may call to the East any brother whom he may decide to be competent to confer the degrees or to transact business, provided the Master himself is present in the lodge room. So likewise in the absence of the Master the Senior Warden has like power,

and in the absence of the Senior Warden and the Master the Junior Warden has like power.

Although he considered that the whole system of masonic lodges in the Republic of Mexico was unworthy of recognition, yet in view of the member who had dimitted from a lodge in New Mexico and united with a lodge in Mexico and then dimitting from the Mexico lodge wished to rejoin his former lodge by a dimit, he gave his consent that the dimit should be honored.

In the following decision he recognizes the law recently promulgated by New York, and which we think would come the nearest toward bringing "perpetual jurisdiction" to a conformity in all jurisdictions:

"A petitioner for the degrees in a New Mexico lodge has previously been rejected by a lodge in Illinois; perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material is claimed by the Grand Lodge of Illinois; a waiver of jurisdiction was requested by the New Mexico lodge. This request was refused by the Illinois lodge. Can his petition be received by the New Mexico lodge? Answer: No."

When we come to his recommendations we find that there was no by-law by means of which a lodge might be removed from one town to another. He suggests that an amendment be made looking to the government of such cases, and we find that the committee, while approving the act of the Grand Master, recommended that the charter be secured by the Grand Secretary and that he endorse upon it that permission was granted for its removal.

He made several official visitations during the year and reports that the lodges were in a very prosperous condition, and states that he would have visited all the lodges had he not been prevented by the great distance which must necessarily have been travelled to accomplish this end.

The Grand Treasurer reported a balance in the general fund of \$2,818.01. The Grand Secretary reported that all lodges but one had made their report and paid their dues, and that the Grand Lodge library was growing so rapidly as to have exhausted the quarters assigned to it.

The Grand Lecturer reported that he had made no visitations and given but little individual instruction, although his deputies had been diligent and faithful and one-half of the lodges had been carefully drilled in their efficiency.

Bro. W. H. Seamon made a report upon Mexican Masonry, from which we judge that Masonry in Mexico is not in that condition which should ask for a recognition from the Grand Lodges of the United States.

We find that the secretaries of the subordinate lodges were directed in making returns to the Grand Lodge to drop all initiations and passings that are over five years old. We do not understand the import of such legislation. We supposed that it was customary only to make an annual report of such initiations and passings as occurred during the masonic year.

The Missouri Masonic Monitor, with a few verbal changes, was adopted as the only authorized monitor in the jurisdiction.

The ritual of this jurisdiction was placed in charge of a committee, whose duty it was to see that the lodges were instructed in it and that they conformed to it in their working. Lodges, if they do not conform to the ritual, are to be punished in such ways as the Grand Master deems wise. A proposition to have the ritual printed in cipher was lost.

The decision of the Grand Master with reference to the calling of a member to preside in the east, which we criticised earlier in this report, was not approved by the committee, as we find.

Also the Grand Master's decision that a person who had lost an eye could not receive the degree, was not approved by the committee.

Concerning the question of jurisdiction the committee says:

"As to decision eight, we approve the decision basing the approval as an act of courtesy to Illinois, which claims perpetual jurisdiction over all rejected material, but the Grand Lodge of New Mexico has always claimed the right to accept any material which has resided in our jurisdiction for one year; we require, however, our subordinate lodges to learn from an objecting lodge their reason for rejection before acting upon the petition, and in this connection this committee believes that this Grand Lodge is opposed to the theory of perpetual jurisdiction and should place itself on record in this matter."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. H. Seamon.

Under Costa Rica, he discusses the situation between the Grand Lodge and the Supreme Council as to the indebtedness of the former to the latter and says:

"We should be glad to see every masonic lodge in the world declare and maintain its absolute independence of every Masonic power save 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 proven entirely satisfactory. Fraternity can only exist throughout the domain of Masonry when this rule is universally adopted.

"The Supreme Council contends that Costa Rica is not a free territory, but it is under the jurisdiction of the *Supreme Council of Central America*. We admit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council over Costa Rica up to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of that state. But the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica having been regularly formed, and being generally acknowledged by the whole masonic world, we support her in her claim to exclusive jurisdiction within that State. We would not have recognized her if she had not asserted it and declared that she would maintain it. The Supreme Council has no longer any rights or jurisdiction over the three degrees of Craft Masonry within the territory of Costa Rica. Her jurisdiction over the degrees from 4th to 33d, both inclusive, is, of course, undisturbed.

"And here we wish to utter a word of warning. We are told that Grand Lodges are being organized in the other states of Central America. We shall rejoice to welcome them to the sisterhood of Grand Lodges, if their method of organization be regular and they adhere to the landmarks of Ancient Freemasonry. One of these landmarks is freedom and independence of all other masonic control. They must in no sense be subservient to or dependent upon the Supreme Council. We trust that the Supreme Council

will follow the example of the mother Supreme Council and renounce all control over the three degrees of Craft Masonry. If she is not content to do this, then the lodges must renounce their allegiance and establish their own government, just as those of Costa Rica have done. They cannot be recognized by us unless the Grand Lodge, or lodges of their establishment are free, independent and sovereign.

"We respectfully suggest to our confrères of the correspondence guild, that they are really committees on foreign relations of their respective Grand Lodges, and that it behooves us to see to it that the essential of independent sovereignty is in evidence before we recommend recognition of those proposed Grand Lodges of Central America. We ought to stand firmly to this issue and as a unit."

Maine for 1902 receives a careful review. Of Bro. Drummond he says:

"Since the proceedings were issued we have learned of the death of M. W. Brother Josiah H. Drummond; this distinguished mason, jurist and writer had attained a ripe old age, and his passing away was not unexpected. He was considered one of, if not, the most eminent of our American masonic writers, and has exercised a marked influence upon masonic thought, law and opinion. He possessed a legal training which he brought to bear upon all masonic questions, his dispassionate treatment of the various questions gave additional weight to his opinions. Although at times it seemed that the legal character of his mind led him into involved technicalities, most of his work was clear and sound and he will not soon be forgotten. Who can fill his place!"

He calls our Grand Master "A. I. Hindell," and again he mentions him as "Alfred E. Kimball."

We have no doubt that his chirography is plain to himself, but that the printer was wanting eyesight to read his characters. The name should be Alfred S. Kimball, but he never would feel hurt was he called by any other name than that which he lawfully and rightfully bears.

Discussing the Belgium matter he says:

"We have recommended to our own Grand Lodge that recognition of Belgium be not given for two reasons. First, it does not practice the York Rite. Second, it does not require a belief in God. We are disposed to maintain that we have no right to take up the foreign relations of other Grand Bodies, unless those relations are inimical to our own interests. In fact, we feel it is best for us to attend to our own business, that of making Masonry respected at home, and thereby justify our recognition abroad. If Belgium is to be cut off for the sole reason that it is in fraternal intercourse with France, our American Grand Lodges will have to cut off a great many other Grand Lodges which have been given recognition for years.

"France and Belgium practice the Scottish Rite, which is more liberal in its views than the members of the York Rite care to be. From the standpoint of the Scottish Rite, France is justified in its position and we are not justified in measuring it by and requiring it to come up to York standard. We do not favor recognition of any Scottish Rite bodies, be they Orient or Blue Lodges using the Scottish Ritual."

Maine for 1903 also receives brief notice.

Under North Dakota, in defending the action of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico because it did not prohibit in its Constitution and By-Laws the initiation of bar keepers and gamblers, he says:

"In reply we would say that there are no barkeepers members of the Fraternity in New Mexico; there are perhaps as many as four indirectly connected with the liquor business. They are pretty good men and are as good, if not better, than the average mason of the U. S. We leave the qualifications for membership with the subordinate lodges, where it perfectly belongs; if we find one of our lodges using material that is not good we will use the only proper remedy and take away the charters. Our members are intelligent, and as a rule have a pretty fair idea of what constitutes 'a good man and true.' The fact that a man is in the liquor business does not necessarily, in our opinion, disqualify him for membership, any more than the fact that a man exercises the calling of a preacher, fits him to enter, for that reason, the Fraternity, or our own home."

We agree with him.

Under Oregon we quote:

"With reference to production of receipts for dues he says:

"The right to visit any lodge except the one of which he is a member is based entirely upon general courtesy, and not inherent in the brother until he has complied with the laws of the lodge he desires to visit."

"This is entirely true to a certain extent and we do not question the right and power of any Grand Lodge to make any requirements, or pass any regulation it sees fit, even though the regulation may be, in our opinion, contrary to ancient usage. We consider, however, that no man has the right before he allows us to enter his house as a visitor, to ask us to furnish evidence that we have paid our bills. He has the right to deny us admission for any reason agreeable to himself, but when he asks us to furnish evidence that we have paid our bills he is simply 'putting his nose into business that does not belong to him,' and liable to receive proper treatment."

Under Wisconsin he defends their position in regard to the dimit law:

"With reference to our dimit law, which he criticises. We feel that our position is the only correct one and leave to each lodge to determine whether they will allow a dimitted mason to visit. They may permit him to visit all meetings but the dimitted brother does not possess the right of visitation. New Mexico has approved the burial of non-affiliates and would do so again under proper circumstances. Our law only specifies the *rights* of a dimitted mason, while we teach and encourage our subordinates to be courteous. There may be circumstances where courtesies should not be granted, this is for the lodges to decide."

In his conclusion he thus speaks about Grand Lodge recognition:

"We believe that recognition is meant to draw into a common brotherhood all regularly made masons who have the same aspirations and ideals we have. We do not believe, however, that bodies which use the rituals of the Scottish rite for the first three degrees practice our kind of Masonry, consequently we have lifted up our voice against recognition of these bodies, ever since we learned the difference between the requirements, teachings and aspirations of the two rites. We are in favor of overlooking irregularities in Grand Lodges where lodges of our rite predominate, provided they can inspire us with confidence that they will regulate Masonry within their jurisdiction so that irregularities will cease and things be done in order, to the credit of the Fraternity."

"The lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of 1717 did not possess any charters from any constituted authority, consequently, measured by the standards of today, our first regularly constituted authority was formed by what we would now, at least, call irregular, or clandestine, bodies. The regularizing of these bodies cured the irregularity. We are of the opinion that recognition

of a Grand Lodge cures irregularities and we also believe that it is a wise policy to overlook irregularities in origin where the body asking for recognition is discharging its obligations as a Grand Body.

"To those who will insist upon a 'clean record' in genealogy we are compelled now to say that they will not find it in any Mexican Grand Body and it is useless to look for it. Some of the Mexican bodies can show a chart which looks all right, but unfortunately many of the bodies have assumed the mantles of deceased bodies, which died leaving no heirs.

"We advise more care than is generally given in consideration of claims for recognition, but we are ready to extend a hearty welcome to any Grand Lodge which will regulate Masonry within its jurisdiction, only provided that the Masonry is of the English or American ideals."

NEW YORK, 1903.

The proceedings of this jurisdiction are embellished with the portraits of Bro. Elbert Crandall, the M. W. Grand Master, and of Bro. Chas. W. Cushman, Honorary Past Grand Master.

In his address, after a brief introduction the Grand Master recounts the lives of those who have passed away during the year and mentions first the death of M. W. Clinton F. Paige, who was their Senior Past Grand Master, who had been present at each General Assembly from 1856 to 1902, inclusive, with one exception, and whose services as chairman on the Committee of Jurisprudence were of great value because of their comprehensiveness and clearness. He also mentions the death of Bro. Peter Ross, Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge, who for many years had devoted his time to the craft in that direction. Other distinguished masons of the State who had died during the year were mentioned by him. Then he mentions the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

A full account of the dispensations granted by him, appointments made, and all ceremonial visitations is given.

Three dispensations were granted for the establishing of new lodges: the intercourse with sister Grand Lodges was reported as most pleasing and fraternal; the report of the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum fund was commended, as well as that of the German Masonic Templars' Association.

He discourages the formation of Masonic Fair Associations to build halls or for any other purpose, especially when the present law does not allow lodges to solicit donations from other sister lodges.

Touching a Sanitarium for consumptive Brethren he says:

"We have our splendidly equipped Home at Utica for the aged and orphan; our German brethren are conducting a Home for the aged at Tappan; we have a number of beds in perpetuity in three of the largest hospitals in this city, and yet the doors of all are closed to the consumptive brother. Surely 'the field is ripe for the garner.'

"A sanatorium for consumptives not only serves to cure the curable cases, to improve and prolong the lives of those who cannot be entirely cured and

make comfortable those who are hopelessly ill, but it serves also as an educator."

At the laying of the corner stone of the county Court House at Poughkeepsie he delivered an address which is learned and worthy to be read by all the craft. At the dedication of the monument of M. W. John M. Lewis, he delivered another address which shows his power in the use of language.

From a report of the Grand Secretary we learn that there has been contributed to the Sanitarium fund the sum of \$2,151.00. The Grand Treasurer reported as receipts during the entire year the sum of \$96,994.94 with an expenditure of \$85,923.09, leaving of the cash on hand at the beginning of the year the sum of \$70,724.24.

The Trustees of the permanent fund report in their hands the sum of \$131,477.78.

From the report of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and the Asylum fund we find that during the year they have had 332 inmates, of which 41 have been removed by death and otherwise, leaving now 291 under their care.

These Trustees have also in charge the Masonic Hall in New York City. The Superintendent of the Home makes a detailed report for the benefit of the craft in New York.

The Grand Lecturer in his report states:

"That the efforts of the Custodians of the Work to return to the standard work has been successful is evidenced by the many resolutions expressing the pleasure and satisfaction of the brethren in convention assembled. In my judgment the Craft is now convinced that the ritual is on a firm basis and in safe hands. I also believe that the ritual as it has been exemplified is so satisfactory to the Craft that there is no demand for any change."

The Grand Historian submitted his report, from which we learn that:

"An effort has been made to secure a short personal sketch of the life, especially that portion directly connected with Freemasonry, of all who have been elected or appointed to any office in the Grand Lodge. At the present time 185 sketches have been secured, all of which have been indexed and filed for reference."

He also continues the history of the lodges of New York which were begun some years ago, and which with the fac-similes and pictures of buildings occupied by the craft are of general information.

The Grand Librarian made a detailed report, as did also the Committee on Antiquity.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized. Membership in the International Bureau of Masonic information was fraternally declined, as it was thought to be an unnecessary expense. The Committee on Jurisprudence did not recommend the appointment of delegates to form a "National Institution," meaning thereby an alliance between the various Grand Lodge jurisdictions for the reason that the plan is impracticable; and also said that in their

opinion a lodge cannot legally confer degrees outside a regular lodge room, except by the authority of a dispensation.

A full copy of the Constitution of the Masonic Sanitarium League is given.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted so that it reads as follows :

"Any visitor from another jurisdiction, unless personally known, applying for examination for admission to a lodge in this jurisdiction, shall be required to present a certificate of his membership in the lodge from which he hails."

The report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Jesse B. Anthony.

Under Colorado he discusses the recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges and says :

"We are aware that there is quite a difference of opinion upon this question. We do not favor the restrictive idea that recognition should not be extended to any foreign Grand Lodge, unless its genealogy can be traced to the Mother Grand Lodge of England." To carry out that principle, the universality of Freemasonry would be (as our brother says) completely *shattered*.

"It is well known that Masonry in most foreign countries is largely under the domination of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. We can see no valid objection to the principle that when Grand Orients of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite have the exclusive control of the first three degrees in Masonry they occupy the same position as a Grand Lodge of the York Rite and a recognition of them is justifiable.

"We think it will be found that many of the Grand Orients or Grand Lodges, which under the rule advocated by M. W. Bro. Robbins would be unrecognizable, have been recognized by the Mother Grand Lodge of England.

"We think that great care should be exercised therein, and that the essential element of exclusive control should be thoroughly established."

Under Iowa he thus speaks about those who have lost their membership by non-payment of dues :

"The Grand Master in his address directed attention 'to the large number who have fallen by the wayside; that is, have been suspended or dimitted.' This suggested the inquiry whether it was not the fault of the officers of the lodges. Possibly carelessness in work, or, if you please, too much work, may be to a certain extent responsible. We incline to the view that the loss of interest arises from the neglect to cultivate true brotherly fellowship, from too much ritualistic work and too little practical charity, from a lack of family association and because the energies of the brethren are not directed toward some objective channel of usefulness. We think that many non-affiliates could be induced to again resume their membership in lodges by fraternal persuasion, but we do not believe they can be *forced* to do so."

Maine for 1902 receives his notice, in that he quotes the opening remarks of the address of Grand Master Kimball; the decisions are given; Bro. Drummond's statements about Belgium are reviewed, and he concludes as follows :

"The report on correspondence (271 pp.)—M. W. Josiah H. Drummond—covers the proceedings of seventy Grand Lodges, including New York for 1901, which has appreciative notice.

"We take up this portion of our duty with sadness, for intelligence has come to us of the sudden and unlooked for death of M. W. Bro. Drummond,

so long the chairman of the report on correspondence for this Grand Jurisdiction.

"This sad event occurred on the 25th of October, 1902, and the circumstances attending the same most strikingly emphasize the oft-repeated admonition of 'the uncertainty of human life.' Our sympathy goes out to the Grand Lodge of Maine and the brethren of that jurisdiction, in whose interest our esteemed brother had devoted a good portion of his life. We also recognize the fact that in the death of this eminent and talented mason the whole masonic world has sustained a grievous loss.

"His masonic record—a proud one in every department—will be outlined by other hands. We desire to remember him as a friend, for we had an acquaintance of many years' standing. Many years ago, while occupying the station of Master of a lodge, his personal kindness and encouragement created within us a respect and esteem for him, which has gathered force with the added years.

"His name is indelibly stamped upon the masonic literature of the country; he was first and foremost in the annals of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and his reports on correspondence—as a compendium of masonic knowledge—are mines of reference.

"An earnest mason, a wise counselor, an able masonic jurist, an earnest supporter of the principles of the ancient craft, a noble man has completed his earthly labors."

Under Western Australia, discussing the formation of the Grand Lodge, he says:

"It would appear that the Grand Lodge of Scotland holds the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Western Australia had been irregularly formed, and in substantiation of that opinion advances the following *extraordinary* and preposterous claim, 'that no Grand Lodge shall be created or recognized in any kingdom or country, unless by the act of a majority of the lodges of *every* Constitution in the country.'

"While we entertain the utmost respect for the Grand Lodge of Scotland, nevertheless we cannot concur in the above declaration. Possibly the American doctrine should not be applied in any consideration of the present issue, but we think it may be held that if a majority of lodges deem it wise to form a Grand Lodge in an unoccupied territory they have a masonic right to do so.

"Tested by this criterion, as stated in preceding reports, this Grand Lodge was regularly organized by the representatives of thirty-three lodges, being an absolute majority of the then duly constituted lodges in the colony of Western Australia.

"We entertain the opinion that when a Grand Lodge is legally established in an unoccupied masonic territory—as has been the case in the present instance—no other Grand Lodge has any authority to create lodges therein.

"We admit in the present instance that the rights and privileges of all lodges of the Scottish Constitution *existing* at the date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia should be respected, and such certainty has been the course of our brethren. Further they cannot yield in justice to their authority as a Grand Lodge.

"Hence we consider the following action had by the Grand Lodge—in the maintenance of its sovereign rights—to have been proper:

"1. That the formation of lodges by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in this State since the establishment of this Grand Lodge is hereby declared to be an invasion of the masonic territory of Western Australia.

"2. That brethren owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge be directed not to visit these newly established lodges.

"3. That the Masters of lodges in this jurisdiction be directed not to receive as visitors any members of these newly established lodges."

Our thanks are also due to him for the statistical reports which he has compiled and which we are using at the end of this report.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1904.

A portrait of M. W. H. I. Clark, Grand Master, faces the title page, and he delivered an address from which we learn that the jurisdiction has made an increase in membership, and that they are numerically stronger to-day than ever before.

He granted dispensations for nine new lodges, and for lodges to elect officers during the year, of which there were a great many, owing to the change which made the 24th of June the legal election day; granted a few requests to confer the degrees without waiting for the regular time, and was forced to deny a large number, and of these he says:

"I have always contended that, if an applicant could not wait the specified time, he was seeking an empty honor and endeavoring to gratify an idle curiosity. Too many applicants are rushed through their degrees without a proper knowledge of the importance and meaning of the step they are about to take, and the usual result is that in a few short months they lose interest in the lodge and soon join the great army of non-affiliates."

He made many decisions, although he stated that most of the questions could have been answered by a study on the part of those who asked the questions, as the law was quite openly laid down in the code.

Among his decisions we find that he refused to grant a petitioner, who was deaf, the right to take the degrees, and one who had lost his right hand, and another who had lost an arm.

He decided that the proper place for the charter was in the lodge room, where it should be framed and hung upon the wall.

We do not agree to this decision.

He refused the petition of one who was under age, and also decided that charges could not be preferred against a member for retailing whiskey.

We quote the following question and answer in full:

"Applicant is elected and initiated, and presents himself for advancement to the degree of F. C. A member of the lodge objects. Query: Should the objection be made in open lodge, or the master, in private, ask for the ballot?"

"A. Objection should be made in open lodge; if reasons are just or lawful, then the tiled recesses of the lodge should be the objector's shield; if they are to gratify a personal spite, then he should not endeavor to place the master in a position he was too timid to occupy."

Special communications were held during the year for the purpose of laying the corner stone of either a church or a school house.

He had a good word to say for the "Masonic Orphanage," which throws

its doors wide open to all whom it can shelter, without regard to the genealogy or the religion of the child.

He acquaints us with the fact that the Masonic Temple for the Grand Lodge is in progress, as some funds for the purpose have been raised, but not quite enough to warrant the committee in breaking ground.

He pays due respect to the fraternal dead of the various jurisdictions.

Of the work he says :

"Several reports have come to me that cypher work was being used extensively in some parts of the jurisdiction. I have given the lecturers positive instructions to report to me any mason or lodge using such work, and the full power of this office would be used to put a stop to it. In only two instances has proper information been furnished me upon which to act, and in both of these, the parties very willingly destroyed their books."

From his conclusion we quote :

"Since my last report several dormant lodges have been revived and a score of new lodges organized, and an increase of nearly fifteen hundred active, bright, intelligent masons has been added to our list, giving the largest results of any year's work in our history."

The Grand Secretary in his report is still urging the lodges to send in their reports with remittances for dues in season, that the annual report of the Grand Lodge may be made in time. He notes improvements, but urges the attention of secretaries to the matter.

He gives a detailed account of the work in his office, and thinks the only reason for the increase in the membership of the fraternity is because of the movement of the Grand Lodge to build a Masonic Temple which shall be a credit to the masons of the state.

The committee and the officers of the Oxford Orphan Asylum make a full report of the work done by the asylum and the superintendent closes his report as follows :

"In North Carolina a growing interest in the protection, the training, the development of the child is manifested. More and more effort will be directed toward the care and training of the homeless, orphan child. In effort for the children of to-day, in-whom lies the hope of the future, what a service may be rendered for God and the world. We may be used in the salvation of these orphan children and their equipment for a life of usefulness."

The Grand Orator, Bro. John S. Cunningham, delivered the annual address, which is worthy of having many excerpts taken from it, but lack of space causes us to omit them.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence expressed its opinion in regard to the decision of the Grand Master relative to the charter being in the lodge room, to the effect that the charter must be present when the lodge is opened and when the lodge is not open it may be kept in any safe place.

Many matters came before the Committee on Propositions and Grievances,

which no doubt were there by right in accordance with the procedure of this jurisdiction, but it would seem that some of them at least never ought to have appeared to be adjudicated by any Grand Lodge.

A per capita tax of seventy-five cents was made for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Grand Lodge.

An interesting report of the Masonic Temple Committee was read, from which we learn that they propose to pay for the site on which to build a temple, \$36,000, and to erect a building which will cost \$90,000. They also advise the placing of \$60,000 First Mortgage bonds and \$40,000 Second Mortgage bonds, which leaves about \$22,000 to be raised among the lodges and the masons of the State.

They believe that the Temple will yield a revenue to the Grand Lodge of not less than \$12,000, and that it would not be a great while before they would be able to pay off the bonds and own the building.

The following resolution was adopted :

"That no man shall be eligible to membership in this order who is engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors or the wholesale or retail liquor business, and the same be referred to the subordinate lodges, and the same shall be the law of this Grand Lodge as soon as a majority of the subordinate lodges vote for this resolution."

The report on correspondence was submitted by Bro. John A. Collins. From his introduction we quote the following :

"The popularity of Freemasonry which has given rise to this marvelous growth has led some thoughtful brethren to view it as a source of danger to the fraternity; but it is the universal testimony that the character of this new material is of a very high standard.

"The losses by suspensions for non-payment of dues, despite all efforts to arrest or reduce them, are still reported everywhere and give no end of trouble to officers of lodges and Grand Lodges. This will go on as long as men will pay for the gratification of their curiosity. Disappointment comes to the curiosity hunter, the profit-seeker finds he has gone into the wrong market for quick returns, and the dropping out of these is a distinct benefit to the craft, and not to be deplored. The most stringent legislation cannot make a good man or a good mason. It is not poverty that makes the non-affiliate, but disappointment or indifference. He hasn't found what he was looking for and quits."

Maine for 1903 receives three pages in his review, in which he gives a summary of the business which was transacted, specially quoting that part which had reference to the report of the committee on cipher, but he makes no comments thereon.

Considerable space is given to the exercises at the unveiling of the monument to Bro. Drummond.

Under Manitoba, he says :

"Many dispensations were granted to the truly pious lodges to attend divine service in Masonic clothing, but the Grand Master drew the line at 'dances and entertainments' and wouldn't let the boys advertise their lodge

and themselves in just that way. To one looking at those displays from afar it is not easy to perceive any difference in the motive which prompts them. The devout Christian would shrink from making himself conspicuous in a house of worship because of its essential impropriety and incongruity, and because of the obvious challenge to the sincerity of his profession and practice."

Under Montana he again expresses himself in regard to the appearance of lodges in public, saying:

"All his special dispensations were approved, but to our mind three of them, 'to attend divine service,' presumably in masonic clothing, should have been promptly and severely disapproved. Our idea is that masonic clothing should be worn only when the craft is at labor, and that these displays are in bad taste, if not in contempt of the humility which marks the devout worshipper."

Under New Jersey he has this to say about the giving of power to the Grand Master of that jurisdiction to determine the question of physical qualifications:

"Lodges generally are permitted to be the judges of the fitness of their membership, but the New Jersey lodges, while having final jurisdiction in determining the more important moral qualifications of the candidate, are denied the right of overlooking an unimportant physical defect and must refer it to the Grand Master."

Under North Dakota he thus states his opinion in regard to the action of those Grand Lodges that have voted to display the flag:

"The propriety of displaying the colors of any nationality in any masonic lodge, as evidence of loyalty to that flag, seems to be of a kind with that religious fervor which prompts the devotee to approach the throne of grace bedecked with masonic regalia, and in marching array. It is a pity that sensible masons or well-governed lodges should be led to making these exhibitions to prove their love of country or love of God. There is absolutely no place in Masonry for the political or religious zealot; his appropriate sphere is outside of the tiled lodge."

There are many other matters that we find in his correspondence, which we would like to pass upon, but we must hasten on to other reports.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Walter L. Stockwell, whose portrait faces the title page, delivered an address in which he states that the order during the past year has prospered, and says:

"That a lodge might be asked to do so would not be at all strange if one stops to consider the size of some of the communities of our State in which masonic lodges are located. The time, the constant work, and the eternal vigilance and patience which are necessary to maintain a lodge of masons up to the standard of Masonry ought to cause the most enthusiastic mason to question the advisability of establishing a lodge in a small community."

Although there had been no deaths among the present or past Grand Offi-

cers in his own jurisdiction, he gives a long list of the distinguished brethren of other jurisdictions who had passed away during the year.

He granted eighteen dispensations to confer degrees in less than the statutory time, although he does not approve of the practice of rushing candidates through the degrees; four dispensations to hold public installations and four to elect and install officers.

He reports the laying of two corner stones, and the dedication of a new Masonic Temple.

Answering the question as to a lodge receiving the dimit of a Fellow Craft, he made the following ruling:

"That should an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, who holds a dimit issued by a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction which does issue dimit to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts, desire to become an M. M. in a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, he may petition said lodge for the remaining degrees, accompanying his petition with his dimit and the usual fee for such degree or degrees. The petition will then be received and take the usual course of any petition for degrees or membership. If candidate is elected and receives the remaining degrees he thereby becomes a member of the lodge conferring such degrees. The dimit held by the brother is accepted as legal information as to his initiation or passing, and the fact he has dimitted is evidence he cannot be considered as belonging to any other lodge, and therefore must be a member of the lodge electing or conferring upon him the M. M. degree."

He gives an account of the visitations which he made, and of the courtesies which were tendered to him during the year; calls attention to the "North Dakota Freemason," and to the formation of the Anvil Masonic Club of Alaska.

He also recommended:

"That the flag of our country be displayed at all sessions of the Grand Lodge and in the halls of all subordinate lodges, and be carried at the head of all masonic processions when such would be proper."

For the information of our reading masons we quote the following paragraph:

"As is well known to all of you, a dispensation was granted to a military lodge in connection with the First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry when it was sent to the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Col. W. C. Treumann was designated W. M., Major (now Governor) White, S. W.; Major J. H. Fraine, J. W. The story of this lodge and its work is well known. While some criticism may have been offered by older and more conservative Grand Jurisdictions, I have always felt satisfied that we made no mistake. Upon the return of the regiment to the United States the dispensation was surrendered, and a sum of money amounting to over \$600 was covered into the Grand Lodge Treasury. It has occurred to me, and has also been suggested to me, that the Grand Lodge ought to do something to show its appreciation of the efforts of this lodge to dispense light and knowledge in the Far East. I would therefore recommend that suitable medals be struck off for the officers of this lodge—gold for the three principal officers and silver or bronze for the others—and that a suitable diploma of membership be issued to all who were members of this lodge. This is, indeed, a small matter, but the

value of such a testimonial will be enhanced immeasurably because of the association, and will grow dearer as years increase."

We also quote what he has to say under the head of the order:

"Under this head I propose to discuss first the duties and responsibilities of Masters. In my judgment, no man ought to be elected Master just because he is a good fellow. While I do not decry the qualities of a good fellow (far from it), I insist that with this good fellowship must go high character and intelligence. The character of a lodge can generally be determined by the character of the Master. If the Master does not measure up to the high standard set for him you can generally be sure that the lodge is not up to the true masonic standard. A good Master means a good lodge. I wonder how many Masters have fully considered the ancient charges. I fear some may have not, or, having fully considered them have not lived up to them. The first one, 'You agree to be a good man and true and strictly obey the moral law,' or No. 6, 'You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels and to avoid intemperance and excess.' I desire to say that the man or the Master who keeps in mind these charges is not going far astray. It has come within my observation that these charges have been forgotten in at least one instance during the past year, and had I followed the dictates of my own judgment suspension from office would have resulted. I desire to exhort you, brethren, most of whom are Masters, that you set high the standard of your office and keep your own characters and the reputations of your lodges above the tongue of reproach.

"Second, the standard to be set for Grand Officers. When I was installed Grand Master I felt that an honor had been conferred upon me which was second to none in this great commonwealth, and I have striven to hold aloft the standard of Masonry, and now as I come to lay down the gavel it seems to me proper to give just a word to those who shall follow me. I am not a believer in the rule that the appointment as Grand Tyler or Grand Steward necessarily implies that that brother is to be one day Grand Master. I do not believe that any brother has the right to expect that. The only thing which should determine (in the future at least) the selection of a Grand Master is high character, masonic ability, personal fitness, and intelligence. I cannot bring myself to believe that harmony gained at the sacrifice of these qualities is always best. We have indeed, been fortunate in the past. Let us sincerely hope that wisdom may be given us for the future. Geographical location, size and importance of one's lodge and rotation in office should be entirely eliminated as determining the election of a Grand Master."

The Grand Secretary gives an extensive report of the transactions of his office, and inasmuch as he also serves as Librarian much of his report is devoted to matter connected with the library.

One hundred dollars was appropriated out of the funds of the Grand Lodge as a contribution towards the erection of the World's Fair Fraternal building.

The Committee on Juvenile Ritual made the following report:

"Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of the Juvenile Ritual, desire to report that it has examined the work of Brother Frank J. Thompson, our Grand Secretary, and find the same to be excellent, and well calculated to teach the young men, of whom the proposed order is to be composed, many useful and important lessons. The new order is intended to have no other connection with Masonry than to inculcate in its members the moral principles upon which the great Order of Masonry is founded.

"We regret that so little opportunity is afforded in our Grand Jurisdiction for the new order, due to the fact that the great mass of our members are

comparatively young men, and also to the lack of large cities in our young State. But we heartily commend Brother Thompson's plan to all Grand Lodges within whose bounds conditions permit of the organization of the sons and brothers of Master Masons, as outlined in the Juvenile Ritual."

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master, the following resolution received a passage:

"*Resolved*, That, agreeably to the recommendation of the Grand Master, the flag of our country shall be displayed at all sessions of the Grand Lodge, and in the halls of all subordinate lodges, and be carried at the head of all Masonic processions when such would be appropriate."

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a brief report, giving the substance of the work done at the annual communication of the several jurisdictions reviewed, among which Maine for 1902 receives a brief notice.

Under Oklahoma he thus discusses the saloon question:

"From the standpoint of masonic fitness, wherein is the saloon-keeper, who sells me a *glass* of liquor to be used as a *beverage*, worse than the representative of the wholesale house, who sells him the *barrel* of liquor from which my glass is drawn? Or why is the mason who moves into Oklahoma and goes into the saloon business any more fit for membership in a masonic lodge than the profane engaged in the same business?"

"Brethren, come to the only logical position, and say to *all* liquor dealers, masonic or profane: 'The doors of our lodges do not open to men in your business,' and if a mason so far forgets the lessons taught him as to engage in the liquor business, compel him to choose between the order and his business."

Under Oregon he thus expresses his opinion about the making of masons as sight:

"Many things may be *lawful*, but their doing may be very *inexpedient*. 'It's not that I hate ye, that I bate ye,' said the Irishman, 'but because I have the *power*.' It would seem that but little good can result to the craft from the doing of an act, or the exercising of a right *just to show that it may be done*. Even though the making of masons at sight is the prerogative of the Grand Master, guaranteed by the landmarks, there is nothing anywhere, in the landmarks or out of them, which *requires* the exercising of the eighth landmark. Whether or not this has been disputed by other jurisdictions has nothing to do with the case. If the Grand Master believed there was proper occasion for the exercise of the right, and he was fully persuaded that he was warranted in proceeding, let him as a good mason and self-respecting master, go on and meet the occasion, answering his critics, if any there should be, *after the fact*."

"But to make the occasion for the purpose stated may well be criticized. The time was, no doubt, and possibly may come again, when the exercise of this prerogative accomplished good to the craft. No harm has come to Masonry from the fact that the practice has been all but abandoned. Far be it from me to change the landmarks, or to deny them, but if one of them should be found in the position of 'harmless disuse,' for the sake of concord and in the spirit of brotherly love, let it rest in peace."

"In the absence of any showing to that effect, we indulge the presumption that the required 'occasional lodge,' was duly convened."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1903.

In the introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Luther B. Archibald, gives the following masonic account of King Edward VII:

"For twenty-six years as Grand Master Mason of England he was the most eminent mason on earth, and during that period Masonry in the empire flourished as never before, so that to-day the noblest, bravest and best of Britain's citizens are proud to be enrolled in our ranks. When in 1874 the Marquis of Ripon resigned the position of Grand Master Mason of England on becoming a member of the Church of Rome, it gave great comfort to our friends the enemy, and it was at this critical point that our present King was elected to and accepted the office thus thrown down by his predecessor, and to which he was thereafter annually re-elected for twenty-six years, until when succeeding to the throne he assumed the title of Protector of Masons, and was succeeded as Grand Master by his brother, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

"During the king's tenure of office no less than 952 lodges were added to the roll of the Grand Lodge of England, and upwards of £2,000,000 sterling were expended in masonic charity."

He pays proper tribute of respect to the distinguished dead of the several jurisdictions, as well as to those members of the lodges within his own jurisdiction.

He states that the relations with all sister Grand Lodges are harmonious; notes the courtesies extended to him during his term of office, and gives a full account of the dispensations that were granted. The visitations made by him were occasions of pleasantness, and from his report we judge that he must have been received with open arms in all cases.

The Grand Secretary in this jurisdiction also makes a full report of his acts.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted the reports of their work, from which we judge that they in the main were attentive to their duties, although we regret to read that in some districts those who were appointed to attend to the work were unable to do so.

These reports are of much value to the craft who are to receive visitations, inasmuch as the District Deputies in this jurisdiction, as a whole, express themselves fully in regard to the condition in which they find their respective lodges.

It gave us great pleasure to read that the Committee on Grievances and Appeals had had nothing handed to them for consideration.

A sermon was delivered before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Chaplain, upon the text "Seek and Ye Shall Find," which was a learned production and from which we quote the following paragraph:

"He who has any sense of moral or spiritual obligations, must also feel that he must fit himself to fulfill those obligations. To do this he must equip himself for his labors, he must seek and knock and ask. He must endeavor to cloak himself with those virtues and graces which will give him ability and power; he must weave into his being a love for God and for his fellows; he must eject from his mind all spurious hopes and counterfeit ambitions; he

must be prepared to sink self in the general welfare; to preserve virtue at any cost; to live after the pattern of Jesus Christ the only begotten Son of God. Seek and ye shall find. *What? Wisdom.* The chief requisite for worldly success is Wisdom; the chief requisite for spiritual success is Wisdom also."

The following resolution received a passage:

"That a committee of three members of this Grand Lodge be appointed by the Grand Master to determine the work to be adopted and practiced by subordinate lodges, which shall be strictly York Rite Work, and that the work so agreed upon shall be communicated to the Grand Lecturer, and shall be by him communicated to the various subordinate lodges as opportunity may permit. The work so adopted to constitute the ritualistic work of this jurisdiction. It being, however, distinctly understood that the several lodges entitled under their charters, or by special permission heretofore given by this Grand Lodge to use what is known as the English work, *i. e.*, the work authorized by the Grand Lodge of England, shall not be affected by this resolution.

"The work agreed upon by this committee shall not be used until it has been exemplified before Grand Lodge and approved by it."

A contribution to the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association was passed by, because they believed that their circumstances would not allow the expenditure of any money for that purpose.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by the Grand Secretary.

Maine for 1902 receives courteous mention,

The decisions of the Grand Master are quoted quite briefly and also the report of Bro. Drummond in reference to the Grand Orient of Belgium.

Under Mississippi we read:

"Bro. Henry C. Aiken, the 'Imperial Potentate Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,' was introduced by Past Grand Master Benjamin V. White and welcomed by the Grand Master and invited to a seat in the East. We are at a loss to know why such an honor was conferred upon the representative of an order which is not claimed to be masonic, although we understand that none but masons can become members of it. Bro. Aiken delivered an address, in which he took exception to some remarks made by the Grand Master regarding shriners when deploring the evils of intemperance which all good masons were urged in forcible language to endeavor to mitigate as far as possible.

"We do not belong to the Order of Shriners, and we are of the opinion that there are degrees enough in Freemasonry which if properly attended to will take about as much time as any ordinary man can spare from his other duties or domestic affairs."

Under Oregon he has this to say in regard to the making of masons at sight:

"Now that this 'prerogative' has received an airing we don't want to hear anything more about it for a long time. Masonry is healthy enough without it, and it is a dangerous thing to handle carelessly."

OHIO, 1903.

At the annual communication of this Grand Lodge a welcome was extended in behalf of the citizens of Dayton, where the annual communication was held, by the Mayor of the city, and on behalf of the masons by the Grand Orator, to which responses were made.

The R. E. Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Ohio was received with honors and welcomed to the Grand East.

From the address of M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. A. Belt, we learn that:

"Masonry in Ohio, and I might say throughout its domain, has *not* taken a step backward. Progress is the watchword everywhere. While the business world has made unprecedented advancement, and the minds of men are seemingly wholly absorbed in the hustle and bustle of the twentieth century life, still Masonry is not forgotten."

He also says that there has been an increase in membership this year of 3691, with more Masonic Temples and new Halls than in any previous year.

When he came to that part of his address in which he made mention of the dead of his own and other jurisdictions, we read:

"Let us pause a moment in memory of those of our ranks who have gone on before! *R. W. Grand Chaplain lead us in our thoughts!!!*"

He states that four hundred and ninety-eight lodges have been visited and inspected by the District Lecturers during the year, and that ninety-nine per cent. of all the lodges are in good flourishing condition, and adds:

"The District Lecturers are a great aid to the order, and as the ritualistic work is now well in hand by the lodges, my *hope* is that the social features will be more prominently urged in the future. Masons should have their whole families at the lodge rooms often for purely social purposes. My Brethren, it is not too much to ask the lodge to help mold and foster the social enjoyments of your households."

He had a busy year, as appears by the detailed account of the many things which he had to attend to and in the issuance of special dispensations, special communications of the Grand Lodge for the purposes of laying corner stones and dedicating halls, of which there were held eighteen.

He gives the following account of his visitations:

"The ideal Grand Master should be a man of leisure, with nothing to do but answer all calls and go wherever invited. Not being in that class, I was compelled to forego the pleasure of being at many places where I would like to have been. Still, during the year I have traveled over seven thousand miles, and have reached nearly every section of the jurisdiction.

"It is not necessary to weary you with a detailed account of these visits; only to say that the pleasure derived and the honors bestowed so completely offset the work of the office that I cannot but say that I wish you could each be the Grand Master of Ohio, for one term at least."

Of the appeals made for aid and the communications from several Grand Lodges asking for recognition, he made a full report.

He discusses the question of limits and of exemption from dues quite fully.

He made eight decisions, none of which differ in the main from the law in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Secretary made an exhaustive report, in which he states that all annual returns have been received and the dues paid.

The following received a passage :

"That any member of the Fraternity who shall disseminate, use, or be in possession of the ritual contrary to the usages of the Fraternity, the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, or the directions of the Grand Master shall be guilty of unmasonic conduct, and subject to masonic discipline ; if a Master of a lodge or an officer of the Grand Lodge, he shall be deposed from his position."

And also the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That a candidate for the degree of Entered Apprentice should be able physically, as well as intellectually, of himself, and without exterior aid or assistance from another, to receive and impart all the essentials for masonic recognition."

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. M. Cunningham, from which we would like to take more copious extracts, than we have, for in his introduction he discusses several matters which are of great interest to the craft, but we must refer our readers to the work itself, and we hope that many of them will find time and opportunity to consult his remarks.

In view, however, of the criticism which has been made of Ohio because of clandestine Masonry, we quote the following :

"Clandestine Masonry had had an existence in Ohio, to some extent, for a half-century, as it has and has had in nearly every Grand Lodge jurisdiction. The Cerneau invasion, of course, was an excuse for the establishment of clandestine bodies to feed its necessities, and it originated in Ohio in the rule-or-ruin ambitions of at first but a comparatively few persons ; and had it not been for the quasi support given these spurious degree peddlars by a few masonic writers upon the specious, illogical, and untenable plea that Craft Masonry, as such, *has no* knowledge of anything else, and *must*, forsooth, let the imposters alone, and permit its lawful membership to be swindled by irresponsible promoters of bogus Masonry. And then, too, Ohio, by a few writers, must be constantly and unjustly held up to view and paraded as a sad example of the result of its domination by the legitimate Scottish Rite Bodies, a plea that has time after time been absolutely disproven, and the charge shown to be as unwarranted as it is unfraternal ; and it is indeed an insult to the more than forty thousand masons in Ohio who are not members of the Scottish Rite, and the vote of whose representatives could at all times control the legislation of the Grand Lodge if any effort of domination or discrimination should be made or be permitted to exist.

"The loyal craft masons in Ohio who are not *Scottish Rite Masons*, are, and have been, among the most determined against the clandestine irruption of the so-called Cerneauism, and all Grand Lodge officers in Ohio are elected without any reference as to other degrees than Craft Masonry. Our last Past Grand Master and the M. W. Brother who two years before preceded him, and many other Grand and Past Grand officers, were not Scottish Rite Ma-

sons; and therefore all thoughtful masons will doubtless see why it is that all of such puerile charges make loyal Ohio masons tired. In this connection the twenty-six paraded bogus lodges are, many of them, but little more than a name; and of the five in Hamilton county, none of them are now known to be active. New York, Louisiana, and Canada, have, within the past sixty or seventy years, had as many, if not more Clandestine Masons even than Ohio, whilst Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and doubtless other States, have all had a somewhat similar experience."

Maine for 1903 receives a very extended report, in which the business of the session is briefly but correctly mentioned, and among other things, says:

"Want of space prevents further quotations from this interesting report. It is to be hoped that, in succeeding years, larger type may be used by the printer, as the report in the volume under review is, *in the eyes* of the writer, marred by its 'its fine print.'"

Discussing under New York the views of M. W. Brother Anthony in regard to the legitimacy of masonic bodies, he says:

"Conservatively liberal in his views, M. W. Bro. Anthony does not believe in characterizing all masonic bodies as illegitimate or irregular whose lineage is not directly traceable to the Grand Lodge of England, or whose regulations differ from English-speaking Grand Lodges, and in this connection he justly says in his review of Colorado:

"We are aware that there is quite a difference of opinion upon this question. We do not favor the restrictive idea that recognition should not be extended to any foreign Grand Lodge 'unless its genealogy can be traced to the Mother Grand Lodge of England.' To carry out that principle, the universality of Freemasonry would be (as our brother says) completely *shattered*."

"It is well known that Masonry in most foreign countries is largely under the domination of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. We can see no valid objection to the principle that when Grand Orients of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite have the exclusive control of the first three degrees in Masonry they occupy the same position as a Grand Lodge of the York Rite and a recognition of them is justifiable."

"We think it will be found that many of the Grand Orients or Grand Lodges, which under the rule advocated by M. W. Bro. Robbins would be unrecognizable, have been recognized by the Mother Grand Lodge of England."

"We think that great care should be exercised therein, and that the essential element of exclusive control should be thoroughly established."

"It is true that the Grand Lodge of England *does* recognize a number of the Grand Bodies designated by M. W. Bro. Robbins as unrecognizable in his narrow list. In this connection, in the opinion of your committee, as there can be no genuine Masonry without DEITY; therefore *any* Grand Body that eliminates the belief in deity from its ceremonies and requirements, or the recognition of the S. G. A. O. T. U. in its constitutions, is thereby absolutely *without* the pale of Freemasonry, and *unrecognizable*; and all Grand bodies that accord official recognition to such should themselves be deemed unrecognizable. The autonomy, sovereignty and supremacy of the Grand Body claiming control over the grades of symbolic Masonry is an additional pre-requisite and necessary to official and fraternal recognition."

In view of the fact that we have previously quoted the resolution touching the use of the ritual, we quote the following, which we find under Oklahoma:

"As Ohio adopted its official cipher suggestions of the ritual because it had failed to stamp out the mercenary traffic in and unlawful use of surrep-

titious publications, and no reference was had to any authorized open promulgation 'by Grand Bodies' in the statement made. Grand Lecturers, however, for more than a century doubtless disseminated the esoteric rituals by means of a written cipher, and the so-called Webb Preston cipher nearly a half century since was lithographed, and was disseminated by Rob Morris. This has been followed by the many printed ciphers published for gain. A copy of the Webb-Snow 'version,' handsomely written and in substantial binding, came into the possession of the writer many years since. It was written not later than the early forties, and possibly still earlier. Another MS. copy, supposed from its then faded and worn appearance to be many years older, and claimed to be the *Webb-Barney Cipher*, also came into his possession about the same time. Reference has also been made hitherto by the writer to the *printed suggestions* published in England doubtless many years before any printed publication of cipher was made in the United States.

"The official copies in use in Ohio are numbered, and receipted for by the Master or Lecturer who receives a copy for his official use, to be returned upon the expiration of his term of office. No official copy whatever has EVER BEEN on sale or its procurement authorized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Hence all statements to the contrary concerning the official Ohio work is absolutely without any foundation.

"That mercenary parties publish for this, as for nearly every other State, what they *advertise* as the OFFICIAL work of THAT PARTICULAR STATE is perhaps true. And it is perfectly safe to say that there are but few, *if any*, Grand Jurisdictions in which they are not sold; otherwise their publication would soon cease."

As we have said before, we would like to quote more of his work, but we feel that we must pass on to the consideration of the next Grand Body.

OKLAHOMA, 1904.

Special communications of the Grand Lodge were held during the year for the purpose of laying corner stones of churches, of school buildings and of a masonic temple.

A portrait of Bro. Sherman P. Larsh, who was Grand Master for 1903, appears in the proceedings.

In this jurisdiction the Grand Lodge is assembled by the Deputy Grand Master, then the Grand Master is announced, and upon his arrival is received by the brethren with the Grand Honors, and then he proceeds to open the Grand Lodge.

From the address of the Grand Master we find that there has been an increase in numbers; that almost perfect accord prevails in the jurisdiction; and that the Territory itself is increasing in its wealth and property.

Death made no invasion within the ranks of this jurisdiction, but the Grand Master recalls the deaths of many distinguished masons.

Twelve lodges were constituted: dispensations for the organization of twenty lodges were granted, and fourteen special dispensations were issued for many purposes.

He decided that when a W. M. would not allow a ballot to be spread, but used a secret objection to prevent balloting, although the report of the com-

mittee was favorable, that nothing remained to be done except to spread the ballot; but also decided that the secret objection placed in the hands of the Master before the ballot was spread was the same as though it were given after the ballot was spread.

He also decided that the petition of a candidate who had lost a foot could be received provided he could give all the due signs, but the Committee on Jurisprudence did not approve this decision.

He further decided that a brother's dues could not be remitted without his request, and that the lodge could not act upon a request without positive knowledge that the brother was living.

He also made the following decision:

"A brother made application to the lodge for membership by affiliation, and presented therewith a dimit in due form from the jurisdiction of Missouri, which states that it is limited to one year from date issued, and if not presented to some lodge within the year the brother stands suspended. Can the lodge receive and act on his application?"

"Answer. No. Do not receive his application until he heals the defect of suspension as provided by the laws of Missouri."

The Committee on Jurisprudence disapproved this decision, but added the following proviso, "that the dimit was, at the time the petition was presented, more than one year old."

He also decided that a lodge could not confer the degrees on a person who had lost the thumb of his right hand nor upon one who had lost the thumb at the first joint.

He reported invasions of jurisdiction which were settled amicably; states that a good start has been made in the preparation of the card history of the territory; has a good word to say for the masonic library, which he trusts will receive support until it becomes of great value.

He granted permission to a lodge to move its place of meeting and gave them the privilege of meeting on the ground floor.

"Provided they would keep a sentinel on the outside of the building and allow no one to approach nearer than twenty feet while the lodge was at labor."

He has this to say about the cypher ritual:

"The cypher ritual having, as I am well advised, insinuated itself into our Grand Jurisdiction, and as I am informed further, having even crept upon the master's station while lodges were at labor, I respectfully recommend that this Grand Lodge adopt such legislation as will cause the arrest of the character of any subordinate lodge that permits its officers or members to use this ritual while the lodge is at labor."

He made no official visits.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer are complete and full. The secretary reports that the returns have been made in better time and with more accuracy.

The Grand Lecturer reported that—

"The esoteric work was rapidly becoming uniform and accurate throughout the territory. He condemned unsparingly the use of secret cypher rituals as being unmasonic, incorrect, and leading to sloth and ignorance wherever they are found."

We copy from the proceedings the two following paragraphs, from which we infer that the degree was conferred by the Grand Lodge and then the degree was afterwards conferred on another candidate by the lodge. It may be, however, that the lodge conferred the degree in the presence of the Grand Lodge. However that may be, the use of the "beautiful scenery and dramatic effects" do not coincide with our views any more than the use of such things suits Bro. Lamberton of Pennsylvania:

"The Grand Senior Deacon announced that Bro. Jas. E. Peck was in waiting to receive the third degree of Masonry, and there being no objections the brother was prepared, introduced, and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, receiving the lectures and charge.

"The Grand Lodge then witnessed the conferring of the Third degree by Albert Pike Lodge, number 60, with the accessories of the beautiful scenery and dramatic effects of the Masonic Temple."

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"The use of a key or cypher is prohibited, and the use of the same by the officers or member of a subordinate lodge is hereby declared a masonic offence.

"It shall be the duty of the master of the lodge wherein such offence is committed to order charges preferred and trial had as in other cases for masonic offences.

"It shall be the duty of the Grand Master to arrest the charter of any subordinate lodge whose master permits its officers or members to use a key or cypher while the lodge is at labor."

The Committee on Jurisprudence declined to approve a resolution providing that an applicant shall reside one year in the jurisdiction and six months in the jurisdiction of the lodge before he can make an application.

The following amendment to the by-laws received passage:

"All business except the examination of candidates, voting on their proficiency, conferring of degrees and the trial of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts, shall be done in a lodge of Master Masons, and in balloting at least seven balls must be deposited in the box and in the preparation of the ballot not less than nine balls shall be placed in the box, two of which must be black."

We are glad to note that it was voted to omit the printing of the usual roster of the membership of the subordinate lodges, and that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was asked to prepare a review for the use of the craft.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. F. C. Hunt.

Under Florida he has this to say about perpetual jurisdiction:

"We do not agree that any such rule exists in this country. The only jurisdiction a Grand Lodge possesses over profanes within its boundaries is a territorial one, carrying with it, the right to utilize such material while the person is within its borders. After such person removes to another jurisdiction without receiving the degrees, the territorial jurisdiction is lost, and he becomes subject to the laws and rules of that jurisdiction to which he removes. The attempt to fasten upon independent Grand Lodge Jurisdictions the law of comity which binds the several states of the Union under the Constitution, has no basis, in our opinion, in any masonic authority."

Maine for 1903 receives a very brotherly notice. He gives extracts from the address of Grand Master Kimball; notes that the decision of proxy representation in the Grand Lodge is novel to him, although advised that it is the practice here; and considers it an important question decided that under our law of five years' rejection, a candidate rejected by one lodge can make application to another lodge having concurrent jurisdiction after the limit of time.

He "notes with interest" that the recommendation with regard to the cipher was rejected.

Other matters of business are correctly reported.

OREGON, 1903.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its annual communication are graced with a fine portrait of Bro. William F. Butcher, the M. W. Grand Master, who delivered an address of thirty-four pages in length, in which he sets forth in detail, his work during the year.

He mentions the burial by the Grand Lodge of Bro. F. H. Alliston, who was the Grand Treasurer at the time of his death, and speaks of him with words of praise.

He mentions the dead in other jurisdictions.

Twenty-two special dispensations were granted by him for all sorts of purposes, although many were refused because he did not consider them properly masonic, and many because the requests were made without consideration or knowledge of the requirements of the Constitution.

He decided that a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction could not be a member of a lodge in his jurisdiction; that the application of a person with an artificial foot could not be received; nor could that of a person who had one leg shorter than the other; nor could there be any way discovered by means of which the requirement of one year's residence within the jurisdiction could be done away with.

We quote the following decision in full:

"Can the Grand Master of Oregon vouch, in writing, for a brother in all of the subordinate lodges of the jurisdiction provided he has sat in Grand Lodge with the Brother?"

"A. No. There can be no vouching in writing, the party vouching, the

one vouched for and the one or ones vouched to must all be personally present, together."

He decided that a petition for membership could not be withdrawn before balloting, and that objections made to the petition before balloting would not allow the petition to be returned.

He had many cases of invasion of jurisdiction among his own lodges and by foreign jurisdictions, which take up a large portion of his address.

He discusses the non-affiliate as follows:

"These seem to be the greatest source of trouble to all Grand Jurisdictions. It seems difficult to determine just what legislation should be enacted for their control and government. There are arguments upon both sides of all legislation that is proposed in every Grand Jurisdiction. They seem to cause discussion in the Grand Bodies everywhere. I, myself, and I suppose every other one who has given the matter any consideration, have had different opinions regarding the matter at different times. It has occurred to me, although I have not considered the matter as carefully or given it probably as much attention as it deserves and therefore the suggestion I am about to make may be properly subject to criticism, that it would be well to provide a law to the effect that when a dimit is granted, that the party must not only be clear of the books, but that he must present the dimit for affiliation to a lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction to which he goes, if a foreign one, or to the nearest one in that part of the Grand Jurisdiction to which he removes, within a limited time, and, if not, that then he shall remain a member of the lodge from which he dimitted. Then he would always be required to pay dues, and would, if not a member of a lodge, be one under suspension of some kind wherever he might be. I don't know of any objection that could be urged against such a law, and it does seem to me that it would be a good one."

The M. W. Bro. Bestor G. Brown, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was received and welcomed with the honors due his rank.

The Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer made concise and business like reports.

An address was delivered by Bro. F. L. Smith, the Grand Orator, in which he touched upon the story of the oldest fraternity, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"Masonry should never become common. Its perpetuity and its value rests upon the intelligence and moral personnel of its membership and a daily exemplification in their lives of its cardinal virtues. Let us heed well the points of fellowship, and not only put forth the hand to save a falling brother, but also to assist him to rise to higher planes of life and usefulness. Let not the rivalries of trade or the jealousies of ambition mar the environment of the Temple; and may we take to our hearts the great truth that there is no service so acceptable to the infinite God as the unselfish, sacrificing service of our fellow men. It has been said 'that when God conceived the idea of making man, He called to Him the three who constantly wait about the throne, and said to them: 'Shall We make man?' And Truth answered and said: 'Oh, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuary.' And Justice also answered and said: 'Oh, God, do not make man for he will trample on thy laws.' But Charity, Whose other name is Love, dropping on her knees and clasping her hands, looked up through her tears and said: 'Oh God' let us make man, and I will guide his every step.' And so God made man and said unto him: 'Oh man, thou art the child of Charity; go deal with thy fellows.'"

We regret to see that this Grand Lodge decided to print each year a full roster of the membership of each lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not favor the recommendation of the Grand Master in regard to non-affiliates given in his address.

A large amount of local business was transacted at this session.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was made by Bro J. M. Hodson.

Under Arizona we quote his discussion with Bro. Belden :

"He also has this on the 'unfavorable report':"

"I should say that the written and public declaration of the member of the committee is a much stronger reason for the rejection of a candidate than a mere black ball thrown secretly. I would treat the unfavorable report of the member of the Committee as of equal force and as binding as an objection stated privately to the Worshipful Master, and the latter is equivalent to rejection. Are we not to consider the written report of the committee or any member thereof as worthy of credence? and does he not object to the admission of the candidate? and why is his written or openly expressed opinion not as worthy of credence when he acts as such Committeeman as when he whispers such opinion in the ear of the Master?"

"In our early masonic experience we were taught that after the receipt of a petition and its reference to a Committee, that it could not be disposed of except by ballot, no matter what kind of report the Committee made; but usage has been changed in many jurisdictions, and in Oregon now the receipt of an unfavorable report is a rejection, without any ballot being taken. We do not like it as well as the old system, but that may be charged to early impressions."

Under Idaho, he has this to say, in reply to a criticism for the making of masons at sight :

"When several of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States are admitting the maimed and the blind, does he not think an occasional decision against it is a good object lesson, coming from a conservative, law-abiding Grand Master. In like manner, when several Grand Jurisdictions are taking away from their Grand Masters all their ancient prerogatives and reducing them to mere figureheads, not authorized to do anything but put questions and give a casting vote in case of tie, is it not time for Grand Jurisdictions which maintain the Ancient Landmarks to step to the front and do some of the very things which are being denied by some of these 'modern improvement' Grand Lodges? And is there any better method to demonstrate that Oregon adheres to all the Ancient Landmarks than to do a few things under them occasionally? This making of masons at sight was done at the express request of nearly all our Past Grand Masters, and for the very reason stated. And while we do not expect it will be necessary to so emphasize our position again soon, yet if it should, there are plenty of our coming Grand Masters who will not hesitate for a moment."

Maine for 1902, receives a very cordial notice, from which we quote the final paragraph :

"We are proud to have received his unqualified endorsement in this, his last report, for all matter quoted, which embraced our remarks upon the rights and prerogatives of Grand Masters, the legality of lodges and Grand Lodges originating from the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, the propriety of masonic legislation on the temperance question, perpetual jurisdiction, the Past Master's degree, and even the vexed question of non-payment of

dues and penalty therefor. In fact, for many years we have regarded his expressed opinions as being the nearest always correct, and tempered the most thoroughly with the true masonic spirit, of any of the many able masonic Correspondents.

"We do not quote or comment upon the many subjects discussed, as we desire to retain this last report of Bro. Drummond unmutated."

Under Maryland he thus pays his respects to Bro. Schultz:

"The frankness, promptness of expression of his reviews we always did admire. Oregon for 1902 comes in for fraternal treatment. He goes after us on our dependent membership ideas almost red-handed, saying:

"We are surprised that so able and conservative a writer as Bro. Hodson should be so unorthodox upon this subject. We trust, however, that in time 'the scales will fall from his eyes,' and those of his brethren of Oregon, so that they may *see* the unrighteousness of their legislation, as did their brethren of Washington, and rescind the harsh, unjust and unmasonic legislation regarding delinquents for non-payment of dues."

"Well, now, wouldn't that jar you? 'Unorthodox' and 'scales' over our eyes, when we thought our jurisdiction entitled to the amen corner in the camp of conservatism, on the non-payment of dues, dependent membership, and almost all questions of masonic administration. Anciently a brother was not allowed to participate in the labor or indulgences of a lodge until he had put up the coin of the realm to whatever amount was required. They were harsher than we of modern days, who allow these expenses to be paid by the year, and do not charge visiting brethren anything. We are often pictured as being more hard-hearted than we really are. We never voted for the suspension of a brother who was financially unable to pay his dues, nor have we ever seen a case in any lodge, in an experience of thirty-eight years, where the least disposition to deal harshly with a brother was manifested. If a brother is able to pay his part of the necessary lodge expenses, and refuses to do so, let him get out, and get out entirely, shut the door after him, don't claim the proud name of Freemason when he will not discharge his sworn duty. And 'if that is treason, make the most of it.'"

We quote his views concerning perpetual jurisdiction as expressed under New Hampshire:

"Were it possible for all to agree that a given time, say five years, should elapse before another jurisdiction should be permitted to work rejected material, we think it would be better for all. Even granting that a petitioner is properly rejected, there is such a thing as the development of better character in new surroundings, and we think that the benefit of the doubt should be given to a man petitioning an Oregon Lodge, and who has led a blameless life for five years, even though he had been rejected for just cause in New Jersey or anywhere else. We beg to say, however, that Oregon adheres to perpetual jurisdiction, but we think it not only possible but probable that this may yet be modified."

Under New Mexico we learn his opinion about visitation:

"The right to visit any lodge except the one of which he is a member is based entirely upon fraternal courtesy, and not inherent in the brother until he has complied with the laws of the lodge he desires to visit. Anciently he could not visit until he had paid the nightly dues for the expenses of the communication. Since the adoption of annual dues and the other regulations relative to the maintenance of good standing and the support of the lodge, the nightly dues have, through courtesy, been discontinued. We hold that a Grand Lodge has the right to pass such laws as in its wisdom it sees fit, gov-

erning visitations, or as to that, any other masonic matter. And in the absence of any Grand Lodge laws, the lodge itself can legally adopt by-laws covering any matter concerning its interests, not contrary to the landmarks of Masonry."

Under West Virginia he thus writes upon the question of non-affiliation :

"We have long ago let up on the solution of this question, and realized that non-affiliation arises from certain inborn human conditions which no fraternity can change. A man gets to thinking about the mysterious character of Freemasonry, becomes curious to know its secrets, and possibly to advance his business, social or political interests, and away he goes, petitions the lodge, assumes its obligations and finds that to understand its mysteries he must read, study and investigate for years, and that instead of electing him to an office which pays a big salary, it frequently lets him down; in short, he finds that he cannot use the fraternity to advance selfish interests, but that it requires of him self-sacrifice and the careful discharge of all his natural duties to himself, his neighbor and his country; he gets weary; Masonry has not done for him what he fondly hoped; it could not correct the inborn, lazy, selfish nature he possessed; no matter how ennobling its teachings, there was not enough of true man in him to begin with to make a real mason out of; so he quits, drops out N. P. D., or some other route, and becomes non-affiliated. He knows a little more, possibly, but is really no better off than though he had remained profane; and Masonry is no better off on account of his having taken its obligations, except the few paltry dollars he paid for the satisfaction of his curiosity. Thus it has been in the past, thus it will continue, and as a class we have no tears to shed over the non-affiliate; as a rule, Masonry is stronger without him. He has simply fallen to his own level, and we would do but little persuading to get him to return. There are, perhaps, a few exceptions to this rule, but it is the rule all the same, and while we have no ill-feeling for him, we have but little respect. He is simply a misfit, to be pitied rather than blamed."

From his conclusion we quote :

"As a means of protection against impostors and clandestine visitors, several of the Grand Lodges require, in addition to a knowledge of the work lectures, some documentary evidence, such as diplomas or receipts for dues, under the seal of the lodge. It therefore becomes an important matter to a brother traveling afar that he be properly equipped, if he desires to mingle with the Craft.

"The question of the application of the ancient landmark requiring perfect physical qualification in candidates is discussed by Grand Masters and correspondents from various points of view. Pennsylvania and Texas are particularly exact. Several others are close up, but a few are very lax, Missouri, perhaps, leading in working up cripples and wooden men. A large majority, however, hold to the view that a candidate must be able to comply literally with the requirements of receiving and imparting instruction, without the aid of artificial limbs, slight imperfections not rendering the candidate ineligible. The last meets our ideas of right."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1903.

The volume before us contains the proceedings at the several quarterly and special communications. The business at the quarterly communications is conducted in the same way practically as it is at the annual communications,

and matters are decided at them whenever a decision is reached as to what action should be had.

The proceedings contain splendid illustration of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia, and also fine portraits of Grand Master Joseph R. Chandler, who was Grand Master in 1841 and 1842, and of the M. W. Grand Master Edgar A. Tennis.

A special communication was held for the purpose of the burial of Bro. Michael Arnold, who was Grand Master in 1893 and 1894, at which time beautiful addresses were delivered by several brethren. The other special communication was for the purpose of paying tribute to Bro. Samuel C. Perkins, the senior Past Grand Master, who died July 14, 1903, and who was Grand Master in 1872 and 1873.

At one of the quarterly communications there is an extended account of the terms of the will of Mr. William McCleery, who, not a mason, left in trust fifty thousand dollars in memory of his deceased son, who was a mason, the income and interest of which was to be used for the support of the Masonic Home for aged masons.

At the quarterly communication, December 2, 1903, Bro. James W. Brown was elected Grand Master; the reports of the trustees of the various funds were received and acted upon and much other business was transacted.

The Committee on Temple hoped to have finished their work and to have made an elaborate report, with the description of improvements made, but owing to the disarrangement of labor unions during the summer past the contractors were unable to finish the work. We shall be pleased to see such report, for as the committee say :

"It is one of the most perfect specimens of Corinthian architecture and decoration there is in America, and because the projectors of this building, in their far-sightedness, decided to make it educational in the highest sense for the study of architecture with its proper decoration."

The Committee on Library reported that they had received visitations from 21,162 persons during the year and that many gifts had been made to the museum, and about as soon as the Temple is completed that an exhibition of the same can be made.

At the annual communication we find that the almoners of the Grand Lodge charity fund favorably acted upon 462 applications for relief, of which 40 were outside of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

The R. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edgar A. Tennis, delivered an address replete with learning and of chaste language. From his introduction we quote the following :

"Freemasonry is like religion; it must begin in the heart and no man or set of men should be delegated authority to direct our charities whose sympathies are not broad enough to embrace all men as Brothers and whose charitable instinct banishes from his soul all personal and selfish glorification."

We also quote one other paragraph from his introduction :

"I feel constrained to pen a line upon a subject that must be apparent to every Grand Master or official brother whose duties bring him in touch with the ambition and personal characteristics of our brethren, and that is the inconsistency of friendship as taught by all the lessons in Freemasonry. Too often our prejudices rule our passions for ill, and we forget that one of the lessons Masonry teaches is to think better of the world in which we live, and especially of our brethren, and so to value the one as to think it worth while to try and make it nobler and better, and the other as to never be willing to have the bonds of friendship broken. One good friend, or one true masonic brother, is not to be weighed against the jewels of earth. If there comes coolness or unkindness between you and a brother, do not revile him behind his back, but come face to face and have an explanation. Come together quickly before love grows cold; clasp hands and let the past be forgotten, for a friend or brother is too precious to be lightly thrown aside."

We would be glad to quote more especially that part which has to deal with the attempt of the colored people to obtain a charter for the Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania. By his intervention the court did not grant a charter.

He gives an account of his visitations and of all other matters which passed before his notice.

Of his decisions we quote the following :

"Objection made privately to a Worshipful Master, or by letter addressed to him, is not sufficient to prevent the initiation of an approved petitioner, unless the Master is willing to make the objection his own, makes it in open lodge, and causes it to be entered upon the minutes.

"It is not necessary for each member personally to request the Worshipful Master to excuse him from voting; unless the Worshipful Master directs all members to vote, it is assumed that he excuses those who have not voted.

"A petitioner, after being approved and before he has received his first degree, losing the sight in one eye, is physically disqualified and cannot be initiated.

"A lodge-room cannot be sublet to a lodge of Eastern Star.

"Refused to sanction a society the membership of which was to be confined entirely to Master Masons.

"No masonic burial service can be performed at a cremation.

"A lodge cannot restore to good masonic standing, after his death, a brother who was suspended for non-payment of dues. No one but the suspended member can make application to be restored."

Dispensations were granted by him to hold elections and fill vacancies in office created by death on removal from the jurisdiction and when to bury an unaffiliated mason with masonic orders.

Seven new lodges were constituted; four corner stones were laid; several edicts were issued from which we quote that which he has to say about Past Masters' Jewels.

"*Past Masters' Jewels.*—Notwithstanding the plain law on the subject that the jewels of the officers of subordinate lodges are of silver, and that the Past Masters' jewel is of silver, we find many lodges presenting Past Masters with gold jewels, or part gold and part silver, and some even decorated with precious stones, all of which is contrary to our usages and customs; and henceforth no jewels except of silver may be purchased by lodge funds, nor will a

Worshipful Master permit a Past Master to attend meetings of the lodge wearing other than the regulation jewel as described in the Ahiman Rezon."

Also the following:

"*Letter 'G.'*—The letter 'G' forms no part of our ceremony, is not a proper lodge decoration, and must not appear on lodge notices.

"*Officers' Dress.*—The dress of lodge officers, elected and appointed, should be strictly masonic, and where possible evening dress should be worn, while the Worshipful Master wears a modern silk hat. Carefulness in these matters will have its influence throughout all the ceremonies of the lodge-room."

He concludes with the wish that there might become an increased zeal for the study of the history of Masonry and a greater interest in masonic literature.

Bro. W. Holt Apgar, M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey, and Bro. Josiah Ewan, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, visited the Grand Lodge and were received with the customary honors.

Five-hundred dollars were voted to be forwarded to the W. M. of the lodge at Butler, Pennsylvania, for the relief of the typhoid sufferers at that place.

The R. W. Grand Master, James W. Brown, addressed the Grand Lodge, and we quote from his address the following paragraph:

"It is to be regretted that, in the great pressure of work and business of our lodges, there has been less instruction on the symbols and the symbolic nature of the craft than should be, and it is to be feared that succeeding generations may lose sight of many symbols that are the outposts and sentinels upon the road which lead to the altar of our faith and the Great Symbolic Light laid thereon.

"We must remember that the Keystone to the Arch of our foundation is secrecy, and we must forever hale and conceal most of our undertakings. I therefore deprecate the growing tendency of publishing to the world, through the public press, as much as can be allowed by an easy conscience of the proceedings of our Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and I am inclined to think that when an error is committed in judging what should or should not be published, it is generally made on the side of publicity."

He concludes his address as follows:

"It is my purpose to administer the affairs of this Masonic Jurisdiction upon the broad platform of our unchangeable laws, and the business of Grand Lodge with all due regard to economy, consistent with its dignity and high character. And to this end, I ask the assistance and co-operation of all my brethren."

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was presented by Bro. James M. Lamberton. Of Arkansas, we quote:

"We very much regret to see that the Grand Master recommended that the law as to physical qualifications should be modified; we regret more that the Grand Lodge granted the Grand Master, if he should find the candidate's imperfections would 'not render him unable to intelligently give the necessary signs of recognition,' power to grant a special dispensation to make him a mason, if otherwise qualified; and we regret most of all that, under this action, the Grand Master should have granted a dispensation to a lodge to make a mason of a candidate with one arm, he stating that it afforded him pleasure to do so, in recognition of courtesies shown by that lodge upon his coming to the State eighteen years ago."

Under Illinois we also make the following quotations:

"Our brother is right in thinking that Pennsylvania does not permit 'working by courtesy.' While personally this writer might be inclined to favor the conferring the second and third degrees 'by courtesy,' he thinks that the conferring of the first in that manner is wrong in principle; for, up until the very time a petitioner has received the first degree, it is the right of any member to object, the objection acting as a blackball, and the lodge has no power to abrogate that right."

We are very glad to render our feeble assistance to him in striving to bring about the result which he so much desires in the printing of unnecessary details and names in the reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. We hope that every member of the Guild who reads what he has to say on that subject under Indian Territory will strive to use his influence in his Grand Lodge to the end that such matters be not published, because his reason is conclusive that any Grand Lodge which spreads abroad a report of charges against a brother which afterwards are proven false "grievously wrongs a brother."

Maine for 1903 is carefully reviewed. He gives quite a little space to the proceedings in regard to the matters which came up on account of the death of Bro. Drummond; and to our criticisms of the decision that "when born out of wedlock was not eligible as a candidate"; makes reply by asking, "how shall the ancient charges be altered?"

He accedes to our wish and quotes the final paragraph of Bro. Drummond's review concerning the fact whether Franklin was a mason or not, for which we desire to express our thanks.

Under Mississippi he has this to say in regard to a visitor at their annual communication:

"Later in the day, a brother who is described as the 'Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,' was introduced by a Past Grand Master and welcomed by the Grand Master and invited to a seat in the East. We should like to know on what theory of *Masonry* such attentions were paid to a brother bearing any such high-sounding title in a *Masonic Grand Lodge*."

Under New York we quote the following:

"Under Illinois, our brother says that 'it is well known that Masonry in most foreign countries is largely under the domination of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,' and he can 'see no objection to the principle that when Grand Orients of that rite have the exclusive control of the first three degrees in Masonry they occupy the same position as a Grand Lodge of the York Rite, and that a recognition of them is justifiable.'"

"We should like to be informed how and when the Scottish Rite ever obtained lawfully entire control anywhere of that which is the foundation of all Masonry, and concerning which many writers, to our thinking, deceive themselves by calling it the York Rite."

"The fruitful labors of modern masonic students have let in a flood of light upon many things which were taken as true because of 'vain repetitions,' and some, in their devotion to what they are pleased to call the 'universality' of Masonry, close their eyes to irregularities and worse. In the world at large a 'revolution' is a successful 'rebellion,' but we do not think that holds in Masonry."

To show his pleasant wit we quote what he says under Oregon :

" Among the decisions the Grand Master was called upon to make, was one that a 'Masonic Lodge could meet and do work in a room in a hall which stands north and south.' The inquirer seemed not to know that as, where Macgregor sits is the head of the table, so where the Master sits is the East."

Under Wyoming he expresses his view of "the perfect youth doctrine," as follows :

" According to our view, as we have previously stated it, it is evident that there are three things that the maim or defect in his body may render the youth incapable of : First, learning the art (*i. e.*, the Art of Masonry) ; second, serving his Master's Lord ; and third, being made a brother ; so that it is possible for a man to be capable of learning the art, and of serving his Master's Lord (and hence of gaining a livelihood for himself and family), and yet not capable of being made a brother. The youth, in the words of the old charge, 'whole and sound, not deformed or dismembered,' is a 'perfect youth,' and attains the required standard so far as physical requirements are concerned, even if he is not absolutely 'physically perfect,' a condition which it is claimed is not to be found in man. The craft never was, nor was it ever intended to be, a democratic institution ; it was, and is, and ought to be, a body of picked men."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1903.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. R. Ellis, we learn that the past year has been one of great prosperity and growth in membership, and that Masonry has made substantial gains in membership, in its finances, and in its methods of doing business.

He makes mention of the death of the distinguished members of other jurisdictions, and also of the dead within his own jurisdiction. He granted many dispensations, among which were those allowing the degrees to be conferred in a shorter time than that allowed by the Constitution, and while we are willing to admit that we understand what ditto means, we believe it is not in accordance with masonic dignity to use those words in reporting upon any subject connected with Masonry.

The following account of his official visitations is given, and he managed to visit all the lodges within the jurisdiction.

He also says :

" I would denounce the use of the cipher ritual, or the evils of book Masonry, properly so called, indeed, they are many. Flippancy and superficiality take the place of thought and understanding ; the mental cultivation is practically lost, consequently, one of the first impressions acquired by the initiate is, one of contempt for that which is learned and carried in the head and heart instead of the pocket, in evident violation of the very first instructions given to the initiate.

" This is not all ; the older brethren, who have learned Masonry as it should be learned, are, by these parrot ritualists and lightning repeaters, ignored and set aside, shelved with contempt ! Finally, what becomes of our esoteric knowledge as a test and proof of our genuineness as masons. What protection have we from imposition when the safeguard, the test itself, may be obtained, read and used by anyone, a little ingenuity combined with cheek ? "

The Deputy Grand Master submitted a report of the visitations which he made with the Grand Master.

The Grand Treasurer made a very brief report, and the Grand Secretary in his report gives a list of dispensations which were issued by the Grand Master and not reported by him.

In regard to the matter of the District Deputy Grand Masters the Committee on Grand Master's address made the following report, which was accepted:

"Referring to the appointment of District Deputies, in our opinion, owing to the small number of lodges in the jurisdiction, and that the members desire to have a personal visit from the Grand Master, we venture the opinion that it is not necessary at this period in the history of our Grand Lodge."

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals reported against the request for a waiver of jurisdiction on a candidate that had been made a mason in Nova Scotia, when he had been rejected by a lodge in Prince Edward's Island, thus adhering to the principle of "Perpetual jurisdiction." In support of their position they say:

"It is good masonic law. Let none pass the portals of the Temple, directly or indirectly, who cannot receive the universal suffrage of the brethren who are his neighbors and know him best.

"It is good masonic law that a person initiated in violation of the jurisdictional rights of this Grand Lodge, cannot be recognized as a mason by any lodge or individual mason in this jurisdiction. These fundamental principles and laws which are landmarks, mark the identity of Masonry, which admit of no change or modification, which would impair its unity, as it was in the beginning, is now, and as Masonry must ever remain."

Other business of local character occupied the attention of the lodge.

QUEBEC, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, John B. Tresidder, whose portrait appears in the proceedings, in his address says:

"The year has been a busy one masonically, and it is gratifying to note that our position at the end of the thirty-third year of our existence as a Grand Lodge, is better and stronger, in good masonic work, in numerical strength, and in financial standing, than at any other previous time in its history."

Of the fraternal dead he says that the number has been comparatively small in his own jurisdiction, and after giving the list of them he mentions others who have died in sister jurisdictions.

He calls special attention to the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the institution of the lodge in Stanstead, which was carried out June, 1903, in a very successful manner.

Under the head of visitation he says:

"My first resolve, when elected Grand Master, was to visit as frequently as possible, and I have accepted as many of the very kind invitations which I

have received from various lodges throughout the Province, as time and circumstances would permit, and have every reason to feel that these visitations have been productive of much good to the order."

And then there follows an account of eleven visitations made by him.

We find among the commissions issued to brethren who represent the Grand Lodge of Quebec near their respective lodges, the name of R. W. Brother J. C. Ayer, of Maine.

Many dispensations were granted by him for nearly everything for which a dispensation could be asked.

Rhode Island complained of the invasion of jurisdiction by a lodge in Quebec, and upon investigation he found the complaint was true and that the lodge made a Master Mason of a candidate without knowing whether he had been rejected by any other lodge; he instructed the lodge to delete the name of the member from their register of membership.

We are not quite sure from the statement made by the Grand Master whether or not it should be stated in his petition that he had ever made application to any other lodge or not. We judge from proceedings that afterwards appear that possibly that clause was not in the petition. If it was in the petition presented by the candidate, then charges ought to have been preferred against him, a trial had, and he should have been expelled from the rights of Masonry rather than to have had his name simply stricken from the register of membership.

In regard to the question whether non-payment of dues was a masonic offence, he ruled:

"That it was not a masonic offence, and would not require a ballot for reinstatement, that the moment the brother paid the amount owing at the time of his suspension, he became by that act a member in good standing, and that in view of the fact that his lodge was not required to pay Grand Lodge dues for a suspended brother, and that he was not in the enjoyment of any masonic privileges during his suspension, he should not be required to pay dues during such time."

The Grand Secretary reports that the Secretaries are gaining in their promptness of forwarding their returns and that he has received returns from all lodges except one; that every lodge except one has contributed to the permanent benevolent fund, thereby assuring that in a few years masonic beds may be provided in hospitals, assistance may be given aged and decrepid brethren and to the education of orphan children.

The Grand Treasurer's report is clear and brief.

The Grand Chaplain delivered a discourse involving a comparison between operative and speculative Masonry, which is well worth the reading of every thinking member.

The District Deputy Grand Masters made reports more or less extensive, from which we learn the specific conditions of the various lodges in charge.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternal recognition was given to Costa Rica and to Western Australia.

An amendment was made to the Constitution by which "each district Grand Chaplain has one vote while holding office as such." We wish that some reason had been given for such legislation, for we cannot see why voting power should be given to the Chaplains.

The following amendment was also made:

"Any brother (able to fulfill his obligation in that respect) who shall neglect or refuse to pay his lodge dues when called upon for such payment shall be liable to suspension by the lodge, as provided for in section 241, but if so suspended he shall be immediately restored by the lodge, without ballot, on payment of all arrears owing at the time of his suspension.

"Nevertheless, any lodge may provide by its by-laws that such suspended brother can only be restored upon a two-thirds open vote of the members present at a regular meeting."

The report on foreign correspondence was presented by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers.

Under Georgia we find him a little jealous of what Grand Master Meyerhardt said in his account of his official acts, thereby objecting to the following clause, "Kingcraft and Priestcraft, which would fetter the mind and dwarf the soul of man." We quote his criticism:

"We have the very highest regard, esteem and respect for those who differ from us in their views as to forms of government and religion, and trust that no words of ours may ever be open to the construction of reflecting upon the tenure of such opinions.

"One cannot but regret the employment of such offensive terms as 'kingcraft and 'priestcraft' in a masonic utterance. Whether we call to mind the frequent reference to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in the Book of the Law as our 'King,' the personality of Him of whom it is said, 'Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchisedec,'—whether we call to mind the kingship of the first Grand Master of our Fraternity or that of the late Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England,—whether we dwell upon the scriptural titles of 'Kings and Priests of God,' applied to the elect, or to the recognition of both the kingly and the priestly office by those degrees of Masonry most closely allied to the blue lodges and formerly attached to them,—we must equally and most emphatically express our regret at the use of the apparently thoughtless words above referred to."

Maine for 1903 is reviewed by giving the quotations from the proceedings which were held to the memory of our late Bro. Drummond.

Many quotations are taken from the proceedings on that occasion.

Under New Jersey he has this to say about the report of the committee on "ancient landmarks":

"We fail to find in its report anything that has not from time immemorial been held by the universal craft to constitute a landmark. And while we most cordially and most emphatically endorse the proposition that landmarks are the most ancient things in Masonry and only rise to that dignity when their origin is veiled in the obscurity of antiquity, for where the origin of any masonic principle can be traced back to its adoption by a masonic body it

cannot be a landmark, since the authority which adopted it can also repeal it, yet there are, most undoubtedly, landmarks which are not reported by the New Jersey committee, as for instance, 'A Belief in the Resurrection to a future life,' and the fact that the landmarks are immutable, since it is not within the power of any mason or any body of masons to change them."

RHODE ISLAND, 1903.

An emergency communication was held during the year for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of Bro. Milton Livsey, Grand Master in 1898.

At the semi-annual meeting in November, 1902, the Grand Secretary made a report of the work in the office to that day, and a memorial to Bro. Livsey was presented; then an address was given to the Grand Lodge by Rev. Hopkins B. Cady on quotations of "Internal Dangers of Masonry," from which we quote the following paragraphs:

"Another danger may arise from our annual elections which has a tendency to shorten the term of office and create an unworthy desire upon the part of some to get into the line of promotion. There are no doubt some men whose greatest ambition is simply to become a Past Master, and they work for that and that only; and when such men pass the chair they vanish away as quickly as Jonah's gourd. All their interest is apparently gone. Such persons are not a help to the lodge, but rather a detriment.

"Then again there may be danger in selecting men for the subordinate offices. Put men in the line of promotion and they expect to be promoted, and all expect some time to be Master. The danger is that we do not think of this when we fill the lower chairs. A man is a good fellow, popular in the lodge, of fine form and figure, and the members say—'Let us put him in,' and in he goes. They forget that a man can have all of the qualities of which we speak and then not be the man for the place, and in this way we get officers that are not a credit to the lodge. Very much depends upon the officers, for they have it in their power to build up or tear down a lodge. In the selection of a man for a subordinate office the question should arise—'Will he make a good Master of the lodge?' If you think that he will not, don't put him into any office. Don't say—'O, he will do for a Deacon.' If you give him the office you will be obliged to disappoint him by a 'turn down' or afflict the lodge with a poor Master."

The Grand Master then introduced Rev. Bro. Joseph J. Woolley, who addressed the lodge on the subject of "Encouragement of Freemasonry," from which we also make a short extract:

"I was told when I became a mason that in it there was nothing that conflicted with the duty I owed to God, to my country or to myself. In nearly a half-century of experience and observation, I have found that to be true. In addition, I have found it to be the conservator, adjuster and upholder of that which is important and essential to all these. The only thing untrue and unnecessary in Masonry is a false and untrue brother. When a man becomes an unworthy mason, he is an unworthy man."

A special communication was held in December for the purpose of dedicating a lodge room, and after the services an address was delivered by R. W. Walter A. Presbrey.

The portrait of M. W. Bro. William H. Scott, Grand Master, appears in the proceedings, and his address at the annual communication is a business like document, in which he gives in brief language a statement of his work for a year past.

Among the dead he notes the death of Bro. William White, Grand Master in 1892, and mentions by name the death of every distinguished mason of his own jurisdiction as well as those of other jurisdictions.

A picture of the monument erected to the memory of R. W. Edward Baker, Grand Secretary from 1872 to 1901, is given, and the Grand Master states that—

“With the spirit of harmony at present prevailing, and with the incitement and emulation which a visit of Grand Officers creates, there is an increasing encouragement not only for the material prosperity of our lodges, but also for their enlarged usefulness and influence in the betterment of mankind.

“The funds for this monument and for the perpetual care of the lot were collected and the work was carried to completion by a self-appointed committee.”

He granted many dispensations to lodges to attend church services as lodges, and for the removal of lodges from one room to another and to have lodges, transact business on the day later than their regular communication.

He gives an account of the courtesies extended to him as Grand Master and his visitations at the annual communications of several lodges.

About decisions he says:

“The order of my predecessor in office to the several lodges, directing that the Grand Constitution, General Regulations, Decisions, and Standing Orders, be read to the members in open lodge, has evidently had a good effect, as the number of inquiries for decisions has been materially reduced during the past year; and the questions that have been asked have been easily answered by reference to the same standard. It most assuredly devolves upon the Master and the Wardens of a lodge to become well informed in the laws and regulations by which, under their obligation, they are to govern their lodge.”

He states that nearly money enough is on hand to take up another note; recommends that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be authorized to prepare a review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, and has this to say about the matter of balloting:

“In the matter of balloting, the last part of section 21, Article VII of our Grand Constitution causes much annoyance to the Masters of lodges—where it is necessary to declare the ballot void, ‘if the number of black and white ballots respectively shall not correspond with the number of each taken up the first time.’ By this way the balloting may be blocked continuously, and the Master not have the power to declare it foul. I believe that the ballot should be either clear or foul, and the Master have the power so to declare, without the necessity of having the ballots tally. I therefore recommend that some step be taken to remedy this law by a change in the Constitution.”

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted reports of their doings.

R. W. Bro. Henry W. Rugg presented a memorial to Past Grand Master William White.

The Grand Secretary in his report states:

"The plate used for printing the diplomas has become somewhat worn from long use, and needs recutting. It was also discovered recently that two words on this plate are misspelled, something which has been evidently overlooked during the more than fifty years it has been in use. I would therefore suggest that the plate be recut and the mistakes corrected."

The Committee on Library report that the library is gradually improving, and is slowly gaining in additions, and acknowledges gifts from various bodies and brethren.

The committee, to which was referred the recommendation regarding a new plate, recommended that if the plate "needs recutting, it should be recut without change or alteration. Any mistakes that exist in the spelling of words on said plate have stood for so many years that it seems inadvisable at the present time to correct them or to make any change."

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1903.

Special communications were held for the purpose of dedicating a masonic hall, which ceremonies, by the way, were held in a church, and of laying a corner stone. In this jurisdiction such ceremonies are done while the Grand Lodge is opened in ample form on the First degree of Masonry.

Portraits of M. W. Bro. Walter M. Whitehead, of M. W. Bro. John R. Bellinger and of Bro. Charles Inglesby appears in the proceedings.

The annual communication was held at Charleston, and the Mayor thereof, M. W. Bro. J. Adger Smyth, extended a welcome on behalf of the city and the brethren of the city, to which responses were made.

We observe by a vote that representatives from the lodges U. D. were given seats and votes, with mileage and per diem. We hold that such action is contrary to general masonic law.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Walter M. Whitehead, in the introductory paragraphs of his address, extolled the teachings of Masonry.

He notes the deaths of two of their Past Grand Masters, Brothers Andrew H. White, 1888, and William T. Branch, 1891.

He decided that an E. A. could not visit any lodge opened in that degree except by the courtesy of the presiding officer, and if he wanted admission by an examination at the door of the lodge, that privilege could not be granted him.

Suppose the presiding officer desired to be courteous and to admit the E. A., yet, not knowing him as such, under this decision he could not have been examined, could he? And thus he could not exercise his courtesy could he?

He decided that a ballot could be had on a petition of an applicant "when the petition is not in the lodge or in the hands of the Secretary, *i. e.*, on verbal reports of the committee of investigation"; and that a ballot could not be spread for more than one candidate at a time.

We quote the following :

" A Master Mason requested on his death bed that he should be buried with masonic honors. On the day of the funeral the weather was so inclement that the request could not be complied with. It was desired to know how to carry out the expressed wish of the deceased brother. I ruled that nothing could be done. The declaration of the Grand Lodge in regard to the so-called ' funeralizing of the dead ' was well known throughout the State and positively prohibited holding the service over the closed grave of a mason."

He decided that a candidate with one toe missing could not receive the degrees.

Another decision, with the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, is given :

" One lodge invaded the territorial jurisdiction of another and initiated a candidate residing within the limits of the latter. The second lodge complained and stopped the first from proceeding further with the disputed material. It was desired to know what course should be pursued, that is, who should give the remaining two degrees. I ruled that the first lodge having begun the work under a misapprehension is entitled to complete the degrees, but that the fees belong to the lodge whose material the candidate was in the beginning.

" This decision can not be approved by the committee, because, the first lodge can not confer the remaining degrees, without the consent of the second lodge after application to it, and election therein."

We agree with the committee.

He reports " a steady growth throughout the jurisdiction," with peaceful relations with all jurisdictions except Washington, which has not resumed fraternal relations.

Several dispensations were granted to confer degrees out of time and out of number, and others were refused for the same purposes; one dispensation to revive a lodge, whatever that may be; and four dispensations were granted for as many new lodges.

Of the order of the Eastern Star he says :

" In March last I received a communication from a member of one of the constituent lodges asking what steps were necessary and how to proceed to establish a chapter or lodge of Eastern Star masons. I replied that it was impossible for me to give any information in regard to this order since the M. W. Grand Lodge of South Carolina had no knowledge of its existence nor did it exercise any control over its officers or members in this jurisdiction. The order seems to flourish in some States and is regarded as a valuable aid in bringing together the wives and daughters of masons in some sort of social intercourse, and I am told in a relation also which enables them to become known to Master Masons in times of distress or peril. If this is the case, it might be considered a valuable adjunct to our Institution. Still it is no part of Ancient Craft Masonry, and we have no cognizance of its purposes, aims, or ritual."

He reports a " Masonic Rally in Second District," at which there was :

" A discussion of the plan and its value in bringing together so many officers and members, and upbuilding the Institution of Masonry and strengthening the ties of the Fraternity was engaged in by those present."

A lodge initiated and passed a candidate with one eye, thereby violating one of the articles of the Constitution. Obtaining no excuse from the W. M. of the lodge for his action he arrested the charter, and suspended the lodge. The Grand Lodge at this communication, however, restored the charter.

He recommended that the names of the masons in the jurisdiction as shown by the returns made by the several lodges, be printed as an appendix to the proceedings, and the recommendation was adopted.

He further recommended that a sufficient number of the "Masonic Burial Service" be printed to supply each lodge with copies; and, thereupon, 5,000 copies were ordered printed.

From the report of one of the District Deputy Grand Masters we quote what he means by an "old time dinner" which were frequently enjoyed by the masons in his district:

"Picture in your minds, brother craftsmen, a scene of sylvan beauty, its outer edge fringed with the Blue Ridge mountains, whose towering summits seem to kiss the skies; a shady grove of lordly oaks; the green sward serves as a table; here and there snowy cloths are spread, mounds of fried chicken as big as a bushel basket are scattered over them 'like bosses on a buckler;' boiled hams by the score; crackling bread and boiled eggs; candied sweet potatoes and spare-ribs, pickled artichokes and preserved figs; corn pones and molasses ginger-bread; sweet potato custards and apple pies, cakes by the legion, great big frosted affairs, scattered among and towering above the other provender like miniature snow-capped Alps; milk and honey and persimmon beer, that cheers and not inebriates; with numerous other fixings that South Carolina matrons and maidens know how to prepare and mix in with the general make-up of an 'old-time dinner.' All these served by fair hands and kindly spirits make a feast that gladdens the hearts of our 'craftsmen' and fills them with happy anticipations of the next occasion's coming. Well may we sing with the bard—

"O land of milk and honey:
Land of corn and oil and wine,
How thirsts my hungry spirit,
To partake thy food divine."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence were not in favor of the recognition of the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Brazil, nor of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

An amendment to the Constitution providing that a board be constituted to consider the physical qualifications of candidates, and upon the approval of the majority of the board, the Grand Master might grant a dispensation to confer the degrees upon such candidates, was lost.

Much other routine business was done.

Bro. Charles Inglesby submitted for the committee the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Kansas he thus speaks of the status of Costa Rica.

"All of this confirms and strengthens our life-long opposition to Grand Lodges entering into fraternal relations with Supreme Councils, Grand Orients, *et id omne genus*. If the four lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Costa

Rica, had held their charters under a Grand Lodge, e. g. the Grand Lodge of Kansas, it would be a very different question. But it seems to us that as they were formed and had their being under charters from the Supreme Council, they are estopped from claiming that Costa Rica was unoccupied masonic territory."

Maine for 1903 receives a careful review.

He considers that our law by which perpetual jurisdiction is not upheld is very bad law.

Our action on the "cypher" question is fully quoted.

Under Mississippi, commenting upon the welcome to that Grand Lodge of the Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine, he says:

"We think it high time that this sort of thing should stop. The Shriners themselves say that they are not a masonic organization. Not long ago we saw accounts of some very disgraceful doings in a Shriner's conclave, or whatever they call their Assemblies. Then we every now and then see some fraternization with Odd Fellows, with the order of the Eastern Star, etc., etc. We think it a degradation of Masonry to put it on the footing of these new fangled so-called orders. On the occasion of which we are now writing the 'Imperial Potentate' made quite a speech in response to his 'welcome.'"

We have read his report with great satisfaction and regret that we cannot give extracts involving his opinions, but as they are confined to running comments it would involve the quoting of matters somewhat touched upon by us.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1903.

The evening before the annual communication an informal reception was given by the masons of Deadwood, which consisted of music, recitations and speeches by the Mayor of the city and by the Grand Master.

Likewise at the annual communication there was considerable welcoming and replying thereto.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Frank A. Brown, after paying great tribute to the State of South Dakota and to its people, in his address passes to the memorial notices of the dead of his own and other jurisdictions.

He reports one new lodge authorized; the constitution of three lodges; the granting permission to the Anvil Masonic Club to solicit contributions within his jurisdiction; the dedication of a masonic Temple.

If the by-laws of this jurisdiction are as he construes them, then they had better be changed. Otherwise his statements are true, and no report of decisions need be made. He says:

"Formerly such a decision, approved by the Grand Lodge, had much the same force and effect of a formal law. Now, it governs *only* in the case wherein it is rendered and is no sure guide to follow in subsequent similar cases. This may be a wise provision, but it surely adds an element of uncertainty to the administration of our laws. Under it no Grand Master will feel bound by former approved decisions when they do not accord with his own interpretation.

"In view of this fact it may hardly be worth while to encumber the records with a report of decisions rendered, as all of them have outlived their usefulness and in every instance it is wholly immaterial whether they are approved or not. They have already accomplished their work in the cases involved and this cannot be undone. If they are no guide for the future, then why permit them to consume the time and attention of the Grand Lodge."

He decided that—

"An Indian of full or part blood, if otherwise qualified, is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry."

He also decided as follows:

"On spreading the ballot on a candidate one black ball appeared and another ballot was ordered. The Worshipful Master, overreaching his power, refusing to a member present the right to vote on the second ballot, which appeared clear, and at a later meeting the candidate was initiated. Held, that as the member who was unjustly deprived of his right to vote made no objection or remonstrance, the candidate now stands as a regularly initiated entered apprentice."

He coincides with the view taken by others, that a petitioner for the degrees need not be twenty-one when he signs the petition, but must be of that age when he is initiated.

Three dispensations were granted to confer degrees out of time and a great many refused. Dispensations were also granted for other purposes in accord with usual masonic practice.

He commends the work of the Grand Lecturer, who had visited and held schools of instruction with forty-three lodges.

The Grand Secretary made an extended report of the work of his office, and especially mentions the subject of lodge histories, and the laxity of Secretaries in making correct returns.

The Committee on Library asked for \$50.00 to bind volumes of the proceedings of sister jurisdictions and \$100 for suitable book cases, and their request was granted.

The Grand Lodge by-law touching decisions of the Grand Master was amended so as to read:

"A decision of the Grand Master is the highest official investigation of the law of this Grand Jurisdiction, and its approval by the Grand Lodge is a confirmation of such interpretation."

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized, as was the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

Bro. Samuel A. Brown presented the Report on Correspondence. From his introduction we quote:

"Since last we met there has come to our knowledge notice of the death of two honored members of the guild who died in harness. One was Josiah Hayden Drummond, whose name had become throughout the masonic world a household word. He was a man of great talent and of much greater industry. He became a mason when twenty-one years old and for over fifty years

his masonic interest and activity never flagged. He was given every honor the craft could find to bestow. He was at the head of the Grand Lodge when scarce ten years a mason. He was at the head of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, and the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is one of four masons in the world to have conferred upon him the academic degree of 'Doctor of Universal Masonry.' For thirty-seven years he has written the correspondence report of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and within the files of those reports will be found recorded all that has interested masons since time immemorial."

Under Illinois, discussing matter of jurisdiction, he says:

"But, in point of fact, why waive jurisdiction at all upon a candidate who has never subjected himself to your jurisdiction by petitioning? Waiving jurisdiction over a man whose petition you have not received is in our opinion a very poor business. So also is it to receive an application from a man who resides outside your own geographical jurisdiction, whether by consent of some other lodge or not. Why should the Grand Lodge forbid you from receiving the petition of a man who has not resided twelve months within your jurisdiction and in the next paragraph say that if he has not resided in your jurisdiction at all you can receive his petition if the lodge where he resides or one of them will give him up? Why this anxiety to initiate strangers?"

Maine for 1902 receives three meritorious pages at his hands.

Under Utah we read:

"Although he does not believe in perpetual jurisdiction he submitted to the law of Pennsylvania and declined to initiate an applicant who had been rejected in that state, for which we wish to commend him. The unyielding of Pennsylvania should be met with graceful complaisance on the part of the liberal Grand Lodges in the interest of masonic harmony. Masonic harmony is not alone harmonizing with ourselves, it also includes harmonizing with the brethren, and it is not stretching it out of shape to make it include sometimes letting our brethren have their own way when it is not exactly in every particular our own way also."

TENNESSEE, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edmund P. McQueen, in his address believes that the lodges which receive visitations and the benefit of the district lecturers are the prosperous lodges; that lodges which allow the dues to remain uncollected are weak lodges; that Secretaries are much to blame for this state of affairs. He further discusses the excusing from paying dues on account of age as follows:

"Although I have the highest respect for old age, and think that due consideration should be given it in everything, yet I think this practice of remitting dues on account of age is not good policy. It should not be a question of ability on his part to pay, let him be young or old. A brother who has enjoyed the benefits, privileges and associations of Masonry during a term of long life, and is blessed with abundance of this world's goods, ought to feel, and I believe does feel, thankful to his God, and he should dispense masonic charity with a liberal hand."

He pays due respect to the memory of Past Grand Master Bun F. Price,

the editor, founder and owner of the "Shibboleth," and then mentions the dead of other jurisdictions as well as those of his own.

He presents the consideration of the power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations to elect officers at other times than that fixed by the Constitution, because he believed that no such power was vested in the Grand Master.

He gives a full account of his visitations, including one to the Masonic Widow and Orphans' Home, for which he makes an earnest plea.

He ruled that lodges conferring degrees on applicants not their material forfeit the fees to the lodge within whose jurisdiction the applicants reside.

We quote the following :

Query.—Can a lodge, at a regular meeting, be called off from time to time? If so, when called, is it in regular meeting, and for the transaction of regular business?

Answer.—Subordinate lodges may be called off from time to time, but must be closed before the next stated meeting. When called on it is a continuation of the stated meeting, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the stated meeting, except such business as the Edicts require to be transacted on the first day of the stated meeting."

He had much trouble over the construction of the edict relating to intoxicating liquors, and to one query gives the following answer:

"In my opinion a person who voluntarily, purposely and regularly, by his means or personal service, physical or mental, and as a part of the ordinary business, does anything essential to the process of making intoxicating liquor—that is, in changing natural products into intoxicating liquors—is 'engaged in its manufacture' in the sense of Edict 61. As to just what is or is not essential to such process is somewhat difficult to determine by any general rule applicable to all cases. Each case must to some extent be governed by its own peculiar facts and circumstances, and somewhat, too, (as in the case now under consideration), by the good or bad faith of the person affected. If the character or condition of the manufactory is such that bookkeeping is necessary in its operation—just, for instance, preparing the grain or other materials for distillation, it seems to me the bookkeeper is 'engaged' in the manufacture. I am informed by those engaged in the business that it is the business of a bookkeeper for a distiller to make sales of the liquor, especially in the absence of others."

He devotes more than a printed page to a discussion of the evils of intemperance and concludes as follows:

"Our organization has high aims and noble ambitions. Its march is onward and upward. It is indeed a universal institution. Truly, 'history does not furnish its parallel. It exists where Christianity has never gone, and its claims would be respected where the superior claims of religion would fail. It is never obscured by the darkness of night. The eye of day is always upon it.' It can only ally itself with that which is right. It can make no compromises with that which is evil. 'Passive submission is the law of hell.' The universal cry of Masonry is 'Excelsior!' Hand in hand with truth and right, hand in hand with everything and everybody whose desire and aim are the uplifting and betterment of humanity, hand in hand with all who are fighting against evil in every and in any form, Masonry marches forward, and shame on the man, eternal shame on the mason, who would hinder her!"

The Deputy Grand Master gave a report of his visitations and concludes :

" Out of the number of lodges visited, I found twenty-two that never had a Grand Officer to visit them before. One lodge was fifty-one years old, and another forty-six years old, and I had the honor of being the first Grand Officer in their lodge rooms.

" In making these visitations the points were reached mainly by private conveyances, and 415 miles were covered by horse and buggy."

The Grand Secretary also officially visited seventy-eight lodges, in which he exemplified the ritual, instructed and inspected the lodges. He further states:

" That the seventy-eight visits have been made without remuneration of any kind to myself or any expense whatever to the Grand Lodge. The work, a labor of love, has been so pleasant and those whom I have visited so uniformly kind that I am sufficiently paid already."

A detailed account of the transactions of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, was submitted.

The committee on that subject reported the following named papers, which were adopted and ordered printed :

" First—Masonic Burial Service—A revised form of ceremonies to be used at the grave at the time of burial.

" Second—Memorial Service—A form of service on memorial occasions to be used at the lodge-room.

" Third—Memorial Service—A form of service on memorial occasions to be used at church or other public edifices.

" Fourth—Memorial Service—A form of service on memorial occasions to be used at the grave at any appointed time subsequent to the burial.

" Fifth—Dedication—A form of service to be used in dedication of a monument to the memory of a deceased brother."

A large amount of business of purely local character was transacted.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Henry A. Chambers. From his introduction we quote the following paragraph, showing to some degree his method of writing :

" We have at very considerable labor endeavored to collect from the proceedings and, in the form of statistics, readily seen and understood, place at the head of the review of each Grand Jurisdiction, information that will enable the reader easily to see the situation, condition and progress of the fraternity in that jurisdiction—what percentage of the leaven of Freemasonry was in the lump of the entire population, as this latter is shown by the last Federal census, of the white males of all ages and conditions, and, lastly, of the white males or voting age, which last is the source from which present masonic material must come. In addition to this percentage, it was taken to be a matter of masonic interest to know how zealous were the brethren of the different jurisdictions in forming lodges, having them represented in Grand Lodge, making returns and paying Grand Lodge dues—how much was paid by or for each individual mason into funds required by the Grand Lodge, how well Past Grand Masters, after having attained the highest honors, and other Past Grand Officers, subsequently attended the meetings of the Grand Lodge, and also to what extent the different Grand Lodges published their proceedings, addresses, reports, etc."

From his statistical report of Maine we quote :

"White males of voting age, 216,856

Members of lodges, 23,940

"This is a little over three and one-half per cent. of entire population; nearly seven per cent., or seven out of every one hundred white males of all ages and conditions, and eleven and two-fifths per cent., or over eleven out of every one hundred white males of voting age."

We have read with interest this report, as it is along lines entirely new. It furnishes an immense amount of information and must have taken much time to prepare.

TEXAS, 1903.

From the introduction of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. M. Fly, we quote:

"May the time never come when we, as masons, take pride in numerical strength, to the neglect of our most sacred engagements, by allowing any man to press his way into our sacred precincts until he is known to be just and upright, of good moral character and of the standing of a perfect gentleman. Is he temperate, prudent and just, of a determined and positive character? Has he the proper regard for his neighbor? Has he exhibited such traits of character as to warrant us in the belief that he accepts and will faithfully practice the fundamental doctrines of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man? Let these questions be honestly answered ere we expect an approving conscience in the admission of any applicant for the mysteries of Freemasonry."

He announces the appointment of several Grand Representatives, among whom we note that of R. W. Bro. S. M. Bradley, Junior Grand Warden, as Representative of Maine.

He reports the constitution of nine lodges chartered at the last annual communication; the "demise" of one lodge because of its failure to meet "for the necessary three consecutive months"; and the obtaining of the charter and property of a lodge which became defunct in 1902.

He declined to grant a dispensation authorizing a lodge to perform post burial services over the grave of a late brother; also the authorizing a lodge to cease work for six weeks that "the lodge room might be used for school purposes that length of time, the community having sustained the loss of their school building by fire."

He declined dispensations to lodges to lay the corner stones of frame buildings and says:

"Consistent Masonry debars the idea of action without purpose, and forever eschews the semblance of ostentation. Where is the consistency in the use of our beautiful and most instructive ceremony, framed of language most technical and requirements so suggestive, being used in placing in position the corner-stone of a mere foundation, on which is to be erected no other like material? Or what can be the meaning of the Grand Master presenting and confiding to the architect the implements of operative Masonry, with full knowledge that all is a sham and these are to be substituted by the hammer and the saw? As masons we have attributed to the leveling of the corner-stone a

meaning so profound and sacred as to render its dethronement by such misuse a confession that we have bartered the simplicity of truth for ostentation and display, while the 'cement of brotherly love' has given way to selfishness and insincerity. Let us return to our former moorings."

He had occasion to issue a circular warning the craft against the attempt of the "Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico" to constitute lodges in Texas.

Reading the address of the Grand Master up to this point, we are of opinion that either too much labor is required of him by the Constitution in the management of the details of the Institution of Masonry, or that the craft are quite ignorant of what the Constitution and Edicts require of them.

We quote the following decisions:

"2. The Grand Lodge having merely changed the name of a subordinate, does not necessitate the procuring of a new charter.

"8. That a lodge cannot receive the petition of a candidate before he is twenty-one years of age.

"20. That the Worshipful Master may cause the ballot to be repassed as often as he has reason to believe a mistake has been made, provided, of course, he does not announce the result before the repassing.

"23. Held that in the election of officers it is optional with the lodge as to whether nominations shall be heard or not.

"40. Held that, by the terms of the act of the Legislature of Texas, incorporating the Grand Lodge of Texas, a subordinate lodge chartered by this Grand Lodge is incorporated under the name by which said lodge is chartered, and that in the executing of evidence of loans, it is competent for the Worshipful Master, by order of the lodge, to sign the name of his lodge, by himself, in his official capacity, and attested by the Secretary.

"42. Held that an applicant for affiliation, hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, may be affiliated, but must prove himself according to the same tests as though he had received the degrees in a lodge of the York or American Rite.

"48.—That a candidate whose hearing is so defective as to require a view of the person with whom he converses to be able to understand, is physically ineligible for the Entered Apprentice degree."

Considerable discussion was had over the proposition to build a Masonic Temple at Waco for the use of the Grand Lodge. It was finally decided to have a committee appointed to erect a building at an expense not exceeding \$150,000.00.

Much space is taken up with the detailed reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

A large amount of local business was transacted.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Thos. M. Matthews, Sr.

Under Arizona he has this to say about the "cipher ritual":

"It affords us much pleasure to note that the resolution submitted last year to the lodges, that a cipher ritual be prepared and furnished them, was defeated by a vote of 41 to 32. The only thing to be regretted is that such a question, one so foreign to the spirit, genius and teachings of pure Freemasonry, should ever have been submitted, and that, having been done, the vote

condemning it had not been unanimous. Go to printing the secret work, and our ancient and honorable institution will soon be on a level with and no better than the latter day secret societies that now infest the country."

Maine for 1903 receives a very flattering review. Of our action on the cipher rituals he is sorry that the resolution was rejected.

Under Pennsylvania we find him not agreeing to the ruling that lodges cannot bear the expense of ladies at a banquet, for he says:

"We hold and believe that the Grand Lodge has a right to control the funds of, and to see to it and require that a lodge should pay its dues to the Grand Lodge, and that it should not use its funds for immoral purposes, but after that has been done, the lodge is the custodian of its own funds, and has the right to use them as a majority of the members see fit. For the Grand Lodge to say you shall, or shall not, dispose of your funds except in a certain way, unless the question of morality be involved, we think, is too autocratic, is going a little too far."

He does not believe in the use of lodge rooms for other than masonic purposes, for we read under Vermont:

"We are of those who hold that a room which has been solemnly dedicated for strictly masonic purposes, should never, under any circumstances, be used for any other."

We have been highly entertained in reading this report and wish that we could have given more of the opinions expressed, for Brother Matthews is quite decided in his views.

UTAH, 1904.

The portrait of Grand Master elect, Bro. Richard L. Conely, with a brief sketch of his life, precedes the title page. From the sketch we learn that "in seven years and eleven months he has advanced from the northeast corner of the lodge to the grand east of the Grand Lodge."

At the annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Walter Scott, delivered an address of which the opening paragraphs are full of good masonic doctrine, especially fitted for the locality in which this Grand Lodge has its home.

After stating that he finds the craft in good condition he passes to the consideration of those who have died during the year, with especial mention of Past Grand Master William T. Dalby, who died September 9, 1903, who was Grand Representative of Maine.

Among the dispensations granted we note one to elect and install a new Master, as the one elected had removed permanently out of the jurisdiction after his election, and although the record says nothing about it, we presume he removed before his installation as Master.

He made but one decision, which is in accord with usual masonic practice.

He gives an account of his official visitations to the several lodges, all of which he reported as happy occasions.

He comments upon the creation of a charity fund; the celebration of the two St. John's days; recommends that lodges provide a lambskin apron to be worn in public and to be used at funerals, instead of "cotton cloth"; mentions that lodges are inclined to publish proceedings in the newspapers, and remarks upon the sacredness of the ballot box, that no discussion of the result of the ballot should be had.

The Grand Secretary reports the receipt of the commission for W. Bro. Elmer E. Corfman, as Grand Representative of Maine, and gives a clear account of all other transactions of his office.

The committee appointed at the last annual communication to formulate a list of physical disabilities was discharged.

Much routine business was accomplished.

In this jurisdiction there is a "signet ring," which is handed down from Grand Master to Grand Master, to be used as his private seal during his official term.

The portrait of Bro. William T. Dalby, Past Grand Master, deceased, is given.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Christopher Diehl.

Maine, for 1903, receives his careful attention. Of the action on the "cipher ritual," he says:

"That the resolution was not adopted may seem strange, but our Maine brethren wanted the cipher and their votes settled the question."

He also speaks of the action of the Grand Lodge relative to all matters connected with the demise of Bro. Drummond, and then adds:

"The death of Bro. Drummond has removed from the circle of masonic scholars one of its most skilled and best-known members. On the masonic horizon he was a shining star to which thousands of masons all over the globe have looked for light and whom he has guided on their masonic journey, and for that the grief over his death will be universal. The fame of some men called great reaches its zenith while they are yet alive. The fame of Bro. Drummond will be brighter a century hence than it is now. His summons came, and in a moment the hush of eternity had sealed his kind lips and a great soul had fled. When such a soul passes it is a distinct loss to all within the sphere of its influence, and because of it the Grand Lodge of Maine and Freemasonry around the globe is to-day bereft of one of its most profound seachers, jurists and authors, and the writer of a true friend and brother. But we live in the confident hope that when our time shall come, when we shall close our eyes to open them again in the Grand Lodge above, we will greet him who has preceded us by only a little while. Until then, farewell, friend and brother Drummond.

Under Minnesota, we note his views on the question of non-payment of dues, because it was alleged that the fault lay at the door of the Secretary:

"The writer has been for a quarter of a century Secretary of his lodge, and he knows from experience that out of a hundred cases eighty poor, or brethren

with moderate means, pay their dues willingly, while it is the hardest work to collect them from nineteen out of twenty wealthy members. No lodge suspends a member for non-payment of dues who is poor and cannot pay; it wouldn't be Masonry if it did. But a member who has plenty of this world's goods and will not live up to a contract he entered into, and help to carry some of the burdens of the lodge, never did care anything for Masonry, and the sooner his name is dropped from the roll the better for the institution."

Under New Hampshire he advances a reason why the Grand Lodge is opened in the Entered Apprentice degree when laying corner stones:

"The reason that this is done is because at the building of King Solomon's Temple 70,000 Entered Apprentices were employed, which is surely a good source. Besides that, history shows that at all edifices erected by the builders' guilds Entered Apprentices were present and assisted in the work. We have not looked up the matter, but do believe that the custom prevails in every European Grand Lodge and in other parts of the globe where the business of the lodge is transacted in the entered Apprentice Degree."

VERMONT, 1903.

A sketch of the life of M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles R. Montague, with his portrait, graces the proceedings.

An emergent communication was held for the purpose of burying M. W. Past Grand Master Lavant M. Read, also two others for attending the funeral of other distinguished dead of their jurisdiction.

Three special communications were held for the dedication of masonic halls.

In his address the Grand Master cautions the members of the Grand Lodge, first, to observe and preserve the matters that come before them for action, then to consider their private business and social pleasures.

He reports the condition of the craft as most encouraging, saying:

"With but very few exceptions, lodges are in sound financial condition, doing a good amount of work, and adding to the number of good and true masons, men who are of value as citizens in every community. But few cases of dispute have arisen between lodges, and all such have been amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of all."

He announces four petitions for new lodges; states that he has granted few dispensations, and especially mentions the granting of one to hold a Masonic Fair in a lodge room, and of another "to allow the use of a lodge room by the Daughters of the American Revolution for exercises in celebration of Washington's Birthday."

He had no necessity to decide any new point of Masonic Law, as the Masters of lodges had apparently given more study to the Digest of Decisions of this jurisdiction.

He suggests that documentary evidence be required of visitors, as is the case in Massachusetts and New York, excepting those who are personally avouched for.

His action in regard to the receiving of petitions from soldiers in the United States service stationed in the jurisdiction was as follows :

"In every case I have required a waiver of jurisdiction, or, if no jurisdiction was claimed, a favorable recommendation from the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resided when he enlisted."

We quote the following "irregularities" :

"The Master of a lodge having business which prevented his attending the lodge at the hour of opening, one of the Wardens opened the lodge and transacted business until the Master arrived. On the evening in question the principal business was balloting on a candidate, who had been regularly proposed at the last stated communication. Only one of the investigating committee signed the report, the others not being present. The acting Master accepted the minority report, ordered the ballot and declared the candidate rejected. A recess was then had until the arrival of the Master, during which time one of the members left the hall. The Master arrived, declared the ballot void; discharged the committee and appointed another (as provided for in the by-laws of the lodge), and ordered them to report at once. Upon ballot the candidate was accepted. Without considering the question as to whether the acting Master had a right to order the ballot on a minority report, all the requirements of the Ancient Regulations and of the Grand Lodge having been complied with, I decided the candidate rejected on the ground that the Master made a fatal error in opening the ballot after the result had been declared and a brother had left the lodge room.

"It came to my knowledge that two men, who in a regular court of law had each been convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to prison for a term of years, were still carried upon the roster of the lodge as members in good and regular standing for more than two years since their conviction and sentence. I directed the Master of the lodge to have charges preferred against them and bring them to trial. One of them was tried last month and found '*not guilty*.' In order to place the responsibility for this gross violation of masonic duty where it belongs and ascertain whether it is the result of ignorance or carelessness on the part of the officers, or an exhibition of moral depravity on the part of the lodge, I have summoned the officers and the lodge to appear before the Committee on Grievances at this session to show cause why some or all of the officers should not be suspended or the charter of the lodge arrested."

He rightly decided that when two lodges are consolidated by a vote of the Grand Lodge the entire membership of the lodge which goes out of existence should be enrolled upon the books of the lodge which retained its charter, as the act of the Grand Lodge made them full members of this lodge.

He has words of commendation for the way and manner in which the Grand Lecturer and the Grand Secretary have performed the duties of their respective offices.

From the report of the Grand Lecturer we quote :

"Masonry affords one of the greatest opportunities for the man whose bread is earned by physical toil to exercise his mental machinery. To such a brother the study of Masonry is a recreation, and, if pursued, will lead him to an investigation of many branches of learning which will be of lasting benefit to him. It is to him what physical exercise is to the man whose avocation is purely intellectual, and he is, I believe, more susceptible to the beauty of its teachings."

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 45, and Lodge of the Temple, No. 94, both of Bellows Falls, were consolidated, and a new charter issued under the name of King Solomon's Temple Lodge, No. 45.

Charter was also granted for a new lodge (Valley) at Barton Landing.

The following recommendation was adopted:

"That the Grand Lecturer procure at the expense of the Grand Lodge not exceeding one hundred and fifty copies of the 'Principal Points of the Floor Work,' and that the same be loaned to Worshipful Masters and Grand Lodge Officers upon their giving him a receipt promising to return the same to said Grand Lecturer upon the expiration of the officer's term of office who shall borrow the same."

The Committee on Grievances found defects enough in the cases reported by the Grand Master and heretofore quoted to annul all the proceedings had, and trust that the lodges will now proceed in a legal way to do their duty.

The Committee on Necrology made a report which touches upon the lives of many of their own distinguished dead, and then we read:

"Due notice of the masonic history of the distinguished dead of other grand jurisdictions will be duly noted, but for one, a son of New England, who has passed to the great beyond, more than passing notice is demanded.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

"The announcement of the death of this distinguished mason was a severe shock to the whole fraternity, and brought sorrow to many hearts, and the grief so universally manifested among the great number of masons was most sincere. Word pictures often fail to depict the true likeness, or faithfully convey the character of great men, and we realize our own unfitness to make the impressive record which is due this eminent son of New England. In masonic preferment renowned, as a jurist, leading his profession, and as a statesman in advance of his colleagues, not forgetting the lesser duties of life, which brought him in contact with all the people, whose admiration for the noble man has found voice in most faithful tributes to his memory.

"We regret that only an abbreviated record of his masonic or political life can be given, but rejoice that so much that he has given to us is on perpetual record. His death occurred suddenly in Portland, Maine, on October 25, 1902. His health had been gradually failing for some time, but no alarm was felt by his friends until the messenger came so suddenly while in the performance of his duty, and he peacefully passed away.

"Perhaps Brother Drummond came more intimately in touch with the whole fraternity by his great work as a writer of the Foreign Correspondence Report of his Grand Lodge for a period of thirty-seven years. This work was characterized by the abundance of masonic knowledge, which for those who were seeking after light was a source of constant supply. He was firm in his convictions relating to all questions of general masonic interest, but courteous and conservative in his treatment of them. Grand Masters, whose addresses he faithfully reviewed and commended, have felt that their service was not without merit if perchance it received the mark of his approval, or the favorable comment of this eminent masonic scholar. The writer will always remember the warm grasp and the pleasant converse with him at Washington, D. C.—the first and only time of our meeting.

"Truly, no mason ever lived who is enshrined in the hearts of so great a multitude of brethren and whose service has been so valuable to our great institution. His funeral was largely attended from the First Parish Church

in Portland, there being present representatives from the grand bodies of New England and other States."

Bro. Marsh O. Perkins submitted the Report on Correspondence.

He believes that the lodge should determine the question of physical qualification, for he says under Arkansas :

"Now let Grand Lodge take one step further, and leave the whole question of physical qualifications with each particular lodge, just as it leaves the question of other qualifications. The internal and not the external qualifications are what should determine the fitness of a man to be made a mason, and no Grand Master would think for a moment of being required to apply the standard gauge of morality to a candidate. Why then should he be called upon to apply the twenty-four inch gauge to physical properties?"

Under Indiana he has these good words for the District Deputy System :

"In our judgment, there is no more effective method of supervision than the District Deputy system. With that hearty co-operation of these officials and the Grand Lecturer, the most effective system of disseminating the work is also presented. Through them the Grand Master is practically brought into the closest touch with the craft at large, and into the clearest knowledge, not attained personally, of the actual necessities of the lodges. The combination of a capable Grand Lecturer, zealous, intelligent District Deputies and a wise and earnest Grand Master cannot be beaten in effectiveness of achievement in raising high the standard to be attained and maintained among the lodges of any grand jurisdiction. The success of the system in Vermont attests to this and we believe it will prove equally true within a short time in Indiana."

Maine for 1902 is reviewed. We quote :

"For many years we have turned to the Proceedings from Maine with feelings of the deepest interest, and with the keenest anticipations, ever realized, of the pleasure and profit to be derived from the review of the transactions of Grand Lodge, and the study of the invaluable contributions to its history and literature by that pre-eminent masonic scholar, writer and jurist, M. W. Bro. Drummond. We take up the volume at this time with no less interest than in years past, but the pleasure is shrouded with the gloom of sorrow and sadness because of the great blow that has fallen upon our brethren of Maine, and the equally great loss to the entire masonic world by reason of the sudden death, October 25th last, of that honored leader and Nestor of the guild. It will fall to the province of others of our Grand Lodge to offer appreciative, fraternal tribute to his memory, but we may be permitted to express for ourselves deep sense of a personal loss of a true friend and brother, in whose career was ever found inspiration to better living and higher endeavor. We had known him personally for many years, and in him always found a wise and timely counsellor, ever ready to assist us and encourage us in our masonic work with that rare patience and unvarying kindness and courtesy, that ever characterized him. It was a privilege to have known him, and a greater privilege to have been associated with him all these years in masonic labor. His life's work is indeed finished, but his influence will long survive. We lay upon his grave the fairest flower of memory, and tender profound sympathy to the bereaved home circle, and to his home friends mourning the great loss we have all sustained."

He then carefully reviews the proceedings for this year, and after quoting Bro. Drummond's report on Belgium says :

"We shall wait with much interest further developments, without any anticipation, however, that Belgium will accede to the fraternal request thus presented by Maine. She has repeatedly declared that she cannot sever her present relations with the Orient of France, and by her attempts to force upon others the acceptance of her own interpretation of masonic right and toleration has practically asserted she doesn't care a picayune, anyway, what they think of her. Meanwhile Vermont's action of withdrawing her recognition of the Belgian is receiving substantial endorsement by sister Grand Lodges, and the recommendation of the Maine committee is but the step, the succeeding one to which must bring the Grand Lodge of Maine fully and squarely by her side."

Under New Hampshire we read:

"We find we erred, last year, as to the probability of New Hampshire taking kindly to the Maine proposition of limiting to five years jurisdiction over rejected material, and are indebted to Bro. W. for calling our attention to the same. We still believe, however, that all the towers and fortresses of New Hampshire's cloud-capped Granite hills cannot interpose barriers much longer to the demands of masonic toleration, based on the conservative foundation of right and justice."

VIRGINIA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Ed. N. Eubank, after one introductory paragraph in which he recognizes the high honor of his position, passes to the consideration of the fraternal dead of his own jurisdiction.

Among the Grand Representatives appointed we notice that of R. W. Charles F. Paine, Bar Harbor, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, vice M. W. Bro. W. S. Choate, deceased.

He issued dispensations for five new lodges, of which was one at Richmond, "composed almost exclusively of brethren who work at night."

He sounds timely warning against granting dispensations to confer degrees in less than the required time, especially when it is believed that the only reason for haste was the desire to join some other body in Masonry.

He touches upon many matters of local importance, and then takes up the subject of "Discord in Lodges," which arises among lodges because of invasion of jurisdiction, and among brethren because of "rejection of candidates and cheap politics." Of this latter he says:

"There is nothing in our obligations as masons to prevent a man from taking as active a part in politics as he pleases, nor to prevent him from being a partisan also if he wishes; but Masonry does compel a man to consider the words that fall from his lips, and to look well into the ways wherein his feet may tread. When a mason so far forgets himself as to be at strife with his brother about the petty questions that last but for a day, either in or out of party lines, there is something wrong not only with his Masonry, but with his politics and his heart also."

He made the following decision, which is not quite the same as is the practice in Vermont:

"Soldiers in the army of the United States are subject to the laws of residence like other profanes."

He also decided :

"A candidate for initiation must be twenty-one years of age when he signs his petition, not when he is ballotted upon. The only exception is in the case of a 'Lewis,' and then it requires a dispensation from the Grand Master."

We regret to read of the sickness which prevails in his family and of his own illness during his term of office. We extend our sympathy to him in all his trials and trust that soon all darkness will have been removed.

The time of the meeting of the Grand Lodge was changed from the first Tuesday in December to the second Tuesday in February.

The Committee on the Address of the Grand Master reported that :

"We cannot concur with the Grand Master in his view of section 252, thus allowing brethren from Louisiana whose lodges are allowed to work in Scottish Rite, in that State, to visit our lodges. We are not sufficiently informed by our Grand Master of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, but we deem it our duty to enter our solemn protest against allowing any person to visit our lodges who was not entered, passed and raised under the Ancient York Rite. As York Rite Masons, we recognize no other ritual, and we believe that any qualification or abatement of this fundamental law of the Grand Lodge would be productive of mischief."

But their report was not adopted. Much other business was done, but it was applicable in the main to this jurisdiction.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Joseph W. Eggleston.

He expresses himself under Alabama in reply to Bro. Titcomb, as follows :

"He is a stalwart defender of prerogative; so would we have been some hundreds of years since, but now the highest as well as the lowest must be under the law.

"To briefly condense a reply we will say, that the lowest must be under the law, but the law is under and in control of the highest, just as Solomon was over all the craft. Our Grand Master *is the law*, because it was so in ancient times, and because it typifies the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. It works well, too, to have a Grand Master whose word is final, and from whom there is no appeal, because it prevents strife, and, more than all, innovation. His decision settles the case decided, and if approved, or more properly, adopted, by the Grand Lodge, it becomes permanent law, otherwise not. We have no tradition of a complaint of the effect of prerogative in Virginia."

Under Georgia we read :

"Like many Grand Masters, he is at a loss to see why so many questions are sent him for decision which could be answered by a study of the text book. The reason is simple, and it is rather remarkable that any one should expect it to be otherwise. Often, indeed, is a matter clear enough to the master, but in most lodges there are a few old mossbacks anxious to show that they know it all, and although they may not have been as regular attendants as their younger brethren; still they are the only judges of masonic law. If the master rules against them they pronounce him imperious and arbitrary; so, to save hard feelings, the master submits the question, well knowing before-hand what the ruling will be. And he is right."

He is opposed to cipher rituals, and his best statement about them is under Louisiana :

"Enthusiasm in an esoteric ritual, transmitted solely from instructive tongues to attentive ears, does much to keep up the pride and usefulness of masons. Uniformity and letter perfect skill can be bad, and should be insisted upon, without that emasculating device called a cipher."

Maine for 1903 receives his attention. He thus criticizes :

"We can but notice some things in the Maine practice that we do not approve of. One of them is the all too common practice of waiving jurisdiction over profanes. It is never a necessity nor even desirable, and it goes right through a masonic principle, viz: That a profane to enter our doors must pass a unanimous ballot, and that where his immediate past is best known. But even this practice is not so bad as that of granting dispensations to, as the words run in the Grand Master's address, 'Receive applications from candidates who had resided in the State less than one year.'

"This equally overrides the principle mentioned above, and besides it is stretching the jurisdiction outside the limits of territorial jurisdiction. Until a profane has resided for one year in Maine he is not in Maine at all from a masonic standpoint."

We would say to his first criticism that the waiver of jurisdiction is granted "only by a unanimous vote, taken by the secret ballot at a stated communication, upon an application presented at the preceding stated communication," and then after the waiver is granted the petitioner must go through the same ordeal in the lodge to which the waiver is granted.

Perhaps the second criticism is just, but it is allowable under our code. From the views expressed we understand that it is possible for a profane to be for a time in such a position as will render it impossible for him to petition to a lodge for the degrees.

Of our action on cipher ritual he says :

"We are also sorry to see that the Grand Lodge rejected a recommendation and a resolution forbidding cipher rituals. How can ours maintain its prestige as the oldest of human institutions and the last of the many orders teaching tradition solely by mouth to ear instruction, if we give up this law laid down in our very first lesson at the altar, and laid down in words that no man can evade without doing violence to his conscience? Better that we had never tolerated the so-called higher rites and degrees, if they are to lead us astray from the ancient way."

Under Oregon we find that our understanding in regard to jurisdiction over a profane was correct, for he says :

"When a profane removes his residence from one masonic jurisdiction to another, some lodge instantly loses all jurisdiction, not over the man—but over his *right of petitioning for the degrees*. Until he has resided the prescribed time in some other region, no lodge has such jurisdiction."

"Under Texas he comments upon the objection of the Grand Master to lay the corner stone of a church because it was to be a frame building thus :

"Was not King Solomon's Temple largely built of timbers from the cedars of Lebanon, and were not *Wooden Mauls* used?"

An historical sketch of Lancaster Union Lodge No. 88, is printed in the proceedings.

WASHINGTON, 1903.

Nearly eighty pages of the proceedings are taken up with the celebration which commemorated "The semi-centennial anniversary of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, and the first introduction of Masonry into the Grand Jurisdiction."

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held for that purpose at Olympia, December 11, 1902, and lasted for two days.

The exercises consisted mainly of speeches upon topics connected with Masonry, of a banquet at which were sung original songs by Past Grand Master Asa L. Brown, and a poem entitled "Twentieth Century Greeting."

We would gladly excerpt much from these interesting proceedings but must rest content with a few excerpts, which we give without the credit to the individuals to save space.

"In this hall, upon the very carpet which now covers its floor, was organized the Grand Lodge of Washington in 1858. It has been continuously the home of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, since 1854. It is the oldest building erected and used exclusively for masonic purposes north of the Oregon-California line, and probably the third oldest on the Pacific coast.

"I asked the Most Worshipful Grand Master what he expected me to talk about under the heading of 'The Veracity of Statistics,' and he said for me to tell all about the liars that I knew; but I told him that if I did I would consume all of the time that would be left of this Grand Lodge of Washington.

"I could hardly guess whether he wanted me to refer to the liars who simply compiled statistics or whether he referred to the veracity of the statistics compiled by them. But I may say when it comes to the subject of statistics, that if you want statistics, you can rely on the fact that the person who attempts to give them to you, is a liar—if you have ever engaged in that business you will understand that. I do not know whether that has anything to do with the question of veracity or not. And this reminds me of the French doctor who had a valet that had told him some story that seemed somewhat incredible, and the doctor said to him, 'I doubt your veracity.' 'Veracity!' said the valet, 'veracity, I haven't any to doubt.' And so I am in the same situation as to the veracity of statistics—I haven't any. I also feel that if I attempted to give you any statistics on the veracity of statistics that you would question their veracity, and so rather than put myself in that position, I will yield the floor to some one else.

"CONFERRING DEGREES is a pleasing duty to perform, and when well done should make a lasting impression upon the mind of the one receiving them. No true man can receive the degrees of Masonry without being benefitted by the lessons taught and lectures delivered. He is taught his duty to God, to his neighbor and himself. The lodge makes him a mason, and by the laws of Masonry, he has a right to make himself known as such. But, if he has not in his heart the love of right for right's sake, charity for the weakness of his fellow man, and sympathy for the sick and afflicted, then, he is only a mason in name, and when the degrees were conferred upon him, the lessons of our ritual were like the machinery that smoothes the granite block; when finished the block is still a stone.

"Masonry is the science of right living; or, I might define Masonry as a

perfect system of applied ethics. You may study the science of ethics in your orthodox text books, and you pronounce it very good; but when you study the science of ethics as demonstrated in the practical workings of this ancient fraternity, you find the most perfect system for the guidance of man that ever was devised on earth; a system of ethics, of moral practices, that brings the good of all nations and countries together upon a common level, and links them in one great universal brotherhood. No wonder that Masonry still survives!

"There are three purpose, to my mind, for which we hold lodge meetings. The first and greatest of these is to teach Masonry. The second is to cultivate a spirit of sociability and brotherly love among the members. The third,—and by far the least important one, because it will always take care of itself—is to perpetuate the craft by initiating and raising candidates. If you reverse the importance of these, and devote your whole attention to the last—the conferring of degrees,—partly neglecting the social side of Masonry, and utterly failing in your duty to teach Masonry, it cannot but have a pernicious effect upon the Fraternity. Often when you have taught a mason sufficiently so that he can make his way readily into a lodge room and be considered a 'bright' mason, the real secrets of Freemasonry are unknown to him. When you have taught him that fact, and that there is a second and a third meaning concealed in every symbol on the Master's carpet, in every working tool, in scores of clauses in the ritual; that there is an esoteric reason for every step taken by the candidate, and that ceremonies which he had supposed to be purely arbitrary conceal a sacred and important truth; when he learns that the mere method of wearing an apron, as Brother Taylor showed us to-day, may allude to the tetrad, the right angled triangle or the compasses elevated above the square; that an ineffable name is alluded to in passing from the grip of an Entered Apprentice, and an omnific word concealed in the names of three men of Tyre; that the cable-tow is but one of several allusions, in our esotery, to the doctrine of the new birth; that the two parallel lines and the point within a circle refer to a worship that was hoary with age before its teachings moved Jacob to reverently set up a pillar and anoint it with oil; that the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, instead of merely teaching masons 'to be general lovers of the arts and sciences,' is, as Anderson told us a century and three-quarters ago, 'that amazing proposition which is the foundation of all Masonry;' when, I repeat, our 'bright' mason gets an inkling of these things,

"Wi' mair * * *

"Which e'en to name wad be unlawfu',"

and learns that no high rite, no occult order, has any deep lesson to teach, the very germ and key of which is not to be found—though veiled from unworthy eyes and slothful minds—in the sanctuary of his own lodge, you will no longer find in him any disposition to undervalue Masonry or to compare it with other societies or orders. But, more than that: When you have taught him these things, you will have done no more than your simply duty towards him."

We also with great satisfaction quote:

"Whereas, Brother T. M. Reed has, for more than fifty years, devoted his best energies to the interest of our beloved fraternity, and for more than forty years has served this Grand Lodge as its Grand Secretary, with most consummate skill and fidelity, and that at a time when the Grand Lodge was not able properly to compensate his valuable services; and

"Whereas, He repeatedly declined an increase of salary because he thought the Grand Lodge was not able, or in a position, to pay more than it was paying; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to Brother T. M. Reed, in slight recognition of his valuable services to the craft in this jurisdiction."

At the annual communication, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John Arthur, comments upon the labors connected with the office of Grand Master, states that his "official travels" have exceeded four thousand miles, although he visited comparatively few lodges; and then considers what he calls the "blood-letting process" by which Symbolic Masonry is weakened:

"Where chapters, councils, commanderies, lodges of perfection, consistories and Mystic Shrines abound, the craft lodge is bled at every pore. No sooner has an intelligent and promising brother received the degree of Master Mason than he is set upon by the zealous members of these concordant orders and lured away from his lodge, before he has acquired even the most rudimentary knowledge of Masonry; and the probability is strong that he will live and die in almost total ignorance of the history, symbolism, mission and philosophy of this ancient and noble institution from which he was prematurely torn by misguided zeal, by the superficial appearance of greater gentility, and by more sonorous titles and garish uniform. The craft lodge is thus used as a training-school for the various off-shoots of Masonry."

He most fraternally notices the deaths of brothers in his own jurisdiction, notably so those of the Grand Marshal and of Past Grand Master James R. Hayden, and recalls the distinguished dead in other jurisdictions.

He had much trouble with one lodge of which he removed the Wor. Master and Senior Warden, and later on the Secretary. He appointed other brothers in their places until his dispensation could be issued to elect to fill the vacancies. From his statement of facts it would seem that he acted wisely. The Junior Warden did not wish to accept the duties of either of the other officers.

He calls attention to the location of the Grand Lodge Library in the old Masonic Temple at Olympia, a wooden structure, and suggests its removal to a brick or stone building, there to be cared for by a librarian.

He reports the laying of the corner stones of two masonic temples, one at Tacoma, and at this place he had the assistance of Bro. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who briefly spoke as follows:

"Brothers, I shall say but a few words. It has been a great pleasure to me to be here at the laying of this corner stone. I trust that the building erected thereon will be dedicated in deed as well as in name to friendship and virtue and all the purposes which we hold dear. I trust that the men here will so conduct themselves that the principles we profess will be a real and vitalizing influence in our own lives, in our relations with one another and with the outside world."

He decided that the petition of a candidate could not be received until he was twenty-one years old; nor could one be received from one holding controlling interest in an incorporated liquor company, even if he does not sell; nor can one be a petitioner who has lost the thumb of his left hand, nor one who has lost the *two little* fingers of his right hand, (*italics ours*); nor one who has lost his right foot.

He devotes much space to the consideration of the dissemination of the work in the jurisdiction, and thinks that because of the poor work done there are many who lose their interest and become non-affiliates.

The Grand Lecturer made an exhaustive report upon the way and manner in which work in masonic degrees has been done and has not been done.

A lodge was chartered at Douglas, Alaska.

The Grand Orator delivered a learned address upon the subject, "Our Ancient Brethren," from which we quote the conclusion :

"Under the choir of the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul's in London, repose the ashes of its architect, one of our Grand Masters. A small slab of marble fixed in the wall bears this inscription in Latin, '*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice.*' Millions, nay, myriads of our ancient brethren sleep in unmarked graves. No storied urn, nor animated bust tells the world of their peaceful and unnoted lives, nor the simple grandeur of their achievements. But if you seek a fitting monument to commemorate their virtues and their labors, look around you: it is the Twentieth Century."

The District Lecturer System was referred to the Committee on Finance, who allowed it to fall by making no report thereon.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. William H. Upton.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1903.

A sketch of the life, with portrait, of M. W. Bro. George Hatch, Grand Master elect, appears in the proceedings.

Special communications were held during the year to constitute lodges, to install the Grand Tyler, to lay corner stones of buildings, to dedicate masonic halls, eight in all.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Eli M. Turner, we learn that he changed the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge because of incomplete hotel accommodations at the place originally selected.

He regrets that he could not carry out the program so far as visitation to lodges was concerned; gently reprimands the District Deputies who did not send in their reports, but from what he received reports that "much work is being done, and the proficiency of the officers in the ritual is increasing." But he says :

"I fear, however, that in our desire to increase our number, we sometimes lose sight of the fact that in Masonry quantity is not as important as quality."

Among the list of Grand Representatives appointed we note :

"On my recommendation, Brother C. O. Henry, of St. John's Lodge, No. 24, Shinnston, was commissioned by the Grand Master of Maine as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near this Grand Lodge, vice Hugh Sterling, deceased."

So far as physical qualifications go he decided that a candidate with a shortened left arm, the hand upon which could not "be turned palm upward on a level with the waist," was ineligible; and one having lost the two middle fingers of his right hand, including knuckle joint, was ineligible; but one who

had "lost the first joint of the middle finger of the right hand, and the third finger is slightly crooked toward the second finger," was eligible, as was one who had lost "the first joint of the forefinger of the right hand, and the whole of the second finger, except the knuckle joint."

He also decided that "illegitimacy is not a bar to Masonry."

We quote the following :

"Whether a dimitted mason has a legal right to lecture candidates. Answer: This depends upon the status of the dimitted mason. If not dimitted longer than one year, he still enjoys the rights of a mason, although non-affiliated, and can therefore lecture a candidate. If dimitted longer than one year without having become affiliated, or without having made, within the year, application for affiliation with some lodge, he is, under Edict 4 of the Grand Lodge, deprived of pecuniary aid, the right to visit, masonic burial or participation in any masonic procession, as long as his non-affiliation continues. This being true, he would not have the right to lecture a candidate, as he is practically in the same situation as a suspended or expelled mason, except that he can resume his affiliation by making application to a lodge and being accepted."

Also the following :

"Two brethren, after being passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, had some business difficulties with two Master Masons, members of the lodge, who filed a protest with the Master against their further advancement, and the question is presented whether this protest is sufficient to stop them. Held: After a candidate has been initiated he cannot be stopped by a protest, except for the purpose of having charges brought against him in the manner prescribed by law, and no matters of business difference among brethren can be inquired into in a masonic lodge."

Waivers of jurisdiction asked of Pennsylvania in favor of West Virginia, were uniformly refused, and those in favor of Pennsylvania were as uniformly granted by West Virginia.

He discusses "The Ballot," from which we extract :

"There are two distinct uses of the ballot; one going to the question of character upon the petition of the candidate; the other to the question of his proficiency with reference to receiving the higher degrees. From information that has come to me, I fear that some of the brethren do not make this distinction in voting upon advancement. When a man has received the Entered Apprentice degree, his character has been forever passed upon so far as the ballot is concerned. If, after initiation, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, he must be brought to trial upon charges. No brother has a right, in balloting upon the question of advancement, to consider any other matter than proficiency in the work and lectures of the preceding degree. If a cube is found in the box, it must be presumed that the brother who cast it was not satisfied as to the proficiency of the candidate. He may have voted for other reasons; that is a secret locked in his own breast, which no brother has a right to have disclosed."

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. George W. Atkinson.

Under Arizona, on the cipher ritual question, he says :

"The cipher plan may work with our Arizona brethren. In fact it has been in use down there, but if a brother up here in West Virginia was caught with

one of those things in his clothes, he would be expelled as soon as his lodge met after the contraband article was found in his pocket or his boot leg. Our O. B.'s say we shant monkey with those things, and we try to live up to the O. B.'s, and when we fail to do it, there is but one thing left to do, and that is to step down and out. I sincerely hope that our good brethren in Arizona will stand firm in a determination to stamp out ciphers of every kind and character."

He states his platform on physical qualifications under California:

- "1. A man free born.
- "2. Absolute clean moral character.
- "3. Must be able to earn a livelihood.
- "4. Must be twenty-one years of age.
- "5. Must not be in dotage.
- "6. Must not be in the liquor business.
- "7. And must be able to fulfill all of the requirements of the ritual."

Maine for 1903 receives his careful attention.

Of our action on the cipher ritual he says:

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine has, for years, been allowing the use of ciphers. Last year a committee was appointed to submit a report upon this subject. The committee reported against the indulgence of ciphers and keys of all kinds, but the Grand Lodge declined to accept the committee's recommendation, and by this I presume the brethren are allowed to carry the secret work in their pockets, instead of in their heads. All I can say is that our Maine brethren have different O. B.'s than are taught in West Virginia, or otherwise they would have to desist from that sort of business or stir up a veritable jewlow jacket's nest."

We cannot admit that the first sentence of this paragraph is correct. Maine does not *allow* them, but over zealous brethren who cannot or will not take time to learn the work patronize the vender of the so-called ciphers and think they have the work. Perhaps the desire to be so complete a ritualist, that neither the Grand Lecturer nor a visiting brother could observe the least deflection from the work, has led many into a deplorable practice. Perhaps the candidate after receiving the E. A. degree wishes to make himself so proficient that there may be no chance of his failure in his proficiency at the time of his examination, so he learns of a so-called cipher, and learns not wisely but too well.

We would like to quote more from his report, but must on to the end of our labor. But we quote one paragraph from his conclusion:

"The improper use of the ballot has received no small amount of attention from Grand Masters and Grand Lodge reviewers the present year. It is the duty of all worthy masons to prevent unqualified persons from gaining admission to the Fraternity, but it is reprehensible for them to carry personal spite to the ballot box. Black-balling worthy applicants is getting to be too frequent and common for the good of Masonry. A mason who will cast a cube, when he stands before the altar of his lodge, purely from malice, not only dishonors himself, but he also reflects upon the integrity of his lodge, and upon the Fraternity as well. Many lodges have been split into factions, and some entirely broken up, through such flagrant violations of the laws of Masonry."

WISCONSIN, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. D. McL. Miller, in his address mentions the deaths of two hundred and sixty-three brethren of his jurisdiction, among them Past Grand Master Bro. Melvin L. Youngs. He also mentions other jurisdictions which have lost distinguished masons.

He granted six dispensations to form lodges; reported twelve special communications of the Grand Lodge held for constituting lodges, dedicating halls, laying corner stone, and burying P. G. M. Youngs.

Among the Grand Representatives appointed we note that of Bro. W. S. Dibble to represent Maine.

He granted eighty dispensations to lodges, and refused—

"To allow lodges to attend in a body, and in masonic clothing, funeral conducted by Knights Templar.

"To permit a lodge to attend Easter service in masonic clothing."

We quote the following from his decisions:

"*Question.* Can the W. M., S. W., and J. W., no other mason being present, open a lodge of Master Masons and act upon a petition for degrees?"

"*Answer.* Yes. But the practice is censurable. There is an unwritten law that seven Master Masons, one of whom must be one of the first three officers of the lodge, constitute a quorum for business in a Master Mason's lodge. I have been unable to find any authority for this law. The Constitution, Laws, and Edicts of the Grand Lodge are silent upon the subject. We are therefore forced to have recourse to the ritual of the Order, which says, 'Three constitute a Master Mason's lodge.'

"A lodge retains exclusive jurisdiction to advance an Entered Apprentice even after twenty years."

The greater part of his address applies to local matters.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence approved all the decisions of the Grand Master, except that in the first one above quoted they recommended that all after the word *yes* be stricken out.

The communication was a busy one, but all the business related to matters within the jurisdiction.

Among the memorial pages we find one in memory of Bro. Drummond, together with his portrait.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Aldro Jenks.

Under Arizona we cheerfully quote:

"We should be cautious in accepting theories and the conclusions drawn from symbolism expressed in vague characters, as represented in ancient inscriptions. The important question, after all, is not how long Masonry has existed, but what does it stand for to-day, and what is its present influence over the lives of its votaries? Without it has a rational reason for its existence at the present time, it is immaterial where it originated or when."

Under Illinois he has his say about Supreme Councils:

"Merely calling a thing Masonry does not make it such, even when done by a Grand Lodge, and there is a manifest impropriety in recognizing as a part of

Masonry that which everybody knows, who knows anything about masonic history, is merely a recent invention and has nothing masonic about it except that it will permit no one but masons to join the Order. In all these bodies their rites and ceremonies are foreign and unknown to the system which Masonry practices. Its affairs are administered and supervised by bodies over which a Grand Lodge has no control, and whose Ritual and teachings are unknown to the Grand Body of Masons. For these reasons, it has always seemed inadvisable to us for a Grand Lodge to recognize as masonic anything outside of symbolic Masonry. That these organizations are good in themselves, that their teachings are excellent, elevating and ennobling, we readily admit, but this does not make them, in any sense, masonic."

Maine for 1902, is reviewed. The address of Grand Master Kimball is "both eloquent and able." His decisions were approved.

He has this to say upon our action in the issuance of certificates, so that charters might be deposited in places of safety:

"We do not regard the presence of the charter in the lodge room as indispensable, and hence can see no necessity for such a certificate. The charter is merely evidence of the right of the lodge to exist as a lodge, not the right itself. The real charter is the vote of the Grand Lodge conferring legal existence upon it. The charter is but evidence of such action on the part of the Grand Lodge, and its presence in the lodge room can be dispensed with at any time by a vote of the Grand Lodge."

Of the oration delivered before the Grand Lodge of Oregon, he says:

"Brother John H. Irvine, Grand Orator, delivered an interesting, though somewhat fanciful address, dealing largely with the antiquity of Freemasonry. He has conceived the idea 'that Freemasonry may be the oldest religion extant, and *may have originated upon this continent*.' He draws this important conclusion from very insufficient premises. He finds that the ancient Egyptians at one period of their history had the same burial customs as the North American Indian; that the serpent mound of Loch Neill, Scotland, resembles in form and idea the serpent mound in Hiland County, Ohio, the heads of both facing the west.

"Our church spires are an imitation of the Egyptian Monoliths and Egypt had in some way received the idea of their models from this continent, if not from the Pacific coast."

"He also states that in what is known as the King's Chamber in the great pyramid, a stone coffer of highly polished porphyry exists, which stone is found nowhere on the whole continent of Africa, and that this variety of stone is found in Placer County, California, and in conclusion, in alluding to the builders of the pyramids, he says 'that they were masons, both operative and speculative, bound together by fraternal cohesion, guided by the light of a higher civilization than we yet dream of, this grand structure fully attests.'

"We would suggest to our dear Brother that, with his vivid imagination a great field is open before him if he will but turn his attention and energies to the writing of fairy tales and fables, a branch of literature which has been somewhat neglected of late."

Under Virginia he thus comments on a decision that attending Divine services as a lodge is a masonic occasion:

"We cannot agree with the opinion thus expressed. Suppose the lodge should decide to attend Divine services in a Catholic church, a Jewish synagogue, or services being conducted by an Apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, more commonly known as Mormons. Would

not such action be apt to introduce sectarian discussion and discord into the lodge. For this reason we think such practices should be discountenanced, for if the lodge has a right to attend Divine services at all as a lodge, it has a right to select any church it sees fit."

We quote from his conclusion what he says about Masonic Homes:

"The subject of Masonic Homes is being very generally considered by the Grand Lodges of the United States.

"A few years ago it appeared as if the Masonic World was about to be swept along upon a wave of sentimentalism, which would require that every Grand Jurisdiction, no matter how weak numerically or financially, would deem a Masonic Home an imperative masonic necessity. A reaction appears to have set in and Grand Lodges are now more disposed to consider the necessity for such an institution, and their ability to support one without crippling the finances of the Grand Lodge before embarking upon such an undertaking. The opinion also seems to be increasing that this is perhaps not the wisest, best or most economical means of dispensing masonic charity.

"The policy of finding homes by adoption in private families for dependent orphan children is regarded by many as preferable to bringing a large number together in Orphans' Homes.

"The old time method of administering Masonic Charity, certainly has several advantages which should not be overlooked:

"1. It is bestowed secretly, so that its recipients are not made to feel humiliated by realizing that the world knows that they are objects of charity.

"2. Every dollar bestowed in charity is expended in charity, while in the support of a Home, a considerable percentage of the money employed must be expended in paying for the institution, as well as in salaries and managing expenses.

"3. Where relief is expended through lodges those receiving assistance are frequently, to some extent at least, if not in a great measure, self-supporting, while on the contrary, in Masonic Homes, they must be supported entirely at the expense of the Craft; and last, but not by any means least, those supported or relieved in the time-honored methods of the Fraternity are permitted to remain in the locality where, as a rule, they have spent the greater part of their lives and have formed friendships and attachments which it is almost cruelty to ask them to sunder. To these considerations we might add another that appeals to our mind with considerable force, and that is, that frequently those who are most worthy, deserving and needy cannot be induced to accept the shelter of a Home, while those who have perhaps suffered themselves years before to be suspended for non-payment of dues and have become impoverished through their own vices, are most prompt and energetic in endeavoring to secure admission to such institutions."

WYOMING, 1903.

Two special communications were held for the purpose of laying corner stones.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles N. Potter, rightfully commends the "loyalty and zeal" displayed by the representatives in absenting themselves from home and in giving days which were required by many to reach the place of holding the annual communication.

He reports that "harmony and good feeling have generally prevailed" and that rejection of candidates has caused the only difficulties.

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters James H. Hayford and De Forest Richards and other brethren of his own and other jurisdictions.

Of his decisions we quote :

"Charges having been preferred by one brother against another, the matter was referred to a committee to take evidence, and pending investigation by said committee the accused brother died. Thereafter the committee submitted a report, which was adopted by the lodge. The report, among other things, recommended that the charges be withdrawn, which was done, and the case dismissed. The precise nature of the report, except that it recommended withdrawal of the charges, was not communicated to me. The complainant then requested that the lodge furnish him with a copy of the report of the committee. Two questions were presented, viz :

"First—Has the accuser a right to such copy under the seal of the lodge?

"Second—Can the lodge comply with the brother's request?

"Answer—The question being a rather novel one, I gave it as my opinion, rather than as a binding decision, that the brother did not have a positive right to a copy of the report authenticated under the seal of the lodge; but that the matter rested within the discretion of the lodge, and it could grant or refuse the request as should appear wisest under the circumstances. However, I advised the lodge that the request should be granted only in case the lodge should be satisfied that no harm could result, and that, without a good and valid reason, the request should not be complied with; and if the use to which the copy might be put would be liable to bring discredit upon the name of the deceased brother, or would tend to injure the lodge or the order, the propriety of granting the request was at least to be very much doubted.

"It is not necessary that all the pallbearers should be masons where the funeral services are being conducted by a masonic lodge, and it is proper to comply with the request of the widow that some of the pallbearers shall be friends of the family who are not masons. I am aware that a very strict rule in some jurisdictions is laid down in this regard, and that it is held improper to permit any person not a mason to act as pallbearer where the services are being conducted under masonic auspices, but I am not in favor of such an illiberal rule, and I think the reason usually given for the same is not sound."

We find nothing in the business transacted to be of interest to the general reader.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. W. L. Kuykendall.

He does not approve of the requiring of dues during the period of his suspension from one suspended for non-payment of dues.

Under Indiana we read :

"We have been amused at the widely divergent ideas presented regarding the question of official work. Cipher rituals, Webb Work, Webb-Barney-Morris Work and Webb-Morris Work. The above very nearly delineates the general situation. It appears the Indiana Ritual Committee has prepared a ritual following the Morris Mnemonics very closely, which the Grand Master recommended for adoption as the standard work, and there the record ends. The recommendation was all right, and, in our opinion, the sooner Indiana and every other Grand Lodge having no official work adopts such and makes it obligatory on lodges, the better it will be. We believe the main essentials contained in the work and lectures as practiced in all jurisdictions are sufficiently in accord to enable any mason to travel and prove himself as such everywhere, so far as the work is concerned, and in view of the fact that the country is flooded with exposes and cipher rituals not recognized anywhere.

No two editions being alike, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to establish and adopt an official work and provide for its dissemination. The mason or lodge that allows the clandestine, suspended, expelled or book imposter to impose upon them should be fleeced, and as to maintaining exact uniformity under our present system of governments in our opinion, it is clearly out of the question."

Maine for 1902 receives kindly notice.

Of our issuing certificates for use in place of charters he says :

"The Grand Lodge provided for the issuing of such certificates, hedged about with seemingly impossible, or, to say the least, very cumbersome conditions. We think the certificate idea a good one, without the conditions. The certificate lodges will have little or no trouble in getting rid of the visitor who demands as a right a sight of the charter, that is if he can recognize the difference between such certificate and charter. It also gives a few of our sight-of-charter brethren an opportunity to sermonize upon the Maine plan of destroying a claimed inherent right that, in our opinion, does not and never at any time existed."

We quote the concluding paragraph :

"The report on correspondence is the work of Brother Josiah H. Drummond, the veteran leader of the corps reportorial, and, alas! the last one to emanate from his pen, for since it was written, notice that he has answered the great last summons that comes to all has been received, and we at this distance can only join in an expression of sorrow and regret. To the relatives, friends and masons of Maine our sincere and brotherly sympathy is extended. By nearly unanimous consent as expressed he was accorded the honor of heading the roll of reporters as a masonic jurist and able reviewer, and we of the Round Table will sadly miss his citations of law and arguments upon all questions of importance wherein a difference of opinion exists. His memory will be cherished not only by the masons of Maine, but also by those of every state, for his reputation among the fraternity was in some measure of a masonic national character, and his work will live after him down through the ages yet to dawn on our institution. So mote it be."

Maine for 1903 is also reviewed.

He does not like our law allowing proxy representation.

To our comments of that year under Wyoming he replies :

"Well, we think any mention of either order was a mistake and not necessary, yet there is a wide difference between their membership and that of the Odd Fellows, etc., which he will recognize. To be a member of the Eastern Star and Shrine, all must be masons in one and all must be the same in the other, except that certain female relatives compose the greater part of its membership, whilst the orders he mentions do not require that all their members shall be masons."

Under Nebraska we find his opinion about diplomas :

"The law providing for furnishing diplomas to all Master Masons was repealed, as it should have been. They are all right, if verified annually, or when issued to run for one year; otherwise in their present form they are dangerous and no doubt often an aid to frauds, suspended and expelled masons."

Under New Jersey, discussing perpetual jurisdiction, he says :

"Maine submitted a modification proposition several years ago. Not one of the very few Grand Lodges holding the perpetual doctrine accepted that proposition, when they should have been the first to do so, as an earnest that a compromise could be established under the circumstances. We do not believe in the recent action of New York. If the few Grand Lodges of the perpetual stamp intend to continue their claim and annually go on record with the declaration that a man raised in a regular lodge, recognized by them as such, is either a clandestine or irregular made mason, we do not object. However inconsistent such action may seem, he is nevertheless a regular mason. With the right of objection to visitation recognized as it is everywhere, it would seem our perpetual brethren ought to see that insisting, either directly or indirectly, upon other jurisdictions accepting the doctrine, inevitably leads to one Grand Lodge setting itself up as the sole law-making power, and really becoming such if all other Grand Lodges conform to its claim and demands upon any question of law. Under our State sovereignty plan of masonic government, such power will never be agreed to. A Supreme or General Grand Lodge would settle and make this and all other questions uniform, and would not cost the fraternity one-half the amount expended annually under our present system; but we are not advocating its establishment, because it is a waste of time."

COSTA RICA, 1903.

At the quarterly communications money was raised for the benefit of the distressed masons of Guatemala; notifications of the recognition of Costa Rica by many Grand Jurisdictions were read.

At the annual communication the Grand Master reports that thirty-five Grand Bodies have now recognized the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary in his reports informs us what was done with the moneys claimed by the Supreme Council of Central America:

"As you are all well aware the moneys claimed were, by the authority of the Supreme Council itself—communicated through its delegate—retained in this country to be used for the purpose of providing the necessary adjuncts for our ceremonies and lodge rooms."

Full texts of circular letters, reports of committees on correspondence touching the formation of this Grand Lodge are given, and the concluding paragraph:

"What attitude is recommended to a brother from Wisconsin, should he find himself sitting in a lodge in New York as a visitor alongside a so-called clandestine mason from Costa Rica?"

It will be understood that Wisconsin does not recognize Costa Rica, but New York does.

CUBA, 1903.

The proceedings are in the Spanish language. However, the address of the Grand Master is also given in the English language.

In this address he laments the death of Past Grand Master Segundo Alvarez; and says of the condition of the craft:

"The Grand Lodge has seen the number of its constituent lodges increase; the clandestine groups have almost completely disappeared; the economic situation of this Grand Lodge shows to-day greater prosperity than ever before in its history, already quite long, and we are thus entitled to hope that our ardent desire, coupled with imperative necessity, for our Grand Lodge possessing its own temple in its own edifice may not remain a vain aspiration, but that a temple be ours that may stand as the graphic and tangible exponent of Freemasonry in Cuba; a structure that by its mere aspect may remind the visiting stranger, of whom Havana sees large numbers each year, that our Republic harbors the same institution of which he is a member, be it in Pennsylvania or in Scotland or elsewhere, and that its members are possessed of the same enthusiasm, fervor, aspirations and tendencies as he is."

He quotes liberally from many Cuban writers on Masonry to show the necessity of keeping aloof from all political questions, but—

"This and no other is the mission of Masonry properly speaking; to select, and associate honest, virtuous and worthy men, who in their homes exercise virtue, who in their civic relations are honorable, who do with dignity and Spartan rectitude their duty in public life."

Maine has a place in the report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

ENGLAND, 1903.

The proceedings at the Quarterly Communications from June, 1903, to March, 1904, inclusive, are before us.

It was found needful to caution the craft with reference to publishing in newspapers reports of Private Lodge matters.

All other business was local.

IRELAND, 1903.

The annual address of the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. James C. Meredith, was replete with true masonic spirit. He touched upon all matters of interest to this Grand Lodge. He spoke of the increase in the issuance of new warrants to hold lodges, twenty in all, of which six were for various parts of Africa. He called attention to the desirability of keeping lodge funds apart from the private funds of the officers who had charge of the monetary affairs of lodges.

The occasion of sending over the world lottery tickets by a lodge to enable it to obtain funds wherewith to build a Masonic Hall, caused the rule to be adopted that no lodge should apply for aid outside the Irish jurisdiction without the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

The balloting for candidates caused him some trouble, and he reports one

case of a lodge balloting four times for a candidate, and that several of the brethren declared that he was not the one who cast the black bean.

"VALLEY OF MEXICO," 1903.

It was decided not to recognize the Regional Grand Lodge, chartered by the Grand Orient of Spain and established in Philadelphia, nor a masonic Body of the Argentine Republic, nor was the proposed fusion with the Grand Lodge "Santos Degollado of the Federal District" carried out because it appeared to be unconstitutional.

The Grand Master in his address said:

"The perfection of masonic work in Mexico is becoming more notable day by day, our brethren endeavoring with the greatest good will to abolish the routine which for a long time prevailed in Masonry in Mexico and obstructed its advance; so that we shall soon be able to say that of our past absolutely nothing remains, and that in its place will be seen an organization, vigorous, solid, and which will bring us universal approval."

This Grand Lodge was authoritatively represented at International Masonic Congress at Geneva in 1902.

Under the title of "Foreign Relations" is given an account of their trials and tribulations.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1903.

From our perusal of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its several quarterly communications, we should judge that its affairs were in the main conducted along the lines of American Grand Lodges. We find nothing that requires special comment.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. H. Shortland, which gives a brief and comprehensive account of the proceedings of the several jurisdictions reviewed, Maine for 1903 among them.

NEW ZEALAND, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Herbert J. Williams, in a brief address, discussing the questions of rulings by the Board of General Purposes, said:

"In this respect it was unfortunate that our procedure had not been more closely assimilated to that of America. There, it was customary for the Grand Master to review the whole position of the craft in the territory. To him applications were made for rulings on various questions of masonic law or custom. These rulings were embodied in his address, and Grand Lodge was asked either to accept them or disagree with them. The value of such a system would at once be seen. There were in Grand Lodge many brethren of eminence and of professional ability, and the rulings were discussed with the

utmost freedom, so that when decisions were finally given they formed an important portion of the masonic jurisprudence of the State to which they related. In New Zealand this had not been the practice, and the consequence was that if any one were asked to compile a digest of our laws he would have a very difficult task. On more than one point it would be found that the rulings given by different Boards of General Purposes or different Grand Registrars were in conflict. It would probably not be very difficult in the years to come to bring about the adoption of some such system as he had indicated, for he thought the value of such a plan would be appreciated. The accounts now before Grand Lodge were presented in a very comprehensive form. All the information that was thought likely to be considered desirable had been given in the various tabulated and other statements."

Recognition of Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was withheld.

The dispute with Grand Lodge of Scotland is still unsettled, in which matter we think that Scotland is wrong.

Six new lodges were opened during the year.

We quote some of his rulings:

"1. A Warden or other officer of a lodge has no right to visit another lodge wearing his collar unless when accompanying his W. M. (See Rule 199.)

"3. In a case where the W. M. died during his year of office and the I. P. M. was absent from the district, the Senior Warden called the lodge together and the Senior P. M. took the chair.

"7. A lodge proposing a by-law to limit the right to propose candidates to those who have been at least three years members of the craft was informed that such a by-law would be illegal."

Under the head of Ritual we read:

"The Ritual Revision Committee set up by Grand Lodge met in Wellington in October, and finally corrected and revised the work, and instructed the printer to prepare a first edition of one thousand copies, which it is hoped will be ready for issue during June. All members of Grand Lodge are earnestly enjoined to exert their influence in inducing Lodges to make this ritual the standard work, thus bringing about that uniformity which is so desirable."

A long discussion was had upon the question of incorporating Trustees to hold the property of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Superintendents of Districts submitted interesting reports.

QUEENSLAND.

We acknowledge the receipt of the pamphlet of June 6, 1903, and March 2, 1904.

Several brethren issued a circular looking to the establishment of an independent Grand Lodge for Queensland, and they were suspended by the District Deputy Grand Master, and we quote:

"The District Grand Master said the offence was in writing to lodges and inciting them to do an act in depreciation of and setting aside entirely constitutional authority. There were certain clauses in the Constitution, which he presumed brethren had read, that showed it was a most un-masonic act. It would be much better to leave the matter alone. If there was a discussion

matters would have to be placed on record, which would be far more disagreeable to the parties who were suspended. Now, they had an opportunity of appealing to a tribunal which was perfectly free from any local bias, and which would fully consider the whole question, and decide.

"Wor. J. R. H. Lewis: I speak with all due respect, and ask you to accept a motion that District Grand Lodge does not agree with your ruling.

"The District Grand Master: You cannot do that.

"Wor. J. R. H. Lewis: You distinctly rule that District Grand Lodge cannot discuss it.

"The District Grand Master: I rule so.

"Wor. J. R. H. Lewis: And you decline to accept a motion that District Grand Lodge disagree with you on that point?

"The District Grand Master: Yes. You can appeal to the proper authorities; but I tell you distinctly that I cannot and will not.

"Wor. J. R. H. Lewis: You won't accept such a motion? I understand then that you decline to accept the ordinary motion in such cases in the outside world—That District Grand Lodge disagrees with your ruling? I don't wish to discuss the matter, but I ask for your ruling, so that it may be on record.

"The District Grand Master: I absolutely decline to allow the matter to be discussed.

"The subject then dropped."

SCOTLAND.

We note the passage of the following:

"That the following instructions be sent to all lodges holden under the Grand Lodge of Scotland:—That after the first day of Jan., 1904, applicants for admission must be nominated in open lodge first, thereafter their names and addresses be submitted in the notice calling the next regular meeting at which they will be balloted for, and their initiation take place not earlier than a fortnight after the ballot is taken."

Of the affairs in Western Australia we read:

"The committee is aware that in Western Australia a majority of the English and Irish lodges formed themselves into a Grand Lodge, which the Scottish lodges refused to join. The Scottish District Grand Lodge, in July 1900, expressed a wish that Grand Lodge should, without recognition of the so-called Grand Lodge, authorize fraternal intercourse between the Scottish lodges and the members of the so-called Grand Lodge, so as to preserve harmonious and fraternal intercourse between the members of the craft in the colony. This suggestion was approved of by Grand Committee, and confirmed by Grand Lodge in November, 1901. This recommendation was acted on, but latterly, the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia prohibited all intercourse between its members and the Scottish lodges which had been chartered in the Colony subsequent to its formation. In consequence, the District Grand Lodge, acting on the advice of Grand Committee, resolved, that all intercourse should cease between its members and those of the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia, on the elapse of a certain period, unless the so-called Grand Lodge recalled its resolution.

"Overtures passed between the District Grand Master and the representatives of the so-called Grand Lodge, with a view to an amicable arrangement. The District Grand Master, at the Quartely Communication of the District Grand Lodge, in August last, recommended it to recommend the Grand Lodge of Scotland to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia, on

condition of its withdrawing its resolution, and recognizing the new lodges recently chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland; but the District Grand Master's proposal was rejected by a majority of 68 votes to 16, and the strongest expressions of loyalty, on the part of Scottish brethren to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were passed, and it very strongly urged Grand Lodge to adhere to its resolution not to recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

"The Foreign and Colonial Committee recommended Grand Lodge to express its satisfaction at the loyalty of its members in that rising and most important Colony, and to assure them of its hearty support."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The total worth of Grand Lodge funds is about £20,622.

The Grand Inspector of lodges reports :

"That my Deputy and myself have visited as many of the lodges as possible during the year, and I have much pleasure in stating that the work in the different lodges is well done, especially so in the country, considering how few opportunities they have of visiting and comparing their work with others."

One hundred guineas were voted to the assistance to brethren who suffered a cyclone which broke over the town of Townsville.

All other business was routine.

TASMANIA.

A new book of constitutions was adopted. We quote :

"Under the heading of 'Grand Lodge' the intention of many regulations have been made clearer, and any P. M. joining a lodge now becomes a member of Grand Lodge as soon as his dues to Grand Lodge are paid. Provision is made for filling up any vacancies in the list of Grand Lodge officers that may occur through death or resignation during the year, and the duty of inquiring into any case of misconduct on the part of a Grand Lodge officer is now placed upon the Board of General Purposes, who will make a recommendation to Grand Lodge if necessary. The Regulations relating to the 'Board of General Purposes' and the 'Board of Benevolence' have been revised and amended, but no new features have been introduced. In the Regulations relating to 'Private Lodges,' however, several new and important features appear. Provision is made for cases where a W. M. elect cannot be installed, and the period of service for both W. M. and Wardens is clearly defined. Hitherto there was no provision for filling any vacancies that occurred in the list of officers during the year, but now the lodge can elect an officer for the remainder of the masonic year. The status of visitors, and the powers of the W. M. in regard to them, are clearly defined, and a lodge whose regular meeting falls on a public holiday can now meet either seven days before or seven days after the regular date. Uniformity in dealing with the Minutes is secured, and future candidates must sign a declaration prior to, and not after, their nomination. Power is given to every lodge to deal with minor offences amongst its members, the defendant being ensured a fair trial, and having a right to appeal from any decision, but a two-thirds vote of the lodge may exclude him from membership either for a definite period or per-

manently. Should this power be abused, the Grand Master has authority to cancel the action of the lodge and re-instate the excluded brother. More serious offences are dealt with by the Board of General Purposes, which can inflict certain penalties, but if the offence appears to warrant the expulsion of a brother or the erasure of a lodge, they can also recommend that course to Grand Lodge, which does not delegate such authority to anyone. When a brother resigns his membership in a lodge, he cannot be held liable for further dues, but he cannot obtain his clearance till any dues owing at the date of resignation are paid. Every lodge and every member is given the fullest right of appeal against the decision of any masonic authority—even the Grand Master. Some discussion occurred over this, but a majority of the Board held that as Grand Lodge elected the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge was the highest, and could therefore act as a Court of Appeal against any decision of the Grand Master. In the event of a lodge becoming extinct or dormant, the disposition of its Warrant, Records, and other property is now clearly defined."

The Grand Master had visited Japan during the year, and in giving an account of his visit says:

"Freemasonry in Japan, while unostentatiously flourishing, is not generally recognized by the laws of the country, being at first construed by the authorities to be a secret society, but as latterly it has been represented to the Government that the real objects of our great Institution were philanthropical work and for the promotion of good will and brotherly love, the Institution is not interfered with, and is now quietly making rapid progress amongst the foreigners there, although I could not learn that any Japanese had joined the craft. Possibly as this nation becomes more enlightened, as it is becoming every day, many of these objections will be removed and Masonry will be just as prosperous and influential there as it is in other parts of the world."

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1903.

The volume before us contains the portraits of M. W. Bro. George H. Walker, Grand Master for 1903, Bro. Noble D. Larner, Grand Master 1881-2, who died during the year, and a picture of the monument erected to the memory of the late Grand Secretary, William R. Singleton, who filled that office from 1876 to 1901.

We first read of the imposing ceremonies at a special communication held for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the building to be erected for the Army War College, at which ceremony was present with other distinguished men the President of the United States, Bro. Theodore Roosevelt, who spoke a few words.

Then we pass to the reading of a special communication for the purpose of performing the masonic burial service over the remains of Bro. Noble D. Lerner.

In April, 1903, was held a special communication, at which the esoteric portions of the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason were exemplified.

At the semi-annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George H. Walker, in his report called attention to Negro Masonty, the establishment of a lodge in China, and other matters.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, while refraining from giving a negative answer to the question of the establishment of an American lodge in Tientsin, China, say:

"It believes that as a general rule it is unwise to grant a charter for a lodge so far removed from our own jurisdiction that our Grand Lodge could not exercise the proper supervisory powers over the work and doings of a lodge so located."

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge were revised, and the revision adopted at this communication.

Special communications were held for laying the corner stone of a church, for dedicating the monument erected by the masonic fraternity to the memory of Bro. Singleton.

At the stated communication in September, the Grand Master discusses in his address several provisions of the new Constitution.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to consider the sections of the Constitution which would be affected by the recommendations of the Grand Master, whereupon we read:

"Bro. William S. Parks raised a point of order against consideration of the proposed amendments that under the provisions of section 113 every proposition to amend the Constitution must be submitted in writing, at a stated communication of the Grand Lodge, be signed by at least two members, and lie over until the next stated communication, at which general business may be transacted.

"The Grand Master stated that under section 121 of the by-laws a motion to reconsider may be made at the same or the first subsequent stated communication, if moved by one who voted with the prevailing side. This is in accordance with general usage in all parliamentary bodies. Under common parliamentary law, a motion to reconsider applies to any and all questions, and as the revised Constitution, when under consideration at the last stated communication, was subject to the rules of parliamentary law, except that a vote of two-thirds was required for its adoption, a motion to reconsider, being a fundamental rule of parliamentary law, was certainly applicable when made in accordance with custom and usage. The Grand Master therefore overruled the point of order."

With which ruling we do not agree.

Nearly every proposition submitted for consideration was after discussion "lost."

A special communication was held in November, 1903, for the purpose of the burying of the remains of the late Grand Tyler, Bro. John N. Birkhead.

At the annual communication in December, 1903, the Grand Master in his address mentions at length the services to Masonry of Bro. Noble D. Larner, and recalls to mind the dead of his own and other jurisdictions by giving a list of them.

Among the Grand Representatives appointed we note the name of Warren C. Bickford, Maine, Vice William A. Gatley, deceased.

We have read all the correspondence which he submitted touching upon his decisions, but as our time is now limited, we can not stop to boil them down for our readers.

The address covered fifty printed pages and touched upon every subject, as it would seem, that came to his notice, and was disposed of as follows:

"So much of the address as relates to decisions, dispensations, definition of public buildings, invasion of jurisdiction, and form of petition for degrees, was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the remainder to a special committee of three."

The Grand Lecturer in his report said:

"During the past year schools of instruction have been held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month when possible to do so, and the attendance has very materially increased. The officers of the lodges have shown a great interest in this way of imparting the ritual, and those who have availed themselves of these opportunities have in every instance rendered the ritual and adhered to the floor work in a much more intelligent and satisfactory manner than those who have failed to attend."

The Committee on Work and Lectures made this report, which was adopted:

"1. During the preparation of the candidate, only the Stewards should be in the preparation room with him.

"2. Before the candidate is prepared for initiation, the Master or some brother designated by him for the purpose, will address him as follows:

"Our ancient and honorable fraternity welcomes to her doors and admits to her privileges worthy men of all creeds and of every race, but she insists that all men shall stand upon an exact equality, and receive her instructions in a spirit of due humility. With this end in view, the lodge into which you are now to be admitted expects you to divest yourself of all those worldly disinclinations and equipments which are not in keeping with the humble and reverent attitude it is now your duty to assume, as all have done who have gone this way before you. * * *

Forms for "Consecration, Dedication, and Constitution of a new lodge; Installation of Officers; Laying of Corner-Stones; Dedication of Masonic Halls; Reception of Grand Officers; and Dedication of Monuments," were also reported and adopted.

St. John's day communication, December 28, 1903,

The special committee on Grand Master's annual address closed its report with the following paragraph:

APP. 12 G. L.

"We also congratulate the Grand Lodge upon the prosperity, harmony, and good-fellowship which prevails throughout the jurisdiction. An examination of the report of the Grand Master furnishes most gratifying evidence of his zeal and fidelity, and of the thorough and painstaking manner in which he discharged the important duties devolving upon him. We therefore recommend that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to our Most Worshipful Grand Master, George H. Walker, for his able, efficient, and faithful administration of its affairs during the past year."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. G. W. Baird.

Under California he explains more fully the "case of Bro. Holmes, who raised the question of clandestine visitors to lodges in Japan and China, and came to a rather erroneous opinion. Perhaps the case was not clearly stated in our own proceedings. The true version is this: Holmes, an officer in the U. S. Navy, was made a mason in a Scottish lodge at Nagasaki; a negro member of the lodge was present. When Holmes' ship visited Canton he essayed to visit a lodge there, but, on discovering that two firemen from his ship (who happened to be negroes) were already in the lodge, he refused to go in and sit with them because they were members of a clandestine lodge in Brooklyn, N. Y.; a lodge which descended from Prince Hall. The purpose of Holmes in writing to our Grand Lodge, where he now belongs, was to advise that some means be taken to inform the English lodge, at Canton, which were the legitimate and which the illegitimate lodges in the United States. There is a pressing need for such information all over the world."

Under Georgia he says:

"A report, on Mexican relations, was adopted, which, in effect, recognized the several Grand Lodges in Mexico, and agreed to exchange representatives. The argument, however, of the committee, in favor of the recognition of the Grand Dieta is not logical. Mexico is composed of eleven states. Each state has the same right to form a Grand Lodge as has any of the United States. A congress of several Grand Lodges (and *Dieta* means congress) was simply setting up something superior to the Grand Lodge. Now it follows that a Grand Lodge cannot be *sovereign*, it cannot be a Grand Lodge if there exists any masonic body which may rescind its edicts or sit in judgment on its acts. We, therefore, took the ground that *El Gran Dieta* was un-masonic."

Maine for 1903 receives two pages in review, in which he has carefully remarked upon the general procedure at that communication.

Under Nevada he expresses his opinion thus:

"Total abstinence, which by the way, is not temperance, is of comparatively recent origin in masonic lodges. We have always questioned the right of any body of men to attempt to control the habits of an individual who keeps within the bounds of the civil law and of polite society. It is the abuse and not the use of stimulants with disgraces men. When a man is so weak that he cannot control his appetite or desires he is not fit to be made a mason."

Under Texas he remarks about perpetual jurisdiction:

"Some trouble will continue to arise so long as the laws of the various jurisdictions remain as they are now. The only way to avoid it will be by the fixing of some uniform time-limit to jurisdiction over rejected material.

"We imagine each and every Grand Lodge in the land would rejoice in fixing that time limit. but, unfortunately each might want to fix that limit in its own way, like the proverbial twelfth man on the jury."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1903.

A fine portrait of Past Grand Master Charles T. Gallagher graces one of the pamphlets now before us for consideration.

The new Masonic Temple was dedicated in the Roxbury district of Boston and an elaborate order of exercises was carried out. We also read of the dedication of a hall in Brookline, the laying of corner stones of a church, and of a library building.

The Recording Grand Secretary gave "a brief account of some of the principal items of the early masonic history of Massachusetts." Space forbids our quoting this account, but all interested brethren can find it in our Library.

At the next quarterly communication the following vote was passed:

"That this Grand Lodge earnestly recommends to the Grand Lodges throughout the country the adoption of a regulation requiring of every visiting brother the production of a Grand Lodge certificate as a preliminary to examination; and that the Grand Secretary be authorized to request that in all other jurisdictions orders may be issued requiring the production of such a certificate from all brethren hailing from Massachusetts, as a preliminary to the compliance with all local regulations now existing."

Special communications for dedicating a hall and for celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of St. Mark's Lodge at Newburyport are reported.

At the annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Baalis Sanford, mentions among the distinguished dead, Bro. Samuel Wells, Past Grand Master, a native of Maine.

He gives an account of the many visitations made by him, and of his receptions thereat he speaks in glowing terms.

He reports the granting of dispensations to open a lodge of masons at Tientsin, and two lodges at Shanghai, China.

Of the "curiosities of the craft" in the Grand Lodge Library he says:

"It may be interesting to know there are thirteen hundred and sixty-one articles, including portraits, many of them rare and all valuable."

At the stated communication in December the Grand Officers were installed and "The Grand Feast" held, at which there were witty, instructive, and eloquent speeches, which would be marred by excerpts.

STATISTICS.

Last year, following the custom of Bro. Drummond, we prepared a table, but we were dissatisfied with it because it approximated the truth. Until Grand

Secretaries can get returns from their lodges, and tabulate them after a certain degree of uniformity; and until Grand Lodges will establish the distinction between suspension for non-payment of dues, and expulsion for the same purpose, and other like things, statistics are not reliable, and our training requires that all things in mathematics must prove.

However, we believe that the table is of sufficient value to pay for its printing, and since Bro. Anthony, of New York, makes one we copy it as well as some of his comparisons.

GRAND LODGE.	No. Subor- dinates.	Member- ship.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. F. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.
Alabama,	412	14,340	1,190	636	332	266	681	375	36
Arizona,	17	1,023	109	43	4	16	27	29	.....
Arkansas,	462	12,416	881	405	298	423	559	474	25
California,	284	27,078	2,613	627	133	474	435	208	5
Colorado,	117	10,001	667	300	54	441	106	114	1
Connecticut,	110	18,514	908	26	55	332	87	155	2
Delaware,	31	2,504	125	5	.....	18	3	31	.....
District of Columbia,	20	6,711	549	97	54	102	62	82	.....
Florida,	144	4,995	380	230	94	87	224	102	5
Georgia,	461	22,841	1,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho,	34	1,698	145	90	14	30	58	24	.....
Illinois,	729	66,621	5,297	1,021	407	1,002	1,398	777	10
Indiana,	514	37,318	3,010	807	255	550	828	341	38
Indian Territory,	125	4,994	455	401	43	65	364	141	7
Iowa,	503	33,181	2,293	715	319	427	1,069	443	14
Kansas,	364	23,567	1,764	650	220	361	803	318	6
Kentucky,	479	23,547	2,345	603	522	341	881	636	23
Louisiana,	151	7,264	868	148	58	148	201	87	1
Maine,	199	23,940	1,224	127	89	419	165	167	16
Maryland,	106	9,122	665	76	39	137	87	87	5
Massachusetts,	235	43,415	2,339	2,633	85	643	404	361	20
Michigan,	391	47,638	3,049	915	159	747	768	249	7
Minnesota,	239	18,542	1,386	476	84	226	517	190	6
Mississippi,	293	10,966	814	388	217	224	464	279	26
Missouri,	505	37,684	2,434	819	383	577	1,159	548	38
Montana,	49	3,780	308	102	34	40	92	84	2
Nebraska,	233	13,624	850	314	134	176	425	176	3
Nevada,	21	944	75	7	10	29	16	6	1
New Hampshire,	79	9,584	445	.....	12	209	72	70	1
New Jersey,	173	20,351	1,565	237	77	339	197	140	3
New Mexico,	21	1,231	93	52	11	16	40	20	1
New York,	757	118,185	9,945	1,106	1,162	1,872	1,120	1,969	22
North Carolina,	324	12,355	879	311	138	196	311	200	50
North Dakota,	67	4,397	469	91	19	41	131	31	1
Ohio,	500	55,065	4,444	753	919	790	763	851	21
Oklahoma,	92	4,148	527	356	18	48	358	50	8
Oregon,	101	6,405	434	187	47	90	125	76	8
Pennsylvania,	439	59,826	4,009	592	.....	1,071	411	559	.....
Rhode Island,	37	5,883	349	368	6	103	20	47	1
South Carolina,	191	6,926	515	343	.....	25	209	130	.....
South Dakota,	100	5,444	410	195	34	59	189	81	4
Tennessee,	424	17,895	1,019	443	141	349	626	378	34
Texas,	683	32,384	2,010	1,267	236	582	1,570	490	604
Utah,	10	1,083	86	45	15	10	28	5	3
Vermont,	103	10,933	567	117	26	179	76	88	1
Virginia,	268	14,563	724	354	218	247	420	174	9
Washington,	120	7,056	672	495	91	85	172	137	6
West Virginia,	124	8,712	800	157	60	103	143	70	15
Wisconsin,	253	19,713	1,271	413	131	263	478	156	5
Wyoming,	21	1,488	166	36	10	17	44	4	1
	12,176	951,655	70,847	20,675	7,468	14,801	19,428	12,222	595

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages :

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Accessions by new work,.....	6.06	6.62	6.94	7.83
Additions by affiliation and restoration, ..	2.82	2.73	2.70	3.11
Losses by death,	1.62	1.67	1.58	1.64
Losses for non-payment of dues,	1.83	1.62	1.47	1.35
Losses by dimission,	2.08	2.24	2.11	2.15
Net gain of the year,	3.17	3.68	4.36	5.26

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order :		The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following :	
New York,.....	118,185	District of Columbia,.....	224
Illinois,	66,621	Massachusetts,.....	186
Pennsylvania,	59,826	Connecticut,.....	168
Ohio,.....	55,065	Rhode Island,	159
Michigan,.....	47,638	New York,.....	156
Massachusetts,	43,415	Pennsylvania,	136
Missouri,.....	37,684	Michigan,.....	122
Indiana,.....	37,318	New Hampshire,	121
Iowa,	33,181	Maine,.....	120
Texas,.....	32,384	Delaware,	119
California,.....	27,078	New Jersey,.....	118
Maine,.....	23,940	Ohio,.....	110
Kansas,.....	23,567	Utah,	108
Kentucky,.....	23,547	Vermont,.....	106
Georgia,.....	22,841		

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 1, 2, 1903,	1
Arizona,	November 10, 11, 12, 1903,	5
Arkansas,	Meets Biennially, next communication, 1904.	
British Columbia,	June 18, 19, 1903,	9
California,	October 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1903,	12
Canada,	July 15, 16, 1903,	16

Colorado,	Proceedings not in hand.	
Connecticut,	January 20, 21, 1904,	19
Delaware,	October 7, 8, 1903,	23
District of Columbia,	December 16, 1903,	175
Florida,	January 19, 20, 21, 1904,	25
Georgia,	October 27, 28, 29, 1903,	28
Idaho,	September 8, 9, 10, 1903,	32
Illinois,	October 6, 7, 8, 1903,	34
Indiana,	May 26, 27, 1903,	38
Indian Territory,	August 13, 14, 1903,	42
Iowa,	June 2, 3, 4, 1903,	44
Kansas,	February 17, 18, 1904,	47
Kentucky,	October 20, 21, 22, 1903,	53
Louisiana,	February 1, 2, 3, 1904,	56
Manitoba,	June 10, 11, 1903,	59
Maryland,	November 17, 1903,	60
Massachusetts,	December 29, 1903,	179
Michigan,	January 26, 27, 1904,	63
Minnesota,	January 20, 21, 1904,	64
Mississippi,	February 18, 19, 1904,	67
Missouri,	October 20, 21, 22, 1903,	70
Montana,	September 16, 17, 1903,	74
Nebraska,	June 3, 4, 5, 1903,	79
Nevada,	June 9, 10, 1903,	82
New Brunswick,	August 25, 26, 1903,	84
New Hampshire,	May 20, 1903,	85
New Jersey,	March 11, 12, 1903,	90
New Jersey,	March 9, 10, 1904,	95
New Mexico,	October 19, 20, 1903,	99
New York,	May 5, 6, 7, 1903,	105
North Carolina,	January 12, 13, 14, 1904,	109
North Dakota,	June 23, 24, 1903,	112
Nova Scotia,	June 10, 11, 1903,	116
Ohio,	October 28, 29, 1903,	118
Oklahoma,	February 9, 10, 1904,	121
Oregon,	June 10, 11, 12, 1903,	124
Pennsylvania,	December 28, 1903,	128
P. E. Island,	June 24, 1903,	133
Quebec,	January 27, 1904,	134
Rhode Island,	May 18, 1903,	137
South Carolina,	December 8, 9, 1903,	139
South Dakota,	June 9, 10, 1903,	142

Tennessee,	January 27, 28, 29, 1904,	144
Texas,	December 1, 2, 3, 1903,	147
Utah,	January 19, 20, 1904,	149
Vermont,	June 10, 11, 1903,	151
Virginia,	December 1, 2, 3, 1903,	155
Washington,	June 9, 10, 11, 1903,	158
West Virginia,	November 11, 12, 1903,	161
Wisconsin,	June 9, 10, 11, 1903,	164
Wyoming,	September 2, 1903,	166
Costa Rica,	January 30, 1903,	169
Cuba,	March 22, 1903,	169
England,	1903,	170
Ireland,	December 28, 1903,	170
Valley of Mexico,	January 10, 1903,	171
New South Wales,	1903,	171
New Zealand,	May 5, 6, 1903,	171
Queensland,	1903,	172
Scotland,		173
South Australia,	April 15, 1903,	174
Tasmania,	February 25, 1903,	174

CONCLUSION.

We have completed our second report. As we read the proof-sheets we wished it better.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. W. S. Choate, who was added to the committee, and refer all to the body of the proceedings for his life and services.

Mindful of the few who have hurled anathemas at the heads of those of the "guild" who have quoted the many personal compliments, we have refrained from mentioning our cordial reception among those seated at the round table. If we had done so we feel that the craft in Maine might really believe that we were "some pumpkins" and might wish to take from us some of our proud feelings. But to one and all of the Correspondence Reviewers, we return thanks for your happy and fraternal greeting.

The writer upon any subject needs a good dictionary, a book on synonyms and an English Grammar at his side. But to the reviewer of the proceedings of sister Grand Jurisdiction, there should also be at hand the Constitution and Statutes of each jurisdiction reviewed. Undoubtedly Bro. Drummond had kept in touch with the large majority of them. But the new comer must not too readily express his opinion upon what a Grand Lodge does, for it may be acting as it has a right to act, so long as it is the supreme power.

Most of our masonic knowledge at the present has for its foundation the general principles of Masonry, as the common law is the foundation of statute law. As we come to know statute law we may be more willing to express our opinion upon the relation of the statute law to the principle of Freemasonry designed to be covered.

We are of a conservative nature. We believe in Masonry as it existed in the days of our fathers; we mean before all the hurry and bustle of the present day, when there was time for everything, and everything at a proper time; in the days when the attentive ear caught the true meaning of Masonry, and it was not thought necessary by means of robes and glittering paraphernalia, to teach Masonry to a candidate through his eyes. As a matter of fact it is "light in Masonry" that the candidate is seeking for, and it is only by a study of the teachings of Masonry through his brains that his heart becomes filled with pure masonic love to God, his neighbor, and himself.

For the Committee,

ALBRO E. CHASE.

② Appendix ②

Report • on • Correspondence.

≈ 1905 ≈

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, 1904.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Robert J. Redden, in his introduction compares the present condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction with that of eighty-four years ago, the time of the beginning of the Grand Lodge; yet, with the belief that there is much cause for rejoicing at the great results that have obtained during these years, he warns his hearers that, unless the tenets of our order are observed and preserved, Masonry in Alabama must falter in its growth and prosperity; and urges the performance of our duties to God, our brother, and the lodge.

He reported dispensations issued for the formation of seventeen new lodges. The average number of petitioners in sixteen of these lodge was about nine, which reads very different from our procedure. There are 430 lodges in all on the roll. Of these there are only thirteen which have a membership of one hundred or more, and ninety-three have less than twenty members each.

Nine dispensations for lodges to continue work and seven dispensations for lodges to remove from their old location, were granted.

Discrediting the granting of dispensations to confer the degrees out of time, he followed the rule of granting such when candidates were required at masonic conferences, by the presence at a lodge of a Grand Lecturer, Grand Officer, and Past Grand Officer, and these cases were forty-three.

Two dispensations were granted for lodges to mortgage their property for the purpose of raising funds to build a masonic hall.

A knowledge of the result to lodges in this jurisdiction compels us to dissent from this method of raising funds. With us it has generally resulted in the loss of the property, in the recalling of the charter of the lodge, and in injury to the good name of Masonry from failure to pay honest debts. If halls must be built, let it be done by a corporate body formed of the members of the lodge.

He reports no deaths the past year among the officers or Past Grand Officers, but mentions the dead of other jurisdictions, among whom we find the names of our Past Grand Masters Locke and King.

The Worshipful Masters of two lodges would not attend the communications of their respective lodges, nor would the Wardens of one lodge, and in the other lodge the Wardens had removed from the jurisdiction of the lodge and did not attend. Undoubtedly he handled the case well, in that he commissioned a Past Master in each case to open and preside over these lodges until the regular election should be held. Under our Constitution, a Past Master of the lodge would have that power. But why should those Worshipful Masters be allowed to set at naught the authority of the Grand Lodge and go unpunished?

He decided that the constitutional questions must be propounded to both lodges having concurrent jurisdiction over a profane, and answers received before the lodge receiving the petition can take action. This is contrary to our practice and we do not see the necessity for such action.

The "perfect man" received attention at his hands, for he decided that the loss of the entire forefinger of the right hand or the loss of the first joint of the right thumb rendered one ineligible to receive the degrees.

The following decision we do not understand:

"The Grand Master has no right to grant a special dispensation to a lodge to try a member with a less number than a majority of its membership."

The Grand Master decided:

"When seven or more unaffiliated masons petition for dispensation to establish a new lodge, and no one of their number having served as Master or Warden of a subordinate lodge, the Grand Master may appoint one of their number Worshipful Master of the proposed lodge, provided all the constitutional requirements are fulfilled."

The Committee on Jurisprudence show that by the edicts of the Grand Lodge the decision was wrong. We hold that under general masonic law the Grand Master was right and the edicts wrong.

We here quote the report of the committee on another decision :

" 16. A profane is rejected for initiation. Afterwards he petitions another lodge and consent is obtained from the first lodge for the second lodge to receive and act on the petition. Is rejected by the second lodge. Afterwards moves into the jurisdiction of a third lodge, and petitions it. Query: Must the consent of the first or second lodge be obtained? Held that the consent of the first lodge must be obtained."

" The Most Worshipful Grand Master was correct in holding that the consent of the first lodge must be obtained; and under a strict construction of the Constitution, the first alone was necessary; but we have decided that under the spirit of this constitutional requirement, consent should be obtained by the third lodge, both from the first and second lodges. In other words, that, before a candidate can be balloted upon; or in other words, before a petition can be received and acted upon, permission must be obtained from every lodge that may have previously rejected the candidate."

The Grand Treasurer makes the following exhibit: Cash of Grand Lodge, \$5,555.52; in Widows' and Orphans' Fund, \$189.97; in permanent trust fund, \$1,724.96.

The Grand Secretary reported 97 lodges as delinquent in the payment of their dues at the required time. There remains unpaid on the Masonic Temple owned by the Grand Lodge the sum of \$8,000.00; \$7,000.00 has been paid since 1900.

The consideration of the application of the Grand Orient of Brazil was postponed until the next communication of the Grand Lodge.

No action was taken upon circulars received from R. W. John W. Smythe, who acts as Secretary of a Grand Body styled "The Grand Lodge of Western Australia."

The recently formed Grand Lodge at Queensland was refused recognition; the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, formed in 1900, was accorded recognition.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, The tenets of Freemasonry are elevating and ennobling, and are opposed to ignorance, superstition and vice; and

"Whereas, Education tends to remove these blighting influences which degrade humanity, therefore

"Be it Resolved by this Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, That the members of the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction be earnestly and urgently recommended to use their influence for the upbuilding of the common schools in order that a common school education may be placed within the reach of every child in the state."

The following was adopted:

"WHEREAS the two hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth occurs on the 17th of January, 1906; and

"WHEREAS Benjamin Franklin immortalized his name in the history of the early days of our American colonies as well as in the advent of Freemasonry therein; and

"WHEREAS Benjamin Franklin, as a brother of the craft and as Grand Master, was an honor to the masonic fraternity during his life; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Franklin Lodge,

No. 587, A. F. and A. M., of Ala., in regular communication assembled, do hereby most respectfully and fraternally petition the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Alabama to take such action as will assure the observance of Benjamin Franklin's two-hundredth anniversary of birth by the masonic lodges of Alabama; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama enlist the co-operation of all regular and recognized masonic Grand Lodges in the United States by making the observance of Benjamin Franklin's 200th natal day a national masonic Memorial day."

The edicts of this jurisdiction are such that a great deal of time is taken up in the consideration of local questions touching matters connected with lodges and with those of members of defunct lodges and other business of the like character.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. Y. Titcomb.

Maine for 1904 passes under his notice, and he gives us five pages. He confirms the decisions of Grand Master Burnham, commenting upon the second decision as follows:

"Upon the foregoing the only comment we indulge in is this: When a lodge has a full purse, keeps all its dues paid up, and its beneficiaries well cared for, it has the right to use its surplus as its judgment and enlightened conscience dictate.

"If this be treason," Brother Hodson, of Oregon, "make the most of it."

The action of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge in the case of Hiram Lodge is quoted, but without comment.

No comments are made by him upon several subjects taken from our report of last year, except he says: "We infer that Brother Chase is not opposed to Public Installations," and his inference is correct."

ARIZONA, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, James S. Cromb, whose portrait graces the proceedings, in his address, after his introduction, pays a fraternal tribute to the dead of his own and sister jurisdictions.

He reports that the difficulty between Tucson Lodge and the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico had been settled by the expulsion from Masonry of the offending persons.

He decided that a person who had lost the sight of one eye was eligible to be made a mason; that no interruption in the masonic funeral service could be made to the benefit or convenience of other orders; that a lodge could not contribute from its funds for the erection of a church; and that a subordinate lodge in Arizona could not waive jurisdiction in favor of a foreign lodge.

After giving an account of his visitations he makes two recommendations:

—first, that members of lodges raised therein should receive a diploma; and second, that the use of intoxicating liquors at lodge banquets be prohibited.

The Committee on Jurisprudence found that the law was already sufficient to carry out the recommendation, and of the second said:

"It can find no indication that the masons of Arizona are unable to control their appetites, and does not believe that the use of intoxicants by the brethren is of an alarming nature.

"It is the duty of each Master to guard his lodge, and if any member thereof conducts himself in such a manner as to reflect unfavorably upon the fraternity, the Master should admonish him of his errors, and, if unable to bring about a reformation, the offending brother should be disciplined by the lodge.

"Masonry is not a prohibition society, nor is it its province to reform the world. Temperance is defined by us as a domestic and public virtue, whereby we are taught to avoid excess; but one may be intemperate in his views on the 'liquor question' as well as in other ways.

"Your committee commends the motives of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, but finds no reason at this time for any action by this Grand Lodge."

Bro. Charles D. Belden submitted the report of the Committee on Correspondence, of whom Bro. Davies, of California, says, "Bro. Belden writes easily, is firm in his opinions, and so persistent that if he inadvertently claimed the horse to be sixteen feet high, in lieu of 16 hands, he would stick to the feet."

He does not believe in dimitts with unlimited life, and so far as the deposit of a dimit with another lodge for membership goes, suggests something like our procedure in Maine.

Of perpetual jurisdiction he says:

"It is a matter to be decided by residence. Original jurisdiction is just such a matter, and when jurisdiction changes, why does the subsequent jurisdiction not have full control? It is not certain that a man who is unpopular in one place must be so in another. Neither does it follow that a man must be forever unacceptable as a mason because he once was. And, if original jurisdiction is to be sustained, certainly subsequent jurisdiction should be also; the present jurisdiction should be the one to control."

To Maine, 1904, Bro. Belden gives some over six pages, a great deal more than her share considering the subject discussed. In reading his criticisms we have been not quite sure whether his comments were not written with a spirit of sarcasm, for when we were reading his review of Idaho we noticed similar proceedings to those of Maine, but no such commenting upon them as Grand Master Burnham received at his hands.

The fifth decision seemingly stirred him to righteous indignation, and he thereupon calls to account the officers of the lodge, the Grand Master and the Committee on Jurisprudence.

There is no need to quote his discussion. He says, in part, "The secrecy of the ballot was infringed. The primal safeguard of Masonry was disregarded. A black ball was discovered." Then he proceeds upon what he supposes to have taken place. We might discuss with him what we suppose to have taken place and our discussion would interest no one.

So far as the Grand Master is concerned we say that he knew all the facts; that before giving his answer he consulted with the chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, and that his answer was made with the full knowledge of the chairman and long before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge. It is to be regretted that the death of the chairman and of another member of that committee does not give us an opportunity to find their views if necessary, but Bro. Belden needn't spend any time wondering what will be the action of the Grand Lodge of Maine about "the heretofore styled sacredness of the ballot."

Bro. Belden thinks that the paragraph in the Grand Master's address entitled "Right to Object" is a confounding of "the effect of a black ball with that of an objection." Possibly it is so, because in the body of the paragraph occurs this phraseology: "To many of such enquiries my answer has been that the right to object is inalienable, etc." As we read it, we thought from the context that the "right to object" meant the use of the black ball and we are assured that the Grand Master so meant. This is one more instance of the need of such use of language that it can not be misleading.

Of the letter of R. W. Bro. Albert J. Kruger he says:

"This is a specious plea, and by the same token we should embrace anything and everything hostile to the Catholic priesthood. We should be required by this same line of argument to consider thieves and thugs the most eligible to membership, for do not they consider the Catholic priesthood to be their enemies, too.

"The plain fact becomes plainer, our best and only safe foundation is our belief in God and an intent to do His will. There are enough of that class in this world to form a respectable fraternity and such is the one we desire to maintain. There are lots of other very good incentives to fraternal communion. Let those who so desire join those other fraternities. Let those who desire to wage a relentless warfare against the Catholic priesthood unite their forces and do so. But Masonry was not created for such work; it is nor germane to our institution; we are inspired with a veneration for God, and a love for our fellowmen, and with that as our sole aim we can not affiliate with the atheist, even while he may make claims to many other virtues."

Bro. Belden again returns to the Colorado case, which came up in Grand Master Kimball's administration, and wants to know, "don't yer know," what the adjustment was, and claims that the adjustment is "a matter of principle, and thus the question is admissible." In Grand Master Kimball's address he stated that it was a question of fact not of law, and that there was no need of a history of the case, as all the parties in interest were satisfied; and the Grand Lodge had that confidence in the Grand Master in the wisdom of his settlement, that it never asked what that settlement was, and we, personally, never asked, and so we say that we do not know how it was adjusted.

Now, so far as the principle involved is concerned, we understand that Bro. Belden favors the "Wisconsin plan," so-called, by which, if we understand it, a lodge is responsible for the relief to its members in distress wherever they may be, and is to refund to the lodge giving aid to any such distressed brother

upon demand of the lodge which has given the aid, the amount so expended.

On the other side is the "Maine idea," which we favor, and which we have hitherto stated. We think that Bro. Belden did not read our paragraph of last year with his usual acuteness, for had he done so he must have drawn the inference that the lodge in Colorado asked the lodge in Maine about giving assistance in this case before any assistance was given, and the lodge in Maine authorized the lodge in Colorado to assist, and then arose, as we understand it, a difference of opinion as to what amount the lodge in Maine supposed the lodge in Colorado was to expend, and this difference of opinion as to the amount was adjusted.

Now, if Bro. Belden, thinks that because a lodge in Maine directly assumes to pay the amount which another lodge pays for the relief of one of its members it thereby changes the principle, he is entitled to his opinion.

He criticises our statement that the Grand Lodge had nothing to do with the subject, by which we meant the case in hand, and states that we do "not seem to have an intimate knowledge of the Grand Lodge Regulations," and proceeds to quote one of the articles. We again say that it was not within the province of the Grand Lodge to act in this case until the Maine or Colorado lodge had made known its wants. The lodge in Colorado made no complaint to the Grand Lodge, nor did it ask the Grand Lodge to refund for moneys expended, but it did complain that the Maine lodge had not paid to it what it supposed would be paid by the correspondence between the lodges.

As to his twitting the Grand Lodge of Maine that it had better take down its advertisement if it does not intend to do business, and give relief to its poor and worthy members, no matter where found and by whomsoever they may be assisted, we say that he showed poor taste, and that we are not ashamed of what the Grand Lodge of Maine has done for its own needy and for the needy of other jurisdictions, and to maintain this proposition it is not necessary to instance when and how this Grand Lodge dispensed its charity, for we were taught that such charity would best be given without ostentation and without pride. Now, so far as the principle of relief is concerned, we hold the same opinion as did Bro. Drummond, who wrote quite an article upon this subject, which can be found in his correspondence reports, and we would refer Bro. Belden to that article for any further discussion upon the subject of the principle.

Under New York, he thus writes about the Ritual question :

"It is my conviction that until each body has adopted a visible Ritual, and put a copy thereof where it can be seen by every member who desires to appeal to it, that just so long the interminable wrangle over what the Ritual is will continue. I only insist upon the one copy. That is all that is necessary, and I have this the experience of the great New York body to sustain my opinion. The one copy in black and white is an authority before which all the great intellects and all the prodigious memories must yield. If there is no such absolute authority, there is an inevitable contest between those mem-

bers who pride themselves upon their infallible memories, and much consequent dissatisfaction with every proposed settlement."

Under Tennessee we read:

"This temperance legislation is always a source of quibbling and hard feeling. Somehow the advocates of prohibition are not amenable to law or reason. This class legislation does not belong in Masonry. It surely breeds dissensions. There will always arise a demand for a line between the several grades of intemperance. Here, as usual, it comes between the retail and wholesale dealer, next it comes as to the manufacturer, and next it should extend to the dealer in rye and corn, and logically it is up to the farmer who produces the cereal that is used in the making of the liquor. It is a case of the 'House that Jack built.' These problems in liquor legislation are just about as well strung together as are those several stages in that remarkable nursery rhyme."

We have read very carefully the report of Bro. Belden and rejoice that he has such a command of language that he is able to discuss questions of nearly every kind which come up in each jurisdiction passing under review, because by his discussion points are brought out in such a way that one can easily say "I agree" or "I disagree"; and when we reached the last page and read that his Grand Lodge had done away with Reports on Correspondence, a fact overlooked in the proceedings proper, it was with sincere regret that we learned that next year he was not to be of us.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1904.

Fine portraits of Past Grand Masters Robert Burnaby and Israel W. Powell appear in the proceedings.

Two special communications were held, both for the purpose of attending funerals, one that of Past Grand Master Alexander R. Milne, the other that of Bro. Edward Hosker, Grand Tyler.

The M. W. Grand Master, C. Ensor Sharp, recalls to mind the dead of his own jurisdiction, and mentions those of sister jurisdictions who have entered "into the fuller and wider life." Among the representatives near other Grand Lodges recommended by him we read, "Maine—W. Bro. Francis Bowser," to whom we extend a cordial welcome.

In view of information received lately, we quote from the address the following:

"Cumberland Lodge, No. 26, complain regarding the case of a resident of their district who went on a three months' visit to Scotland, and returned with the degree of a Master Mason. According to the usage of this Continent, this is an infringement of jurisdiction, and representations to that effect have been made to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but without any result. Upon my taking office the matter was placed in my hands, and I caused an official letter to be sent to the Grand Secretary of Scotland, setting forth our desire for an explanation, and as this also was unsuccessful, I again later on forwarded another official letter, complaining of the discourtesy in not answering our communications. I was informed that the Grand Lodge of Scot-

land claim universal jurisdiction, and the right to use material from any part of the known world, and if this is so they might at least reply to our letters to that effect. Although it is very unpleasant to do so, I feel bound to say that in my opinion this Grand Lodge has been treated with a lack of courtesy that is astonishing from so old and august a body as the Grand Lodge of Scotland."

The business was entirely local in its character.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. A. De Wolf Smith.

Under Arizona he says:

"We regret to see so able a writer as Brother Belden come out in support of the cipher ritual. He thinks it is not the use, but the abuse of these rituals that does the harm, and begs that the legitimate may not be condemned with that which is not. He thinks the best plan is not to attack them, but to destroy the demand for them by 'having a sufficiency of the authorized work and keeping it within bounds.' He also seems to be of the opinion that if a Master does not know the ritual he should be provided with a printed copy. We can only explain Brother Belden's views—and those of many others—by supposing that the obligations he took are different from those to which we subscribed. It is quite possible that attacks on these cipher rituals may only serve to bring them more into prominence, and if so we would be quite willing to assist Brother Belden to destroy them. Not, however, in the way he suggests, by breaking our solemn obligation, but by assisting Masters and others to learn the work in the good old-fashioned mouth-to-ear way."

Under Maine we find a clear and comprehensive report of the work done at the annual communication of 1903.

Mention is made of the death of R. W. Bro. Simonton, who was their Representative at the time of his death.

He regrets that the resolution of the committee about ciphers did not receive a passage.

CALIFORNIA, 1904.

Two hundred twenty-three chartered lodges and delegates from five lodges under dispensation were present at this communication.

The M. W. Grand Master, Charles W. Nutting, in his address remarks upon the good fellowship among the Fraternity, with continued growth and activity in the jurisdiction. He next mentions the death of his own and sister jurisdictions, refers to the report of the Grand Secretary for many topics usually given by the Grand Master, and reports the dedication of five Masonic Temples, and the laying of thirteen corner stones.

He decided that a Junior Warden who by instruction from the lodge preferred charges against a brother continued as accuser and prosecutor after his election as Senior Warden by the lodge. In approving this decision the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"In accord with a time-honored custom the Junior Warden of a lodge, by direction of the Master or the lodge, often presents such charges, but when

he does this he does it as a Master Mason, and thus constitutes himself the 'accuser' for all the purposes of the trial. The statement contained in the charge to the effect that he is the Junior Warden, and presents the charge under direction of the Master or lodge, is only explanatory of the reason why he constitutes himself the accuser."

He also decided that a mentally incompetent brother could not be suspended; nor was it proper to receive the petitions of persons under indictment by the Grand Jury.

Because of the fact that there is a Soldiers' Home in this jurisdiction, we quote his statements and the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence thereon.

"Have received various communications from the masonic club at the Soldiers' Home in Los Angeles county. This club has a membership of about one hundred. The Government will not allow the formation of a Masonic Lodge in the Home, and these old brethren desire the privilege of having masonic burial. My answer to their various inquiries is as follows: The masonic club has no right to use the masonic burial services at the funeral of a member. If the brother be in good standing at the time of his death it would be proper to ask some regular masonic lodge to conduct the funeral services. If, in the case under consideration, the burden would be too onerous on the lodges conducting the ceremonies, I think probably that the Grand Lodge would relieve them of some of the expense. A mason not in good standing has no right to masonic burial unless his lodge sees fit to accord him the same. In case of the death of a Past Grand Master, the officers of the club should notify the Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction. The Grand Honors cannot be given at a funeral unless it is conducted by a lodge after being regularly opened. The desire of these old brethren seems to be to have a masonic funeral at their death. In my opinion they deserve some consideration, and, if possible, an arrangement should be made with Santa Monica Lodge, being their nearest lodge, to conduct these funeral ceremonies.

"We find no error in any statement as to our law contained in this answer, except that we are of the opinion that there could be no objection to the mere reading of the masonic burial service over the remains of a deceased mason by any body of masons, even though not constituted or opened as a lodge. In fact, it has been so decided by this Grand Lodge. (Proceedings, Vol. XIV, p. 190.) To that extent, therefore, the burial service may be used by the masonic club referred to. But such mere reading of the burial service would not constitute a masonic burial. Masonic burial can be conducted only by a regular lodge, duly opened for that purpose, and what the members of this club desire is "masonic burial" in the full sense of that term."

"We are of the opinion that it is the duty of the masonic lodge within whose jurisdiction the Soldiers' Home lies to conduct the funeral service over the remains of such inmates as are masons in good standing at the time of their death in such Home. If the performance of this duty entails too great a burden on that lodge, doubtless, as the Grand Master says, the Grand Lodge would assist it by relieving it of a portion of the expense.

"With the limitation first above suggested, we recommend that the Grand Master's decision in this matter be approved."

As the following subject has been under discussion in this jurisdiction, believing the action and comment by the committee correct, we quote:

"The report of the Committee on Application for Membership was presented to the lodge by the Secretary. He gave names of committeemen and their individual reports, one of which was unfavorable. The question was

asked me if the Secretary had acted wrong in disclosing the nature of the report?

"*Answer.* The committee report is of record, and the Secretary did no masonic wrong.

"Since making this ruling I am not sure that my decision conduces to the harmony of the lodge, and I would respectfully ask that the Grand Lodge formulate a procedure in these cases."

"The report of the Investigating Committee must be made *to the lodge*, and, as has been decided, must be in writing. There is no law requiring that any portion of the report thus made to the lodge shall be withheld from the members present at the meeting at which it is received, and, in the absence of express direction to the contrary from the Master, we cannot see how the Secretary could be considered guilty of any wrongful act in reading the whole thereof to the lodge. Unless, however, there is a question as to the correctness of the announcement of the Secretary as to the nature of the report, favorable or unfavorable, there can be no real necessity for an announcement as to how each individual member of the committee reported, and it might be more conducive to the harmony of the lodge, as suggested by the Grand Master, that no other announcement should ordinarily be made than that the committee, or a majority thereof, or one member thereof, had reported unfavorably. The minutes of the lodge should contain no further statement. The reports themselves, so long as they are retained, should be kept in the secret archives of the lodge.

"We recommend that the decision of the Grand Master be approved."

He notes that political methods have become patent and says:

"Caucuses have been held for the purpose of influencing the election of Junior Grand Warden; letters have been written to the representatives of lodges who will attend the Grand Lodge, as well as letters to persons *outside of the fraternity*, asking them to use their influence in behalf of aspirants for this place; and whisperings have come to me that combinations have been formed parcelling this office out to various sections of the state for the next few years. Now, brethren, this is all wrong. There is no room in Masonry for the use of these methods; nothing will so surely mar our usefulness or more certainly strike a death blow at the very foundation of our Institution."

It appears that it is the custom in this jurisdiction to promote the Junior Grand Warden through Senior Grand Warden to the office of Grand Master.

He recommended that the affiliation fee should be small or none at all, and that the subject of life membership in a lodge be carefully considered.

He devoted almost two weeks in looking over the affairs of the Masonic Home. Reading between the lines it would seem that there was some friction in the management or conduct of its affairs.

From his conclusion we quote:

"Masonry is not only the oldest, but the most conservative of institutions in the affairs of men, and we should endeavor to preserve it as it has been handed down to us from time immemorial. Its dignity should never be lowered by any act of ours, and we should endeavor so to conduct ourselves as to be pointed out for the peculiarities of our lives and walks."

From the report of the Trustees of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home we quote:

"Care of inmates will range from \$200 to \$220 per capita per year, as we furnish everything from toothbrush up. The comforts and blessings which

the Home afford ought not to tempt the application of those who can live out of it by their own exertions or the aid of their friends and relatives. This work is a work of absolute charity and must continue so to be if the work is to be successful and accomplish its object.

"With a total membership in the State of approximately 29,000, for every thousand members, we are caring for less than five, including masons, their wives, widows and children. This is certainly not a serious draft upon our charity. We feel that we ought to caution lodges to use the greatest care before recommending applications for admission to the Home, and thus save applicants the mortification of rejection and the Board the disagreeable duty of declining admission.

"The number, is now one hundred and twenty-four, of whom forty-eight are aged men, twenty-nine women, twenty-seven boys, and twenty girls."

The Grand Lecturer in his report tells us that :

"There is now a uniformity in all the work of the lodges and a pride in its exactness which excites the admiration, not only of our own brethren, but also of those from other jurisdictions who happen to visit us. This is the result of having made the language of our work into a grammatical, connected, consistent and complete text; and further, perhaps more, the result is due to the faithfulness and energy of the inspectors of the various districts who, by reason of their annual visits to the Grand Lodge and the schools of instruction, are able to keep the correct work fresh in their own memories and carry it home to their lodges."

The thorns in the flesh are that some Masters do not learn the work and some do not attend the Lodge of Instruction of the Grand Lecturer.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Returns it was voted that the Inspectors of the various districts, officers which correspond to our District Deputy Grand Masters, be held responsible for the returns of the lodges in their respective districts. With us the District Deputy receives from the lodges the returns and moneys due the Grand Lodge and forwards the same.

Three hundred dollars were voted to be set apart each year for the purpose of purchasing a suitable testimonial to the retiring Grand Master.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the question "What lodge has a right to accept a petition for degrees from a seafaring man who has no residence except on board ship?" made answer:

"A seafaring man who has never resided within the jurisdiction of a lodge, sailing from port to port, who claims or has no residence except the ship on which he may happen to be employed, remaining in port but a few weeks at a time, or only so long as the business of the ship may detain him, cannot make application to any lodge.

"A man must first acquire a residence in a place; he must have some fixed place of abode or home before he can petition a lodge, and it is not lawful for any lodge in this jurisdiction to receive or act upon a petition from such a person."

The Grand Orator, W. Bro. Alonzo J. Munroe delivered a learned and lucid oration on "The Contributions of Masonry to Human Progress," which we cheerfully refer to our reading masons, as worthy of their careful reading.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. William A. Davies.

Under Illinois we read:

"On the right of avouchment, Bro Robbins demurs. We account for this for the reason that the conditions with us in California have always been different from the Jurisdictions across the Rockies, and we believe if Bro. Robbins would consider that dependent membership has always prevailed in California, that in the organization of the Grand Chapter, Council, and Commandery, to be in good standing he must be first and always a Master Mason in good standing—then why should he not be privileged to vouch for a fellow-member, knowing him to be, as required by the law of his chapter, council, or commandery, a Master Mason in good standing."

Maine for 1904 receives its full share of attention in this report which was somewhat briefer than usual because "of the unusual activity in other branches of Masonry in California this year."

From his conclusion we quote :

"The questions of perpetual jurisdiction, physical disqualification of candidates, recognition of certain Grand Lodges, non-affiliation, clandestine Masonry and a few others are always with us ; but the one which is assuming shape and importance, and is fraught with danger to the craft and masonic organization, is the devising of ways and means for effectually estopping the work of masonic dead beats, tramps, impostors, clandestines and suspended and expelled masons, who are parading throughout our land with little or no safeguard against their depredations upon the unwary mason or lodge with which they come in contact and select to victimize ; and we conclude by saying to our brother reporters that in this field of danger the brain and pen of every member of the corps is needed, and the labor of all is required to prevent the thistles from getting away with any part of our crop of masons, good and true."

COLORADO, 1904.

Portraits of M. W. Bros. Benjamin L. James and Robert A. Quillian, with sketches of their lives precede the proceedings.

At the annual communication one hundred and one out of the one hundred and four chartered lodges were represented.

The Grand Representatives of other Grand Lodges were called to the East, received with the Grand Honors and welcomed.

The Custodians of the Work, being authorized last year, presented a full set of jewels and aprons for the Grand Officers, which were accepted. They also recommended the adoption of the "Macoy Manual" as the standard monitor, but the consideration of that matter was postponed for one year.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James R. Killian, in his introduction to his address, pays the following tribute to Colorado :

"Fair Virgin Colorado! No fairer, richer land than this lifts its face to kindly skies. A land of snow and sunshine—a land of frost and flowers, with her rolling prairies, her wide extending plains, her smiling valleys, her waving forests, her sky-piercing peaks, her sparkling streams, her widening rivers, her wondrous cañons, and her gladsome hills and glens and parks and dales, and her mountains, sublime and majestic : at once making a happy combination of the beautiful and sublime—a rare blending of all that is tender and terrific in nature ! Here in our favored land we have every condition conducive to

the highest development of man, physically, morally, intellectually and spiritually, and for the attainment of the happiest manifestations of the social state. In the working out of such happy results, I am pleased to believe that Masonry, founded as it is upon the basic principles which underlie all enduring institutions, be they social, benevolent or governmental, must necessarily enter into and remain an important factor."

He laments the death, during the year, of R. W. Bro. George T. Cooper, D. G. M., and R. W. Andrew Armstrong, Grand Chaplain, and also names the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

He reports the constitution of three lodges, the issuance of dispensations for four new lodges, as well as many dispensations for many purposes, the approval of by-laws, and notes his refusal to grant two dispensations, and to approve by-laws on their first presentation to him.

He decided that all those suspended for non-payment of dues, previous to 1903, must be governed by the old law, which required the payment of dues up to the date of suspension, while those suspended since 1903 must pay all dues up to date of re-instatement.

We think that the Grand Lodge made a mistake when it changed its law in 1903. It would seem to be more just for one to pay only for the time he was a member of the lodge.

He decided that a part owner in a building rented for saloon purposes was not precluded from becoming a petitioner for degrees under their temperance legislation.

The procedure to obtain a waiver of jurisdiction from one lodge by another was set forth by another decision. From it we learn that reference of the application to an investigating committee is not necessary, and the Master cannot order a waiver when there is no objection from any brother, nor is a secret ballot required. The consent can be manifested by the usual voting sign.

We believe that this procedure is wrong. When a profane is under the jurisdiction of a lodge the members of that lodge should determine his fitness to become a mason because they are presumably the best acquainted with him. The Investigating Committee should report upon his application, and the ballot should be spread and should be unanimous in favor of the waiver. The decision calls for the usual voting sign. Must then the brother who may know the best about the qualifications of the candidate be obliged to show to the lodge that he opposes the candidate, thus taking the laboring oar?

Dual membership was decided to be contrary to their law, but a brother holding a dimit may be elected to membership to a lodge though he be a non-resident of the jurisdiction of the lodge or even that of the Grand Lodge.

This goes one step farther than our Grand Lodge, which allows a dimitted mason within the jurisdiction to join any lodge therein.

A full account of his visitation to the annual communication of the Grand

Lodge of Kansas and to the subordinate lodges in his own jurisdiction, twenty-three in all, is given, and commendation, upon the whole, is given.

Many other matters of local interest were mentioned, and recognition of the M. W. Lodge "Valle de Mexico," was recommended.

We regret that the following paragraph, taken from the conclusion of his address, could not have had application through the first few months of 1905 so far as Masonry had any influence in the welfare of the State:

"To-day Prosperity graciously attends us, Peace dwells within our walls, and Harmony strengthens and supports our sanctuary. So may it ever be, and long may our beloved Institution here in Colorado continue to grow and prosper and shed its glorious light and benediction over the lives of the ever increasing multitudes within our borders.

"Such will be the happy result if we but hold fast to the principal tenets of Masonry—Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth—and adorn our lives and characters with the graces and virtues of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude and Justice."

An appeal to the lodges was made by the Trustees' Benevolent Fund for an increase to the permanent fund, and it was nearly doubled by the gifts received, increasing from \$3,794.00 to \$6,226.00.

Portraits of every Past Grand Master of the jurisdiction have been obtained and the card index is well under way.

Bro. John Humphreys, for the oration, gave a beautiful word picture of the natives or Mexicans who have lived in the southern part of the State for hundreds of years.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was fraternally recognized.

Forms embracing everything necessary for the full instruction of lodges under dispensation were presented and adopted, so that it would seem that the records must now be kept properly and all procedures conform to the law of that jurisdiction.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Maine, 1904, receives at his hands that treatment which is in accord with his judgment in the case of all jurisdictions, namely, the giving in a clear manner the gist of the business done, but refraining from comments. We regret that we did not push a little harder last year and get a copy of the proceedings of Colorado for 1903. We will not be backward in coming forward for another copy the next time we do not get a copy in season for our review.

Under New Mexico, he thus discourses on "Joint Occupancy":

"The halls thus used in common display upon their walls, and in fittings, paraphernalia, symbols and accessories, things entirely foreign to Masonry, and calculated to distract and confuse the minds of candidates as to the 'furniture, ornaments, lights and jewels' of a lodge. If brethren would reflect seriously upon this matter they would see the incongruity of such occupancy. For ourselves, we always feel, when present in such lodge rooms, that there is something in the atmosphere and surroundings that detracts from our own

symbolism and express teachings. While we believe other organizations are doing a vast deal of good in their respective spheres, as has been truly said, our ways are not as their ways, and we do not care to see their symbols and our own placed in juxtaposition. To illustrate, we have seen 'the three links' conspicuously suspended from the ceiling directly over the altar, and the emblems of other societies displayed in the East and other parts of the room. Where five or six different Orders occupy a hall jointly, they have no disposition and possibly no right under their lease to remove or interfere with the symbols or accessories of the others during their own ceremonies. Consequently they are permitted to remain to distract the attention of the candidate, and to convey the idea that all secret Orders are close relations, a mere matter of choice as to which member of the family you connect yourself with. There can be no question that Masonry suffers more than any other society from such occupancy, the reason for which must be apparent to every thoughtful brother."

We can give our Maine brethren no better way to judge of Bro. Greenleaf's abilities than to let them read the closing of his review:

"THE BUILDER TRUE.

- "The builder true is he who seeks the universal good,
 To whom life's purpose and its goal is human brotherhood.
 The helping hand, the loving heart, the faith 'tis God doth plan,
 These are the tools wherewith to build earth's paradise for man.
 So slow the work, 'tis scarce perceived, as nations wax and wane,
 While man still fights his brother man and hate holds wide domain.
 We oft lose heart and sadly say, these evils needs must be,
 What hope is there for brotherhood with frail humanity.
 Forgetful, ah! forgetful we, amid our doubts and fears,
 How in God's mighty universe e'en time as naught appears.
 Ten million years a ray of light is speeding on its way,
 A thousand years in His calm sight are but as yesterday.
 O thought sublime which soars beyond the bounds of time or space,
 Hushed are our dark forebodings of a retrograding race.
 With hope refreshed, with mind elate, with broader vision see
 The long, long way which marks the course of human destiny.
 What broods of passion and of hate have met with overthrow,
 What horrors have been left behind, what centuries of woe.
 What forces of stern nature curbed, subjective to man's will,
 What stores of wisdom have accrued, what handicrafts, what skill.
 But grander than achievements all in learning, science, art,
 The glories of self-sacrifice, the promptings of the heart.
 'Tis these through all the ages past reflect the light divine,
 The conquests of the world forgot, love's deeds still brighter shine.
- "Ye shades that beckon from the past, ye prophets, dreamers, all,
 When shall the world awaken and make answer to your call;
 When shall its wars and tumults cease, its agony and pain;
 The race be one in sympathy and strife no longer reign.
 We know not through what cycles vast man still must urge his way,
 Each nearer brings the final goal, and life's triumphant day.
 Hope's starry cluster may be hid, but it will never set,
 Until it shines on Brotherhood, for love shall conquer yet.
 Then cry ye 'Grace be unto it!' for lo! it is sublime,
 The work that ever busieth the builders of all time."

CONNECTICUT, 1905.

The volume received has a portrait of the Grand Master and a cut of the Masonic Hall recently erected at Monroe, which was dedicated last May by the Grand Lodge at an emergent communication.

At the annual communication one hundred and eight lodges were represented. There are one hundred and ten lodges on the roll.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. George E. Parsons, in his address announces a peaceful, harmonious and prosperous condition of the craft in the jurisdiction, without any loss of the officers or permanent members by death during the year.

Among the notices of deaths in other jurisdictions which he announced, we find mention of M. Wor. Bros. King and Locke.

His visitations to lodges were not as many as some of his predecessors have made, but were confined for the most part to those which had not been visited by a Grand Master in many years.

He highly commends the work of the Masonic Home, with especial praise to the executive officers and the Board of Managers for their proper as well as economical management; and in this connection extends thanks to the Order of the Eastern Star for their labors for the comfort and pleasure of the inmates.

Twenty-seven dispensations were granted, and these were seemingly for nearly every purpose for which a dispensation might be required.

He declined to grant a dispensation to accept and ballot upon a candidate who had not attained twenty-one years of age.

He reviews the several reports of the District Deputies, and calls attention to such matters therein as would seem to require the attention of the Grand Lodge.

He judiciously calls attention to clandestine Masonry, advising lodges that the greatest care should be exercised in admitting visitors.

Several lodges are in arrears for their pro rata assessment for the Masonic Home, and his attempt to obtain the amount due from the delinquent lodges did not meet with success.

Believing that it is of great benefit to lodges to receive visitations from the Grand Officers he recommended that the regulations be changed so that the traveling expenses of those officers would be paid by the Grand Lodge.

His opinion on "Ritual" we quote entire:

"In my opinion the time has arrived when the best interests of the jurisdiction demand that some definite and positive action should be taken to make what has been adopted as its 'Standard Work' a matter of authorized record. At the present time this Grand Body occupies the inconsistent and undignified position of requiring the lodges within its jurisdiction to exemplify the several degrees in accordance with its 'Standard Work,' and yet gives them no positive and unquestioned source from which to obtain it. When ques-

tions arise in regard to the ritual I find the same differences of opinion exist among the Past Grand Masters, the officers of the Grand Lodge, and the District Deputies, as exist among the craft in general; this tends to confusion and can be satisfactory to no one. I have found through the medium of my visitations throughout the jurisdiction a great and a commendable desire on the part of the officers of the various lodges to do their work correctly, that they are constantly seeking after the light and the truth, and that the great majority of them are willing and anxious to conform to the 'Standard Work' if they can but ascertain how and where it can be obtained. This is a condition, not a theory, and should be treated with that consideration and wisdom which the importance of the subject demands. It is my opinion that a way may be devised whereby our ritual may be placed upon such a footing that it will prove to be of deep and lasting benefit to this jurisdiction. In this connection permit me to call your attention to that portion of the obligation in the Entered Apprentice degree which provides that we shall not do certain things 'whereby the secrets of Masonry may be unlawfully obtained'; you will note its significance in that it does not absolutely prohibit the making of any record of our ritual, but that it restricts the way and manner in which the record shall be made.

"To the above end I hereby recommend the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to formulate under proper masonic restrictions our present work, known as the 'Standard Work,' and to devise means whereby an accurate knowledge of it may be acquired by those who are entitled thereto."

The Deputy Grand Master submitted a full report of his visitations.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that in the past ten years there has been a loss of one lodge from the roll of lodges, but an increase of membership by 2,832. There are four lodges that have over five hundred in membership. During these ten years of his service as Grand Secretary he has visited every lodge in the jurisdiction.

The Committee on Finance recommended a per capita tax of one dollar, exempting therefrom those masons who had been in good standing for thirty years. Twenty-five per cent. of this amount is for the expense of the Grand Lodge, and the balance for the purposes of the Masonic Charity Foundation Fund.

It was also voted that the necessary expenses of the Grand Master be paid, and also those of the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary when they were engaged in making official visits.

The Entered Apprentice Degree was conferred upon a candidate in the presence of the Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Masters filled all the stations.

The Ritual question was disposed of as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the matter of Ritual be referred to a special committee of three. Said committee to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge."

Other business would appear to be entirely local in its character.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro: John H. Barlow.

Maine for 1904 is carefully reviewed. Quotations from the letter of the Representative near the Grand Orient of Belgium is given and then he adds:

"We have no doubt there is truth in this statement, but it does not justify them in the least in their attempt to overthrow a vital landmark of Freemasonry—belief in Deity."

And also says that recognition of that body ought to be withdrawn after conclusive evidence that they were in fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France.

Commenting upon the right of a Grand Master to grant permission to a lodge to move its charter and permanent place of meeting from one town to another town, to which act we objected last year under New Mexico, he says:

"The writer remembers doing the same thing when Grand Master. We believe the Grand Master has all the powers of the Grand Lodge during its recess, if in his opinion the good of the Craft require the exercise of them, subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge when lawfully convened."

Upon again reading the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, we change our opinion and agree with Bro. Barlow.

Under Wyoming, replying to Bro. Kuykendall, who said:

"He does not agree with our positions on perpetual jurisdiction. Advances the question of comity in support of the law of Grand Lodges adhering to that system. We would like to know if such Grand Lodges have at all times, and are now ready and willing to equally respect all the laws of other Grand Lodges. It is certainly a rule which should work both ways. Our brother is a strenuous adherent of the prerogative doctrine that we notice is wisely sat upon annually by first one Grand Lodge and then another."

He says:

"On the matter of jurisdictions, which is the only one likely to apply to sister jurisdictions, we say emphatically—Yes. Brother Kuykendall has many opinions which we fully endorse, such as dependent membership and physical qualifications. We are not a strict constructionist, but when we come to the questions of perpetual jurisdiction, and especially to the prerogatives of the Grand Master, we beg to disagree. Brother Kuykendall contends that the Grand Master has no prerogatives, but such as are given him by the constitution of his Grand Lodge; which makes him no more than a presiding officer, like the chairman of a town meeting. Such theories tend to modernize and degrade Masonry—to make it conform to the regulations of modern fraternal societies—to which we most emphatically protest. Let us not attempt to improve upon its ancient customs, but transmit it pure and undefiled to our successors."

DELAWARE, 1904.

The portrait of a fine looking man, none other than Grand Master Maull, graces these proceedings.

The M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey, Bro. John H. Wilkins, with associate officers, was received and welcomed.

M. W. Grand Master Maull, in his address, thus speaks of the condition of the Fraternity:

"Harmony and good will, the great fruits and bulwarks of Masonry and fraternity, prevail within our jurisdiction; not even the little differences and

minor contentions which may and usually do exist in many orders of like proportions, have arisen, and I am happy to be able to report that no question of discipline or unpleasantness has come before me during the year; the ties of brotherly love have so bound us that each member has felt that the truest proof of the existence in his heart of the great truths of our beloved fraternity was to show in his life and conduct the principle of trying how he could best work and best agree."

The dead of his own and of sister jurisdictions are mentioned.

He reports no dispute has arisen with sister Grand Lodges; that he has visited all but one of the lodges in his own jurisdiction, and has found them in good condition; commends the three "schools of instruction"; and reports other business of his office.

He decided that a Wor. Master, during the trial of brethren against whom charges had been laid for the non-payment of dues, had no right to cause an entry to be made upon the records that Bros. ———, "having made satisfactory arrangements in regard to their indebtedness, charges were held up pending a settlement," because the Wor. Master had, "without any statement to the lodge whatever," privately directed the Secretary so to do.

One new lodge was constituted.

One of those who had charge of the Lodge of Instruction says in his report:

"To make the work uniform, it will be necessary for this Grand Lodge to appoint one member and he alone to constitute a committee on work, and give him the absolute power to teach the work to the officers of our subordinate lodges in the way and manner in which he himself has acquired it."

To which we agree.

Progress was reported by the Committee on Centennial Anniversary, which occurs in 1906.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Lewis H. Jackson.

Maine for 1904 received a page at his hands, and upon that page appears the best of the labors of our Grand Lodge at that communication, but without comment. As a matter of fact, Bro. Jackson comments little but wisely, and we find him in accord with us in nearly all matters.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1904.

A fine portrait of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James A. Wetmore, graces these proceedings.

The first communication for the year was held in March, at which the esoteric portions of the three degrees were exemplified.

A special communication was held in April, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Memorial Continental Hall to be erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A full account of the

proceedings thereat is given. The work was done with the Grand Lodge opened in the Entered Apprentice degree.

At the second stated communication in May, the Committee on Jurisprudence made a report upon three subjects. The first one was upon the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and the question was left in the hands of the committee.

The second question was upon the power of a Grand Master to grant a dispensation to a lodge to hold its meetings in another room because its lodge room had been destroyed by fire; and the committee held that the Grand Master had such power.

The wonder is that ever such a question should arise.

The third question was the addition of certain questions to those already upon the application blank. The committee declined to recommend all the questions proposed, but recommended that the following question be added: "Have you ever been defendant in a criminal case in court? If so, state the circumstances and result." The committee also recommended a form of notifications to members of committees on petitions for the degrees.

The recommendations of the committee were adopted. In view of some recent developments within this jurisdiction, it might be well to examine this form as to its adaptability for use therein.

It was voted to have lectures or a series of lectures on masonic jurisprudence and procedure given in the early part of each year for the benefit of the Masters, Wardens, officers, and members of the lodges.

A special communication for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Mount Pleasant M. E. Church was held in July.

Another was held in August for the purpose of attending the funeral services and for the burial of their late Rev. and Wor. Bro. Claudius B. Smith, the Grand Chaplain.

On September 9th was held a special communication, for the purpose of the funeral and burial of Past Grand Master M. W. Bro. Malcolm Seaton.

The third stated communication was held on September 24, 1904.

The Grand Master, in a brief address, stated that he could not find any authority for filling the position of Assistant Grand Chaplain, which office had become vacant by the appointment of the former holder thereof to the position of Grand Chaplain, an office made vacant by the death of the Grand Chaplain.

He suggested the recognition of several foreign Grand Lodges, because it appears that the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia (colored) was seeking recognition from them, and the suggestion was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Another special communication was held in November, to lay the corner stone of the new church for the Second Presbyterian Church South.

The annual communication was held in December, 1904.

The Past Grand Masters were received with the honors appropriate to their station.

After a short introduction the fraternal dead of his own and other jurisdictions are named. We find among them Past Grand Masters King and Locke of this jurisdiction.

The Grand Master submitted fully his decisions, which, although entirely local in application, appear to have been made in accord with law.

Dispensations were granted to confer degrees upon petitioners who had resided for less than twelve months within the jurisdiction of the lodge asking for the dispensation: and for conferring degrees without waiting the required one lunar month.

Once again (between this Grand Lodge and that of Pennsylvania) arose the question of the residence of a candidate who had lived in the District of Columbia for three or more years but went to Pennsylvania to vote, and the Grand Masters of these two jurisdictions each maintained their respective positions.

The Grand Master fully discusses many other subjects which required his attention during the year. These were of especial interest to the masons in his jurisdiction but involved no question affecting the craft as a whole, excepting those which had to do with foreign masonic affairs, and these were treated in a wise and courteous manner.

Recognition was granted to the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico; but recognition of other Foreign Grand Bodies was postponed.

At the St. John's Day communication the address of the Grand Master delivered at the annual communication was approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, as well as his decisions and recommendations.

The election and installation of officers completed the doings at this communication.

Bro. G. W. Baird presented the Report on Correspondence.

In defence of the action of his Grand Lodge by the addition to the questions proposed to a candidate for Masonry he says, under British Columbia:

"We were not certain whether our esteemed contemporary was poking fun at our Grand Master or was out of temper when he propounded his interrogative. 'Did Leurtgert kill his wife?' He seems amused that, in the petition for initiation, we oblige the candidate to answer the question: 'Have you ever been defendant in a criminal case in court? If so, state the circumstances and result.' In this connection I would invite the attention of our brother to the current report of his own Grand Lodge, when they found it necessary to expel a Master Mason for having been a correspondent in a divorce suit, taking the court record as evidence. Now, my consistent brother, how many members are there in your own lodges at this moment who, while profanes, were equally as guilty as the brother you have just expelled? Might not this very question, at which you seem to sneer, have arrested the very petition of some of them before they trod the outer courts of the Temple? Those of us who have witnessed a masonic trial know that it is far better to black-ball a bad man than to raise him and then be obliged to expel

him. We cannot be too careful whom we take into the fraternity. We cannot propound interrogatives too searching for our protection."

Maine for 1904 receives his careful attention.

Discussing the Kruger letter he copies that part of it which has reference to the attendance of one Dr. S. L. Roger Watts at the Masonic Congress at Geneva and adds :

"For the information of those of our readers who may have overlooked that report, or have forgotten it, we beg to say that the Dr. Watts referred to is a colored man, employed as a subordinate clerk in the Treasury Department, and is probably a member of one of the spurious lodges in this city which descended from Prince Hall.

"The Grand Master of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction replied to the invitation from the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, on the occasion of his invitation, explaining the reasons why he could not send a delegate, and at the same time, sending a copy of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge, inviting attention to the names of its officers, and warning Alpina against the recognition of any other Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. In defiance of this high masonic authority, or, probably, in contempt for the ethics of legitimate Masonry, the Swiss Grand Lodge received and acknowledged the clandestine masons, against whom it had been warned, and now offers offence by reference to the negro Grand Lodge as *the* Grand Lodge. It may, however, be sublime ignorance on the part of Brother Kruger, and this, we think, the more likely."

Commenting upon these words of Grand Master Burnham, "The year has been one of pleasure and enjoyment, as well as one of arduous duty," he says :

"It has the clear ring of frankness and honesty. When a Grand Master, in his farewell address, intimates that he is tired and is glad to hand the gavel to any successor, we invariably have a sensation of tiresomeness creep over us and a suspicion that he would *like* a re-election, and would say so if he thought it prudent."

We add that the craft in Maine sincerely regretted that the state of health of Bro. Burnham did not warrant his continuance in office and would have insisted upon his re-election had they not known that the decision of Bro. Burnham was wise and sincere.

Of the action upon cipher ritual he says :

"We are very glad to note the persistent discouragement our brother offers to the cipher ritual. We once heard a colored man in this city (who claimed to belong to a Prince Hall lodge here, the one recognized in Belgium) say that in his lodge 'de cipher code and de Mackey's Judasprendence' were the 'onliest books used.'"

Under Utah we read :

"Under the caption of Kansas, Brother Diehl has quoted from its report on 'intoxicating liquors,' which notes that thirteen Grand Lodges, including that of the District of Columbia, have taken no action. Brother Diehl is quite right ; as we have not, nor are we likely to take, any action for the reason that from time immemorial lodges have enjoyed the inalienable right of making their own membership, and we can not inhibit nor restrain them without interfering with their inherent rights. When a lodge is chartered it is presumed it may be trusted. To enact modern prohibitory legislation would, it

seems to us, be a declaration that we do not trust them. At all events we have not, in the ninety-three years of the existence of our Grand Lodge, found any need of such legislation. There is a such feeling against the liquor peddling, that very few (and those of the better class) have ever gotten in, and now very few present petitions. They seem to understand the feeling against them. But, while we are particular in that respect, there are men all over the country whose moral characters are not so good as that of the better class of venders of the ardent, who do, now and then, get in. It is much like rejecting a man who has lost his left little finger and accepting one with but one lung, and then bragging about accepting only 'the perfect youth.'

"It is the abuse of the stimulant, not the use of it, that injures men. A man who can not control his appetite should be rejected. Were it possible to reject all such, we would have an ideal fraternity; but we cannot well interfere with a man's appetite, and, for this reason, total abstinence societies have sought to prevent the sale of alcoholic beverages. A moment's reflection will recall that all nations indulge in some kind of a stimulant, and those which use alcohol are more intelligent, more energetic, and more refined than those who indulge in opium, hasheesh, cacao, etc. We are a believer in the masonic definition of *temperance*; and we apply it as much to drinking an excess of tea as to an excess of wine."

GEORGIA, 1904.

A half tone cut, pleasant to the eye, and exceedingly pleasant to thought, of the Masonic Home of Georgia precedes the title page.

M. W. Bro. Max Meyerhardt again favors us with one of his characteristic addresses, filled with word pictures to stimulate thought, to elevate mankind and to make Masonry something beside mere forms and ceremonials. We quote from his introduction:

"In the Talmud is found a beautiful legend, relating how God selected an angel—Sandalphon—to stand at the outermost gates of the Celestial City, listening to the prayers that ascend to the Throne of Grace. And as he stood thus, he gathered the prayers and changed them into beautiful flowers, and the fragrance they shed was wafted through the streets of the City Immortal, until it reached the very throne of God.

"Masonry, founded as it is upon the Book of books, the Holy Bible, inculcates and enforces the duty of prayer. On bended knee, with our faces turned toward the East—the source of light and glory—we are taught to hold communion with Him the Architect Supreme, who holds the Universe in the hollow of His hand.

"Prayer is indeed the golden link that binds the creature to his Creator; that rolls away the burdens of the soul; that uplifts the spirit; that changes the gloom and darkness of despair into the glory and splendor of an undying faith.

"Men may revile us, tyrants may persecute us, but while Masonry stands upon the mighty rock of prayer, neither powers nor principalities nor the hosts of darkness shall prevail against her."

He pays beautiful tributes to the dead of his own jurisdiction, and mentions those of other jurisdictions.

He makes another long plea for the continuance of the practice in this jurisdiction in having large committees composed of Past Masters. One of his

immediate predecessors appointed more than one-half of the members of the Grand Lodge on committees. We do not believe that any Grand Master could perpetuate himself by giving appointments on committees and thus getting to the Grand Lodge his committeemen, to the exclusion of all others. We believe that it is well to put on a committee at least one who may be known not to favor the proposition which he is to consider, so that he may hear all the evidence, but we believe, from our experience in other Orders, that a few, and a very few at that, do all the work of a committee, while the rest sign their names to the report drawn by, perhaps, one man, and, having signed the report, they needs must sustain it. To be true to the views of Grand Master Meyerhardt, the standing committees ought not to be limited to three members.

He speaks highly of the financial condition, and commends to their attention the need of caring for the Masonic Home without incurring any indebtedness. There was a loss of about \$1,000 by the failure of a bank in which the funds of the Grand Lodge were deposited.

He granted eleven dispensations to constitute new lodges, twenty to lay corner stones, sixteen for removals and other purposes, ninety-four to elect and install officers, and to confer degrees out of time, beside others.

He says that he had received not less than two thousand letters enquiring as to masonic law and usage, and he tried to answer them all, although the questions were fully covered by the Masonic Code.

His decisions were against the installation of officers on Sunday; that knowingly passing counterfeit money constitutes a masonic offence; that a by-law allowing the Secretary to retain ten per cent. of dues collected for his compensation is illegal.

We also quote in full the following :

"3. Where a candidate has been examined and balloted for to receive the Fellow Craft degree at a called communication, without dispensation, such action on the part of the lodge is irregular and illegal, and would subject the lodge and Master to masonic discipline. The status of the candidate, however, is not affected, he having been guilty of no wrong and having received the degree in good faith.

"4. In the absence of the Master, it is the duty of the Senior Warden to open the lodge and he may then, if he so desires, call a Past Master of the lodge to preside in his stead. But while this is true, I do not think a communication would be rendered illegal, because the Master being absent, the Senior Warden declares that he is unable to open the lodge, and thereupon calls upon a Past Master of the lodge to do so, and to preside.

"5. A man charged with murder, whose grandfather was a mason, is not necessarily entitled to masonic aid in his trial. Masonry does not shield a criminal, but its duty would end in seeing that one of its members, charged with crime, obtains a fair and impartial trial."

His conclusion is the "Message of Masonry" based upon this quotation from the Bible, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him who bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace." From which we quote:

"Banish intemperance. It is the curse that has brought sorrow upon countless thousands. There is no room in Masonry for him who brings discredit upon himself, his brethren and the Order. Warn him, admonish him, deal gently and charitably with him; but if he persists in his evil course then vindicate the honor of Masonry by dealing with him as our law requires.

"Cut off the profane blasphemer. The sons of light must not take in vain the name of God. Those who have seen 'that hieroglyphic bright that none but craftsmen ever saw,' must bow in humble reverence before the symbol of Deity. Foul speech, profane utterance, must not pass the lips of any Mason.

"Stand for the supremacy of law, order and good government. Masonry should uphold at all times and under all circumstances the power and the majesty of law. 'Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's.' Let the mighty arm of Masonry be felt in the administration of justice throughout our borders.

"Brethren, these stirring times demand great deeds, not empty words. We stand upon the mountain tops, in sight of all the world. The buglecall of duty summons us. Let us hearken to its thrilling sound. Let cowards shrink, Masonry demands heroes. Let us choose this day whom we will serve. Let us press onward without fear. The God of Hosts is with us. Victory will perch upon our banners, for our cause is the cause of humanity."

The Masonic Home was dedicated during the afternoon of the first day, at which appropriate addresses were made, from which we would like to quote but space forbids.

From the reading of the report we judge that the manager of a dispensary, or a seller of liquor in a dispensary, cannot be made a mason. The dispensary corresponds, we think, to what is known in Maine as the legalized "liquor agency."

The Grand Lodges of Western Australasia and Queensland were recognized.

The payment to committeemen of per diem was stricken out and it was voted that all Past Masters in attendance should receive four dollars per day for actual attendance.

The Committee on Memorials made a touching report.

Much other business connected with the administration of this Grand Lodge was transacted.

Bro. A. Q. Moody submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 receives his careful attention, and his abstract of the proceedings is courteous in tone and excellent in judgment. Commenting upon the decision of Grand Master Burnham relative to the payment for banquets, out of the lodge funds, he says:

"That is a conservative way of putting it, but who is to determine what a 'reasonable expense' would be? What would be deemed reasonable by some, would be called extravagant by others."

And we reply that his second sentence is just the answer to his query, for an expenditure by a lodge with a fund of \$20,000 would be extravagant, perhaps, in the eyes of a lodge without any fund at all.

He approves of our action in defeating the amendment allowing dual membership.

Under Michigan we read :

"Four decisions had been rendered and all approved. In one of these, it was decided that 'A lodge has no right to receive a petition for the degrees from one who has not resided within its territorial jurisdiction for the twelve months preceding the date of the application.' This is in accord with masonic law in almost all jurisdictions, but is in direct contravention of a decision rendered by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia as shown in the proceedings of that Grand Body for 1903."

This is not quite "Maine" law if we interpret it aright. In this jurisdiction he must reside in the State one year, and in the jurisdiction of the lodge six months.

Bro. Moody is a strong believer in the "Georgia" method of the treatment of those who can pay dues but do not want to. After due trial the lodge suspends for a year, and then if the dues are not paid the Grand Lodge expels the suspended brother. Now we believe that the act of suspension from, or deprivation of membership, which we allow, is enough, for the offending brother, if suspended, can not exercise any of the privileges of a mason.

IDAHO, 1904.

A group picture of fifty-three members of the Grand Lodge, present September, 1904, faces the title page.

Thirty-one chartered lodges and three lodges under dispensation were represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Joshua M. Cowen, in his address call attention to the necessity of attendance at the communications of the lodge, saying :

"The attendance of any lodge depends largely on the amount of interest taken by its members; and upon the Master of the lodge devolves the important duty of arousing this alarming latent force. And it seems to me that there is not a better or more effectual plan than stimulating a desire in each member to become thoroughly conversant with the Idaho work.

"Merit should always be the basis of promotion. A careless, incompetent Master can often demoralize an entire lodge. Members should be brought to a realizing sense of this fact, while with their enlightenment, the accompanying idea should be placed; that each individual member may reach this eminence if he has the ambition to aspire."

He visited all the lodges but two.

He announces that death has not invaded the ranks of this Grand Lodge, and then names the dead of other jurisdictions.

He reports the dedication of a masonic hall; recounts the permissions granted; reports his dispensations, and his action upon by-laws submitted to him.

He decided that—

"In this jurisdiction no brother can vouch for another brother unless he has sat in a lodge with the brother to be avouched for, or was one of a committee appointed by the Master of a lodge to examine the brother.

"I do not believe that one brother can meet another, and they examine each other, and then one of them go to a lodge and submit himself to an examination and be allowed to visit a lodge and the brother then vouch for the other. This, in my opinion, would not be a proper avouchment.

"All examinations ought to be made through a committee appointed by proper authority. A few masons meeting each other in a room or other places and examining themselves, and then if any of them were to pass a rigid examination by or under a committee appointed by the Master of a lodge, and be admitted to the lodge, could not in my opinion vouch for the others. His avouchment ought not to be taken to the lodge."

A brother changed his business from an employee in the liquor business to proprietor, and the Grand Master decided:

"I consider the change makes no difference in the case referred to, as there is no distinction made in the amendment between employee and proprietor. I see no reason why he can not remain a member of the lodge."

And he also decided that one W. S. Evans, who was in the hotel business, and conducted a bar prior to September, 1903, when the Grand Lodge of Idaho legislated upon the liquor question, was not amenable under the law.

But the Committee on Jurisprudence in their report say:

"If section 8 of Article XIV means anything, there are two separate and distinct things a member of a lodge at the time of its adoption cannot lawfully do unless he was then in the liquor business, viz: First, become a proprietor in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Second, become an employee in the sale of intoxicating liquors. To change from employee to proprietor is commencing the business of the sale of intoxicating liquors, which we think is prohibited by section 8."

And this report was adopted.

Recognition of the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico was granted, but refused to the Grand Lodges of Western Australia and of Brazil.

The Grand Lecturer reported that 325 days had been devoted to the instruction of brethren in the various lodges, and all but five lodges were visited.

The Grand Lodge voted out of its funds the sum of five hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of their Past Grand Master Edward A. Stevenson.

Upon recommendation of the Finance Committee, the salary of the Grand Secretary was made six hundred dollars per year; and by a re-arrangement of the funds they provided for the continuance of the Grand Lecturer for another year. They also recommended:

"That after St. John's day, 1904, a certificate of qualification from the Grand Lecturer as to ability to give the *Idaho Work* and lecture entire, shall be requisite to eligibility to the office of Master and also that no brother can be invited by the Master or Wardens to confer the degrees who does not conform to our uniform work."

And this recommendation was adopted.

After the presentation and acceptance of the Signet Ring the Grand Lodge closed.

Bro. George E. Knepper submitted the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 passed under his eye. He congratulates the Representative to Maine for being in attendance upon the Grand Lodge. The Representative replies by saying that with one exception, when he was compelled to be out of the State by business, he has not been absent from the annual communication of the Grand Lodge since his first appearance therein in the year 1880.

He indirectly censures Grand Master Burnham for granting a dispensation for a lodge "to install its officers in an adjoining town."

We reply that Maine is a State of magnificent distances and there are many lodges that have jurisdiction over more than one town, and while the lodge did not meet in the hall which it usually occupied it was still within its own jurisdiction.

His summary of our proceedings is accurate and clear, and this statement applies equally to his treatment of other jurisdictions.

His comments are few and always to the point, but he enters into no long arguments, so we cannot quote his beliefs. When he does express his mind we find him in agreement with our views upon masonic topics in the main.

ILLINOIS, 1904.

This Grand Lodge evidently enjoys music, for after the opening a quartette "gave several pleasing selections."

Seven hundred and nine lodges out of seven hundred and thirty-two were represented. The total of those who were returned as present at this communication was nine hundred and fifty.

After a very brief introduction the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William B. Wright, recites the names of those of other jurisdictions who have been taken to the life beyond. Two members of his own Grand Lodge were mentioned.

He reports the sum of \$1,003.00 received for special dispensations issued, of which \$800 was the dispensation fee of eight lodges.

He reports the placing of the corner stone of four Masonic Temples, four Churches, three School Buildings, three Library Buildings, and two Court Houses.

Four dedications of Masonic Temples were reported, and the dedication of the Illinois Masonic Home.

Five Schools of Instruction were held, and of them he says, "the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in providing them is made more manifest from year to year."

Among the Grand Representatives appointed near this Grand Lodge we note that of M. W. Bro. W. R. G. Estes near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Over two hundred and fifty questions propounded to him for opinion were answered by the law of the Grand Lodge and by former decisions.

He decided that it was contrary to the law of the jurisdiction for masons to conduct a "Fair," where books of chance and drawings were features.

He also decided that the Master of a lodge cannot appoint a brother to act as attorney for the accused, but it should be done by the lodge; and that the lodge could not pay the attorney fees of an accused brother.

Because of the activity of clandestine masons he found it necessary to issue an official letter to reinforce the work of his predecessor on that line and to enjoin upon lodges the exercise of caution in the admission of visitors.

From this letter we learn that :

"Territorial jurisdiction is determined by measuring in a *straight line* from one lodge room to another, and in all cases of doubt it is much better to determine the question by actual measurement before a petition is received than to interrupt the harmony of the craft by having the question raised after fees have been paid and degrees conferred."

The address of the Grand Master is full of business, without any rhetorical or superfluous phrases.

The District Deputy Grand Masters made reports more or less extended, general in their character and without criticism.

Of the work of the M. W. Grand Master, the committee on his address say :

"Also, to the prevalence of universal peace and harmony throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, owing in a great measure to the M. W. Grand Master's happy way of smoothing the ruffles. He says that in 'about sixty other matters of complaint' an 'amicable settlement was secured, and where that was not possible the decision of the M. W. Grand Master was in every instance acquiesced in;' which is positive proof that they were always (W) right and that he is the (W) right man in the right place."

Bro. Wm. A. Northcott, R. W. Grand Orator, delivered the annual oration, from which we take one paragraph :

"In many respects, it seems to me, we have the greatest civilization here in the Mississippi valley in all the world's history. Other civilizations have had kings, palaces, armies, navies, institutions of learning and great wealth. The few were rich and powerful, but the many were slaves. The Mississippi river is greater than the Tigris, the Ganges or the Euphrates. It is greater than the Nile that flows by the home of the ancient Pharaohs, and upon whose banks sit grand, gloomy and peculiar the everlasting pyramids. It is greater than the Tiber of imperial Rome from whose banks the Cæsars ruled the world. Greater than the beautiful Rhine, in whose valleys contended the Gaul and the Teuton for the supremacy of Europe and the world. Greater than all these because it flows by the homes of free men and free women. Greater than all these because in its valleys are the churches and school houses and the lodges where all the people gather in the spirit of universal equality under the law."

The Committee on Obituaries made a report in words expressive, impressive and chaste. We quote that part of the report referring to Maine :

"M. W. Bro. Joseph Alvah Locke, Past Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Maine. Born in Hollis, York County, Maine, December 25, 1843; died at Portland, Maine, Thursday, April 21, 1904.

"To most of our brethren it would be sufficient to say that he was a lifelong friend, intimate acquaintance and *protégé* of the late M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond. M. W. Bro. Locke was a man of upright and Christian character, loyal and true to his convictions, yet courteous and considerate in all respects. Of clear thought, excellent judgment, he gave grace and dignity to every position. He was a true friend and brother.

" 'Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.' "

The reports of the several Masonic Homes are given with full details.

The Grand Lodge voted that no lodge shall be named after any living person.

A new circular of instruction for the information of brethren interested in proposed new lodges, and for the instruction of the Worshipful Master of the newly instituted lodge in his duties and responsibilities, was adopted.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

The portraits of the following Past Grand Masters are given in the proceedings: J. H. Hibbard, 1856; Harrison Dills, 1857; Ira A. W. Buck, 1858-60; F. M. Blair, 1861-62; Thomas J. Turner, 1863-64.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Joseph Robbins.

From his introduction we quote:

"So, too, with the requirements of the landmark respecting physical qualifications. A generation ago, with the single exception of Rhode Island, there was not a jurisdiction in this country where the most liberal construction of the landmark did not fully recognize the requirement that the candidate should be able to conform literally to all the demands made by the ritual. The events of the last two or three years indicate that the unfortunate who is born deficient, or who has been maimed since birth, will soon be able to supply all that he lacks to meet the interpretation of the law, at the artificial limb makers, or the crutch manufactory. Essentially, we consider the requirement of such a degree of physical perfection as will place the candidate on an equality with his fellows, as being of less importance than some other features of the ancient law; but we still think that consideration is sufficient excuse for its being. But the vital fact is that the law exists, that it is known of all masons to exist, and that so knowing they cannot disregard it without weakening the sanctions of all law, of all obligation.

"Much has been recently said, and truly said, of the robbing of Masonry of its blood in a material sense by the parasitic bodies that have been superimposed upon it. But the danger to Masonry is far greater in another direction than in the mere loss of material support. It lies in the weakening of all the sanctions of the fundamental law which has defined and differentiated Masonry from all other human institutions; that law to whose unchangeableness we are all doing constant lip-service, while at the same time we unprotected see it honey-combed out of its identity.

"Generally from mere habit, or from ignorance, we call these organizations known to be composed of masons, masonic bodies while we know them to be no part of Masonry; and our young masons, hearing this, go into them with the expectation of finding something of genuine Masonry that they have not

obtained in the Symbolic lodge. These bodies and the systems they administer *have no landmarks*, and so upon their threshold the brother who enters them encounters a condition well calculated to make him forget the landmarks of the great fraternity on which they build. This may not have been the purpose of their organizers, and, we freely concede, is not the conscious purpose of most of the members of any of them. But the effect is the same. It is in bodies outside of the symbolic lodge that brethren first become familiar with printed rituals and printed ciphers. The infection filters back into the lodge, poisons its membership with its specious pleas, spreading until we see, as this year's report discloses, one Grand lodge after another shocking the masonic instincts of every unsophisticated brother by lending its sanction to the heresy of cipher rituals."

Under Connecticut we read:

"We are glad to have his [Bro. Barlow] kind words of our report; more glad to find so many points in which our judgments accord, giving us, as it does, more confidence in our own perceptions. There are, of course, points on which we differ, as when after quoting from our review of Colorado, wherein we classed with other clandestine lodges all organizations claiming to exercise authority in the Masonry of the three degrees by virtue of any power derived from the Scottish Rite, Memphis Rite *et id omne genus*, he says:

"If this be true there is a very little genuine legitimate Masonry outside the United States and the British possessions, and Masonry ceases to be universal. We are not quite prepared to admit all this, though we should be careful to avoid the atheistical tendencies of many of them.

"No, the question whether or not Masonry is universal does not hang on that 'if.' Masonry has never been universal in the sense that it was geographically distributed over the whole earth. The claim of the masonic fathers, the men from whom we have derived our Free and Accepted Masonry, never could have meant universality for it in that sense; because manuscripts contemporaneous with the dawn of speculative Masonry put forward the claim of universality as broadly as it has ever been put since, and these manuscripts were made and used by men who knew—or thought they knew, not being aware of the existence of a few lodges in Scotland—that there were not half a score of lodges in the British Islands and that there were *none* elsewhere. To claim for the society universality under such conditions, in the sense of universal geographical distribution, would have been sheer buncombe. But that Masonry is universal in the sense that its catholic basis of fellowship is broad enough, and the scope of its principles far reaching enough to take in all the races of men was true in the beginnings of the institution, is now true, and will continue to be true through the centuries which are likely to elapse before all peoples have advanced enough to adapt themselves to it and thus make its universal distribution possible."

Under District of Columbia:

"A motion was made that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts be permitted to witness the opening and closing ceremonies of the degrees they had received, but was lost.

"We are not so curious as to this apparently sudden change of heart as we are to know whether the practice of such exclusion prevails elsewhere than in the District of Columbia. We do not remember to have heard of such a rule obtaining anywhere, and should be glad to learn from our brethren of the guild whether they are as ignorant (or as forgetful) as we are."

The practice in Maine within our personal knowledge for nearly forty years has been that an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft Mason might be pre-

sented at the opening and closing of the lodge in those respective degrees of which he was a member.

Under Iowa we read:

"The theory of all this anti-liquor legislation is that the lodges cannot be trusted, or rather that the best men in the lodges cannot be trusted to determine the fitness of an applicant for the privileges of the fraternity, for it must be borne in mind that under the law requiring unanimity, a favorable verdict by the lodge is really the verdict of that one of its members who is the most exacting on the score of morality. If his moral sense cannot be trusted upon this one phase of human conduct, is he fit to be trusted upon moral questions into which this phase does not enter. When we reflect that if Masonry was not born in the tavern it was cradled there, and that in the decadence of convivial excesses and the growing appreciation of the evils of the drink habit, Masonry has more than kept abreast of the communities in which it flourishes, so that it had become prior to the first prohibitory legislation by Grand Lodges, more difficult for any one who lived by pandering to that habit to get entrance into the fraternity than into any human organization surrounding it, it would seem that its phenomenal success as an ally of temperance might have satisfied even the most impatient that no necessity existed for tampering with its ancient law."

Maine for 1904 is reviewed. The several decisions of Grand Master Burnham, "a genuine Yankee face," are quoted and approved.

The Hiram Lodge case is quoted in full, and then upon this he comments as follows:

"We wonder whether while the committee were seeking to satisfy themselves as to the possible existence of a pardoning power among the inherent rights of the Grand Master's office, they were also keeping in mind and trying to locate the source of the power to suspend from Masonry whose exercise they commend. Is it conferred by the Maine constitution? We have been unable to find it in the constitution of Freemasonry. Moreover, we observe that in another case in which two applicants who had been rejected elsewhere were 'worked' into a lodge, the special committee who investigated the case (Past Grand Masters Burbank and Estes and Past Warden Mallet), after satisfying themselves of the culpability of the brother who recommended the petitions, recommended that he be reached in the good old way, to wit:

"This committee recommend that the Grand Lodge direct that proper charges be preferred by his lodge for wilful violation of section 96 of the Grand Lodge Constitution."

Now, Bro. Robbins, we freely admit that we cannot answer your question, and ask you to excuse us from a discussion of the subject because of the death of two of the committee who handled the subject matter, and because, as we honestly believe, it was a case that was decided rightfully, although, in masonic law or practice, there might be no justification found for the act of the Grand Master in the act of suspension.

He quotes our report on the recognition of Costa Rica, and the communication from Bro. Albert J. Kruger.

We would like to quote *in extenso* from his able review, but must close with this, touching upon a question of no great importance in itself but causing a considerable fluttering among some Grand Masters:

APP. 15 G. L.

"When, only a few years ago, this requirement that all correspondence between lodges in different jurisdictions should pass through the hands of the respective Grand Masters first cropped out—for during a period of nearly 170 years after a plurality of Grand Lodges had existed, the craft got along comfortably without any such restriction—we protested against it as the beginning of a process of nibbling away the rights of the lodges, for we hold that it is as much the birth-right of each and every lodge to correspond with any other regular lodge as it is the birth-right of every mason to correspond with every other regular mason, the world over, on any subject of common interest growing out of their masonic character, without let, hindrance or censorship. But we did not succeed in interesting the members of the guild to any considerable extent. The fad spread, because as each new Grand Master run up against the existence of the restriction in some other in his reading or his official correspondence, as a rule he forthwith determined that no other jurisdiction should have any frills that his own did not possess, and so he, too, made a decision to the same effect. It is an unwarrantable interference with the rights of lodges; submission to it unprotesting invites further encroachments upon the independence of the craft, and the subject ought to have now the consideration which it did not have in its inception."

INDIANA, 1904.

There were present at this communication the full list of Grand Officers, sixteen Past Grand Masters, and the Representatives of 514 of the 517 chartered lodges.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, William E. English, congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the success attained in the work during the year past and styles it "the most prosperous, the most harmonious, and the most successful ever known to the Grand Lodge of Indiana." Furthermore, every lodge had filed its report and paid its Grand Lodge-dues in full before the lawful time expired.

He names the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions of which he had notice; reports the constitution of seven new lodges, and dispensations issued for six other lodges.

Many other local matters which were attended to by him are reported in detail.

Under decisions he says that he "has been simply overwhelmed during the past year with questions upon which an 'official decision' was requested." As is usually the case, it appears that nearly all could have been answered by the enquirer had he given as much time to looking up the answer as he did to write the letter. However, the Grand Master answered them all, and selected a few for consideration of the Grand Lodge. All of those reported are in accord with the practice in Maine. We quote the following:

"Should the charter of the lodge hang in lodge room, Tyler's room or social room? *Answer.* In the lodge room."

We must prefer Maine's plan. A tin case is provided into which the charter is placed, and this case with its contents is in the lodge room when the

lodge is opened and until it is closed. Then it is conveyed to a *safe* place for keeping.

A novel case arose. Warren Lodge suspended for non-payment of dues some of its own members and also some of the members of the 'late Wooster Lodge.' Some of these latter wished to be re-instated, and then should Warren Lodge re-instate them or should the Grand Lodge re-instate them? The Grand Master concluded:

"That those who have been suspended should after they have paid their dues and filed their petitions with Warren Lodge, request said lodge to communicate with the Grand Master recommending the reconsideration or removal of the sentence of suspension against them, the rules and regulations having been duly complied with. Under action of this character by Warren Lodge the Grand Master believes that he would be justified in directing and authorizing the issuance of dimitts in these cases."

Because of a violation of jurisdiction, the Grand Master recommended that petitions for the degrees should show upon their face a statement whether the applicant had ever been rejected by any lodge, and if so by what lodge and when. It appeared that no such statement was required in the usual form of petition used in Indiana.

A brother member in good standing of a lodge in Indiana was discovered selling cipher rituals, whereupon he was stopped in his work, and report made to the Grand Master, who ordered charges preferred against him in the lodge of which he was a member for the violation of the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

The lodge tried him and inflicted a penalty. We fail to find what penalty.

Many other matters that came before him for action are reported. The address is brief, clear, and full of business. From his conclusion we quote:

"It has been my fortune in life to know some of the public honors and preferments in other walks of life which men value and for which men strive, but I can say to you in all sincerity that no greater sense of responsibility ever came to me, and no greater feeling of gratification has ever been known to me than that which I experienced on the day that I attained this summit and goal of masonic ambition through the kindly consideration and gracious favor of my brethren of the Grand Lodge. No higher honor can come to man than the highest honor that comes to a mason, that of being chosen Grand Master of his Grand Lodge, and from the depths of a grateful heart I thank my masonic brethren of Indiana for the honor conferred, the confidence displayed and the faith reposed in me."

The Grand Treasurer reports the balance on hand, \$22,279.66. The Grand Secretary reports a gain in membership of 2,871.

It cost the Grand Lodge eight hundred dollars to settle a claim against it because it did not amend its By-Laws in the way and manner provided therein.

The following report is quoted in full:

"Your Committee on Inspection begs leave to submit the following report:
"We recommend the appointment of a Grand Inspector, whose duty it shall

be to visit every county in the state at least once a year for the purpose of inspecting the lodges and instructing the officers of the lodges of said county; that the Inspector shall summons the officers of the several lodges of said county to meet with him at the most central lodge for the inspection, and to receive instruction; that the officers of the several lodges of said county shall at this time, submit all the books of their respective lodges, together with a report of the amount and condition of the furniture, paraphernalia, finances and the general condition of said lodges. That it shall be the duty of the Inspector to exemplify the work as adopted by the Grand Lodge, for the benefit and instruction of the officers; that where it is more convenient and more central for lodges of two or more counties to meet together for inspection and instruction, then it shall be the duty of the Inspector to summons the officers of the lodges of these counties so situated to meet at said central lodge for inspection and instruction.

"That the Inspector shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) a year and his actual expenses, not exceeding three dollars (\$3.00) per day, which expense account shall be itemized and a report thereof submitted, monthly, to the Grand Secretary and upon his report a warrant shall be drawn on the Grand Treasurer for said amount of actual expenses, together with the salary of the Grand Inspector for the month.

"That in the event the Inspector shall, for any reason, become unable to make said inspection, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to appoint a Deputy to carry on the work of inspection and instruction, the Deputy to receive the same pay and expense allowances as the Inspector during the time he shall so act, which pay and expense allowances shall be paid by the Grand Lodge and the pay or salary of said Deputy to be deducted from the salary of the Inspector.

"That the Inspector shall be appointed by the incoming Grand Master, to hold his office at and by the will and pleasure of the Grand Master."

The "Indiana Annual Masonic Review" is made by Bro. Daniel McDonald.

Under Alabama he rightly contends that ministers ought not to receive the degrees without payment of the proper fee. In Maine the same doctrine prevails as to lodges, but does not hold in any other masonic body in Maine.

Under District of Columbia he says:

"We can say, however, without divulging any 'hidden mystery,' that Indiana adopted the Webb-Work at the time of the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1818; that it again adopted the same Work as revised by Rob Morris in 1860, and again with some unimportant changes in 1862; that it has been the only Work used in this jurisdiction since that time, and is the Work now in use in all the lodges in Indiana."

Maine for 1903 receives his careful attention. Speaking of the membership he says:

"It is somewhat remarkable that there had been no suspensions or expulsions for unmasonic conduct. It shows either one of two things: The lodges are lax in their discipline, or the masons in Maine are better than the average."

Under New Mexico we read:

"Under the head of Arizona he replies to Brother Belden as follows: 'He, like many others masonic writers, is a little off in his understandings of the principles of the Scottish Rite or Continental Masonry. This Rite has never been as rigid as the English or York Rite in its definition of belief in God.

The York Rite defines it to a certain extent, and all English speaking masons regard it as the corner-stone of the masonic system, with which we agree.'

"The question, which is pertinent in this connection, may be asked: 'What is the York Rite and can its genealogy be traced down to the present time,' and if so wherein does it differ from other Craft Rites? As a matter of fact, as it appears to us, there is no such thing in this country as the 'York Rite,' and has not been since the beginning of Masonry in America in 1732. The York Rite lost its identity when Dermott and Dunkerly, about 1730, dismembered it, added the Substitute Word, and invented the Royal Arch degree, making it the fourth in the series, and placed it under control of the Grand Lodge of England. The Rite now used in this country is more properly the 'American Rite.' It was the Preston Ritual which was built up on the ruins of the York Rite after Dunkerly's system had been adopted by the Grand Lodge of England. It was established in this country through the efforts of Thomas Smith Webb, and was revised and adopted by the two consolidated Grand Lodges in Boston in 1792, and as a system has remained intact ever since. Every Grand Lodge in this country has tinkered with the Work more or less for more than one hundred years, but no change in the framework of the Preston Work has ever been made."

From his conclusion we quote:

"In the matter of the establishment of Masonic Homes there has been a perceptible lull during the past year. Several Grand Lodges which contemplated the erection of Homes made a thorough investigation into the cost and management of the Homes established in this country which resulted in deciding to abandon the enterprise for the present. In the investigation that led to this decision it was found that the annual assessment of \$1 on each mason in the average jurisdiction would not be sufficient to sustain a Masonic Home without donations or bequests, and that this amount of money collected and expended by the local lodges for the support of those in need of charity would be far preferable."

"There has been a perceptible loosening of the iron-clad rule in many of the Grand Lodges prohibiting the occupancy of Masonic Halls by chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star. Two or three Grand Lodges the past year opened their doors and arranged to allow this beautiful 'Appendant Order' the use of Masonic Halls on the same terms and conditions as Chapters of Royal Arch Masons and Commanderies of Knights Templar. The world still moves and 'in the sweet by and by,' we may hope that our wives, widows, mothers, sisters and daughters, belonging to this Order, may have universal recognition, to the extent, at least, of being allowed to hold their meetings in Masonic Halls."

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1904.

One hundred and eleven lodges were reported as represented, as well as all the Grand Officers excepting the Grand Lecturer, who died in April, 1904. Nine Past Grand Masters were present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Philip D. Brewer, in his address, after commenting upon the powers within the grasp of a Grand Master for the good or hurt of the craft, pays special tribute to the memory of Bro. Martin, the Grand Lecturer, and also to those of other jurisdictions.

He reports the constitution of twelve lodges, special dispensations to form fifteen new lodges, and seven special communications of the Grand Lodge to lay corner stones.

He states that he found two "negro, so called masonic lodges," one at Bristow and the other at Newby, and that each had one or more white men as members.

The larger part of his decisions were in accord with the practice in Maine.

We note that he decided that a man who had lost his right thumb was not eligible for the degrees; that the Master of a lodge who had privately examined a brother the day before the lodge met could not vouch for him as a visitor to the lodge.

He presented a form for a bill for the services of Grand Lecturers to present to the Grand Treasurer as vouchers before drawing their pay.

He commends the "Orphans' Home," discourtenances drunkenness, and discusses masonic material, saying:

"It is not a question as to whether you like a man, or dislike him in a general sense; it is a question whether, in your judgment, he will make a good stone to place into the masonic structure. Is he fit, is he honest, sober, industrious and temperate? Will he be of benefit and strength to Masonry, and has he qualities of mind and heart of such a nature as to enable him to appreciate its goodness and exemplify its beauties in his daily walk? These are the questions to be answered by the member in casting his ballot."

The Grand Secretary reports that all lodges excepting two had made returns, and has this to say about Secretaries:

"With a wise, efficient secretary there is no need for a lodge to become delinquent in making returns and paying its dues to the Grand Lodge. This can be done during the first days of July just as well as during the last days, and thus save a great deal of trouble. I beg to advise each lodge to pick out the very best business man it has, make him secretary, pay him something for his work, furnish him with a supply of books and blanks, encourage him in his duties, stand by him and keep him in office during life. If the secretarial management of the mercantile houses and other businesses in the country were conducted as loosely as many of our masonic lodges there would be more bankrupt concerns than the courts could attend to."

The Grand Treasurer reports in the general fund, \$8,229.07, and in the Orphans' Home Fund, \$310.57.

The Trustees of this latter fund report in it the sum of \$21,665.34. The Grand Lodge, out of its general fund, gave this fund \$4,000.00.

The Grand Orator, Bro. S. C. Fullerton, at a public meeting delivered an address upon the subject, "Masonic Light," from which we select one paragraph:

"As craftsmen having the good of the fraternity at heart, and desiring to inculcate its principles and emulate its virtues, we should not refrain from exemplifying, upon all appropriate occasions, our interest in elevating to a higher plane the lives of our fellow men; we should by the practice of its principles elevate our own lives to a higher and nobler plane than others, seeing us and being encouraged by our efforts, will put forth greater exertion to impress upon those with whom they associate the importance of choosing as their guiding stars those cardinal virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity. Let us demonstrate to the world that we have faith in the principles and teachings of

Freemasonry, hope that by the light reflected from those principles and teachings we may be better fitted to display the beauties of virtue, faith, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and the greatest of all charity, for we read from that Great Light, 'Though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.'"

Bro. Thomas C. Humphrey submitted the annual report on Foreign Correspondence. Maine received a fraternal notice.

IOWA, 1904.

The Grand Lodge met in Sioux City, where the local committee had arranged for a procession and public exercises. These latter comprised music with addresses of welcome and responses thereto.

A full list of Grand Officers, nine Past Grand Masters and representatives from four hundred and sixty-six lodges were reported present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles C. Clark, after a beautiful word picture in his address, at once proceeds to the work done the past year. The "business ends" of the Grand Lodge received attention. System was introduced wherever needful, with the suggestion that a card index was the only safeguard against errors in returns made by the lodges.

Three lodges were instituted by dispensation. Of "small lodges" he said:

"Some energetic action should be taken to arouse the lethargic; the lodges may not be dead but only sleeping, but if so the sleep is mighty sound. Perhaps the locality is bad; perhaps the remedy is consolidation. It seems to me that the matter is worthy a special committee and a profound study. Every effort should be put forth to avoid taking up their charters, but should all efforts fail, then there is absolutely no excuse for their further existence. They are a detriment to progress, an object of ridicule among the profane of their own towns, a drag to the ever-onward march of the sons of light; their usefulness is ended and the Grand Lodge should terminate their existence."

We need make no apology to our readers for copying in full the following decision:

"Can the petition of a mulct saloon keeper be received?

"I confess the query was a surprise to me. I had supposed the law so enacted that this class was certainly barred. Section 297 of the Code excludes one engaged in 'the intentional sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of Iowa.' When it was enacted prohibition was in full force, and, *ipso facto*, saloon keepers were ineligible, but with the adoption of the fearfully and wonderfully constructed mulct law the case is changed. This state law provides: 'Nothing in this act contained shall be in any way construed to mean that the business of the sale of intoxicating liquors is in any way legalized. * * * Nor shall the assessment or payment of any tax for the sale of liquors as aforesaid protect the wrong-doer from any penalty now provided by law, except that on conditions hereinafter provided certain penalties may be suspended.' Just where this leaves the matter might well puzzle the traditional Philadelphia lawyer, but the common sense view would seem to be that if the saloon keeper strictly keeps the provisions of the mulct law he is

not selling in violation of law. Technically, perhaps, no sale can be lawfully made, in view of unrepealed prohibition, but it seems a failure of justice to call him a law breaker who sells strictly according to the mulct law, and therefore holding this view I have ruled such a person eligible for membership, but on account of the gravity of the question have directed that petitions from such persons be held up until after this session of the Grand Lodge.

"The masonic fraternity generally has spoken in no uncertain tones in declaring itself unalterably opposed to the business of liquor selling, and while in many notable cases there are men so engaged who would be a credit to any lodge, they are decidedly the exception. It may well be doubted if this great order, with its glorious traditions, its high ideals, and its exalted morality has any place for them as a class, but if it desires to exclude them it should, in my opinion, amend the law."

[Mulct is defined to be "a fine or other penalty imposed on a person for some offence or misdemeanor, usually a pecuniary fine.]

He also decided that false representations in the petition for degrees constituted a masonic offence.

The following shows one of the peculiarities in other jurisdictions:

"Section 273 is as follows: 'At a stated meeting there must be present seven members of the particular lodge, including the Master or a Warden.'

"Section 146 provides that no Master Mason shall be allowed to vote or hold office until he has passed an examination in open lodge upon that degree. I have, therefore, held that the membership contemplated by Section 273 is of those entitled to vote; the number cannot be filled by those who have not passed the required examination. To hold otherwise might put it in the power of one brother to absolutely control lodge matters, decide upon questions of the utmost consequence, and commit the lodge to a course which might involve great trouble and expense."

In regard to the Masonic Home which the Grand Lodge had decided to be uncalled for, but the Eastern Star concluding that it was necessary, started a building fund for the object, he says:

"Seriously, however, if there is to be a Masonic Home in this state it ought by all means to be under the supervision of this Grand Lodge, but with the hearty co-operation of the Eastern Star, whose members are entitled to unstinted praise for their wholesome sympathy and never-failing support in all our laudable undertakings. While it seems on all the testimony that our decision presents the very best plan of doing divine charity, yet it is far better, if we have made a mistake, to frankly acknowledge it and array ourselves on the side of the wise man who changes his mind than to line up with the fool, who, like the snapping turtle, having gotten a hold, hangs on indefinitely without knowing why."

Of the work of the District Lecturers, he says:

"I regard the work of these District Lecturers as one of the very most important in connection with the order, not only for the direct benefits but infinitely more for the indirect advantages. A jewel is still a jewel even though it rest in mud and garbage, but its lustre is enhanced a thousand fold by its setting at the throat of a beauteous lady. And so our great moral lessons may be imparted even when the master and his officers flounder through the degrees, half know their parts, or read what they should have perfectly memorized, but their wondrous beauty is fully apparent only when all the workers use the language which the experience of many years and the consensus of opinion

of many eminent minds has approved, and when they know their parts so well that what they say seems to come from the heart, to be a part and parcel of their very life, and not a mechanical rehearsal of the thoughts of another. Oratorical ability is not a necessity, it is often a hindrance. What is needed is a thorough knowledge of the ritual expressed in such an earnest,* feeling manner that a deep impression is made upon the candidate. For in the end that is the main object of the degree. And if at the conclusion of the work the initiate is not awakened to the importance of a good, true, pure, and upright character; if he does not then determine to exemplify in his own life the great lessons of the institution; in short, if he does not leave the lodge a different man, he is either unfit for membership or his money has been taken and value not returned."

Of the use of the black-ball :

"The real danger, it seems to me, lies not so much in the malicious use of the ballot as in the failure to carefully pick our material. One good man or a dozen good men kept out do not seriously damage us, but, ah me, the woe that is caused by one black sheep. A Lucifer single-handed once shook the very foundations of heaven, and so one mistake in favor of a petitioner, whose only recommendation is that he is a hail-fellow-well-met, may be the entering wedge which will eventually split the lodge asunder, make it the object of contempt of all good men, and at the last cause it to miserably perish from the earth. The work of the committee should be thorough and searching; not only the present character but the past deportment should be minutely examined. Even with a favorable report, if any brother knows aught that would in his honest judgment make the petitioner a damage to the craft, he should unhesitatingly express his disapproval, being careful to know as he would answer to his God that his action is prompted by a sincere and pure consideration for the best for the fraternity and not by private pique or personal grudge."

The Grand Secretary made an able and exhaustive report of the work in his office, while his report as librarian of the library in "the only Masonic Library Building in the world," makes one wish that he dwelt within the shadow of the building, so as to enter at his convenience its portal for study and research.

The report on "Fraternal Dead" pays a just tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master Locke.

We cannot quite understand why the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of Iowa should be received with masonic honors by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported :

"To the query: 'Can the petition of a mulct saloon-keeper be received?' the Grand Master gave an affirmative answer, and he asks your judgment upon the correctness of his ruling.

As early as 1888 the Grand Lodge enacted the following as the law of this jurisdiction: 'This Grand Lodge expressly declares the intentional sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of the law of Iowa a masonic offence, and the penalty, upon conviction thereof, shall be expulsion.' At that time there was no mulct law, and no saloon-keeper could legally sell intoxicating liquors, and hence all saloon-keepers so engaged were ineligible to membership—that is, their petitions could not even be received, and under that state of the law there could be no doubtful questions. It now becomes a question of how the

situation is affected by the mulct law, which was adopted later, and is the law of the state. It is important that the members of the Grand Lodge do not confound the question of eligibility or the right to receive such a petition with the question of its being expedient or good policy to elect such a person after his petition has been received. With the latter question the Grand Master has not dealt, and it is not before us for consideration. The question before us is, is such a person, by operation of law, barred from acceptance so that a lodge is without discretion in the matter? If so, it cannot entertain such a petition. If not so, it can entertain it and elect or reject as its judgment shall determine.

"You will have in mind that by the terms of the law the prohibition as to such persons is made to depend upon his selling liquors *in violation of the laws of Iowa*, and thus we are brought to the simple question: Is one selling liquors under the provisions of the mulct law, and not in violation thereof, selling liquors in violation of the laws of Iowa? An affirmative answer sustains the action of the Grand Master. A negative one overrules him. The doubt arises upon some apparently inconsistent or conflicting language of the mulct law, as that the act shall not be construed to mean that the sale of intoxicating liquor is in any way legalized. Your committee need go no further than to say that the court of last resort in the state has construed the law with reference to all of its provisions, and holds that sales made in pursuance of the provisions of the terms of the mulct law are not illegal. This, to our minds, is conclusive of the question and we recommend that the action of the Grand Master be approved."

Inasmuch as we have already quoted much upon the question of liquor selling we now give the law:

"*Selling Liquor.* 3d. This Grand Lodge expressly declares the intentional sale of intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of Iowa, including sales by all persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, whether permitted by the laws of Iowa or otherwise, a masonic offence, and the penalty, upon conviction thereof, shall be expulsion; and on the trial of a mason accused thereof the record of conviction in the state or federal courts, or a certified copy thereof, shall be competent evidence and *prima facie* proof of guilt, but evidence upon trials under this section shall not be limited to such record evidence.

"This section shall have no application to members of lodges who, at the adoption of this amendment, are engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors legally while they continue such legal sales.

"The Grand Lodge further declares that hereafter no lodge shall knowingly receive or act upon the petition of a profane who may at the date of said petition be engaged in this traffic, excepting, however, pharmacists who are legally selling liquor under a permit issued under the laws of Iowa."

Bro. J. W. Barry presented a report upon the Pillars at the entrance of King Solomon's Temple, and illustrated the same by the use of stereopticon views of various temples of the world, and many of these views are reproduced in the proceedings by half-tone cuts. From the report we learn that of forty-four jurisdictions making a reply as to the height, fourteen said eighteen cubits, twenty-seven (Maine) said thirty-five cubits, one said thirty cubits, and three did not give the height. His conclusion was that the Pillars were eighteen cubits in height, and the Grand Lodge adopted his conclusion.

Bro. Frederick W. Craig, a native of Farmington, Maine, was elected as Senior Grand Warden.

The Report on Fraternal Correspondence was presented by Bro. Jos. E. Morcombe, who, with chaste and touching language, tells us of the great sorrow that entered into his soul by the death of his loved daughter, and our sympathy goes out to him in his affliction.

Under Alabama he says anent the failure of the constitutional amendment providing for a widows' and orphans' home:

"And yet, personally, we are inclined to side with the common sense of the lodges which vetoed the proposition. Institutional charity is perhaps a necessity of complex civilization, and an impersonal community, whether municipal, state, or national, can work through no other agency. But Masonry is a brotherhood, and its most perfect organization is the local lodge. Such cases of need as may exist within the jurisdiction of this ultimate body can be handled better, more sympathetically, and with far greater economy than if left to the cold ministrations of a Grand Lodge or an institution dependent upon that body for its support. With but faint indications to guide opinion we venture that indigent masons and the widows and orphans of deceased brothers in Alabama are not neglected, notwithstanding the jurisdiction is without an institution devoted to such work."

Maine for 1903 receives three pages at his hands.

He commends the rule allowing a lodge to be represented at the communication of the Grand Lodge by a proxy, not a member of the lodge represented.

From his conclusion we quote the following:

"Like the great temples which the peoples of antiquity builded, Masonry has a place for each class of its votaries, according to need, knowledge, and receptivity for instruction. In its outer court he who is content with formula and words of rote may be satisfied. The external show and sight of unexplained symbols may fill him with awe and even with some glimmering of aspiration. He is bettered, unconsciously to himself, by his surroundings. But only the enlightened ones, prepared for the higher initiation of understanding, will the genius of Masonry lead into the adytum of her temple and reveal the esotery of her pregnant symbolism."

KANSAS, 1905.

There were two hundred and twenty-seven lodges represented at the communication, with nine Past Grand Masters and nearly every one of the Grand Officers.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas G. Fitch, notes the deaths of two Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, Bros. Joseph D. McCleverty and Jacob D. Rush, and with good taste refers the deaths in sister jurisdictions to the appropriate committee.

Dispensations for five lodges were issued and eighty dispensations for other purposes, the most of which were for conferring degrees upon candidates waiving the required time, and for election, installation of officers. Many other subjects appertaining to the local management of the craft were discussed by him.

The report of the Grand Secretary gives a detailed account of the work in his office for the year, and with tables and circulars takes up about twenty-seven pages of the report.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals did not have a single case brought before them.

W. Fred Washbon delivered an oration discussing the Masonry of to-day, its meaning to us, and our duty to it. We quote :

"The high and vital importance of the clean, orderly and forceful presentation of the ritual in the conferring of masonic degrees is past the necessity of argument or reiteration ; its demonstration is replete in the experience of every mason. It is by and through these rites and ceremonies that we create our first, most lasting and indelible impressions on masonic character ; by them we fire new hearts with masonic devotion and enthusiasm and garner new intelligence and energy ; that energy, intelligence, enthusiasm and devotion upon which must depend the perpetuity and advancement of masonic institutions, in that not far distant day, when, in payment of the common debt, our arms shall become powerless and our tongues be mute.

"The first, then, the most important duty of a mason to the fraternity, the doing of which will induce the performance of all other duties in irresistible sequence, is his faithful and devoted attendance on and participation in the regular business and proceedings of the lodge of which he is a member. In his faithfulness to this relation, by committing the ritual to memory, by frequent admonition of its sublime lectures, and by constant, close and fraternal association with his brethren, there will be instilled into his mind and heart a full conception and thorough consciousness of the personal and individual application of masonic principles and teachings, to the mode and manner of his daily life. By such labor and association, may he attain a knowledge of its higher blessings and partake of its most ennobling pleasures. And so here, as in every relation of human existence, duty done is the never failing harbinger of a just reward."

The Committee on Necrology reported the deaths of M. W. Bros. Locke and King.

Measures were taken to procure a building and lot for Grand Lodge offices and for the erection of a building to contain vaults for the safety of the records of the Grand Lodge.

The following motion was adopted :

"That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the suggested changes in the ritual, offered by the special committee on ritual at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, changed the ritual and destroyed the identity of the Webb Work, specified in Section 7, Article IV, of the Constitution."

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. William M. Shaver.

Under British Columbia, discussing the making of masons by Scotland of those not within its jurisdiction, he says :

"So long as American Grand Lodges continue to recognize masonically the material stolen from them by foreign Grand Lodges, just so long will American material steal into the fraternity over foreign fences. It is useless to 'protest' to the foreign Grand Lodges, but if American Grand Lodges unitedly stand up for the American doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction by treating all Americans who are foreign-made masons in violation of our rights as 'irregulars,' then Americans will soon cease buying something abroad that they find valueless at home. Cease protesting, but ruin the market."

Under Illinois he speaks of the action of the Grand Lodge of Kansas concerning rituals as follows :

" In former reports we have fully expressed our opinion upon official initial ciphers as necessary evils, but we frankly confess that, in our judgment, our Grand Lodge made a mistake in adopting an official cipher under the circumstances. The plan was a popular one, but our experience as a ritualist leads us to believe that the members of Grand Lodge overestimated its value. There is no royal road to memorizing ritual; it must be learned by the 'mouth to ear,' method, if it is planted to stay. The use of an initial cipher to refresh the memory of one who has properly learned a ritual is one thing; an initial cipher containing several hundred changes of words from the ritual one has learned is an entirely different thing, and will be found practically undecipherable by the average worker.

" We do not desire further to discuss this subject at this time. We shall present what we have to say regarding it in our conclusion. Incidentally, however, we might remark to Bro. Robbins, that in spite of the ' brave words ' which he quotes from our committee, to the effect that the ' recommendations are in the nature of restorations of the ancient Preston-Webb work, which was adopted by this Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication at Leavenworth in 1867,' the committee actually recommended seventy odd rules making several hundred verbal changes in the ritual which has been in undoubted use in Kansas for at least twenty-five years, and not one of these changes—as we now recall it—is a restoration of the *language* used in the cipher of the Barney-Willson work, or the Kansas amended version thereof, which the committee insists must be accepted as the ritual adopted in Kansas in 1867."

Under Iowa, reporting the action of Iowa upon the question of the height of the *Pillars*, he says :

" We are sorry to see this action in Iowa. Not that we question the correctness of the historical conclusion as to the height of the pillars, but we are not at all in sympathy with the theories of these latter day ' reformers ' and ' improvement artists.' The same principal of ' correction ' in ritual that ' truth may prevail,' enunciated by this committee, if carried to its consistent conclusion, would wall up our South and West Gates—or cut a new one in the North—and would make so many other changes in our ' Masonic Temple ' that an *Ancient Free and Accepted Mason* would be unable to recognize the structure. Nay more, truth and historical accuracy would probably require us to sweep away most of the masonic myths and legends until our ' Masonic Temple ' would disappear entirely, and that catastrophe in our judgment would be fatal to our Institution.

" The historical accuracy of the masonic legends is immaterial; the symbolism is unaffected, whether the pillars are declared to be eighteen, or thirty, or thirty-five cubits in height. As we view the matter, however, it is important that in an institution whose origin is shrouded in the mists of the past we should strive to deliver to those who come after us the landmarks, the customs, the ritual, exactly as we received them from our predecessors, unchanged and unimpaired. There are many statements in our masonic ritual and legends which can not be supported by any considerations of fact or even of probability, but they have maintained their places in our Institution for centuries, and let us keep them there and transmit them to those who are to come after us. Even as errors they are far more valuable as side lights upon the past history of the masonic fraternity than the substitution therefor now of a correct statement of facts."

Maine for 1904 receives its full share of attention at his hands.

Reporting the fifth decision of Grand Master Burnham, he says :

"We agree with the decision, but query: Why was the Senior Deacon permitted to *examine* the ballot? We maintain that it is the Master's duty to destroy each ballot as soon as he has examined it—in no other way can the required secrecy of the ballot be assured."

To his query we answer that unfortunately all Masters do not do their duty and destroy the ballot but hand that part of the ballot box containing the ballots back to the officer (Senior Deacon in this case, but usually the Stewards) spreading the ballot to destroy. This arises from the kind of ballot box used. Bro. Shaver's criticism is right.

The letter of Albert J. Kruger is reproduced. In addition to his remarks quoted in an early review, Bro. Shaver adds:

"We are in hearty sympathy with the Grand Orients of both France and Belgium in their war against religious tyranny and oppression, but that has nothing to do with the fact that the Grand Orient of France is no longer a masonic body. The Grand Orient of Belgium admits that the Grand Orient of France is 'guilty of certain unmasonic actions,' but it has so little conception of the true meaning of Freemasonry that it considers this Body in France still masonic. This position is reached and deliberately asserted by the Grand Orient of Belgium after the matter has been pointedly called to its attention and ample time given for its reflection. We feel constrained therefore to question the masonic character of the Grand Orient of Belgium."

Many other matters had been penciled for quotation, but we feel obliged to pass them, although we think our readers would enjoy reading all the writings of this correspondent as much as we have.

KENTUCKY, 1904.

At this communication there were present most of the Grand Officers, sixteen Past Grand Masters, and a long list of representatives.

From the opening paragraph of the address of the M. W. Grand Master Bro. Owen D. Thomas, we quote the following:

"We have confidence in our fellow-man. The spirit of Freemasonry is fundamentally incompatible with that rather wide-spread spirit of materialism and cynicism which would make life sordid, ugly and despicable, by supposing men's motives to be solely those of greed and selfishness. Our order sees a spark of the Divine in man; it declares him to be 'For aye removed from the developed brute; a god, though in the germ.'"

"It is to the glory of our craft that we would save this Divine spark from being obscured by that in man's nature that tends to obscure it, to raise him farther above the brute that was his companion in creation, to help him to know and sustain the dignity of a noble destiny, and with it all, ever to 'renew (with that stoop of the soul which in bending upraises it too) the submission of man's nothing perfect to God's all complete.'"

He recalls the deaths of Past Grand Master, J. Soule Smith and James A. McKenzie, and of Grand Pursuivant Charles M. Hobson.

The Grand Master decided that two lodges have the right under the law to agree upon lines of jurisdiction, provided they observe and preserve the constitutional method of determining that question.

He also decided that the petitioners for a new lodge need not secure their dimits before asking the consent of lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected. The Committee on Jurisprudence overruled this decision. We cannot agree with the committee, as appears on the face of the statements. Undoubtedly by personal conference or by letter it could be ascertained whether or not the consent of the lodges would be obtainable, and if favorable then dimits could be taken and official request made for consent. But what is the difference between a number of brothers of a lodge asking to obtain consent to form a lodge, and a number of dimitted masons (the same persons) asking for the same privilege?

As to business methods, from his point of view he suggests that the Grand Secretary should keep a set of books showing a complete financial standing of the Grand Lodge; provide proper forms and books for the use of lodges with printed instructions for the use thereof, and recommends that all new lodges be compelled to purchase them; that all new lodges agree that the mileage and per diem of the representative should not exceed the amount paid for dues; and recommends the revision of the mileage list.

He reports the case of a lodge which, without appointing a committee to take evidence, voted on the guilt or innocence of a member and declared him innocent.

He discusses at length the way a Master Mason ought to wear his apron, and believes that the proper way is "with the bib down and the corner up."

He reports, in general, the condition of "The Masonic," their Masonic Temple; The Old Mason's Home; The Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The Grand Treasurer reported a cash balance of \$21,832.47.

The Grand Secretary reported in detail all the matters connected with the library and with the several subordinate lodges.

A proposition to establish a "Board of Work" to provide for the uniformity of the written and unwritten work and lectures of Symbolic Masonry, and to adopt a systematic inspection of and lectures to lodges, was indefinitely postponed.

The Grand Lodge decided that the Entered Apprentice OB forbids the printing, writing or making of ciphers of any part of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry.

It appears that the lodge which declared the innocence of an accused without a committee of investigation, after the action of the Grand Master, "unanimously voted to withdraw the charges." Thus the matter ended.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"A Reporter of Foreign Affairs who shall examine the communications received by the Grand Secretary from other Grand Lodges, etc., and present to the Grand Lodge an annual exhibit of the condition of Freemasonry around the globe."

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia, of Costa Rica and of Queensland were recognized.

The financial condition of "The Masonic" took up considerable time of the communication. The rentals did not cover the fixed charges by some over six thousand dollars. Measures which will obtain more rentals were adopted.

Bro. William W. Clarke made the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arizona, we quote:

"We will modestly suggest a sovereign remedy for the evil of non-payment of dues, and its twin evil, non-affiliation: Make your lodges worth having membership in. Masonry is nothing but a society, without excuse for existence, if its lessons make not men nobler and happier. Its ceremonies are but means to an end—admirable vehicles for the transmission of glorious truths. Make them so, and as sure there is in man aspirations for the high and noble, he will seek and retain that affiliation which will meet and satisfy this condition of his nature."

Maine for 1904 receives a page. The decision of Grand Master Burnham in the case of the announcement of the casting of a black ball after the lodge was closed was approved.

Perhaps it might be well to say to Bro. Clarke that the Committee on Foreign Correspondence has much to learn concerning Masonry in foreign countries, and knowing that some jurisdictions have recognized Grand Lodges in such countries and afterwards repented their action, it becomes the committee, so far as it can, to do justice on the merits of the recognition question even if reserving a recommendation of the recognition.

These proceedings likewise contain the "Doings" of this Grand Lodge from 1800-1900.

LOUISIANA, 1905.

One hundred and eight lodges with seven Past Grand Masters, and with all Grand Officers save two, were present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Louis P. Delahoussaye, in his address speaking of the growth of Masonry in the jurisdiction, says:

"But here I would sound a warning note. It is declared in our monitors that: 'The great object of Freemasonry is to cultivate peace, harmony and fraternity among the families of mankind; it fosters none of the malignant passions which divide and destroy society. Its great mission is peace, its chief implement of warfare is love.' To you, my brethren, who are charged with the administration of the affairs of your respective lodges, let me urge that you keep the great purposes of our craft ever present in thought and word and deed. In the development of your lodge remember that numerical strength is frequently an indication of actual weakness, and in the earnest desire to witness the growth of your lodge, do not overlook the essential of intelligent co-operation on the part of those to whom you unfold our mysteries. 'Booms' are always hurtful. In Masonry they are disasters. He who is

truly prompted by a high regard for Freemasonry, a desire for knowledge and a sincere desire to be more serviceable to his fellow-men is worth a thousand who are content to be known as 'high degree' masons and whose only act is the payment of an annual contribution to prevent suspension."

He notices with appropriate language the deaths of R. W. Bro. E. T. Sellers, Deputy Grand Master, and of their Senior Past Grand Master, Brother Samuel M. Todd, who was our representative near this Grand Lodge.

He mentions with pleasurable words the rejuvenation of the "Masonic Cemetery," and advises the renovation of the Temple property.

We quote the following found among his "Rulings and Decisions":

"A pertinent example of this failure of the brethren to fully inform themselves as to the laws of this Grand Lodge, and of Masonry, is presented in a letter received from a brother occupying a position which made him the conservator of the peace and of the dignity of the laws of our State and country, in which he inquired as to the course he should pursue in event of a possible appeal to mob law in his jurisdiction. It appeared that a party had been arrested, charged with a heinous offence, and the anger of the community aroused to an extent that the law was about to be ignored and violated by a mob. It further appeared that some of the members of the masonic lodge in the vicinity contemplated taking active part as members of the mob. My answer was emphatic. I told him in positive terms that his duty as an officer of the law was paramount and that any mason who did not actively assist him in defending the law was recreant to his obligations and duties as a mason, and that I would assert every prerogative of my office to punish by expulsion every such so-called mason. I am not advised of any further action and think the calmer reasonings of the brethren avoided the commission of an act that would have stained the escutcheon of every mason in that section."

His account of his visitations is most enjoyable reading. There are lodges known as "Our Latin Lodges," working in the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, and designated as "Scottish Rite Lodges."

However, he did not favor the use of the ante-room as a "lounging place for smoking, loud talking and conversation foreign to the purposes of Freemasonry."

He favors the use of a certificate, both to members of lodges in the jurisdiction and from members of other jurisdictions, as protection from the clandestine mason.

The "Temple Debt" has been paid, and as the net income from the Temple must now be devoted to charitable purposes, he opposes the idea of a "Home" but favors the plan in use in Iowa.

Discussing the "work" he speaks of the revised work as ready for promulgation, and clearly showing that one man in a year's time cannot visit all the lodges, suggests the appointment of an additional Grand Lecturer. He also thinks that a Brother after receiving the Master Mason's degree should be examined therein as to his proficiency as well as in the preceding degrees for advancement.

The Grand Secretary in his report announces the organization of eight lodges, the issuance of seven dispensations for new lodges. He says:

"It has been one of the most successful years in the history of Freemasonry in Louisiana. The year we have now entered upon already presents indications of a continuance of that prosperity, and if the efforts now in progress for the formation of new lodges are successful, which seems assured, the record in this particular direction will have been without an equal in this State."

The Committee on the Temple made a clear report of its condition and recommended quite extensive repairs.

The Grand Lecturer reports:

"The lodges are well pleased with the changes in the Ritual made by the Committee on Work. All agree that it is more condensed, more simplified, easier comprehended, more effective, and much more beautiful, and are striving to become proficient."

Which would lead one to suppose that many changes had been made, but the Committee on Work, say:

"The 'work' as now revised and adopted by the committee, is no 'new work,' as it is sometimes termed, but the true work that has existed in this Grand Jurisdiction for years, shorn of its redundancies and useless verbiage."

And this is an explanation that does not explain.

The Committee on Plan of Masonic Relief submitted a report, valuable because questions were submitted to the several jurisdictions, and the replies are clearly made up. The committee recommended that in due time a Masonic Home be established, but the whole matter went over until next year, and the report was ordered printed in such number as would supply each member of a lodge with a copy.

The following resolutions had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be required to furnish each constituent lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction with a register of all the regular lodges, under such regulations as may be provided, that imposters may be more readily detected;

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Lecturer or Lecturers be instructed to hold 'Schools of Instruction' in the several masonic districts, whenever practicable, and to specially visit such lodges as in their opinion, or that of the M. W. Grand Master, may require special instruction. And that said Grand Lecturer or Lecturers devote the time, both at said 'Schools of Instruction' and said special visits, to instruct the brethren in the esoteric and ritualistic work as prescribed by the committee;

"*Resolved*, That every Master Mason, at the first stated meeting of the lodge in which he is raised, after thirty days after being raised, shall be examined in open lodge as to his proficiency in the Master's degree, as in the preceding degrees, and this examination shall be repeated from meeting to meeting until he shall have been found proficient in the lecture. And he shall be bound to attend for such examination."

Bro. Herman C. Duncan presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under the District of Columbia, we have his interpretation of the "work" in Louisiana:

"Many years ago our Committee on Work sent out from year to year a representative who taught it, and we had, or were supposed to have, everywhere what was known as the 'Gordy Work,' from the name of the celebrated lecturer. But it came to pass as seems to us inevitable, that in process of time men in different parts of the jurisdiction came to recollect it differently and yet were perfectly sincere in insisting on the infallibility of their recollection. The more they believed in themselves the less they were willing to admit the possibility of their error. For a while it was insisted that lodges should observe the work as they had been taught. Of course, this did not tend to uniformity; our Grand Lecturer did his best to bring about uniformity, and succeeded to a very large extent. And yet it was found that even the Grand Master and his own deputy did not work alike. Just as soon as this condition developed the Grand Lodge took the action noted, and so now it is no longer a question of what the work was, but what it is as determined by the committee."

Maine for 1904 receives due and proper notice.

The case of the discipline of certain members of Hiram Lodge, and the action thereon, is fully reported.

Like other reviewers, Bro. Duncan has no faith in the argument of Albert J. Kruger as to the question of masonic recognition.

Discussing the concluding remarks of one of our reports he claims that the acts of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges are open to criticism.

Considering our conclusion of last year he says: "Very good. But the avenues to the brain are those through the eyes, as well as those through the ears: and there are others also."

To which we rejoin: It is true that a blind man cannot be made a mason, nor a deaf man, nor one who has lost fingers and thumbs, and so on; but Masonry would not be taught to any one's brain by the sense of sight alone unless he had a ritual to read, nor by the sense of touch at all, and so on.

MANITOBA, 1904.

Two special communications were held during the year for the purpose of the laying the corner stones of a school and a church.

From the opening paragraph of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. E. A. Braithwaite, we quote:

"Not alone in numbers do we now rejoice, but also in the fact that the principles for which our order stands have found and are finding daily expression in the lives and in the character of our members. These principles teach unselfishness, stand for strength of character, and produce uprightness in life and conduct, making us better men and inspiring only towards the good. To be selfish is to be uncharitable, and to be uncharitable is to be unmasonic. To the selfish man Masonry is but a school of dreary ethics where for the time being he may be pleased with ritual and allegory which may strongly appeal to his sense of the beautiful, but the lesson and the thought he can never learn inasmuch as charity is the fruit of unselfishness, and the head and the heart must unite to learn and to practice the living truths for which our order stands."

He recommended :

"That after the third degree has been conferred, the examination shall be held in this as in the first and second degrees, and that the new member must also be examined and work his way into lodge as if he were an utter stranger."

The District Deputy system obtains in this jurisdiction, and the reading of their reports shows the condition of the fraternity.

The Grand Secretary reports the issuance of charters to five lodges, and of dispensations to three lodges, and the continuance of the dispensation of four lodges because they had not worked under their dispensation for the period of four months.

The following reports from the Board of General Purposes were adopted :

"The proper course to adopt as to the examination of Visitors: Your Board would recommend that this Grand Lodge should rule that each visitor should be examined separately, and that the Tyler's Test should be given at the conclusion thereof, after the examining committee are thoroughly satisfied that the visiting brother has given substantial proof of his fitness to enter the lodge; also that the visiting brother should produce some documentary evidence that he is a member in good standing of a regularly constituted lodge owing allegiance to a Grand Lodge recognized by this Grand Body.

"The question as to the brethren of this jurisdiction obtaining a Certificate of good standing when visiting other lodges outside of this Grand Lodge jurisdiction. Your Board would recommend that members of lodges intending to visit other such lodges, be furnished upon request and upon payment of a fee of ten cents with a certificate signed by the Grand Secretary under Seal of the Grand Lodge, that the lodge is a regularly constituted lodge under the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, situate at, and attach thereto a certificate by the Secretary of the lodge, that such member is in good standing, and such certificate to be only good for one year from the date of issue."

No report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1904.

A special communication was held February 7, 1904, for the purpose of the funeral of the late Grand Secretary, Jacob H. Medairy, who had served as Grand Secretary from 1863 to 1903, when he was elected Grand Secretary Emeritus, with full rank and pay for life.

The semi-annual communication was held May 10, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas J. Shryock, in his address tells us how the Fraternity allowed the Chamber of Commerce, a bank and firms to take occupancy in the Masonic Temple because of the loss of the buildings in which they were severally located by the fire which swept over a portion of Baltimore in 1904.

He announced the death of Past Deputy Grand Master John A. Lynch.

He reported the craft throughout the State in good condition, both financially and otherwise.

The National Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized. It appeared that recognition to the Grand Orient of Brazil was extended many years ago but an exchange of Representatives had never been made. This was now done.

Three more special communications were held during the year for the purpose of laying the corner stones of buildings.

The annual communication was held November 15, 1904.

The Grand Master submitted a brief address.

The several committees made reports upon the subjects committed to their hands.

Bro. Edward T. Schultz submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Under Canada, discussing the question whether or not a Grand Lodge can "call off" for anything but "refreshment," among other good and pertinent words he says:

"It seems to us that these facts go to show the correctness of our position that a lodge is not a lodge unless it has been regularly organized and proclaimed as such, and in which condition only can it perform any labor, business, or masonic ceremonies, either esoteric or exoteric, and we are gratified to be able to state that every American Grand Lodge, except four, entertains the same views, and hence performs all these ceremonies in public, in open Grand Lodge.

"The jurisdictions which do not follow this practice are Canada, California, Texas and Pennsylvania."

Maine for 1904 receives cordial attention. The decision of Grand Master Burnham upon the "discovered black ball" was approved. The case of the Hiram Lodge was also reported, but without comment.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1904.

At the quarterly communication in March, the announcement was made of the death of R. W. Henry Goddard, the oldest living Past Senior Grand Warden.

The trial commissioners made reports, as did other committees.

Two mahogany ballot boxes with appropriate furnishings, found in a chest belonging to Gen. Joseph Warren, were presented. "These boxes and their contents were probably in the service of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge while Joseph Warren presided."

One John H. Whitehead, elected as a Warden by one of the lodges, acknowledging connection with some body not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as a masonic body, and declining to sever his connection with that body, was not allowed to be installed into the elective office.

Special communications were held, two for the dedication of halls, the other for laying the corner stone of a church.

At the quarterly communication in June, there was presented the portrait of

Past Grand Master Briggs, who was installed into office December, 1892, and died in June, 1893. This portrait was painted by Bro. Daniel J. Strain and presented by the family.

Three special communications followed for the purpose of laying corner stones.

At the quarterly communication in September, charters were granted to Shanghai Lodge, of Shanghai, and Peihe Lodge, of Tientsin, both in China; also a charter to Sinim Lodge when the by-laws came and were approved.

Two special communications followed, one for laying a corner stone, and one for dedication of hall.

At the quarterly communication in December, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Baalis Sanford, read the annual address.

In it he notes the deaths already mentioned, gives an account of his visitations, commends the work of the District Deputy Grand Masters. He also states :

" There is evidently greater attention given to the matter of requiring candidates to learn and recite in open lodge, at least the first section of the lecture of each degree, before advancement to the succeeding degree. This practice I am happy to say, is in vogue in a large majority of the lodges. It has my warmest endorsement, and I earnestly urge its adoption upon every lodge which does not already practice it. It is true that it requires time and patience, and devotion in its execution, on the part of both teacher and pupil, but when completed, how much more gratifying the results, in equipping the initiates with proper means of more easily identifying themselves when visiting sister lodges."

Much business of local character was accomplished.

On the twenty-seventh day of December was held the stated communication for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers and celebrating the feast of Saint John the Evangelist.

MICHIGAN, 1905.

All the Grand Officers, eighteen Past Grand Masters, and the representatives of three hundred and eighty-six lodges were present. Two lodges only were not represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Fletcher E. Turrell, in his address, mentions among the fraternal dead, M. W. Bros. Locke and King.

For special dispensations he had received the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars. These dispensations were granted for conferring degrees in less time than a lunar month and for installing officers, while a few dispensations were granted for other purposes without a fee.

Six petitions for new lodges were received and dispensations therefor granted.

A large number of dedications of halls are reported, and the laying of corner stones on seven occasions.

Four cases of "internal dissensions among the membership of constituent lodges" are clearly set forth.

Of the use of books in conferring degrees he says:

"At the few lodges of instruction at which I have been permitted to be present, it has occurred to me with ever increasing force that no books should be used in delivering the work. Part of our work is esoteric, part exoteric. The exoteric, or non-secret work, is printed in full in the Monitor. A part of this work is the charge to the candidate, which is delivered after he has received his degree. Most of the Masters now deliver this charge without the book—others still read it. I believe that the time has come in this Grand Jurisdiction when the use of the Monitor in conferring the work should be prohibited. If a Master cannot or will not commit the charge he is not fit to be Master. It certainly detracts from the impressiveness of the occasion for the Master to read the charge after everything else has been delivered from memory."

He decided that lodges having concurrent jurisdiction over a candidate lose their personal jurisdiction over rejected material after five years, which is the limit of time in this jurisdiction that lodges have.

The following is quoted in full:

"I have received a good many letters enquiring as to the right of a lodge to receive a petition for membership from a brother who has been dimitted for a number of years. Grand Lodge regulations provide that every dimitted brother residing in this Grand Jurisdiction shall, within one year from February 1, 1899, and every brother who shall hereafter become a resident of this Grand Jurisdiction shall, within one year after he becomes such resident, petition some constituent lodge for membership therein, and if he fails, or neglects, to do so within the time prescribed herein, he shall, after the lapse of said time, be subject to all of the disabilities of a suspended mason.

"Under this regulation, a brother holding a dimitt has a right to petition a lodge for membership at any time, and the lodge to which he presents his petition has a right to receive and act upon it. Unless a brother residing in this Grand Jurisdiction, who was a non-affiliate on February 1, 1889, applied to some lodge for membership, within one year from that time, or unless a non-affiliate, who has become a resident of this jurisdiction since that time, applies to some lodge for membership, within one year from the time he becomes such resident, he is no longer entitled to the rights of a mason.

"It is also the duty of such non-affiliate, if rejected, to apply to some lodge for membership once in each year thereafter until elected. If he does this, although rejected, he retains all his masonic rights."

The Grand Secretary made an exhaustive report.

The Grand Lecturer, in his report, discusses the ritual question, saying in part:

"We are criticised by the brethren of some other Grand Jurisdictions for making and using rituals. They claim that it is a violation of our masonic obligation to do so. It may be that the Grand Lodges to which some of our critics belong, do not possess a central key, lodged with the proper custodian, of the work. I know, however, that some of these Grand Jurisdictions do have some such authoritative key, although the work may be communicated

in those Grand Jurisdictions from mouth to ear, in accordance with ancient usage. In these cases, at least, the difference between them and us is only one of degree."

He further speaks :

"In teaching the work, I have made a few changes, one of which I think should be reported. Nearly every masonic writer speaks of 'white gloves and aprons' as being used at the building of King Solomon's Temple. That that is erroneous has been proven by the fact, first, that gloves, which are intended to protect the hands against the cold, would be seldom, if ever, needed in Palestine, and second, that gloves were not in existence at the time of the building of the Temple—over two thousand years before the birth of Christ, they having been invented in the middle ages in connection with Feudalism.

"Then, too, I have never been able to ascertain that white gloves have been considered as an emblem of innocence.

"As a matter of fact, it was the custom, in ancient times, for a person accused of crime to don a white garment of a particular form, which he wore as an implied token of his innocence; and he was entitled to wear this garment, until, at the close of his trial, he should be found to be guilty. Upon being convicted, he was stripped of his white garment and a black one was put upon him, and I may say here, that this custom is the foundation of the Anglo-Saxon presumption that every man is presumed to be innocent until he is found to be guilty.

"I, therefore, confidently claim, as the result of long and careful study, that the word 'gloves' should be changed to 'garments.'

"Again, the aprons worn by the workmen at King Solomon's Temple were not the small, bib-like affairs which modern speculative masons wear, but were ordinary working aprons, such as are now worn by artisans, like blacksmiths, stone cutters and carpenters. In fact, these workmen were stone cutters and wood and metal workers. Their aprons were worn to protect their clothing; they were soiled and worn.

"Our modern artisans would not think of wearing their working aprons to lodge, church, or even at home, in their leisure hours. Is it probable, then, that humble craftsmen would presume to come before the greatest monarch in the world, in the most splendid court on earth, wearing their soiled and worn working aprons? Of course not. I think, therefore, that all the presumptions favor our discontinuing the use of aprons, and I have taught the workers——"

Following the report to the Grand Lodge of Iowa, he recommended that the ritual be amended so that the height of the pillars shall be eighteen cubits, the chapters five cubits, total twenty-three cubits.

One of these days, perhaps, every mason will be, when a mason, dressed like the operatives on King Solomon's Temple, and will see, in the East, Solomon's representative, arrayed in robes as gorgeous as he wore, as soon as the art of making colors like those of that time becomes known; and every masonic hall will be a true representation of that temple. Facts are stubborn things but "facts" must be had at any price. Let symbolism and the lessons taught from symbols be thrown to the winds.

A proposition to reduce the per capita tax from thirty cents to twenty-five cents was defeated.

The Committee on Jurisprudence referred the report of the Grand Lecturer back to the Grand Lodge without any recommendation.

The Committee on Lodges disposed of one of the cases of "internal dissensions" as follows:

"Elmer C. Hanchett applied some years ago to Crystal Lodge for the degrees and was rejected. Three years later, having removed from the jurisdiction of Crystal Lodge, he applied to and received the degrees in Benona Lodge. Crystal Lodge upon learning of this fact asserted the claim of jurisdiction and demanded the payment of the fees from Benona Lodge and they were paid. Later Benona Lodge took exception to this claim because of the fact that R. B. Hanchett (father of the candidate), and not Elmer Hanchett himself, as it appeared, had signed the son's petition to Crystal Lodge. Your committee is of the opinion that Benona Lodge has no claim on Crystal Lodge for a re-payment of the fees because of the fact that in any event Elmer C. Hanchett was rejected material of Crystal Lodge. Your committee is of the further opinion that the master of Benona Lodge should prefer charges against both R. B. Hanchett and Elmer C. Hanchett in the event that they are members of Benona Lodge, because of the fact that the former in his contention that he himself signed his son's name to the petition to Crystal Lodge was guilty of a most serious masonic offence and because of the fact that Elmer C. Hanchett was guilty of a masonic offence in subsequently applying to Benona Lodge without having stated the fact that he had been previously rejected by Crystal Lodge."

The Grand Lodge voted three hundred dollars to pay the mortgage upon the property of a mason's widow who had been left with seven small children to meet the demands of life.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was not recognized and the report thereon is one of the best that we have read, so good in fact that we think we will have to make use of it.

Bro. Lou B. Winsor submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 is reviewed in a pleasing and careful manner, for his reports are epitomes of the work done with quotations upon important subjects.

In his conclusion, we find the "law":

"The Grand Secretary shall also be *ex-officio* a Committee on Correspondence, and it shall be his duty to examine the correspondence and reports from other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and to digest from the proceedings of such Grand Lodges the date of meeting, the number of lodges represented, the decisions on questions of masonic law adopted by such Grand Lodges and such other matters as the committee may deem of interest to the craft in Michigan, and the committee shall refrain from criticism of such proceedings, as well as promulgating the opinion of the committee upon decisions, laws and regulations of this or any other Grand Lodge."

He also explains quite fully the Michigan system of granting dimitts. The system in Maine differs only a little therefrom.

MINNESOTA, 1905.

All the Grand Officers were present except the Grand Marshal. Two hundred and twenty-one lodges out of two hundred and forty-two were represented. Nine Past Grand Masters were present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William A. McGonagle, in his address, reports the constitution of three new lodges, three dispensations for new lodges, and many other dispensations. We do not approve the naming of a lodge for any living man, even for so good a man as Bro. Thomas Montgomery.

We quote the reason for granting one dispensation :

"On August 20th a great storm damaged the lodge room at Merriam Park and took the charter that was hanging framed, on the wall, out of the building, and it has never since been found. I immediately issued a dispensation to the lodge to continue work until this communication of the Grand Lodge. It has been suggested that possibly the brethren in the planet Mars are now working under this charter, as their authority ; if so, we may possibly see the forty-seventh problem of Euclid depicted upon the face of that planet at no distant date."

The decisions made by him were in accord with the generally accepted masonic usage. He decided that an applicant must be twenty-one when his petition is read in the lodge. He added :

"I have had the usual number of one-armed, one-legged, club-footed and other disqualified cases to rule upon, which a moment's consideration by the officers of the lodge would have settled without any reference to the Grand Master. I have been urged by brethren who know better to cast aside the decisions heretofore made, and make a new ruling to permit their personal friends to enter our Institution. To each of them I have stated that the Grand Master, as the executive of the Grand Lodge, has no power to change the ancient landmarks of our Institution, and in this particular case has no desire to do so. Let us hope that our brethren will, sooner or later, learn that there are thousands of perfect men in our jurisdiction, and that it is unnecessary to give any consideration masonically to the imperfect ones."

By-laws were approved, corner stones laid, and visitations made by him.

The death of their fifteenth Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Jacob A. Kiester, was announced.

From his conclusion we quote :

"In executing my work as Grand Master I have endeavored to be fair and impartial to all and have tried in many cases to broaden the views of some of the members of lodges who had petty squabbles among themselves that in some cases merited the application of a mother's slipper. I have long since learned that all men are not constituted alike, and fortunately so, as the progress of the world depends in large measure upon this very fact. We must take men as they are, and reflect occasionally that we may be wrong ourselves ; by so doing we will certainly develop a broader character in ourselves and may possibly extend the influence and the radiance of such a character to our fellow men."

An able oration was delivered by Brother Louis G. Hoffmann, the Grand Orator, upon "The Heart of Masonry—Freemasonry." We quote the concluding paragraph :

"God's mystic temple dedicated to the cause of preaching the gospel of love and unselfishness, that educates in courtesy, generosity, kindness and help of all kind, let us, with the supreme architect of the universe, whether as workers in the quarries, masters in the building, or architects in grand ses-

sion, labor earnestly and zealously to smooth and polish the Rough Ashlar of unorganized and unenlightened man until the Perfect Ashlar of true manhood shall appear, whose zeal shall always maintain our beloved order that has from the creation and will until eternity stimulate patriotism, strengthen virtue, and illuminate the world with the light of liberty, freedom and manhood, and within the consecrated walls of your temple may the angel of peace, prosperity and good will forever preside, and do thou, our Supreme Grand Master, in thine own good-time, remove all obstacles, to the final triumph of the great law of love and the universal dominion of the true and eternal principles of Freemasonry and thine be the kingdom, the power, the dominion and the sovereignty through the infinite cycles of time and eternity. Amen."

The Grand Secretary discourses about the Grand Lodge Register:

"It is unique of its kind. I have examined quite a number of Registers in this and other English speaking countries, and have not seen anything like it, nor would I exchange our plan for any other in use, not excepting the much vaunted card plan. The present Register, which has not cost the Grand Lodge a dollar, was started by me in 1893 and is written up to include the returns of 1903. It is a book of 600 pages with 100 lines to a page, the pages being apportioned to the consecutively numbered lodges. It contains about 42,000 names, to which must be added the 1,732 new names for 1904. These names are arranged by lodges, in the order of admission to membership therein, with all the data as to age, occupation, birthplace, dates of receiving the degrees, and of joining by dimit and from what lodge, and the lodge raised in; also dates of all losses in membership and the cause thereof, so far as reported in the annual returns."

However, in view of what he says further on in regard to an alphabetical index and new registers we believe he is wrong in thinking that his register is better than a card index, for surely, in filling out his register and his alphabetical index he must write each name twice as against once in the card system, and as for room required to store away registers compared with that required for cards, what shall we say?

As we read the report of these proceedings we are led to enquire how a Grand Master elect can, before his installation, be received with the Grand Honors?

The following resolutions had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall in the future grant honorary membership or exempt any of its members from the payment of lodge dues.

"*Resolved further*, That the following provision of Section 73 of the Grand Lodge Regulations be repealed, viz: 'Lodges may make by-laws exempting the Secretary, Chaplain and Tyler from the payment of dues. In such cases the lodge shall be exempt from liability to the Grand Lodge for dues on the same.'"

Bro. Irving Todd made the report for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

MISSISSIPPI, 1905.

The Grand Lodge met at Jackson, and a large number of brethren and citizens assembled to give a welcome. An address of welcome was delivered, and a response made by the Grand Master.

All the Grand Officers, except the one who had died during the year, ten Past Grand Masters and representatives from two hundred and sixty-two lodges were present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas U. Sisson, in the opening of his address seeming to believe and admit that Masonry is of divine origin, proceeds to discuss its mission in the world. Starting out from the time the Israelites demanded a king, he argues that monarchical governments have been overthrown mainly by the action of Freemasonry, not as an organization but as a great teacher of the truth of the brotherhood of man, and that Masonry's mission will not be fulfilled "until the oppressed in every land are free" and nations cease from war.

He touchingly alludes to the death of Bro. W. H. Howard, the Senior Grand Warden, and to others of his jurisdiction.

He reports his doings concerning dispensations, the corner stones laid, but declined to lay the corner stone of a church because the stone was not to be laid in the north-east corner.

During the year seven new lodges were constituted, and dispensations for three lodges were issued.

He decided that applicant with a leg amputated above the knee, but wearing an artificial leg and foot, was not eligible.

We quote the following :

"A brother was suspended in our lodge in 1868 for unmasonic conduct. He now wants a dimit. His back dues amount to \$70.00. He was restored to membership provided he pay all back dues and on this condition the lodge was willing to grant him a dimit. The brother proposes to pay \$20.00 if lodge will accept it and grant him a dimit. Can the lodge do this. 'Yes.'

"Is it not too late for lodge to take action? 'No.'"

Presuming that the Grand Master intended his answer to apply to the main question, we assent to his decisions. The facts accompanying the question, and the question in the statement of facts, seem to us to be such as would warrant another conclusion.

The right of the lodge to act upon the question cannot be questioned if the suspension was an indefinite suspension, which would appear upon the face of the facts to be the case. But how under Mississippi law can a lodge restore to membership and grant a dimit when suspended for unmasonic conduct? Perhaps, however, the lodges suspend from membership only for unmasonic conduct in this jurisdiction.

Again, we do not believe in the assessment of dues against a mason sus-

pended from membership for any cause. It is sufficient that he is under the care of the lodge for discipline for his acts without causing him to pay for that from which he derives no benefit.

He is "deeply interested" in a widows' and orphans' home for the jurisdiction, and thinks that "ten thousand stalwart, intelligent masons in Mississippi might make one great effort to raise at least fifty thousand dollars in one year for this purpose by private subscriptions."

He makes a few recommendations looking to the erection of a building, but we do not find any recommendations by means of which this home is to be supported after the site has been procured, the building erected and furnished.

He has a good word for the District Deputy system, but believing that the districts are too large he would place not less than ten nor more than fifteen to any district. When the system is so changed that the Grand Lodge pays the expense of the visiting officer, and gives to each district only as many lodges as a deputy can readily visit during the year and so arranges lodges by districts as to reduce the travelling expense to a minimum, the best results of the system may obtain. Maine has two hundred lodges, with twenty-five districts, the largest district having eleven lodges, the smallest five. The expenses of the deputies, who are to visit each lodge once each year at the expense of the Grand Lodge, travel and board only (no allowance or pay for time), average about twenty-six dollars each. The deputies also see that the lodges make their returns and pay their per capita tax in due season. These officers also inspect the work, so that the labors of the Grand Lecturer are reduced to the holding of a few conventions each year and the replying to questions on the ritual submitted to him.

The entire system of Grand Lecturer and District Deputies does not cost as much as Mississippi paid its Grand Lecturer for 1904.

He commends the Digest of the Decisions of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, prepared by Past Grand Master Speed. We extend our thanks for a copy, and we have already found it useful.

The following quotation has a local application:

"Brethren, I desire to call your attention especially to an evil which is on the increase in the Grand Lodge. It is that of Electioneering. This is done in various ways. A brother desiring an office will say to you, 'My friends are pressing me for such and such an office,' or will say, 'I have been coming to the Grand Lodge for a number of years and would like to be on such and such a committee.' Many brethren will actually go out and ask the brethren direct and press them to vote for them. Now I am sure that this is due to thoughtlessness on the part of such brethren. But brethren, it must be stopped if we would preserve our dignity and honor and preserve our harmony. We must not convert the Grand Lodge into a political convention where men seek office and trade and traffic votes with the skill of a machine politician. We must have no cut and dried tickets. We must have no cliques and rings in the Grand Lodge. This office-seeking ought to stop. No mason either in a subordinate or Grand Lodge who seeks office ought ever to have one. Such methods should be lashed from the Grand Lodge with a scorpion's lash.

"Let us avoid the very appearance of evil in this matter."

In this Grand Lodge questions of masonic law are submitted directly to the "Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence." They report twenty-two questions with their reply.

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized.

The following resolution had unanimous passage :

"*Resolved*, That it is a pernicious and unmasonic practice, and should not be upheld or sanctioned by any mason, and be it further *Resolved* by this Grand Lodge that the use of intoxicants of all kinds should, and, by the authority of this Grand Lodge, is forbidden at all masonic banquets, picnics, or other masonic gatherings, and that these resolutions be and are hereby in effect from the date of their adoption, and that the Grand Secretary is instructed, at the earliest possible date, to notify each lodge in this jurisdiction."

We also quote the following :

"*QUESTION*.—Please advise me whether or not it is proper for a retiring Master to communicate to his successor the names of brothers who have objected to the initiation of a candidate. I have discussed this question with my predecessor, and he is of the opinion that the objector wishing to remove his objections, should go to the man who was Master at the time the objection was made, and that he should communicate to the present Master the fact that the objection has been removed. It seems to me there are very good reasons why such names should be furnished the new Master. For instance a friend of such a candidate might come to the new Master and state that he wished to withdraw his objections, when he may not have been the brother that made them. On the other hand the Master to whom objection was made might leave the state, be expelled, or many other such contingencies might arise. I have been unable to find a decision on this point in the Digest.

"*ANSWER*.—We presume that the brothers who objected to the initiation of the candidate made this communication to the master in his official capacity, and we regard it not only proper but as obligatory on the retiring master to communicate to his successor the fact of the communication and names of the brethren making the communication."

If we understand Mississippi law a candidate rejected by ballot can again petition after a lapse of six months from the date of his rejection, but a candidate objected to cannot petition again so long as the objector lives in Mississippi and is a mason in good standing. We believe the law is unjust.

Much business of a local character was transacted.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Andrew H. Barkley.

Maine for 1904 receives his attention.

Under Georgia we read :

"In our former report we said of Brother Moody 'that he showed a want of knowledge on the Past Master's degree.' In defence of his knowledge he says : 'that he has received the Past Master's degree in the chapter and has gone through the ceremonies incident to installation and wants to know where in he is deficient.' It is not the investing one with the secrets of the chair which is the all important consideration in connection with this so-called degree. If Brother Moody was made the recipient of these secrets we have no further controversy about the question of knowledge, but there is something beyond the mere seating of the newly elected master in the Oriental Chair, which is to be thought of. Masonry has always been at the greatest pains to

preserve its ancient landmarks, laws and customs and a master of the Craft cannot be too often reminded of his solemn pledge to maintain them in their purity. The installation ceremony, of which the Past Master's degree is an essential part, as we view it, has as its object the perpetuation of certain customs which are fundamental in their character and which safeguard against dangerous innovations. From our earliest recollection, as a mason, the tendency has been to make the Institution something else besides that which has come down to us, from the Fathers, and we believe that but for the restraining influence of that degree it would have undergone changes which would have destroyed its antiquity and modernized it in its most essential respects. The mere fact that every master elect, must engage himself to abide by the principles which the Past Master's degree inculcates, is a restraining influence which cannot well be over estimated, a restraint upon the improper exercise of the arbitrary powers with which he is vested. Is it wise in this day when we are so frequently brought into contact with those who would change the original plan of Masonry, to remove one of the greatest bars to these assaults? We think the thought worthy of the most mature consideration—and possibly that was the word we should have used instead of 'knowledge.'"

MISSOURI, 1904.

The portrait with a biographical sketch of M. W. Bro. John D. Vincil is the first thing that attracts the attention upon opening this volume. Bro. Vincil was Grand Master in 1866 and 1868; Grand Secretary and chairman of Committee on Correspondence from October 11, 1877, to date of his death, October 12, 1904. Of him it was said:

"As chairman of the Committee on Correspondence he earned a world-wide reputation as being the best masonic writer of his day.

"As an orator, whether in the pulpit or on the rostrum, he excelled all others in this Grand Jurisdiction.

"As a man, he was genial and whole-souled, universally loved by all his fellowmen, and was ever ready to respond to all appeals for assistance.

"When the news of his death was heralded, every head was bowed in grief for the loss of this grand, good man, whom to know was to love and honor."

Then follows the portrait and biographical sketch of M. W. Bro. Kuhn, Grand Master 1903-4.

Three hundred and eighty-nine lodges, nineteen Grand Lodge officers and nineteen Past Grand Masters were present.

After the expression, in beautiful language, of a few pregnant thoughts, in his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William F. Kuhn, at once enters upon an account of the business of his year of office.

He mentions the death of Bro. Kenneth M. Deane, the Grand Chaplain, the issuance of dispensations for ten new lodges, but says about new lodges:

"We have no law governing the organization of lodges, other than the requisite number of petitioners. The Grand Lodge of Missouri has as many lodges as some Grand Jurisdictions with twice the membership. In fact, the number of lodges is out of proportion to our membership. There could be a consolidation of fully seventy-five lodges with profit and strength to all."

Many dispensations were issued to elect officers and three duplicate charters. Under this he tells us:

"Marcus Lodge, No. 110, at Fredericktown, reported the loss of its charter in rather an amusing and peculiar way. It appears that this lodge kept its charter in at least a sacred spot, if not a secure one, between the leaves of the Bible. It happened, as it frequently does, that one of the brethren died, and while on the way to the cemetery the Bearer of the Great Lights fell down and unceremoniously spilled the Great Lights all over Madison County. A very strong wind was blowing, many of the leaves of the Bible being loose, as is very common in Lodge Bibles, the wind spread the Gospel, and along with it the charter, to the four quarters of the earth. I could not understand why the charter should be taken to the funeral, unless the dogma of the 'visible presence' of the charter had, like an ancient landmark, such a firm hold upon the members that they believed that the deceased would not rest well without a strict constitutional interment. I was informed that it was customary to keep the charter in the Bible, and if the brother had not fallen all would have been well. The Secretary volunteered the timely information that the Bearer of the Great Lights was not intoxicated when he fell, as he was a minister of the Gospel. I ordered strict search to be made in and about Fredericktown to see if the charter might not be hidden in the recesses of the rocks. Search was made, the charter found, brought up and placed in a frame, no more to wander away. I have since learned that some lodges do carry the charter to the cemetery under the delusion that even the last rites could not be paid the deceased unless the charter was present."

We must quote what he said about one case that occurred from the granting of dispensations to re-ballot upon the petition of a candidate, which, by the way, in our judgment is poor law:

"An amusing episode occurred under this subject. I had granted a dispensation to rebalot on two candidates, which resulted in their election. From the subsequent denouement, the member who had cast the black ball for the 'good' (?) of the Fraternity was evidently asleep when the ballot was re-spread. For, soon thereafter, I received a courteous, ungrammatical letter, based upon the latest phonetic spelling, stating: 'That he was compelled to enter objections to these candidates receiving the degrees, not on account of unworthiness, but because the Grand Master did not understand the laws and usages of the Fraternity, and to discourage such ignorance an objection was deemed necessary.'"

From his decisions we judge that "there is a masonic comity existing between Grand Jurisdictions which would not require a lodge in Missouri to recognize his masonic standing in another jurisdiction, or accord privileges which could not be allowed," and therefore a saloon-keeper, a mason in good standing, member of a lodge of Illinois, which does not recognize the "saloon question," cannot be buried by a lodge in Missouri which does recognize that question.

We quote another:

"Question.—When is a man masonically considered in his dotage?

"Answer.—The term dotage is a term applied to a condition and is not limited by age. A man may be in his dotage at 45, 60, or at 80. The majority of men who reach 75 are not in their dotage. As long as a candidate can intelligently understand the work and learn the lectures in Masonry he is not in his dotage, even though he be as old as Methuselah."

He argues the "Perfect Youth" question:

"The law of our Grand Lodge, on Physical Qualification, is a sensible, plain and wise one. Clearly stated, our law permits any good man, who is able to receive and communicate the ceremonies of the degree, to petition and receive them. The perfect youth idea, as a symbol in Masonry, is an absurd idea, for if strictly enforced, there would be no membership in Masonry except the select Apollos who advocate the perfect youth notion. Physically perfect men are few; besides, why introduce a far fetched symbolism that would exclude the majority? The ancient craftsmen had to present a perfect physical development, only, so far that the defect would not prevent him from learning his trade and serving his Master. That is all that we require in speculative Masonry. If a candidate comes with a good moral character and sufficient intelligence, even though he has a wooden leg, or artificial left hand, he is qualified to learn his trade of being a mason, in thought, in deed, in his daily life, and serving his Master, the Great Architect of heaven and earth. The right hand, hearing and sight are the essentials; for by these we feel the grip, hear the word and see the sign. A cork leg or a cork left hand does not interfere with the reception or the communication of the mysteries of Masonry. Intelligence and rectitude of conduct are of more importance than a cork leg, a wart on the nose or an empty head. An Apollo with a wooden head is a greater menace than the absence of a finger on the hand of a good man, the plumb line of measurement is not physical perfection or physical symmetry, but good work, square work, true work.

"When the Mother Grand Lodge of the World, the Grand Lodge of England, does not recognize any law on physical qualification, we can be satisfied. Let it be understood, though, that the 'Cripple Law' of Missouri bars forever cork heads, disabled consciences and septic characters."

He revoked the charters of quite a number of lodges because of various breaches of the right way of living by the members thereof. He says:

"During the year six retail liquor dealers have been expelled, including several druggists, and joint keepers. A druggist that retails liquors is a greater menace to a community than a saloon keeper.

"I am gratified to say that the seven masons accused of bribery have all been tried by their lodges. Three have been expelled, four have been appealed."

Discussing Masonic Halls he says:

"I have been obliged to prohibit all degree work until a hall had been made sufficiently secure. In many instances a person can stand at the foot of the stairway or on the sidewalk and overhear a great portion of the ceremony. If the lodge be unfortunate to have one of the chronic, bellowing third R—whose dramatic conception consists in roaring and snorting, a portion at least of the Master's degree can be heard for several blocks."

If, after reading his address, the Craft in Missouri do not know what Grand Master Kuhn thinks of the condition of Masonry as a whole and from nearly every point of view, they must be pretty dull scholars.

The Committee on Obituaries mention the death of M. W. Bro. Locke.

The following Grand Lodges were recognized:

"Queensland, Costa Rica, The Three Globes, Germany, Royal York, Saxony, Eclectic Union, Zur Sonne, Zur Eintracht of Concord, Denmark at Copenhagen, Sweden at Stockholm, Norway at Christiana, Netherlands (Holland)."

The Grand Orator, Bro. William R. Gentry, delivered an oration upon "The prayer of King Solomon at the dedication of his Temple."

An immense amount of business was referred to the committees, which considered all of it and reported back to the Grand Lodge, but we find nothing of general information.

Bro. John D. Vincil submitted his twenty-seventh and last report. In his introduction he says :

"Early in the month of November, 1903, I passed through a severe ordeal of affliction, caused by pneumonia. Following an apparent recovery, I left Missouri to seek improved health in a distant part of the country, where I had a recurrence of the disease, from which I was confined to a sick room for four weeks, undergoing great suffering and prostration. Being brought home on the last day of 1903, I underwent another siege of illness for four months, being confined to my room, utterly disqualified for official labor or other duty. Through the efficiency of a valued assistant I carried on the work of the office during this long period of confinement in a sick room, directing affairs until able to 'resume labor' at my desk. When sufficiently recovered to take up the routine work of the office it was to be expected that an accumulation of matter confronted me. By far the largest portion of it was the preparation of my annual report of correspondence. What had always been a most delightful undertaking, now seemed an oppressive burden. With wasted energy and exhausted vital forces the task was herculean. I was advised not to take up the work. This could not be considered for a moment. Beginning the task, enfeebled and weak, I made a departure most undesirable : That of using the scissors and making up my review largely from clippings. This will explain why my report is thus sprinkled with excerpts from the journals reviewed. The report is not what I desired. I could not do otherwise. Having gradually recovered health and vigor, I am 'on deck' for another year's cruise and hope to be myself fully in the coming months. If it be true that 'man is immortal until his work is done,' there is much work for me to do, as I am not by any means a dead man yet."

But, alas, in October, 1904, he finished his fight, having won a glorious victory.

Maine evidently did not reach him, as it receives no mention.

MONTANA, 1904.

Four special funeral communications were held during the year for the purpose of burying four Past Grand Masters, Bros. Samuel Word, James R. Weston, James W. Hathaway, and James H. Mills.

Fifty lodges were represented at the annual communication, and thirteen Grand Officers and eleven Past Grand Masters were present.

After a pleasing welcome to those present the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. H. S. Hepner, in his address mentions the deaths before given, and the dead of other jurisdictions, among whom we find the name of M. W. Bro. Locke.

He reports two lodges constituted, two dispensations for new lodges, discusses the advisability of a Grand Lecturer on account of expenses, reports a new edition of the monitor, and announces the dispensations granted.

Among his appointments of Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Montana near other Grand Lodges we note that of Bro. Leander W. Fobes for Maine.

His decisions for the most part appear to be in accord with general practice. We quote :

"Petitioner for degrees elected, and then removes from this jurisdiction; lodge requests a lodge in his new place of residence to confer the E. A. degree on the candidate; refused on ground that objections have been filed in that lodge against complying with this request; candidate returns to this jurisdiction and asks that degrees be conferred on him; held that the objections in the lodge that was asked the courtesy have no efficacy in the lodge that elected candidate unless they be made in conformity with our code provisions in the lodge that elected the candidate."

He decided that a Junior Warden could call to the East any brother in the absence of the W. M. and S. W., and so long as the J. W. remained, the presiding brother could do any masonic work. This is contrary to the doctrine in some jurisdictions.

He also decided that an applicant, born out of lawful wedlock, but of good reputation, &c., is eligible as a candidate. Of course "born out of wedlock" is not misleading, but before criticising the decision one ought to know whether the parents (alleged) were after the birth married, and if so how long after the birth of the applicant. This is the first decision that has allowed the eligibility of such an applicant.

The following resolution had a passage :

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that it is unwise for any lodge or collection of lodges to use spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors as a part of the refreshments provided at any banquet or other masonic function and the use of the same is hereby prohibited."

Also the following :

"*Resolved*, That when an officer or enlisted man in the United States Army shall have been actually present within the jurisdiction of Montana, in the service, for the period of twelve months, and of a local lodge for the period of six months, such presence shall be deemed a sufficient residence within the meaning of the Code of Statutes to entitle such officer or enlisted man to petition for the degrees."

After the installation services the "Signet Ring" was presented the Grand Master.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges presented the report of Fraternal Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 receives his attention. He mentions with feeling the death of Bro. Locke, a personal friend, and that of Bro. Choate. We quote :

"He (Bro. Chase) notices the bright prospects of our Home, under the bequest of Brother Auchard. We are compelled to state that it will not be as much as was first anticipated, for our laws do not allow the devise of more than half of any estate if any direct heirs are left and the widow claimed the benefit of her full legal right, and it was conceded to her. However, a good endowment fund will remain."

Under Nebraska, we read :

"We believe that the authorities in some time past have adopted a false theory in holding that a lodge must always have a written charter, some even holding that it must always be in the lodge room, in order to make work legal. This is what may be called 'sticking in the bark.' The granting of charter is the act of Grand Lodge; the written instrument is only one evidence, for the records of Grand Lodge must necessarily show the same fact and is the best authority of all, for a printed and written charter can be counterfeited and the seal be surreptitiously attached. To grant a dispensation for a chartered lodge to continue work is a contradiction of terms. Even if the Grand Lodge record should be destroyed as well as the printed charter, still the fact of a lodge having been chartered would be susceptible of proof. It is well to have a written charter with seal attached to show to visitors, who in nine cases out of ten do not know any more about it afterward than before seeing. As age is counted in Masonry, it is comparatively a recent thing that lodges have charters. Grand Lodges that have power to confer degrees if they like, have no charters. They have constitutions which they adopt themselves and amend at pleasure and their ritual which they adopt is the standard for all the lodges. There is a great tendency among a certain class of masons to exalt the letter to the sacrifice of the spirit. It is the old charge against the Pharisees, who were told by the Divine teacher that the letter killeth but the spirit maketh alive. The world is slowly coming to recognize that which is of first importance, and Masonry ought to lead the van and practice what it teaches."

We exceedingly regret not to have met with Bro. Hedges at San Francisco in 1904, when we were there.

NEBRASKA, 1904.

An emergent communication was held during the year for the burial of Past Grand Master Roland H. Oakley.

Nearly all the Grand Officers, twenty-three Past Grand Masters and the representatives of two hundred and sixteen out of two hundred and thirty-three chartered lodges were present at the annual communication. From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Frank E. Bullard, we learn that :

"The returns will show a larger number of initiations than ever before in our history, and could we be assured that each and every candidate had first been prepared in his heart to receive the lessons of the ancient craft, the addition of more than one thousand earnest and zealous brethren would mean much in the future for all that Masonry stands for. Just so far, however, as they have been actuated by improper and unworthy motives, they are an element of weakness rather than of strength."

He gives an account of his visitations, and we regret to read that in one lodge at least smoking was allowed in the lodge room during the time the lodge was open. He mentions the difficulties that arose in several lodges and the settlement of these difficulties by him. In this jurisdiction, as well as in some others, it would appear that by some means some very lawless persons must have been admitted to the lodges and that a judicious use of a black ball had not been exercised.

He issued dispensations for three new lodges, and quite a few for the usual causes for which such requests are made.

He made fifteen decisions, of which we quote :

"That a profane who is deaf is not eligible as a candidate.

"That a man whose father or mother was an American Indian is eligible as a candidate for Masonry.

"That a lodge can hold but one meeting at one time and in one place, or in other words, a lodge cannot divide its membership and confer degrees in different rooms at the same time. That part in the regular place of meeting with the charter would be the only lawful body ; the other would be clandestine and unlawful."

"That a lodge must be opened on the degree in which the brother is to be examined. It would be improper to open a lodge of Master Masons, and call it to refreshment for the purpose of conducting an examination for proficiency in an inferior degree.

"That it is not necessary to open a lodge of Master Masons when the only work is that of conferring an inferior degree."

He gives an account of the proceedings at the opening of the Masonic Home of Nebraska.

Of the esoteric work he says :

"Practically, there are to my knowledge, but two brethren in this Grand Body who are letter perfect in the work, and while we trust that their lives may long be spared, we know that sooner or later they will be called to lay down the burden.

"I recommend the selection of a committee of three, serving three, five, and seven years respectively, who shall have in charge and be responsible for the security and integrity of our present standard without addition or subtraction."

His conclusion is worthy the consideration of every mason.

The Grand Custodian reported :

"There have been four hundred and eleven sessions of official schools held in fifty-six different lodges throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, being seventy-seven more sessions than were held last year ; attendance, four thousand and six hundred, exceeding the attendance last year seven hundred and eighty-one."

On the second day in the afternoon the Masonic Home was formally dedicated.

Brother Williamson S. Summers delivered an oration as prepared by the Grand Orator, upon the sentiment "Honor all men, love the brotherhood."

A large amount of business was transacted, but so far as we noticed it was of a purely local nature.

A new codification of the law was adopted and copies ordered printed. We would like one.

Bro. Charles J. Phelps submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence. Under Kansas we read :

"We cannot give our assent to the following :

"As a result of research and personal inquiry, the committee feel justified in saying to you that the Grand Honors of Masonry are three, viz : private,

public and funeral. The private Grand Honors are the signs and dueguards of the three degrees. The public Grand Honors are given by striking the palms of the hands together "three times three," as now used for the Private Grand Honors in this Grand Jurisdiction. The Funeral Grand Honors are as they are now used in this Grand Jurisdiction. The committee recommend that you specify and adopt the foregoing as the Grand Honors of this Grand Jurisdiction."

"Dueguards and signs, as Grand Honors, upon the theory that there *must be* 'private Grand Honors,' It was but ingenuity to find something that does not exist. It reminds us of 'knowing so many things that are not so.' But they have decided upon an official cipher ritual, so as to keep in touch with 'the tendency of the times.' Yes, follow it only a little further and to what dignifies Freemasonry, distinguishing it from all the other semi-fraternal orders 'of the times' and it will lose its high estate among men. What have we, as masons, to do with modern methods, when it comes to our time-honored obligations, our duty to keep out innovations which we constantly have declared cannot be tolerated?"

Maine for 1903 receives fraternal mention.

NEVADA, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Trenmor Coffin, was prevented from attendance at the annual communication by severe illness.

We quote from the introduction of his address :

"Masonry has wrought a wondrous work in this world of ours, and her work shall continue. Greater is the outlook for the future. It rests, however, upon the individual members. See to it, brethren, that you bear this well in mind. Dare to live Masonry! Let her principles become a part of your every day lives, a daily habit, a delight, an ever present inspiration; remembering that her teachings command that God is our Father; man is our brother. She places a firm reliance on the firmness of the individual. A strong character is her mainstay. Strength of mind is good; strength of heart and soul is better; but best of all is character. Character is Masonry's best builder. Character is Masonry's best defender. Irreligion, vice and crime hide their heads in its presence. Be character builders each one of you. Build squarely upon Masonry's impregnable truths. Do and dare. Go forth in Masonry's great name! Act well your part and all will be well! 'Character is the centrality, the impossibility of being displaced or overset.'"

He construed, in his decisions, the following law—

"No lodge in this State shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry unless the applicant shall have been a resident within the State during twelve months and within the jurisdiction of the lodge during six months next preceding the date of his application, unless upon the express consent of the lodge to whose jurisdiction he belongs."

To mean that—

"The last clause above, concerning the consent of the lodge, to whose jurisdiction the applicant belongs, must be held to refer only to lodges within this State."

Of course the law must be construed as the makers of it intended, but we

think from the reading of the law, that the construction of the Grand Master is wrong.

He, however, further says:

"A subordinate lodge within this State is forbidden by the Constitution Sec. 71) in either of the cases above mentioned, to receive a petition for the degrees of Masonry; and no action of any lodge in Boston, or of any other foreign lodge, nor any dispensation of the Grand Master, could authorize the reception of such petition."

Which might be an effective bar to receiving the petition.

The Grand Master was ill during the entire year and the Deputy Grand Master, at times and when required, acted as Grand Master, and he, too, submitted a report, from which we learn that he laid two corner stones, and recommended that Masters of lodges be authorized to suspend from office any subordinate officer who neglects to qualify himself to do the work required of the officer.

Of the decision of the Grand Master quoted above the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"As to the decision upon the second question your committee is in doubt as to the facts. What appears to us is 'A Mr. J. is from Boston, where he has resided fourteen years.' This leaves it uncertain whether Mr. J. now resides in Boston or at Tonopah. If he has resided fourteen years in Boston and still resides there the Boston lodges have jurisdiction over him, and of course could waive the same in favor of Tonopah Lodge, and after such waiver Tonopah Lodge could proceed in the usual manner, but if Mr. J. now resides at Tonopah then the Boston lodges have no jurisdiction to waive. In the latter case Mr. J. would have to reside in this jurisdiction the statutory time to entitle Tonopah Lodge to receive his petition for the degrees."

An amendment to the Constitution in regard to the formation of a new lodge and to the consolidation of two or more lodges was adopted.

Forms involving applications for membership and for dimitts were adopted.

Bro. E. D. Vanderlieth submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Idaho we read:

"Nevada may be among the minority whose Grand Lodge does not pass sweeping resolutions on the liquor question, excluding from the distiller and brewer to the saloon-keeper and his landlord, yet, and even unto the third and fourth generation, the holder of stock in a brewery, and yet, thank God, with a heart full of reverence, she stand in the majority among jurisdictions which are not admitting the intemperate to her blue lodges, nor being bothered by drunkards either, within or without her lodges' sacred doors. Nevada masons are striving to—

" 'Well observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'st and drink'st.'"

Maine for 1903 is reviewed.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1904.

The Grand Master of Quebec, M. W. Bro. John B. Tressider, and likewise the Grand Secretary, Bro. Will H. Whyte, were visitors at the annual communication.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Arthur I. Trueman, in his address states that there has been a continuous and satisfactory growth with improvement in the character of the work, and there has been no cause for discipline.

He mentions the deaths of several Past Masters who had been of service to Masonry, and that of one Past Grand Master, Bro. Robert Marshall. Among those of other jurisdictions mentioned by him we note the name of M. W. Bro. Locke.

During his term of office (three years) he has visited every lodge in the jurisdiction at least once, and as a result believes that these visitations have been the means of harmonizing the work in the different sections, and in strengthening the relations between Grand Lodge and its subordinates.

He has a good word to say for the District Deputy Grand Masters, although he said in another place that their visitations were not as they should be, and their knowledge of the ritual was of the negative kind.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that the Grand Master issued sixteen dispensations.

The Board of General Purposes considered the question of the incorporation of Trustees for subordinate lodges for the purpose of holding the real estate of a lodge, and made some suggestions relative to the obtaining of more information on that subject.

The Board favored the plan for dual membership, opposed the preparing and publishing a report on Foreign Correspondence, and considered the status and regalia of District Deputies.

The following motion was adopted :

"That Grand Lodge do not concur in the action of Hibernia Lodge, as it is of the opinion that a subordinate lodge has no power to confer the rank of Past Master upon a brother who has not regularly passed the chair of his lodge."

But a little later on, because of his completion of sixty-two years of active Masonry, a Past Master of a lodge had voted to him "the rank and distinction of Past Senior Grand Warden."

This action seemed sufficient to cause the passage of the following :

"That the rank of Past Grand Chaplain be conferred upon V. W. Brother The Rev. George D. Ireland, and that he be constituted a permanent member of Grand Lodge."

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, but as the text of the Constitution as it would read after adoption was not given, we cannot tell about it, other than it seemed to be a change in the method of nominating and selecting officers.

No report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1904.

In October, 1903, there were held two special communications, one for dedicating a Masonic Hall, and the other for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of Olive Branch Lodge.

At the semi-annual communication the M. W. Grand Master of Vermont was present. Nearly all the business that occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge was the exemplification of the three degrees.

March 11, 1904, the Grand Lodge with a large number of masons attended the funeral of M. W. Bro. Charles C. Danforth; and on March 18th they were present at the funeral of Junior Grand Warden Bro. John Hatch.

Fifty-five lodges were represented at the annual communication, with all the Grand Officers save one, and twelve Past Grand Masters present.

From the opening paragraph of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Harry M. Cheney we quote :

"What is this thing that has come to us, that we must preserve inviolate, and in turn pass on to our successors? It is an association of men, with which we have voluntarily allied ourselves, having as its basic principle belief in God and in immortality with accompanying lessons and admonitions, which if accepted and practiced tend to lead us, step by step, upward and onward towards the high ideals of life. In brief, it is the betterment of human character, along lines which all good men accept as essentials, for which this great fraternity of ours is striving."

After calling attention to the distinguished dead of his jurisdiction, he reports the dispensations granted, the conferring of degrees by several lodges out of courtesy by request, the approval of the by-laws of many lodges, and waivers of jurisdiction in several cases.

He has a good word for the Masonic Home, which is now opened for the reception and care of those needing its privileges.

He believes in the preservation of the material already in the library and the purchasing of books and other publications as may give opportunity to add to the knowledge of Masonry.

He thinks, from his experience as Grand Master, that perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates is not the right doctrine.

He decided that a Masonic Hall could not be rented for a musical recital or other public or private purposes; that :

"An Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft, a verbal objection having been made to his receiving the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees, or, Master Mason degree, as the case may be, is entitled to receive from the lodge the full amount of the fee required of him when he petitioned the lodge for the degrees."

The District Deputy Grand Masters made good reports.

In the matter of difficulty with a Masonic Protection Association, the Committee on Jurisprudence concluded that :

"The company is under another jurisdiction and if its agents come into New Hampshire and solicit business among the fraternity, it is a personal matter for the parties solicited to determine their own course in the premises.

"This Grand Lodge cannot, under any circumstances that we can conceive of, undertake to regulate such matters."

A dispensation for a lodge at Raymond was granted.

Bro. A. S. Wait submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Alabama, discussing the refusal to advance a Fellow Craft to the Master's degree after it was discovered that he had a cork leg, he says :

"The candidate has already received masonic light, of which he cannot be deprived. He has on his own part committed no masonic offence furnishing ground of expulsion. By the act of a competent masonic authority, without his fault, he has been awakened to the value of the future degrees, the deprivation of which will be a disappointment of an entire life. Denied the masonic status implies release from his masonic obligation, and no masonic offence, however aggravated or however palpable, will subject him to expulsion. We suggest to our brethren these thoughts, but intending at present to express no decided opinion of our own."

Under Indiana we read :

"Under Maine we find this upon a question which has heretofore elicited some discussion.

"We have heretofore understood the rule in Maine, as well as the decided opinion of the late Brother Drummond upon this question, to be in full accord with that of Indiana as here stated by Brother Johnson. We may be mistaken in this, but that has long been our understanding."

We wish to say to Bro. Wait that his understanding is right, and the quotation under Indiana is misleading.

Maine for 1903 receives three pages at his hands.

Under Virginia, we read :

"Are we to understand our brother that a lodge can have no jurisdiction over a profane residing within its territorial limits, and consequently can waive none in favor of another lodge, until his petition has been received and he has been elected? If so, we are obliged to confess it to be a new doctrine to us. We have all our masonic life been taught, that, under our American system, residence by a profane within such territorial limits for the requisite time, gives such lodge jurisdiction over him for the purpose of receiving his application and conferring the degrees upon him, and that such jurisdiction is exclusive, though it may be waived in favor of another lodge. Before the requisite time has elapsed (generally one year), it is generally held that the lodge does not gain a matured jurisdiction, and consequently has none to waive. Does our brother dissent from this proposition? We will wait for his explanation before entering upon the discussion, if we do even then. It is certainly true, that we regard territorial jurisdiction as modern, and we believe it unknown to English, Scottish or Irish Masonry, or elsewhere except upon the American continent, unless it may be in some jurisdictions of the southern Pacific islands. The latter have in many things evinced a disposition to follow American usages, and may have adopted this one to some extent. Of this we cannot with any confidence speak. It is an American idea, accepted as fundamental with us. In regard to it we have no controversy, but we believe a fair examination of its history will show that it has been the cause of more controversy, more heartburnings, and more bad blood, among American masons, than all other causes put together."

NEW JERSEY, 1905.

Emergent communications were held during the year for the purpose of constituting lodges, laying corner stones, and dedicating the Orphanage Building.

At the annual communication all the Grand Officers, eight Past Grand Masters and the representatives from one hundred and seventy-three lodges were present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. R. Henry Young, of Delaware, with other distinguished masons from that jurisdiction were received and welcomed.

The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John H. Wilkins, has for its opening thought the duty of a mason towards his brother mason and to his fellow-man.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master William S. Whitehead, and a long list of deceased Past Masters, together with many from sister jurisdictions. Among the latter we find the names of Most Worshipful Bros. Locke and King.

To the District Deputies he extends thanks for their efficient service; reports the making of over a hundred visitations during the year; states that he has personally, or by deputy, examined applicants who had some visible physical defect; speaks a good word for the Masonic Home; ordered that a visitor, unless avouched for, must produce before examination, some documentary evidence that he was a member of a regular and duly constituted lodge; and believes that the time has come when perpetual jurisdiction should be abandoned.

The Committee on Masonic Home made an exhaustive report.

In this jurisdiction the duty of approving by-laws of lodges is referred to a committee which made a report of its labors.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence thus disposed of two matters suggested by the Grand Master in his address:

"*First*—The M. W. Grand Master having reported that in order to cover emergent circumstances through which, as had been represented to him, imposters were gaining admission to certain regular lodges, he had required a card to be prepared in the nature of a certificate of the good and regular masonic standing of a brother, signed by the Secretary and having the seal of his lodge, together with the certificate of the Grand Secretary and the seal of the Grand Lodge, vouching for the regularity of the lodge of which the brother is a member, to which is added the signature of the brother written in his own sign manual, and that he, the Grand Master, had furthermore notified all subordinate lodges of the Grand Jurisdiction that unless an intended visitor be duly vouched for, or present such or similar documentary evidence as the card referred to, he be denied admission, your Committee on Jurisprudence hereby recommend that said action of the M. W. Grand Master be approved and that a similar requirement be established as the rule of procedure governing the admission of all visitors in the future, but such certificate to be limited to a period of time therein specified, not exceeding one year.

"*Second*—As to the question of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, your Committee on Jurisdiction see no good reason for departing from the rule existing in New Jersey, that a lodge holds jurisdiction over a rejected candidate until surrendered by the action of the lodge itself."

A change was made in the method of the appropriation of charity funds.

One hundred dollars were appropriated for binding books and proceedings for the library.

Other local business was transacted.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. Holt Apgar, who takes the place of Bro. Charles Belcher. We cordially and fraternally welcome Bro. Apgar.

Under Illinois we read :

"Yes, Brother Robbins, the Grand Master by dispensation has, and is now permitting, five or less candidates to have the degree conferred upon them at one and the same time. Only recently has this been permitted. Imbibing much from the great Empire State jurisdiction, with whom we constantly and continually intermingle, our Grand Lodge had an interesting debate over a proposition to amend a General Regulation so that such action would be legal, the New York precedent being used by the advocates of the change. A compromise by which the amendment was withdrawn leaves the peculiar circumstances and needs of each lodge, when placed before the Grand Master, in his province to determine whether such lodge shall or shall not receive the sought-for dispensation."

Maine for 1904 is reviewed. Of one of the decisions he says :

"We would hardly like to accede to the disposition made of the case where, after a declaration had been made that the ballot was clear, it was discovered that a black ball was in the box, and the brother who cast it stated that he had done so, but he would make no objection to the ballot being declared clear, whereupon the declaration was allowed to stand. It would seem that irrespective as to what the one who cast the ballot might have thought, the only proper course would have been to have held the matter in abeyance if the Master was in doubt, until he could have been informed that another ballot under the circumstances should have been taken."

Does it make any difference to Bro. Apgar whether the discovery of the cast black ball was made before this lodge closed, or, as in the case at bar, not until after the lodge was closed?

Under New Hampshire we read :

"New Hampshire claims perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, and the Grand Master, referring to the two cases quoted, says :

"There is but one logical conclusion : Where perpetual jurisdiction is not claimed they cannot follow material with any barrier into any other Grand Jurisdiction, and when one ceases to be a resident within their jurisdiction they have no further control over him."

"He, therefore, authorized his lodges to receive and act upon these petitions.

"We agree that the Grand Master could do this, but did he not have to suspend the law of his own jurisdiction to do so?

"New Jersey's law as to perpetual penal jurisdiction is the same as New Hampshire's."

"During the writer's administration a candidate, in his petition to one of our lodges, stated he had been rejected in California. Waiver was asked and we were informed that although the candidate had been rejected in California it made no claim upon him. As our law says that when a petition states the petitioner has been rejected, the lodge must secure a waiver before it proceeded, we held it could not act upon this petition unless our own law was waived, and no reason being advanced why the law should so be set aside, the petition was returned. If our law claims perpetual penal jurisdiction, we must be consistent, and only when the Grand Master shall suspend our own law in such case do we think the petition could or should be acted upon."

NEW MEXICO, 1904.

Four emergent communications were held during the year for the purpose of laying corner stones and dedicating a hall.

Six Past Grand Masters, all the Grand Officers and the representatives of twelve lodges were reported as present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro J. C. Slack, in his address, after a few words to his constituency, passes to the mention of the dead of his own jurisdiction and those of sister jurisdictions.

Among the dispensations we find the following:

"January 5th, Lebanon Lodge, No. 22, to elect and install a new Worshipful Master. Under ordinary circumstances, I would have refused to grant this dispensation and allowed the former W. M. to hold over as is customary in such cases, but the fact that the former W. M. was absent and likely to be for an indefinite period and in addition to this there has been charges preferred against him which if found to be true would necessitate his removal from office, and the Master-elect was reported to be ineligible to the office by reason of having never served as a Warden of any lodge, I deemed it best to grant the dispensation."

We do not understand this, nor do we believe that the Grand Master under any such circumstances should have so acted.

We quote:

"October 7th, refused a dispensation to Silver City Lodge, No. 8, to confer the Fellow Craft and Masters' degrees upon a candidate regardless of time between degrees. This candidate was not the material of Silver City Lodge, but of Union Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., located in Junction City, Kansas, who had under the seal of their lodge requested Silver City Lodge to confer the Fellow Craft and Masters' degrees upon one of their E. A. now stopping at Silver City, as soon as he should learn the work regardless of time between degrees. This request was accompanied by a special dispensation signed by Bro. Samuel R. Peters, Deputy Grand Master of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, dated at Newton, Kansas, September 7, 1904, authorizing and empowering the said Union Lodge, No. 7, of Junction City, Kansas, to confer the degrees of F. C. and M. M. upon said E. A., as soon as he could learn the work without regard to time. In my reply to Silver City Lodge, I stated that I could not grant their request as it was a violation of one of our Grand Lodge by-laws, and it was my duty to enforce these laws rather than set them aside, and that I was as duty bound to observe them as the humblest member of our Order. That we should extend every courtesy to other Grand Jurisdic-

tions when opportunity presented itself except when requested to violate the by-laws of our Grand Lodge. Making a mason comparatively speaking at sight, may be, and judging from their special dispensation is in harmony with the by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, but it is in direct conflict with ours and as I have refused home applicants similar requests, I cannot consistently make fish of one and fowl of the other."

The most of the decisions apply to questions that never come up in Maine. We quote the last one because we fail to see why his reasoning would not apply as well if the work had been finished at a special meeting, since he says degrees can be given at a regular or special meeting. But here it is:

"A candidate was taken ill near the completion of the first section of the Master's degree and the proceedings were for that reason stopped for the evening. This work was done at a regular meeting. Can the work be completed at a special communication, and must it all be gone over again, or can we proceed from where we left off?

"Answer—This work being commenced at a regular communication, must be completed at once. A candidate can receive his degrees at either a stated or special communication, but to start a candidate in a degree at a regular, and finish the degree at a special communication, your records would show that his degree was received at neither a regular nor special communication, but a combination of both, which in my opinion would hardly be proper. You should begin where you were compelled to leave off, and finish the degree at a regular stated communication. Let your records show that he was started, how far he proceeded, and the cause for stopping the work; and when the work is completed, let them show that this candidate received the unfinished portion of the Master Mason's degree. He will then be a regularly made Master Mason."

In the affliction which befel him, preventing his visitations as planned, he has our sympathy, with the hope that long before this he has been restored to health.

He quite fully discusses the question of perpetual jurisdiction, which he does not favor.

Charters were granted to two new lodges, and other routine business done.

Bro. W. H. Seamon submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Of the ritual question he says under Arizona:

"I am not much opposed to printing the ritual in cipher if surrounded by proper safeguards, but I do not believe it will contribute much to attainment of perfection in ritual. My experience in teaching the ritual, covering about twenty-one years, has been that the chief obstacle is—lack of desire to be letter perfect, or, rather, unwillingness to give the little time necessary to secure perfection. Whenever I have found a mason who really wishes to become letter perfect, I have had no difficulty in quickly teaching the ritual. I have observed many lodges which had for use authorized rituals and I have found the work in most of them poorer than in those who pursue the 'mouth to ear' method. The only argument that influences me to countenance issue of a cipher is the saving of expense in disseminating the work. Observation covering twenty-four states shows that the best working lodges are generally found in those jurisdictions which use the 'mouth to ear' method."

Maine for 1904 receives four pages at his hands. We quote his review on Bro. Kruger's letter:

"No mason should withhold his admiration of Belgium for the manliness with which it declares its position. It desires, and so far as its membership is concerned it deserves, recognition; but it will not stultify itself to obtain recognition. We call the attention of the Mexican Grand Lodges to this, which have never hesitated to stultify themselves when called upon to do so, just to obtain recognition.

"The explanation of Bro. Kruger and the position of Belgium bring out very clearly in the question of extending recognition the idea we have for some time set forth. Can American Grand Lodges, which specify that all members must believe in the God of the Holy Bible, afford to enter into fraternal relations with bodies which require a belief in God but allow its members to define for themselves what such an expression means? If recognition is extended to such bodies we should first make up our minds to accept all the results, such as the declaration of the Grand Orient of France; if we are not willing to accept the results which may follow, then we should never extend recognition. That is all there is in the question of the recognition of such bodies. Our conclusion has been formed after careful consideration. Much as we admire the masons of Belgium and other countries for their courage, manliness, great intelligence, high learning, and the breadth of their views, we are of the opinion that the difference in ideals, purposes and aspirations, necessitating differences in practice, are so great that it is best not to interchange fraternal relations. Let Belgium, France, and other bodies of the Scottish Rite look for recognition and sympathy only to the Scottish Rite bodies of the United States. I, and all other Scottish Rite masons, can meet and associate with the masons of Belgium and of France as Scottish Rite masons, because I am a member of the Scottish Rite of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States. Let us as York masons look at Scottish Rite Masonry as we look at other secret organizations in this country, such as Odd Fellows, Pythians, etc., etc., all of which are masonic in character though not in name. We join all the orders we care to join. We have no quarrels, no dissensions. Each does good work, worthy of respect, in its own chosen field."

This, for the present, is his last report. We shall miss him, for we enjoy his reports. Because of his love for Masonry and to show how the faithful mason works, we quote his conclusion:

"It is with feelings of mingled pleasure and regret that I make my farewell; with pleasure that my successor is my friend and associate of many years and is possessed of greater ability; with pleasure, that my labors are over; for only those who have had the experience can realize the labor necessary to prepare a modest report—and, when the review must be condensed, more time is necessary to select judiciously and comment upon live topics. I have had to perform my work under difficulties, owing to the fact that I travel all over the country. Most of my work has been done while riding on trains and frequently, in camp in the mountains of the Southwest, by the flickering light of the camp fire. I have prepared the rough drafts of my reports. Still, the work has been a great pleasure to me, and it is with regret that I lay down my pen and begin to think of all it means—the breaking of ties with the brains and nervous system of Masonry; no longer to keep my hand upon the pulse of masonic thought; no more the happy privilege of defending the views of my Grand Lodge; no more the opportunity for friendly criticism and discussion of those interesting questions which arise from time to time from the development of the Fraternity. When I think of all these, I cannot help but regret that my labors are over. But I have given much time—always gratuitously, except for the highest reward—the hearty appreciation, respect and confidence of my brethren—to work for Masonry, and it is just that I be given relief."

NEW YORK, 1904.

Owing to illness, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Elbert Crandall, was not present at the annual communication. A large delegation of masons, including the Grand Master from New Jersey and from Pennsylvania, were received.

After a few words of general cheer and good will, the Grand Master in his address notes the deaths of many notable masons of his own jurisdiction, among whom we see that of Bro. Charles W. Cushman, Honorary Past Grand Master.

The "Necrology" of the year includes M. W. Bros. W. S. Choate and J. A. Locke.

Many dispensations were granted, and among them one for a lodge to continue work as its warrant had been stolen from the house of its Master. The lodge was in New York City.

Dispensations were issued for four new lodges.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"The utmost harmony prevails, and the genuine spirit of rivalry of who best can work and best agree is everywhere manifested. The work of the year may indeed be designated as one of peace and concord."

The German Masonic Temple Association and the proposed Sanitorium for Consumptives are mentioned, with a recommendation that the latter at once receives attention.

The charter of Doric Lodge was restored, as the lodge had purged itself of its unfaithful brethren.

The great size of this jurisdiction with its many charitable homes and funds, subject to or under control of the Grand Lodge, causes many reports to be made, a summary of which it would be impossible to make.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was recognized.

The Custodians of the Work reported a new monitor, which contains "the exoteric ceremonial of all the degrees," and those relating to the laying of corner stones, etc., etc.

The following resolution had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge approve the recommendation of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, that a per capita tax of fifty cents be levied, to be exclusively devoted to the maintenance of the Home, and that the same be submitted to the lodges for their approval."

Bro. Jesse B. Anthony submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Illinois we read:

"We believe that Freemasonry ought not to be limited to those bodies that can trace their origin to the British Isles. Hence, in foreign countries where the A. A. Scottish Rite is the dominant factor, and Grand Lodges are formed of lodges conferring the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry—having exclusive authority—free from the control of the Supreme Council, or any other powers however named, we entertain the opinion that the good of the craft and the universality of Freemasonry warrant official relations with such Grand Bodies."

Maine for 1903 has its full share of space, a greater part being devoted to the tributes of this Grand Lodge to Bro. Drummond (deceased).

Under Washington, we learn about the "work" as practiced in New York:

"Our brother apparently entertains an erroneous idea with reference to the action of our Grand Lodge relative to the esoteric work of this jurisdiction. The work is taught wholly by oral instruction of the Grand Lecturer and his assistants. It being found that some errors had become incorporated therein, a special Committee on Revision was appointed, and the work placed under the charge of a committee entitled the 'Custodians of the Work.' No change can hereafter be made therein by the Custodians or the Grand Lecturer, unless with the sanction of the Grand Lodge. The esoteric work has been maintained with remarkable uniformity for a long series of years, and the present work is in no sense 'a *new* New York Standard Work,' nor, with all due respect, will it 'of course be styled the "original Webb-Preston Work."'"

To those who are interested in Masonry in foreign countries, we especially commend the proceedings of New York, as therein will be found a most complete account translated from the original by W. Bro. Emil Frenkel, of the Committee on Correspondence.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1905.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. S. Liddell, thus speaks of the state of the craft:

"I do not think a better feeling or a more desirable condition ever prevailed among the masons throughout the State than at the present. I have had no complaints from either lodges or individuals. The Grand Lecturers have kept me posted at all times, and my criticism of these reports would be that they were too rosy were it not that I visited some of the places where they had been and found their reports to be literally true. One of the lodges visited by me reports the making of thirty-eight masons during the past year, and the work of this lodge is the best I have ever seen."

Eight dispensations for new lodges, and dispensations were also granted to elect and install officers, and to receive and act upon petitions on less than the required time.

He decided that the following disabilities debarred a man from being an eligible candidate: an artificial leg, missing fingers and part of the thumb of the right hand, one crippled by white swelling so that he walks on his toes, unable to kneel on left knee. On the other hand, one so bow-legged as almost to be deformed, was eligible.

He discusses the proposed Masonic Temple and tried his best to raise funds, but the result to him was quite discouraging.

He reports eleven special communications of the Grand Lodge during the year, most of them called for the laying of corner stones.

The fraternal dead are mentioned, and in the list we find the name of M. Wor. Bro. Locke.

The Grand Secretary reports that six lodges have surrendered their charters, and one lodge has been revived.

In his report we find among the list of Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, near the Grand Lodge of Maine: "Charles F. Johnson, Waterville, Maine, for Maine."

There has been an increase of ninety-seven per cent in the receipts of this Grand Lodge, comparing 1895 with 1905, and increase in membership for the same time about fifty per cent.

The resolution against the eligibility of those engaged in the liquor business was submitted to the lodges for their action. To become a law required a majority vote of the lodges. One hundred twenty lodges voted in the affirmative, thirty-three lodges voted in the negative, and one hundred eighty lodges made no return of their action.

The affairs of the Oxford Orphan Asylum are plainly reported. We notice that the state made an appropriation of \$10,000 towards its support. There were two hundred and sixty-six orphans on the roll, November 1, 1904.

The Grand Orator, Bro. T. C. Linn, delivered the annual address, taking as his theme, "The Battle of Life," which he treated in a masterly manner.

The Committee on Masonic Temple made an elaborate report, and the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge indorses the action of the committee and believes that it is the duty of every mason in North Carolina who is able to do so to obligate himself to give \$2 a year to this noble enterprise for the next five years, and that we heartily recommend and request every member of this Grand Lodge to feel that he is appointed a committee of one by this Grand Lodge to solicit contributions of this nature from every member, as far as he can, of their respective lodges, and report the result of such canvass to the Grand Secretary."

The salary of the Grand Secretary was increased from \$700 to \$1,200. The per capita tax is seventy-five cents.

The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That hereafter the candidate shall be taught that the Master Mason shall have the privilege of wearing his apron with the corner up, and that the Fellow Craft shall wear his apron with the flap down; and that all laws in conflict herewith shall be repealed."

Bro. John A. Collins presented the Report on Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 receives his attention.

Under North Dakota he thus speaks about the use of the United States flag in lodge rooms:

"We fail to see any 'appropriate occasion' for these displays by masonic lodges or Grand Lodges. Masons generally in North Dakota and elsewhere are good men, but they can make no just claim to a monopoly of the civic and other virtues, or to a proprietary right to the flag. We hope the good brethren will leave off this show business and be all the better for it."

NORTH DAKOTA, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James T. Blacklock, in his address mentions briefly the fraternal dead, reports the constitution of a lodge, announces the appointment of Representatives to Grand Lodges, and in the list we find W. Bro. Elbridge G. Heath of Maine.

The dispensations granted by him were for various purposes, but chiefly for election of officers, and five dispensations for new lodges were issued.

He found fault with the Grand Lecturer for not doing his duty, told of the amicable settlement of a difficulty in a lodge, announced that another lodge which had been conferring the degrees for a less sum than was provided by the Grand Lodge had mended its ways and was now obedient to the Grand Lodge.

He has a good word for the "North Dakota Freemason" and for the library.

He recommended no fee for affiliation, the abolishment of a regulation which does not allow any officer to expend money beyond the specific appropriation without getting the consent of the Finance Committee, and that the Committee on Jurisprudence should be limited to the number (five) mentioned in the by-laws.

He decided that a lodge could discipline a member who had made a false statement in his application; the statement was that the member had never been rejected by any lodge, when as a matter of fact he had been.

But the Grand Master goes on to say:

"In the matter under consideration, the lodge conferring the degrees as stated could not legally receive the petition of the offending member, much more confer the degrees upon him, therefore, the offending member was never legally made a Master Mason for want of jurisdiction, and he should be subjected to penalties accordingly."

To which statement we cannot assent.

Why could the lodge "not legally receive the petition?" The Investigating Committee evidently did not attend to their duty, for then they would have found out the facts and reported that the candidate was without the jurisdiction of the lodge. But since that was not done and the lodge conferred the degrees, being a lawfully constituted lodge, why was not the work legal and why was not the candidate a legal Master Mason? Again if he was not a Master Mason, as intimated by the Grand Master, how could he be tried by a lodge? Evidently the course of true reasoning in this case did not prevail.

He decided that the loss of an eye did not disqualify a candidate; that a ballot, when spread, must contain black balls, or the result of the balloting was illegal.

The Grand Secretary in his report says:

"Out of the sixty-seven chartered lodges which sent in returns, not more than four were correct and complete in all details when received, and this does not refer to the lodges doing the heaviest work.

"Oftentimes, too, lodges will discover in subsequent years that the number of members reported to the Grand Lodge is incorrect, and demands are made to allow credits for dues or assessments so erroneously paid. The money thus received having been covered into the treasury and the accounts closed, your Grand Secretary has no authority to grant credits, but the demonstration of that fact entails much correspondence which could be avoided by some definite rule adopted by the Grand Lodge, and which I earnestly recommend."

Among the list of names reported by the Committee on Necrology we notice the names of R. W. Bro. Algernon M. Roak and M. W. Bro. Joseph A. Locke.

One hundred dollars was appropriated to procure printed catalogues of the library, and the librarian's salary was made two hundred dollars, an increase of one hundred dollars.

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not approve the recommendations of the Grand Master relative to specific appropriations and to the number of members of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and so the recommendations were lost.

If the Grand Master rightly stated that the Grand Lodge by-laws said that the committee shall be limited to five, how did the committee get around the provisions of the by-law?

The Grand Lodge of Norway and Sweden was recognized.

We regret the finding of the following notice. We trust that his restoration to health is already accomplished and that next year we shall read his report:

"Owing to illness on the part of M. W. Robert M. Carothers, Committee on Foreign Correspondence, he was unable to complete his review of other Grand Lodges, and not desiring to have printed a fragmentary review, decided to withhold his report, with the promise that next year he would combine two years in one."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1904.

One emergent communication was held for the purpose of laying a corner stone and one for paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of Past Grand Master Bro. Charles J. Macdonald.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William Ross, tells us of the year comprising his visitations, and his official acts. From June to October he was absent at Ottawa, attending to his duties as a member of the Parliament.

The Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Augustus J. Wolff, submitted a report covering his acts while serving as Grand Master in the absence of M. W. Bro. Ross.

Many dispensations were granted to confer the degrees without waiting the statutory time.

The District Deputy Grand Masters made interesting reports.

The three degrees were exemplified before the Grand Lodge.

A proposed plan for the establishment of a "Home for Aged Men," to be located at Halifax, was presented. After much discussion it was voted:

"That this Grand Lodge pledge itself to place in the hands of Trustees to be appointed by the Grand Master a sum not exceeding nine hundred dollars per annum, to be applied in manner set forth in circular dated 15th February, 1904, towards the support of aged and indigent members of the Masonic Fraternity throughout the jurisdiction in the 'Home for Aged Men' now being established in the City of Halifax.

"And that each lodge in the jurisdiction be asked to contribute annually a sum equal to or exceeding twenty-five cents for each member on the roll of said lodge as a voluntary contribution towards re-imbursing Grand Lodge for this expenditure."

Other business of a local character was transacted.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Thomas Mowbray. Maine for 1903 received his attention.

OHIO, 1904.

There were present at the annual communication all the Grand Officers, all the Past Grand Masters except one, all the District Lecturers except two, and the constitutional number of representatives.

After the Grand Lodge was opened Bro. Robert H. Finch, the Mayor of Toledo, on behalf of the city, and M. Wor. Bro. Barton Smith on behalf of the masonic bodies and brethren of Toledo, extended greetings and welcome, to which M. W. Bro. Allen Andrews made the formal reply. "Many distinguished members of the order being present, were introduced, welcomed, and invited to the East."

The introduction of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. O. P. Sperra, contains this paragraph:

"Masonry has taken a stand in the social conditions of life such as its teachings require and its principles justify. To me Masonry represents the true idea and the true spirit of fraternalism. Placed above a contract for monetary benefits, its charity is prompted by an earnest spirit of benevolence and is thereby raised above the plane of commercialism into the domain of brotherly love and affection. Upon such a plane, then, we meet to-day with reasons for congratulation that the spirit inculcated by the fathers for the Order has not diminished and that the cement of brotherly love, as spread by them, has maintained the structure in solid mass, so that twentieth-century Masonry in its broadest and best sense is stronger and cleaner than ever before."

The dead of other jurisdictions are mentioned, and he announces the death of eight hundred and seventy of the masons of his own jurisdiction, among them M. W. Bro. S. Stacker Williams, of whom he justly says:

"In the strength of vigorous manhood, his was a remarkable individuality. He possessed a force and power that was almost a necessity in the masonic history of this Grand Jurisdiction. His veneration for the Order, his firm adherence to its laws and principles, together with the work bestowed by him in behalf of this Grand Lodge and for the craft, mark an epoch of long and faithful service, a period of usefulness and value in the history of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. He labored without fear, always possessing the courage of conviction. He was untiring in his efforts for the benefit of the craft until physical affliction visited him. He always seemed to me to have been born a mason, and his judgment of head and earnestness of purpose for the benefit of the craft were marked features in his life."

Mention is also made of the death of Bro. Asa S. Bushnell, an ex-Governor, who had endeared himself to the craft by "his munificent liberality and his generosity in contributing to the establishment of the Ohio Masonic Home, and to other charities, combined with his many manly and masonic qualities."

He states the dispensations granted, the proxies issued, the corner stones laid and Temple dedicated by himself, besides many other duties routine in their nature.

Dispensations were granted for four new lodges.

Of the work of the District Lecturers he says :

"The work of the District Lecturers, has been, for the most part, satisfactory. Not so, however, in all cases, and yet there are extenuating circumstances in behalf of those who were not so prompt in the performance of their allotted duties. Every lodge in the State has been visited, and I have received a written report therefor. Believing from the reports received that some of the Masters had not been prompt in the discharge of their imperative duty as pointed out in the Code, by requiring the Secretary to mark suspended all those who have been in arrears for dues for a period of six months or more, in every instance where the report of the District Lecturer showed Brethren in arrears for dues for this period, and not suspended, I wrote the Master directing that he perform that duty. It is possible that the larger number of suspensions reported this year for the non-payment of dues is, in a measure, the result of this action on my part."

His decisions coincide with the practice in Maine. We quote two :

"*Held* : That citizenship is not a requisite of Freemasonry. If the applicant possesses all of the other necessary qualifications and requirements, his petition should receive the same consideration accorded other applicants.

"*Held* : That a subordinate lodge in Ohio can not receive a petition asking for the conferring of the degrees until the petitioner has resided within the jurisdiction of the lodge for one year, and that if he has resided within such jurisdiction for less than one year, the State from which he removed can not release jurisdiction, they having none to release."

He condemns the circulation of a printed ballot prior to the annual lodge election, and masonic fairs and raffles, and notes that the required form of petition for initiation is not used in all cases.

He has strong words of approbation for the "Ohio Masonic Home."

The Committee on Necrology in their report name M. W. Bro. Locke in their list.

The Grand Lodges of Costa Rica, Tasmania, Western Australia, Valle de Mexico, and Grand Orient of Brazil were recognized.

Many matters of business, left in the hands of committees, went over until next year.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. M. Cunningham. He is a strong believer in the rights of the Entered Apprentice.

Under Florida he says:

"Whilst the laying of corner-stones is a ceremony that should take place in a lodge opened in the Degree of Entered Apprentice, yet as stated it is in some jurisdictions performed in a Master Mason's Lodge. It is to be hoped that the time will come when the Entered Apprentice will be accorded the ancient rights of which he has been deprived, and to which he is so justly entitled. In Kentucky and some other Grand Jurisdictions, the Entered Apprentice is a member of the lodge."

Maine for 1904 is carefully reviewed at his hands.

Under South Carolina we read:

"Under the head of Wisconsin, the number necessary for a quorum for the transaction of business in a lodge of Master Masons is discussed. In this connection, in the opinion of your committee, it is only necessary to note that the ritualistic three, five, and seven necessary 'to constitute,' are used therein in a symbolic sense only. 'Work' can not be done or business be transacted with a less number present than seven. The reason is obvious. All business was formerly transacted in a lodge of Entered Apprentices, and the transposition of same to a lodge of Master Masons would naturally of itself carry with it the necessary or customary pre-requisites therefor. The ceremonials also require seven for proper observance."

Under South Dakota:

"Will any brother tell us what was the origin of our very strenuous rule, which refuses a lodge the right to return a petitioner his application, and inaugurated the other rule, that the only way to dispose of a petition is to ballot on it?"

"Such a rule may prevail in some jurisdictions, but not in all. The acceptance of a petition for initiation, and its reference to a committee, places it absolutely under lodge control. *Prior to the report* of the committee, however, there is certainly no impropriety in permitting the withdrawal of the petition, if so desired.

"After the report of the committee, whether favorable or unfavorable, a ballot must logically follow in accordance with general constitutional requirements. In this connection also, a lodge undoubtedly has the right to decline, by its vote, the reception of an application, on its presentation, or to order its return to the applicant before *any* action has been had thereon."

We have been much entertained in the reading of his report and wish we could quote some of his discussion with Bro. Robbins.

OKLAHOMA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. J. Frank Mathews, in the introductory remarks of his address rather expects Masonry to overcome these terrible conditions as portrayed by him, viz :

"We behold our fair land in the clutches of monopolies whose greed cannot be satisfied. Its Briarean arms already encompass our nation round about and like a veritable vampire it is sapping the vitality of a great people. Every article be it of necessity or of luxury, has been brought under control of these all-powerful trusts, and by an arbitrary dictum the arrogant manipulators of these monopolies declare what shall be the wages of their workmen and what they shall pay for their food; and for these reasons we see helpless women and innocent children hungry and crying out for bread, that the rich may become richer; and the very liberties, nay even the existence of our republic itself hangs in the balance."

He reports the constitution of twenty-two new lodges, the issuance of fourteen dispensations for new lodges, ten dispensations for other purposes.

He decided that a Masonic Hall could not be used for balls, social card playing or for political meetings. He is a strict adherent to the physical qualifications of the applicant.

We quote the following :

"A candidate petitioned his lodge for the degrees and immediately moved away without taking any of the degrees; he returned in about twelve months and the Brethren of the lodge, during his absence, upon this old petition, balloted upon him and gave him the E. A. degrees and asks for instructions.

"Answer. The action of the lodge was irregular and void. The petition holds good but for six months and had expired and the fee paid the lodge by the petitioner is forfeited to the lodge on account of the failure of the candidate to receive the degrees within six months after making application. The course for the applicant to pursue is to again petition the lodge having jurisdiction over him for the degrees and if elected to again take the E. A. degree, regularly, and until he does so he is not an Entered Apprentice Mason."

He believes that—

"It would be to the best interest of the lodge to retain its Master, should he be qualified, for at least two years and in the cases where he shows exceptional ability he should be retained even longer. Should this rule be followed the lodge would be more ably governed and the Grand Master saved much work, and I am thoroughly satisfied that the very common custom of rotation in office should be discarded and a brother should be elected W. M. solely upon his merit and qualification for the office."

Through the failure of the bank of which the Grand Treasurer was cashier, this Grand Lodge has lost some of its funds.

He made no official visitations, but dropped in to the lodge meeting in the towns in which he happened to be.

We regret to read what he says of the condition in which he found some of the lodges. We quote :

"While most of them were kept in a very tidy, presentable condition, showing that the brethren believe that the meeting place of Masonry should be something more than a place where all may gather together indiscriminately,

yet I am sorry to say that I found many others in an unkept, unswept condition, the doors without lock and key, the furniture broken and dilapidated, the paraphernalia carelessly laid around for the public inspection and the lodge room open to all at all hours and used for every conceivable kind of meeting."

There arose a conflict between a lodge and its Treasurer in regard to the loaning of the money belonging to the lodge. The lodge voted to loan the money and the Treasurer refused to pay over the money. The Grand Master removed from office the Treasurer and the Secretary, who joined with the Treasurer to defeat the will of the lodge. Apparently the Grand Master was right in his action.

The Grand Lodge conferred the third degree upon one candidate therefor, but where he obtained the first two degrees, whose material he was, of what lodge, if any, he is now a member, we are not told.

From the report of the Committee on Law and Usage, we quote that part relating to the difficulty with the Treasurer of a lodge before referred to:

"In the matter of Granite Lodge, No. 63, wherein the Treasurer and Secretary have had difficulties with the Master of the constituent lodge and with the Grand Master, we find that said Treasurer and Secretary have willfully disobeyed the order of the Grand Master, and recommend that said Treasurer and Secretary be indefinitely suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry, until they make proper and suitable apology to the Grand Lodge, and turn the money in question over to the appointed Treasurer."

While we believe that the officers should be punished and that the punishment dealt out by the Grand Lodge was not beyond measure, yet we think that the lodge should have been told to try the brethren and they should have received a proper hearing.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. F. C. Hunt.

Maine for 1904 receives a full review.

Bro. Hunt answers our queries of last year as follows:

"We take pleasure in informing our worthy brother that the work of conferring the third degree upon Brother James E. Peck was done under the directions of the Grand Lecturer and by the officers of the Grand Lodge and was for the express purpose of exemplifying the correct work in this jurisdiction to the representatives from the subordinate lodges. The work in conferring the third degree upon the other candidate was done by the officers of Albert Pike Lodge, No. 60, for the edification of the Grand Lodge, the hall of the Albert Pike Lodge being the place in the Masonic Temple in which the sessions of the Grand Lodge were held."

We have propounded a few more this year for him to answer.

Under Nebraska he quotes Bro. Vanderlieth and rejoins:

"This subject, is properly one for the blue lodges, and the black ball is better and safer than all the regulations any or every Grand Body can pass. The Grand Lodge can not make the total abstinence principle a test for admission.

"We fear our brother has missed the point entirely. Total abstinence has, like the flowers that bloom in the spring, 'nothing to do with the case.' The

Grand Lodge of Oklahoma has nothing in its law requiring total abstinence on the part of its members or applicants for admission to the degrees. It is a cardinal principle of Masonry that masons are free to eat or drink when and where they please provided they keep within the points of the compasses. Masonry teaches temperance in all things, but not abstinence. The law of Oklahoma is leveled not against men who drink temperately, but against intemperance, and especially against the class of men who make it their avocation in life to engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors. They are considered because of their surroundings, associations and general character, to be unfit material for the fraternity. A saloon keeper may himself be a total abstainer, as many of them are, but it is impossible that a man following that calling could reflect any honor or credit upon Masonry. Their surrounding and education are such that renders them practically impervious to the noble philosophy which Masonry teaches. They are barred in Oklahoma for the protection of Masonry itself, and this class of legislation is rapidly growing in this country."

Under Vermont we read :

"Upon the custom adopted by Oklahoma of opening Grand Lodge by receiving the Grand Master with Grand Honors, our worthy contemporary (Bro. Perkins) says :

"Such formal ceremonies may please the brethren of this young Grand Lodge, but we must confess to a greater liking for the quiet dignity and simplicity of the usage observed in the great majority of the Grand Lodges of the country."

"Now the reason we incline to the more ceremonious form is exactly on account of its quiet dignity. To our mind the effect is highly favorable to a higher conception of the dignity of Masonry and especially to the highest office in its gift upon the minds of representatives from subordinate lodges."

We have read his review with much pleasure and profit to ourself.

OREGON, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Silas M. Voran, in his address thus speaks of the conditions of Masonry in his jurisdiction :

"In discharging the duties of the responsible position to which you called me one year ago, I am pleased to report that the work being done within our jurisdiction is of a commendable character, and the spirit displayed among the workmen is in imitation of 'who best can work and best agree.' The increase in membership during the year will equal that of any former year, notwithstanding the many fraternal and beneficiary societies that have been recently organized and continuously labored to induce men to enter them."

He also says :

"The beautiful little city of Heppner was overwhelmed and nearly destroyed by a great water spout in which many homes were swept out of existence and two hundred people lost their lives. Six of our brethren of Heppner Lodge, No. 59, were among the lost, and many others lost wife or children, or both, together with a loss of all worldly possessions."

He thereupon sent one hundred dollars from the Grand Lodge fund to the local lodge, and acknowledges the receipt of a similar contribution from the Grand Jurisdiction of Washington.

He issued dispensations for three new lodges, and fourteen dispensations for election and installation of officers, because of neglect of lodges to observe the erratic moon. Other dispensations were issued for such purposes as Grand Masters usually grant them.

One lodge was constituted.

He suggested a modification of the law concerning perpetual jurisdiction; reports dedication of a hall, installation of lodge officers, laying of corner stones, and his visitations to nearly half of the lodges in the jurisdiction.

A special appropriation of fifty dollars for the relief of an aged widow of a brother was voted, besides other sums for such purposes to others.

Baker Lodge, of Oregon, had jurisdiction over a resident of Baker City who applied to a lodge in Georgia for the three degrees. The lodge in Georgia asked for a waiver of jurisdiction, which Baker Lodge refused to grant. Thereupon the Grand Master of Oregon wrote to Baker Lodge requesting of the lodge favorable action, and after a second letter received reply that Baker Lodge declined to grant the waiver. The Grand Master reported these facts in his address. The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, to which the subject was referred, made the following report:

"In the judgment of the committee, it is the masonic duty of Baker Lodge, No. 47, to grant the petition of Luthersville Lodge, No. 236, Luthersville, Georgia, for waiver of jurisdiction over D. W. C. Nelson, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"That the Grand Lodge directs and commands the W. M., Wardens and brethren of Baker Lodge, No. 47, at the next regular communication of Baker Lodge, to vote upon and to grant waiver of jurisdiction over D. W. C. Nelson to Luthersville Lodge, No. 236, as requested, and forthwith transmit official notice of the action of the Grand Master."

To which conclusion of the committee and to the direction therein contained we most humbly protest. The right of a lodge over its own material has never been denied, and this action seems to indicate the removal of that right from the lodge to the Grand Lodge.

An address of the Grand Orator, Bro. W. A. Cleland, on the general subject of Masonry is short, and we gladly give the conclusion:

"To summarize, the reasons why Masonry has endured and promises to endure and prove attractive to the greatest and best men of all ages, are:

"It stands for the best and highest code of morals the world has ever formulated.

"It offers the truest fraternity and the broadest charity.

"It levels all rank but that of moral and mental worth, and places its members on an equality.

"It is a help and guide to pure and upright living, and fits its votaries for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

The Grand Lodge declined to make any appropriation for the Lewis and Clark Fraternal Building Association, but passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of \$1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for masonic purposes incident to the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and that the same be placed in the hands of the Grand Trustees of the Educational Fund for expenditure, as in their judgment may be advisable and expedient."

Bro. J. M. Hodson submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Delaware he says in regard to the degree of Past Master:

"Our Grand Lodge has relinquished all control of the degree and does not require it as a necessary qualification for installation as Master. We confess that rule grated on our nerves for a year or two, but we have entirely recovered; hence seldom refer to the degree as it does not cut much figure, even in the Capitular Rite. It would be far more sensible to our mind to include the teaching of the Royal and Select Master's degrees in one degree; throw away the Past Master and Super-Excellent Master, and insert the R. and S. previous to the Royal Arch, and then we would have a perfect system without maintaining so many organizations. Of course this does not belong in a blue lodge discussion, but that is just what we think."

Under Georgia, discussing physical qualifications, he wisely says:

"The point is just here, the law of physical perfection should and does apply strictly to profanes, so that they must be able to comply with requirements, but after the brother has been made a mason, your relations to him and his relations to you have been entirely changed. He has been brought to light, and no man or mason has any right to blind his eyes to masonic light again, on account of any accidental maiming, any more than you would have to expel a Master Mason simply because he lost his right hand after he was raised."

Under Kansas we read:

"Thus is the lever of the 'new Missouri landmark' working. Missouri takes wooden legs, arms and all, just so it has the form of a man and the price. Kansas is exemplifying with costume and stage effects. Some of the other Grand Lodges are using cipher rituals and some of their 'advanced' brethren are advocating printing the whole thing, throwing away much of the so-called ancient, and modernizing the whole system. They admit that Grand Masters have certain prerogatives, yet they forbid his exercising them, and reduce him to a presiding officer simply to put motions. If possible we think we had better all get back onto the most ancient laws and usages which we can find, and do the best we can to check innovation, for it gathers force with numbers, and none can tell when we begin to trespass upon the landmarks where it will end."

Maine for 1903 receives his attention. Of our law which does not permit the re-election of a Senior or Junior Grand Warden to that office, he says:

"It's none of our business, but we do not like such a law. There is not, to our mind, any good reason for declaring a faithful, upright officer ineligible to re-election or to election to any office within the gift of the brethren. In reality, we think it despotic, rather than masonic, and as it has been pointed to as the sovereign remedy against line promotion, we beg to say that until Maine shows that her Grand Masters are of superior mold, she will have failed to prove that her system is better than line promotion. While they have been good men and true, as a rule, we do not think they will claim to stand superior to the Grand Masters of sister jurisdictions."

We quote his conclusion in part :

" Perhaps the most important matter that is yet to settle on a general basis, and with anything like a similar understanding by all, is the uses and effect of recognition among Grand Lodges. It is not much discussed, because nearly every one thinks he knows all about it, and yet the bunglesome manner in which it is often managed, changes the effect in various cases, to the extent that it is possible for a clandestine made mason to cure himself easily by a system of three or four dimitts and affiliations. Texas denies recognition to Washington, yet last year affiliated a brother on a dimit from that jurisdiction, all the facts being known. The Grand Lodge of Scotland denies recognition to Western Australia, yet permits visiting and mutual recognition between the members of her lodges, and those of the Western Australian lodges, and she goes right along chartering lodges in the jurisdiction of a legally organized Grand Lodge. A man may be made a mason in the Clandestine Lodges of Ohio, go thence to Mexico, affiliate and dimit, come to Missouri, affiliate and dimit, and then come to Oregon, and when we receive his application we are not expected to go behind his Missouri papers. He has, therefore, healed himself.

" Some Grand Lodges, including our own, hold strictly to the idea of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material ; others fix various periods from six months to five years, while yet again quite a number do not recognize any such principle. Nearly, if not quite all, Grand Lodges require a masonic residence of from six months to one year before petitioning is permitted. These few points, with many others, are more or less briefly discussed in this report. The opinions of others quoted and commented upon from our standpoint, and while wide differences exist, we cannot but wonder at the great similarity in usages, that has in most respects been maintained during the world's most wonderful century, in which almost every shade of human thought and action has been modified, elevated or wiped from the field. Masonry, resting on the eternal principles of truth, has nearest withstood the shock of change, and is to-day, as the Ancient Fraternity has ever been, the most perfect embodiment of universal brotherhood, universal liberty and equality, of all the institutions ever established among men. A complete acknowledgment of the everlasting Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man. Undiminished prosperity prevails throughout the civilized world, and perhaps the most important duty of the hour is to guard in conservative manner her interests, to the end that true prosperity may continue."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1904.

A special communication was held for the purpose of burying the remains of Past Grand Master Bro. Conrad B. Day.

At the quarterly communication in March, an extra appropriation of one hundred dollars was granted the Committee on Library.

Amendments to the Ahiman Rezon, affecting the revenues of the Grand Lodge, were declared out of order by the Grand Master, because of a pledge made by the Grand Lodge when it floated a loan to raise money for the Temple.

Eulogiums on Past Grand Master Conrad B. Day were pronounced by several brethren.

At the quarterly communication in June, the Committee on Masonic Homes

made an elaborate report which, if adopted, may secure the establishment of Homes sufficient for the need of the Craft and those dependent on them.

A special communication was held in July for the purpose of performing the burial service over the remains of R. W. Junior Grand Warden Bro. Charles M. Swain.

* At the quarterly communication held in September, the Committee on Appeals overruled the action of a lodge because the W. M. refused to permit the specifications and the evidence to be read or stated to the lodge; likewise in another case overruled the action because the appellant was found guilty of that which was not a masonic offence, and improperly suspended. The offence was "an exhibition of passion and threat of personal violence to the complainant if he alleged or insinuated that the appellant was untruthful.

Memorial of Bro. Charles M. Swain was presented.

A life size oil painting of the late Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Bro. Michael Arnold was presented to the Grand Lodge by Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, of which Bro. Arnold was formerly a member.

A special communication was held in October to pay the last tribute to Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Bro. George E. Wagner.

At the quarterly communication held in December, the M. W. Grand Master of the District of Columbia was a visitor.

The Grand Officers for the coming year were elected.

The Trustees of the several charity funds made their annual reports, and all who had to do with the financial condition of the Grand Lodge made their annual reports.

The Committee on Library submitted the following resolution :

" *Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for the work, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for marking with bronze memorial tablets, appropriately inscribed, the several places of meeting of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons, from 1730 to the present time."

An eulogy of Right Worshipful Past Grand Master George E. Wagner was delivered.

At the annual Grand Communication in December the M. W. Grand Master of Delaware was present.

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund reported an expenditure of \$4,920.00 for the relief of 475 applicants.

The stewards of the Stephen Girard Charity Fund reported an expenditure of \$2,695.00 for the relief of 142 applicants, and the bursars of the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund reported \$2,645.00 expended for the relief of 312 applicants.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master, Brother James W. Brown, delivered his address, from which we learn that it had been "a year of tranquillity and

prosperity to all," and yet "a year of sorrow and bereavement" because of the loss by death of one officer and two Past Grand Masters.

Of the many subject discussed by him, we quote the following :

"Those who are willing to attach their names to petitions as recommenders (both first and second) should have a personal acquaintance with the one seeking masonic light and knowledge, and no member of a lodge should become the recommender, in either the first or second instance, unless he knows the petitioner personally, and to be worthy and well qualified for such preferment."

And again :

"The use of circulars or other documents of like character—printed tickets with the name of the office and that of the person seeking the same in the pursuit of an office in Masonry—has heretofore been forbidden; and my object at this time is to warn the brethren that the solicitation of votes by printed or written circulars, the circulation of tickets, or any other act not entirely consistent with the teachings of Freemasonry is prohibited."

Once more we quote :

"The enforcement of the ancient usages, customs, and landmarks of Freemasonry is part of the duty of the Grand Master. This responsibility has been placed upon me, and my regard for my duty, as well as my affection for my brethren, will compel me to use every effort to keep them pure and unchanged, and as they have been handed down to us by our predecessors of past ages.

"It is not only my duty, but yours who are members of our ancient fraternity to prevent the introduction of innovations, and it is also our duty to prevent the abolition or obliteration of any of the ancient symbols.

"I have long felt that it is the tendency of the age to lose sight of some of these ancient symbols. I have particularly in mind that the letter 'G' was declared, not many years ago, not to be a masonic symbol in Pennsylvania.

"With that decision I have long differed, and at this time I take the occasion to restore it to its proper place as a masonic symbol, signifying God, or Geometry.

"The letter 'G' was conspicuous in the lodge-room wherein I was made a mason, and it remained there, unquestioned, for many years, and until the use of the room was abandoned.

"In connection with the Compasses and the Square, emblematical of the Great Lights in Freemasonry, it has been the most common symbol of Freemasonry known. It is recognized by all of our sister jurisdictions in this country, and was always embroidered on the apron of the Grand Master until after the decision affecting it was made."

He decided that when others than masons are at a lodge banquet the funds of a lodge cannot be used to pay the expense thereof; that more than five toes on one foot, or more than one thumb on one hand disqualified a candidate; that a lodge cannot hold a "Fair" or any other affair for the purposes of raising funds for any object, nor can it contribute of its funds for the furnishing of a room in a hospital.

We also quote :

"Refused to allow the use of a lodge room or any part of it for the meetings of the Order of the Eastern Star. That organization is not recognized in this jurisdiction.

" Declined to issue a dispensation to hold an election for all the officers of a lodge, as the lodge did not meet on the evening it should have, at which meeting officers should have been elected. Instructed the lodge that former officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly installed.

" An oral objection made in open lodge cannot be withdrawn, but stands as a rejection and must be entered in the minutes without naming the objector.

" The names of members and visitors must be written and handed to the Tyler and by him to the Pursuivant, to be announced in open lodge and vouched for before admission."

" Declined to permit masonic ceremonies in the laying of a corner-stone of a church on Sunday."

" In this jurisdiction the law is that where a man votes, that establishes his residence."

He issued quite a few edicts prohibiting lodges to admit as visitors and to have any masonic affiliation with those who, having been rejected in lodges in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, were made masons elsewhere.

He also directed that the use of vocal and instrumental music should cease in the lodges during the work of the degrees.

Fine portraits of R. W. Grand Master Bro. James W. Brown, R. W. Junior Grand Warden Bro. Charles M. Swain, deceased, and of Bro. Samuel H. Perkins, R. W. Grand Master, 1839-40, deceased, grace the proceedings.

Bro. James M. Lamberton, for the committee, presented the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under Iowa we read :

" Brother Morcombe does not repeat to Brother Chase, of Maine, the question propounded last year by the latter brother to the former, as to how his Grand Lodge knew ' whether it was a masonic body, which was performing escort duty,' as he might have done, in view of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Maine was escorted to the dedication of the Drummond Memorial by the same sort of a body."

Which we call a pretty neat rejoinder.

Under Kentucky, quoting Bro. Clarke, who says :

" Under New Jersey, we note that our brother says,—

" We have never been able to reconcile it to our judgment that objection after ballot is equivalent to a black ball. We hold that the election creates certain rights, and that justice to the candidate requires that the objection should be examined and its reasonableness inquired into."

He replies :

" We have no difficulty in the matter, because we remember that until a candidate has been obligated, he is not a mason, and up to that point, a mason, if a member of the lodge, has still the right to object, which has the same effect with us as the casting of a black ball."

And with him we agree.

Maine for 1904 receives three pages of his valuable report.

Under Nevada he says to Bro. Vanderlieth :

" This sounds very well, but it does not apply. Freemasonry is not Christianity. Our brother seems to think that if a brother had served the Grand Lodge as a faithful and distinguished brother, and that if that brother's father

some day should be found to be a defaulter, the son could not be made Grand Master! We do not so understand the regulations. We fail to see how an illegitimate person can be 'descended of honest parents.' We regard *legitimacy of birth* on a par with *freedom of birth*. We are aware that the Grand Lodge of England in 1847 changed 'freeborn' to 'free agent,' or 'freeman,' as it is now in the form of application, or 'declaration,' printed in the Constitutions (edition of 1884) of that Grand Lodge to-day, although 'freedom' is still printed in the 'antient charges' at page 6, but we do not think that that Body had any right so to do. We regard it as a violation of the land-mark. We can understand the appeal to *sentiment* which was made by the EARL OF ZETLAND, the Grand Master at that time, but if sentiment is to prevail, we may as well abandon Masonry."

Under New Hampshire, discussing the right of visitation, he says:

"In our jurisdiction, the Master of the lodge has the absolute right to admit visitors, and his power to refuse admission to any one desiring to visit his lodge is undoubted. He is bound, however, to maintain harmony in his lodge, and it should never be his pleasure to admit a visitor to whom objection has been made by a member in open lodge, unless, as it seems to us, the case be as supposed by Brother Wait in his last sentence."

We have always understood that the practice in Maine was as is stated by him.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master Bro. Benjamin Rogers, in his address reports harmony and peace throughout the jurisdiction.

Among the deaths noticed is that of M. W. Bro. Locke.

He reports his dispensations, which were for conferring degrees in shorter time than specified and for attending Divine Service in Masonic Regalia.

He reports his visitations, which were to every lodge in the jurisdiction save one, and says thereof:

"On my official visitations to the lodges, I notice some slight difference in the work, not any of a serious nature. What I want is to see the Masters and every officer better posted. Our Brethren are all enthusiastic masons, and if given a chance would soon learn the work. I would recommend that a lecturer be employed and paid to visit the lodges and instruct them, say in the months of January and February. This will assist the lodges to get into line to one ritual."

The Deputy Grand Master and Junior Grand Warden reported their visitations.

The committee on Grand Master's address had this to say about Rituals:

"We concur with the Grand Master in the necessity of having uniform work adopted by all the lodges and that officers be better posted. The trouble we find is that Grand Lecturers themselves have no authoritative work to give the lodge and to instruct the Master and other officers. We would, therefore, suggest that this Grand Lodge arrange to exemplify the degrees at next annual meeting or at an earlier date, if convenient to the Grand Officers, and such exemplified work to be adopted, when a Grand Lecturer would have authority for instruction given to lodges. With the present small revenue of

the Grand Lodge, we do not think it advisable to employ a paid lecturer, subordinate lodges wishing instructions, could no doubt get the Grand Lecturer at any time by paying his expenses."

No Report on Correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1905.

All the Grand Officers save one, six past Grand Masters and Representatives from all the lodges were present at the annual communication.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John B. Tresidder, in the introduction of his address says:

"The year just ended has been the best in its history. This happy condition of affairs is due to the fact, that as our Order grows in numbers, it in like proportion brings to our support and aid a greater number of intelligent, devoted and loyal officers, who, recognizing the lofty aims and objects of our Society, and desirous of being numbered amongst those who feel that one of the greatest sources of satisfaction and gratification is found in the consciousness of doing something for their fellow man, have rallied around their Grand Master, and vied with each other in their determination to do all in their power to maintain Freemasonry in the exalted position it so deservedly has attained."

He pays tribute of respect to the dead of his own and other jurisdictions, among whom we notice the name of Wor. Bro. Locke.

He issued many dispensations for nearly every reason that can be thought. We note that one was to pass nine brethren at one meeting, and two others to initiate and pass six, which we do not approve.

He thinks that lodges communicating with lodges outside of the jurisdiction should do so through the Grand Secretary. The R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania with many other Grand Masters held that all such communications should be through the Grand Masters.

He gives a full account of his visitations to the lodges, and to the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario, and to the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

He commends district meetings:

"The Eastern Townships continue to lead in the matter of district meetings, which have been the source of so much good to the craft in that part of our Province, where a healthy rivalry exists between the lodges and their officers, and resulting in better ritualistic work, more largely attended meetings and greater ambition to carry out the beautiful tenets of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity."

He ruled that an Entered Apprentice having signed the by-laws could take a dimit.

He reported the case of the conferring of the degrees by a lodge in Montreal upon a candidate whose residence was in Maine.

He utters cautionary words upon the subject of the care necessary to be used in the recommendation of candidates; refused a dispensation for a new

lodge in the suburbs of Quebec; commends the work of the Grand Secretary, and calls attention to clandestine lodges.

R. W. Bro. the Rev. E. H. Croly, delivered an exceedingly able address on Masonry's Power.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted their reports, which are very full, and state the condition of the craft in the several districts.

The following motion was adopted:

"That in future not more than one candidate be obligated in any of the degrees at one time."

The following action was had in regard to the person, resident of Maine, who was made a mason in Quebec:

"That inasmuch as it appears that one Nehemiah Goodkowsky, a resident of Biddeford, in Maine, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine, has by false representation, and especially by the false representation that he was a resident of Montreal, and by withholding the fact that he had already been rejected by a lodge in Biddeford, Maine, obtained the degrees of Masonry from a lodge under this jurisdiction to which he had really no right to apply for membership; and inasmuch as the said lodge of this jurisdiction had no right to receive or consider any such application; that all proceedings had by said lodge of this jurisdiction be and is hereby declared null and void, and the said Nehemiah Goodkowsky is declared not to be a member of this lodge."

Other business of a local character was transacted.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers.

He discusses learnedly upon the "International Masonic Congress." We quote the first paragraph:

"A careful perusal of the report of the proceedings—printed in the French language—of the so-called International Masonic Congress, held in 1904 at Brussels, leaves no room whatever for any doubt as to the wisdom of the Grand Lodges of all English speaking countries in abstaining from taking any part therein; not by any means that we believe in lingual any more than in national or religious dividing lines in Masonry, but because it is impossible for those who hold to the fundamental principles upon which legitimate Freemasonry is established, to recognize the legitimacy of many of those who took part in the Congress in question. As is generally known, this Congress was a continuation of that which sat at Geneva in 1902. The report of its proceedings reveals so high a standard of philosophic and historical research and study concerning masonic and kindred sciences in many of the European Lodge represented at the Congress, that one is inclined to blush for the comparatively insignificant amount of such work undertaken by Canadian and American Lodges; and even, except in a few isolated cases, by individual members of the same."

Maine for 1904 is mentioned in his report.

RHODE ISLAND, 1904.

At the semi-annual communication, November 16, 1903, the Grand Secretary submitted a brief report.

The following amendment was adopted:

"Each member of the lodge shall be given two ballots, one of which shall be white and the other black. The Senior Deacon (or such other officer or member of the lodge as the Master shall designate) shall then proceed to collect, in a suitable box, one of said ballots from each member present, excepting only such members as may be excused by the Master from voting. In case of a ballot for the degrees or for membership, one black ballot shall reject the petitioner. If, however, but one black ballot appear, the Master may, upon the supposition of a mistake, immediately order a second ballot, which shall be final."

A special communication was held April 20, 1904 for the purpose of dedicating the hall and building of Hope Lodge, of Wakefield. The cuts show a beautiful design of the building and of "The East." *

A eulogy on "The Power of Freemasonry" was delivered by R. W. Henry W. Rugg, Grand Chaplain, who performed a similar service at the dedication of the first Masonic Hall in Wakefield thirty-two years ago.

We have space for one thought:

"To modernize the masonic system and organization, as some have proposed, would be to weaken its vitality and abridge its usefulness. Remove its ancient landmarks; abolish its primitive forms; make it over in ritual and ceremony; in order to bring it into accord with some modern society, and its days would be numbered. It is healthy and strong to-day because of its individuality—because it occupies a unique and distinctive position—because a wise conservatism still holds the Institution within appointed metes and bounds and inculcates respect for old-time laws and traditions.

"So long as such intelligent conservatism shall govern the craft—so long as the revolutionary tendencies which occasionally appear within the lines of the Fraternity are firmly resisted—so long as the ancient landmarks have the respect of Brethren generally, just so long will this venerable Institution of ours have a mission among men and be equipped with an adequate power for the accomplishment of that benign mission."

At the annual communication there were present the officers and members of the Grand Lodge and representatives from thirty-one lodges.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William H. Walker, in his address notes an increase in the membership, a better financial condition; reports his visitations, and announces the deaths of many Past Masters.

A difficulty arose between two lodges concerning the jurisdiction over a candidate, which was referred to the Commissioners of Trials, who made a long report.

He arrested the charter of a lodge because the officers conferred the E. A. degree upon two candidates after an objection to their receiving the degree had been made by a member of the lodge.

He calls attention to the fact that the by-laws of some lodges do not specify the time at which a regular communication is to be held; and that in a few lodges work has been stopped because of a "determined effort to secure the admission of applicants known to be objectionable to some of the members."

The District Deputy Grand Masters made rather flattering reports.

The Grand Lecturer thinks:

"Some of the lodge, however, which are distant from sources of instruction and information, would derive benefit from occasional meetings arranged to be held with the Grand Lecturer."

Fraternal recognition was given to the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

An elegant oil portrait of the late M. W. Bro. Nicholas Van Slyck, Past Grand Master, was presented to the Grand Lodge by his son, M. W. Brother Cyrus M. Van Slyck.

In the matter of the lodge whose charter was arrested it was decided to restore the charter, to restore to their masonic rights all the officers except the W. M., to formulate charges against him for the action of the Commissioners on Trials, to suspend the W. M. until further action of the Grand Lodge, and to forbid the advancement of the two Entered Apprentices until permission was granted by the Grand Lodge or by the Grand Master.

We note that the Grand Master elect was introduced and received with the honors due his rank previous to his installation.

The following was adopted:

"*Ordered*, That a subordinate lodge shall not examine any person presenting himself as a visitor unless he shall exhibit a diploma or certificate bearing the seal of a Grand Lodge recognized by this Grand Lodge, showing his membership in a regular subordinate lodge."

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1904.

An emergent communication was held in September, 1903, for the purpose of attending the funeral service of R. W. Bro. Robert C. Hawkins, Past Deputy Grand Master.

At the annual communication, an address of welcome was delivered by Bro. John Holman in behalf of the city of Yankton and St. Johns Lodge, to which a fitting response was made by the K. W. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Ivan W. Goodner.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Byron P. Dague, in his address states that he has been very busy during the year.

Dispensations for three new lodges were issued; some for conferring degrees "out of time" were granted; and quite a few to elect officers because the moon didn't follow the by-laws and for the other reasons.

Of his decisions, we quote:

"1. An officer who has been appointed to, and installed in office, cannot be granted a dimit until his term of office has expired.

"4. A lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction has the right to waive its jurisdiction over profane material in favor of a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction. The question whether the lodge receiving the waiver would have the right under it to confer degrees on such material, would be decided by the law of the Grand Jurisdiction to which the lodge receiving the waiver belonged.

"13. A lodge holds jurisdiction over a rejected candidate so long as he resides within this state, and a petition should not be received by another lodge without a waiver granted by a unanimous vote.

"17. A petitioner must have resided for one year last past in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which his petition is presented; and when a petition has been received and referred to a committee, and the committee reports that the petitioner had not resided for one year in its jurisdiction, ballot must be spread to dispose of the petition; but it would be the duty of everyone who knows that the candidate had not resided in the jurisdiction for the required time (including the Master) to cast a dark ballot; or should the candidate be elected, it would be the duty of the Master knowing of a doubt on the point, to refuse to confer a degree until he should have personally satisfied himself that the law of residence had been complied with."

We do not agree with decision number one. Nor do we agree to number seventeen, so far as regards the disposition of the petition. We hold that the committee, having found the petitioner not to be within the jurisdiction of the lodge, reports that fact, and upon the acceptance of the report the petition is disposed of, and so far as the petitioner is concerned, he can wait until he has resided the requisite time and then petition.

He commends the work of the Grand Lecturer, who visited fifty-four lodges.

He installed officers on three occasions; attended to an alleged case of grievance; and gave much attention to finding out to what lodge a brother, who died in Manila, belonged.

He regrets that the practice of electioneering for office prevails to some extent and pointedly says:

"In Masonry, the office should seek the man, and not the man the office; to solicit votes for an office, either for one's self or a friend, places the institution in that respect, on a level with partisan politics, and those of us who dabble in politics, will be able to make enough enemies without calling on our beloved order to help us to more, at the expense, perhaps, of our own peace and happiness."

He made several recommendations which were referred to appropriate committees.

Of the returns made by the lodges, the Grand Secretary says:

"On the whole, the reports from the subordinate lodges this year were in the worst condition that they have ever been returned to me. About two-thirds of them needed corrections, and some of these corrections were most vital for the preservation of the records, several were in what you might term a dilapidated condition, one in particular, made out in pencil and hardly discernible."

Among the resolutions adopted, we read this one:

"*Resolved*, That to the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of South Dakota we extend our fraternal greetings and trust that their meeting may be one of profit and pleasure to those who are in attendance."

May we be allowed to know what the "fraternal" greeting was on this particular occasion, as we note a little further down another resolution:

"*Resolved*, That so much of these resolutions as relate to the Order of the Eastern Star, be forthwith transmitted to the Grand Chapter now in session."

A book of funeral ceremonies was adopted and ordered printed.

In the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we read :

" Your committee regret to notice and disapprove of the many dispensations granted, conferring degrees out of the statutory time. Grand Lodge has from time to time, in no uncertain language, desired a restriction of the dispensing power in this particular."

Of decision number seventeen, the committee say :

" In regard to this decision, it is the opinion of your committee that Sec. 49 of the by-laws should be construed, That if a petition is received from an applicant for the degrees who has not resided the required time within the jurisdiction of the lodge, such petition shall at once be returned to the petitioner at any time previous to initiation. The lodge having no jurisdiction to receive and act upon the same."

A report from them stating that—

" The printing of masonic emblems, words or anything of a masonic nature, or the listing of masonic bodies to which a party belongs, on a business card, or any other sign which might be used for advertising purposes is unmasonic conduct, and the offender should be dealt with according to our Grand Lodge by-laws."

was concurred in.

The by-laws were amended so that no fee shall be charged to applicants for affiliation.

And now we find a response to resolutions quoted previously which took the form of a communication :

" *To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. Assembled, Fraternal Greetings :*

" Officers and members of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. in session this fifteenth day of June, 1904, heartily appreciate your greetings.

" May your noble Order grow in strength and usefulness throughout all time, is the sincere wish of your sister Order of the Eastern Star."

And here we have a " Sister Order."

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Samuel A. Brown.

Under British Columbia we read :

" Bro. De Wolf-Smith is not in favor of requiring a visiting brother to produce receipt for dues as an evidence of good standing. He would require a certificate of the brother's regularity, that is, the fact that he hails from a regular lodge.

" It does not matter how you view it, the receipt for current dues is a very helpful paper to the W. M. who admits a strange visiting brother to his lodge, certifying with almost positive certainty that the brother is in good standing and hails from a regular lodge. California, overrun with masonic medics, and Ohio, equally troubled with clandestines, have been obliged to adopt regulations requiring receipts, and there is in our judgment both sound sense and good masonic policy in their action."

And we are rather inclined to agree with Bro. De Wolf-Smith.

Maine for 1903 is reviewed. Writing of the monument erected to the memory of Bro. Drummond, he says :

"It is placed upon a wide base of granite arranged in three steps, which may symbolize the three degrees of Masonry. One cannot help thinking that if it were intended to represent the steps Brother Drummond had taken in Masonry, it would be as high as that ladder which Jacob in his vision saw extending from earth to heaven, for in a long and active life he seems to have taken nothing else except masonic steps, and his footprints will be seen in the quarries of Masonry for ages to come."

To our remark about the "Lobster Smoker" of the Shrine in Colorado, he says:

"To say that the Shrine is not a masonic ly is begging the question. The sooner Grand Masters and Grand Lodges ke their power and authority felt by brethren in such associations the less will the good name of the craft suffer by the thoughtless conduct of their irresponsible officers.

"The sooner the W. Master and the Blue Lodge realize that they are the governing powers in Masonry and read the law to the Shrine and every other sodality made of masons, and hold their officers responsible for things tending to discredit the good name of the Fraternity the better it will be for all concerned."

Under North Dakota we find the pedigree of South Dakota. Bro. Brown says:

"The Grand Lodge of Scotland, formed of 'time immemorial' lodges in 1730, chartered the Provincial Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1761, and that became independent in 1787. Tennessee was formed out of North Carolina lodges in 1813, Missouri out of Tennessee lodges in 1821, Iowa out of Missouri lodges in 1844, Dakota out of Iowa lodges in 1875. North Dakota withdrew from the Grand Lodge of Dakota in 1889, and 'South' was added to the name of the Grand Lodge making it 'South Dakota' in 1890, by constitutional amendment."

Under Oregon we read:

"Under Arkansas, Bro. Hodson says:

"We note in the report of the Committee on Law and Usage that a brother suspended for non-payment of dues may be permitted to visit a lodge. We do not think such a law exists anywhere else, and we do not think that it should be allowed in Arkansas. If he is allowed masonic privileges, what is the use of suspension? It reduces the whole performance to a farce.

"We have noted that this usage exists in Maine, and we are told that in Scotland the non-contributing member is permitted to sit in lodge by right, although he is not permitted to speak to any question of business, nor to vote upon it."

If this usage exists in Maine it is beyond our knowledge.

TENNESSEE, 1905.

All the Grand Officers, eighteen Past Grand Masters, and the Representatives of four hundred and fifteen lodges were present. The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James L. Sloan, in his address discusses non-payment of dues. He says in part:

"The great curse of subordinate lodges is their effort to carry delinquent members, and a false idea that old members should not pay dues.

"Those delinquent members who are able to pay their dues and will not should not be allowed to rest in the shade, so to speak, and fan themselves and have an easy time while their brothers are in the field working and keeping the lodge alive. These idlers should be dumped overboard. They only add weight to the toilers. The Book says that if they will not work they should not eat. It is far better for such to be early cast off and not wait for years, paying Grand Lodge dues on them, and finally have to suspend them. It is better to have a bare constitutional number in a lodge who are alive to their duties than a large number and most of them a dead weight."

He officially gives notice of the deaths of Bro. Angel S. Myers, Past Deputy Grand Master, of Bro. John E. Pyott, Past Junior Grand Warden, both of Tennessee, and among those in other jurisdictions he mentions M. Wor. Bros. Locke and King.

Fifty-four dispensations for several purposes were issued by him, none for conferring degrees out of time, excepting those out of courtesy to other jurisdictions. Fourteen applications for dispensations to confer degrees out of time in his own jurisdiction were refused.

He gives a full account of his visitations, and the summary is this :

"I met over six thousand masons in the lodge rooms, not counting those met at public addresses. I traveled 1,670 miles by private conveyances. I delivered 48 public addresses on Masonry, all these at the request of the several lodges asking it. I made 182 visits. I visited every lodge in twenty-one counties and some in twenty-four other counties."

Beside others he made the following decisions :

"A suspended mason cannot prefer charges against a member in good standing. A suspended mason may have some 'rights,' but they are not such as he can use against one in good standing.

"A suspended mason cannot appeal to the Grand Master from the action of the lodge in refusing to entertain his petition for restoration."

The "Liquor" question caused him to rule, that a F. C. engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage was liable to charges ; a partner in the manufacture and sale, having dimitted before the edict went forth, and having joined a lodge in another state, still lives in Tennessee and does business therein, is liable to charges ; so likewise is a non-affiliate from another jurisdiction ; so likewise is a dimitted mason ; so likewise one who resides in the State but transacts the business outside of the State.

He also answered "Yes," in the following :

"A mason who is suspended for non-payment of dues, is charged with violating edict 61. The Master ruled that if he paid up his dues he would have a right to be present at the trial ; if not, he could only be represented by counsel in a Master Mason in good standing. Was the Master right in his ruling ?"

With which answer we do not concur :

We quote :

"*Question.*—Should charges be preferred as a masonic offence against a brother Master Mason holding membership in another State, but has been

living in this jurisdiction for a number of years; who, under a fit of passion, entered his house and deliberately destroyed and mutilated a portion of his furniture and household effects in the presence of his family, not offering any violence to his family whatever; for which offence the city court imposed a fine on a warrant for 'disturbing the peace.' Neither he nor his family are now living in the jurisdiction of this lodge, but were at the time of the offence?

"Answer.—No.

"Question.—Shall I sustain such charges (as Master) and permit the case to go to trial in my lodge?

"Answer.—No. It would be dangerous to the Fraternity if lodges should attempt to correct the domestic affairs, or try to regulate family matters. It would be impossible to try the accused brother without opening the transactions of the family, which should forever be closed to the world.

"Question.—Edict 61 (liquor edict) says: 'All Master Masons,' and does not mention E. A. or F. C.'s; does said edict apply to the latter?

"Answer.—Yes.

"Question.—This lodge, at the request of another lodge, conferred the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. upon a candidate. There was no agreement as to who should have the fees for the degrees conferred nor who was to pay the tax on degrees to Grand Lodge. Which lodge is liable for the degree tax to Grand Lodge and which lodge is entitled to the fees for the work?

"Answer.—The lodge doing the work of conferring the degrees is liable for the Grand Lodge tax and also entitled to the fees for the work, if no agreement was had before the work was done."

He narrates many incidents connected with his visitations which must have entertained his Grand Lodge. Just think of a Secretary, who had knowledge of a letter for two weeks, but, addressed to him as Secretary, he had not opened it; and of a Master who put the letter, announcing the visitation of the Grand Master, into his pocket and forgot it. What a stirring up some of the lodges must have had.

We quote other sentences in this connection:

"At least one-fourth of the Worshipful Masters of the lodges visited failed to meet the Grand Master in their lodge rooms.

"One hundred and five lodges were visited that never had a Grand Master to enter their lodge room before.

"After notice of the intended visit I have received word from the lodge that it was not the right time, and for various causes they have refused to call their lodges to meet. In most of such cases the Grand Officer see the little number.

"Lodge said to the offered visit of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, that they had had in their town a stock show, political speakings, protracted meetings, and such like 'attractions,' and they feared the members were tired out and would not turn out to greet the Grand Officers.

"The past year must have been an 'off year' with the District Lecturers. I have carefully made inquiries of their visits and I only heard of one lodge visited during the year. If any good has been accomplished by either of them during the year I have failed to find or hear of it.

"I have not attempted to state the various and sundry 'barbacues,' 'banquets,' 'refreshments,' 'light refreshments,' 'spreads,' 'suppers,' 'feasts,' and 'snacks' that were tendered and partaken of by me during the visits made, it would take up too much space to do so."

He laid the corner stones of a monument to soldiers of the Confederate Army, of a masonic hall and of a court house.

He says about "Relief Calls":

"Restraint should be placed upon these calls for help, and prohibit them being issued except upon the approval of the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master or the Senior Grand Warden or a commission appointed for that purpose. This might cause some little delay in cases, but it is better than the shameless manner in which it is now abused."

We have quoted liberally from this address and would like to quote more, for in our brief existence as a correspondent we have never read an address like unto it for plain speaking, and unless it was the Grand Master himself who said it from his actual knowledge we would hardly believe that his sayings could be true.

The Grand Secretary in his report shows a brighter picture. He says:

"A very large number of my visits have been made to what is sometimes called the 'backwoods' masons, among whom I find the principles of Masonry practiced in their broadest sense. A brother is never too tired to ride ten miles on horseback to visit and nurse a sick brother or attend lodge. It is never too cold or too hot for him to go to a brother in distress. The lodge rooms found there are the cleanest and most comfortable found anywhere, and for hospitality, brotherly love and truth, his example is worthy of imitation by many of the so-called up-to-date Twentieth Century City Masons, who can't afford to ride four blocks on an electric car to visit the sick or attend a funeral.

"All honor, then, to the backwoods mason who worships his Divine Creator with zeal, and practices the cardinal virtues of Freemasonry with his whole soul, mind, body and strength."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report was adopted, reported:

"The committee cannot concur with the Grand Master in his opinion that a suspended mason cannot appeal to the Grand Master from the action of the lodge in refusing to entertain his petition for restoration.

"This ruling seems to deny to a worthy brother, penitent and reformed, as well as to the unworthy, the efficient exercise of his only right, and, therefore, is not a correct exposition of our law."

To which we agree.

In the case of the "disturbance of the peace" the committee recommended:

"That the Grand Lodge do not concur in his ruling, but declare that the Master should have sustained charges and permitted the case to go to trial in the lodge."

Another pleasant feature of liquor legislation:

"The Grand Master's opinion that a Fellow Craft is liable to charges for violation of Edict No. 61, is not concurred in by this committee. That Edict specifically mentions only Master Masons as those subject to its provisions. For selling liquor as a beverage, they must be charged and expelled; others are to be punished under Edict No. 59, which forbids advancement to the Fellow Craft and Entered Apprentice, and admission to the profane. The spirit of the law, as well as its canons of construction, does not permit the extension of a penal statute so as to include in its denunciations those who cannot be embraced in its terms."

The committee also say :

" We likewise recommend non-concurrence in the ruling that the lodge conferring degrees on the candidate of a sister lodge by its request is, in the absence of any agreement, entitled to receive the fees, and is also liable for the Grand Lodge tax. The lodge owning the material and having the work done on it is entitled to the profit and liable for the expenses and charges. The working lodge may do the work either *gratis* or for hire, as may be stipulated. But the responsibility for working on its material, by its request, must remain upon the electing lodge as a lawful charge, and it may control its lawful fees."

The committee also amended the edict relative to relief, so that—

" Lodges should not ask aid without the written approval of the Grand Master affixed to the petition."

The committee believe that the system of District Lecturers is better than no system. The Board of Custodians in this connection say :

" The District Lecturers have visited a total of sixty-seven lodges, and at a cost to the Grand Lodge of \$76.40 mileage and per diem, and a small additional amount for stationery furnished. The members of the Board have visited seventy-six lodges, making a total of 143.

" In the discharge of the duties of the Board we encounter many obstacles; the greatest is our inability to reach some of the dead lodges and give them much needed instruction, we often try to make arrangements, and are met with every conceivable excuse."

The Report of Committee on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Henry A. Chambers, who thus discusses the cipher ritual :

" Nevertheless it seems that the authorized use of the official cipher is growing. To old-time strict construction Tennessee masons, like ourselves, this is disquieting. We confess that the principal arguments in favor of the official cipher have much force. In the absence of official sanction the purchasers and readers of the commercial exposes and ciphers know the work is spurious. They can have no confidence in it. They are afraid to rely on it to impose on well informed regular masons. Hence, they do not try. It would be different if they could get an authorized, official work. What human ingenuity could invent a cipher to which human ingenuity, especially if prompted by an evil purpose or even by keen curiosity, could not find the key? Who could make a web suitable for use and yet so complicated that some one else could not unravel. How could the authorized official cipher, if used to any practical extent, be so guarded that it could not reach improper hands? Who could prevent the officers to whom it would be entrusted from making private copies for their own use, or being, at times, so careless that others could do so? How could these private copies, or even the retained official copies, be prevented from getting into profane or improper hands by the carelessness, removal or death of the original custodian? Had we not better submit to the evils of the commercial ciphers with the uncertainty and odium that go with them than invite the probable evils of authorized, official promulgation? Would not the advantages claimed for the latter be more than offset by the evident disadvantages?"

Maine for 1904 is carefully reviewed. The Belgium letter occupies the greater part of the space.

TEXAS, 1904.

A special communication was held at Waco for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple.

After a brief introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William James, in his address, with appropriate words mentions the death of Bro. A. J. Rose, Past Grand Master, and also the deaths of others of his Grand Lodge who had been for many years prominent in the history of Masonry there. Among the names of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions we find that of M. W. Bro. Locke.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"Never in the history of Masonry in this State has it been in a more prosperous condition. From every section of the State from the plains of the Panhandle to the Gulf on the south, and from the Rio Grande on the west to Texarkana on the east, comes the story of peace and plenty, and, as a rule, growing lodges. From a large correspondence during the year, it has occurred to me that possibly there was a tendency towards lauding the number of degrees that they would confer in the year, and not the quality of the material, a disposition to speak slightly of their work during the year unless a large number of degrees have been conferred. This is the wrong spirit, and is not Masonry. There must be no running after anyone to join this order of ours, no clap-trap or vain show, or public notoriety in what is done in the lodge. Masonry has always stood on the highest plane, there being none to compare with her, and so long as the old, tried and true ways of our fathers are adhered to, Masonry will stand for what it was founded, and be the means of accomplishing for the human family that which no other fraternal institution can or will ever attain."

He reports the constituting of ten lodges; the issuing of dispensations for sixteen new lodges; and dispensations in great numbers for other purposes, such as public installations, laying of corner stones, changing place of meeting, but denied all requests to confer the degrees "out of time."

On account of one of the suburbs of Dallas becoming a part of Dallas by legal action, he decided that all the lodges therein would hold concurrent jurisdiction.

The action in Maine was different. In a case similar, jurisdiction by act of the Grand Lodge was allowed to remain as it was before the legal union of the two places.

Reading his decisions we quote:

"Mitchell Lodge, No. 563, received the application for waiver of jurisdiction over a citizen of their jurisdiction, residing temporarily in the jurisdiction of the lodge asking the waiver. The party over whom the jurisdiction was asked was not eligible for the degrees in Texas, being short one or two joints of fingers on one hand, and this was stated to the lodge seeking jurisdiction, and they stated that this would not bar the party from taking the degrees under their laws, and again asked for the waiver of jurisdiction. Mitchell Lodge, No. 563, asked for instructions in the case, as the applicant was in every sense a worthy man and would make a good mason. Ruled that the party, being ineligible in this jurisdiction, Mitchell Lodge had nothing to waive jurisdiction over, and should so report to the lodge asking for the waiver; my position

being that the lodge had not the right to refuse or grant a waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate whom the laws of our Grand Lodge would prevent them from conferring the degrees upon."

He also decided that—

"The Junior Warden cannot dimit until his successor has been elected and installed, and that it was unmasonic for a Warden who had never served as Master to attempt to avoid election in this way."

He decided that a candidate with one eye was ineligible for the degrees.

He reported many cases of discipline; the death of one old lodge; the restoration of one charter; commends the Widows' and Orphans' Home; recommended a reprint of the early proceedings and a change in the masonic districts.

He gave a full account of what the Grand Lodge had done towards the "work" since 1857, with such recommendations as seemed wise to him for a better result without an increase in the expense.

On the evening of the first day the Temple at Waco was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, which are given in full, including an address and the oration upon the theme "The Mission of Masonry to Mankind." The exercises were opened to the public.

The following was adopted upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence:

"*Resolved*, That the resolution heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge, severing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the necessary steps be taken by the M. W. Grand Master to restore the fraternal relations formerly existing."

The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico and Costa Rica were recognized.

An interesting account of the "First Masonic Gavel ever used in Texas" is given by the Committee on Masonic History, also a history of Holland Lodge, No. 1, and of Redland Grand Lodge, No. 3, and of Knob Creek Lodge, No. 401.

The Building Committee make a report concerning the Masonic Temple at Waco, built by the Grand Lodge for its use, from which we learn that they had at their disposal the sum of \$121,764.83, of which they have expended \$97,781.79, and there is an indebtedness of \$29,907.37, which would leave a deficit of \$6,024.33.

The Committee on Jurisprudence in their report say:

"It was held by the Grand Master that where a lodge conferred the degrees on a person who was under the jurisdiction of another, that the fees belonged to the lodge holding jurisdiction, and that the latter lodge might grant a waiver to the offending lodge to accept the brother as a member after re-obligating him in the degrees conferred on him. The conferring of the degrees on one belonging to the jurisdiction of another lodge was an irregularity upon the part of the offending lodge, and in no way affected the regularity of the brother. He was as fully a mason as though the degrees had been conferred in his own lodge, and when he received the degrees he became a member in

good standing of the lodge to whose jurisdiction he rightly belonged, and in order to become a member of the lodge that conferred the degrees on him he would be compelled to proceed according to the prescribed rules, by obtaining a dimit and applying for affiliation."

A form of by-laws for the use of lodges was adopted.

A very large amount of business of local character was transacted.

The Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence was presented by Bro. Thomas M. Matthews.

† Maine for 1904 receives careful attention. *Anent* our closing paragraph of that year he says :

"We, too, are conservative, and like the old ways best, and have always contended for them, as all know who have done us the honor to read the reports that for the past twenty years and more we have written. We don't like the new-fangled ways, the fuss and feathers cropping out in so many places, and so long as we live so long will we condemn them whenever occasion offers."

Under Montana he expresses his mind about the Grand Lodge owning its building :

"Now, brother, the fact is that just at this time the Grand Lodge of Texas has not even one Temple. The old one in Houston has been sold, and the new one that is to be in Waco is not yet finished. And just between you and me, I don't care if it never is. I would have much preferred that the Grand Lodge only provide by building (or even renting) a house with all necessary offices, committee rooms and safety vaults for its archives, and for its three or four days' annual meetings rent an auditorium, and give the \$150,000 it is proposed to sink in a temple to the Orphans' Home. I believe it would be by far the better investment."

We have read his report with care and would like to give him more space in this report, but it is a hard task to quote his views in his own language because of his conciseness. There is not much "fat" for the printer in his reports.

UTAH, 1905.

Bro. Richard L. Conely, M. W. Grand Master, in his address tell us :

"Free Masonry teaches the things that are true and noble. We are by its lessons urged in the most forcible manner to do such duties as will make us good, true, and if possible better men. We recognize its grandeur ; its history is one of which every mason is justly proud. So it is necessary that we should use our most earnest endeavors to do and perform all our duties to the craft and so conduct our lives and actions as shall bring no reproach upon our most ancient and honorable Institution."

Of the condition of the craft he says :

"That at no time since the organization of this Grand Lodge has there been a warmer or more cordial union among the brethren than exists to-day. The growth of our constituent lodges is dependent to a large degree upon the growth and progressive condition of the city or town where located. They both prosper together as well as feel alike the depression of hard times. So we find many of them who are prospering far beyond our expectation, while others are not faring so well."

He gives an account of his official visits; comments upon the "work" as practiced in the lodges; reports the constitution of one lodge; issued one dispensation; had no occasion to render a decision; thinks that a lodge could succeed at Helper; comments upon clandestine lodges; calls attention to the misfortunes of the Grand Secretary, who had a bad attack of "la grippe," and then broke his ankle, and concludes with thanks for the support that he has had during his year of office.

The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized.

A proposition to allow the Past Masters of each lodge in the jurisdiction one vote in the Grand Lodge was defeated.

The several Committees on part of the Grand Lodge attended to much business of a local nature coming before them.

In the list of honored dead of other jurisdictions we find the names of M. W. Bros. Locke, Choate, Burbank, King and R. W. Bro. Roak.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Christopher Diehl, whose unfortunate accident has been mentioned. We sympathize with him and trust that he has once more found himself fully restored to his health and strength.

Under Alabama, anent the defeat of the proposition to allow a brother suspended for non-payment of dues to be re-instated upon the payment thereof, he says:

"It should have been adopted by a unanimous vote. It is an injustice to charge a mason dues during suspension of such by which he is deprived of all rights and benefits of the fraternity, and it is just such a law that prevents many poor brethren to come back into the masonic fold. Grand Lodges should make it easy for a brother suspended for non-payment of dues to apply for re-instatement and not make it burdensome for him."

Maine agrees with you, Bro. Diehl, and the Grand Lodge so rules.

Maine for 1904 is reviewed.

We lay aside his report with the satisfaction of knowing that we have read good masonic doctrine.

VERMONT, 1904.

A special communication was held for the purpose of constituting a lodge at Bellows Falls, which arose out of the consolidation of King Solomon's Lodge and Lodge of the Temple, both of Bellows Falls.

A special communication was held for the purpose of dedicating the new lodge room and constituting the new lodge, Valley Lodge.

An emergent communication was held for the purpose of paying the last sad rites of burial for R. W. Myron J. Horton, Grand Junior Warden.

At the annual communication there were present representatives of eighty-six lodges, sixteen Grand Officers and nine Past Grand Masters.

M. W. Bro. George O. Tyler, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was introduced.

After extending congratulations to those present, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Olin W. Daley, in his address, in thoughtful words pays tribute to the memory of the deceased Grand Senior Warden, and then states that the craft have gained during the past year in membership, and in nearly every other direction.

Of dispensations he says:

"In every case where a dispensation has been issued I have required that *all resident members* be given due and ample notice of the business to be transacted and of the time and place at which the meeting was to be held. I fully agree with M. W. Bro. Montague that nothing is gained in presenting and publishing a detailed list of the dispensations granted; I shall therefore submit a copy of the same to the proper committee for their consideration."

He "calls down" the District Deputies for the way in which they have neglected their duties during the year.

His visitations were both pleasant and satisfactory, for he was well entertained mentally and physically by his own constituents, and in other jurisdictions he was made happy by all that was done for him.

He calls attention to many other subjects entirely of local interest.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held with the officers of the Grand Lodge in position. Eulogies of the dead were pronounced.

We find in the proceedings nothing of interest to the general reader, as the business done was local. We note, however, the passage of the following:

"*Resolved.* That the incoming Grand Master is hereby authorized to procure a suitable Past Grand Master's jewel for the retiring Grand Master, and see that the same is presented at an opportune time.

And we are led to enquire if the incoming Grand Master and the retiring Grand Master were not one and the same person?

The reports of all the District Deputies were in the hands of the Grand Secretary for the printer, even if they did not reach the Grand Master in season.

The Committee on Necrology made a report which has the true ring of Masonry in it. Especial mention, with a beautiful tribute, is given to M. W. Bro. Locke.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Marsh O. Perkins.

Maine for 1903 has the most careful attention given it. The report is generous in its account of the action of our Grand Lodge in all matters connected with our lamented Bro. Drummond.

He further says:

"We notice that M. W. Bro. Chase in his Report on Correspondence speaks of the 'Maine system' of dispensing charity, and just from curiosity, you know, we are led to ask why peculiarly 'Maine.'"

And we reply because it was so strongly upheld by and firmly believed in by Bro. Drummond, who had written much in its favor.

Of the action on the ritual he says:

"Is Maine another Grand Jurisdiction in which the syndicate of ritual publishers has gained such solid footing, they can in a measure control the situation? If so, she had better follow Vermont in taking the full control of the same into her own hands, before it is too late to expel the invaders from the jurisdiction."

Further on he says:

"Bro. Chase agrees with us in the belief that much of the ignorance displayed by the craft relative to the laws and usages of the Fraternity would be lifted by 'a careful perusal each year of the printed proceedings.' The question now is how to get the brethren to read, Bro. C.? Kindly submit suggestions for the consideration of the guild."

To which we reply: By writing such reviews as does the Committee on Correspondence of Vermont.

From his conclusion we quote:

"All who may follow us in our journeyings through masonic lands can but be impressed by the reports on every side of unparalleled prosperity, and notice everywhere the cautionary signals against the impending danger making Freemasonry too popular. These signals are not to be disregarded, yet if the Fraternity presents itself to right-minded, right-thinking men as a means of inculcating the basic principles of true benevolence and the betterment of mankind, numerical strength must enlarge the sphere of usefulness, and make more potent the influence of our beloved Institution. Accepted and applied in this spirit, Freemasonry can never be too popular. May it ever be our constant endeavor then to keep its widening and broadening sphere within these right lines."

VIRGINIA, 1905.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas N. Davis, we extract the following paragraph which explains itself:

"It is noted that by reason of the last Grand Lodge affixing the time of this Grand Communication to be in February, instead of December, as heretofore, there was no stated Grand Communication during the year 1904, therefore this report covers a period of fourteen months."

In the introductory paragraph of the address, he propounds the question, "What is Masonry?" and finds it as puzzling a question as did Pilate when he asked, "What is Truth?" However, he answers:

"The young and enthusiastic mason who is charmed with the rhythm of the ritual; he of maturer years who begins to penetrate the inner courts, and here and there catches faint glimpses of the high morality and human philosophy which dwell therein; and he who has wrought his regular hours and earned the wages of knowledge and virtue and learned his duty to God and man, and who has clearer visions as to how that duty should be performed, and who has imbibed the great TRUTH that, while Masonry is not a religion, there is a religion of Masonry which teaches him virtue and morality; to be

temperate, industrious, honest and just; to be kind, compassionate and merciful; to be benevolent, forbearing and patient, and, above all, to be truthful and to have in his heart the love of charity and the charity of love, so that when he steps to the great centre and selects his doctrine and denomination, he cannot, if he be a true mason, be a partisan, for true Masonry conserves and preserves true religion."

He officially noticed the death of Bro. Mann Page, who was Grand Master in 1894; issued ten dispensations for new lodges; gave an account of his visitations, held two special communications of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of laying corner stones; discussed what was proper for lodge by-laws; gave reasons why the financial future of the Grand Lodge appeared in good condition; called attention to the Masonic Home, and gave an account of certain irregularities that he had corrected.

He reported fifty-one decisions, not many of which are of general application. Contrary to the opinion of other Grand Masters, he decided that a man with one eye was eligible as a candidate, and that one who could not read and write but could sign his name was also eligible.

Under the title "Rough Ashlars," there are many thoughts. We quote:

"My attention has been called by the Grand Secretary to a circular, without seal, which covers the edict of the Grand Master of another jurisdiction to the effect that after January 28th, 1905, no lodge within his jurisdiction shall permit a visit from a mason of any other jurisdiction, unless—

"1. A Master Mason, known as such in the lodge, shall avouch for the visitor as a mason in good standing; or

"2. Until the visitor, after strict examination, shall have proven himself to be a Master Mason; and,

"3. No such examination shall be had until the visitor is possessed of a lodge certificate of his good standing, and said certificate must be attested with the seal of the Grand Lodge of proper jurisdiction.

"If this hasty construction of this circular-edict is correct, a visiting mason from any other jurisdiction, before he can earn Master's wages, must have residential masonic certification that his kit of tools is standard, or, if this be outside of his cable's length, he must produce an authenticated statement from the Master Workman that he has served his time in a Union shop, which will permit him to be tiled, provided he exhibits skill in the use of his tools.

"There is some authority in the ancient customs and records for requiring transient brethren to befit themselves with a certificate 'at the time and place of their acceptance'; such was a general regulation of the English Grand Lodge, passed in 1763, and in 1817 a general regulation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia reads:

"No brother shall be admitted to visit any subordinate lodge a second time, unless he is a member of some warranted lodge in Virginia, or a sojourner from some other Grand Jurisdiction, carrying with him a *proper certificate*.

"However, I am of the opinion that this Grand Lodge will mark time before she adopts any method akin to the modern traveling card system."

The Grand Lodge of Virginia concluded that no action was necessary in regard to the abolition of the system of Grand Representatives, as their appointment was entirely in the hands of the Grand Master.

The Grand Master was authorized to appoint six Lecturers, one of whom

was to be designated Grand Lecturer, who are to visit and instruct the lodges in the divisions for which they are appointed. Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for the expense incurred.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence it was decided that lodges U. D. should have the power "to receive, file and ballot on applications for affiliation."

The reports of the District Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters are printed and are to a greater or lesser degree interesting.

Considerable business of local character was transacted.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Joseph W. Eggleston.

Under California he expresses his views on "Life membership":

"The Grand Master recommended life memberships under certain restrictions. Our only objection to the plan is that it injures Masonry. We should feel a pride in remitting the dues of our aged brethren as a voluntary exercise of masonic promptings, and to put them under obligations to buy immunity when they reach the stage of waiting for the ferryman, deprives us of at once a duty and a pleasure."

Under Indiana, anent Constitutions for Grand Lodges, he says:

"It is a bad system for Masonry that binds a Grand Lodge by written law of its own creation, and does not permit that Grand Lodge to repeal or change it at will. Civil governments are different, and we need not and should not pattern after them. This is especially true if we would keep our craft differentiated from the many imitations. Our ancient system of government by a Supreme Head is typical of the Fatherhood of God over the brotherhood of man. No other organization among civilized peoples has it, or our mouth to ear system, and that fact is reason enough.

"We in Virginia have no constitution, by-laws or other organic law. We hold the landmarks and the restrictions of our esotery to be the 'constitutions' of Masonry, and these no man can violate. Our digest is simply our general regulations codified for convenient use, and whenever, in his judgment, the Grand Master thinks that any of its provisions should be temporarily set aside for a specific purpose *he does it*. We can change our laws whenever we please, and in any manner we please. We are *free* masons, though governed by an autocrat."

Maine for 1904 received his notice. The Belgium matter receives his attention.

He copies our reply to him concerning jurisdiction over profanes and dispensations for those who have not resided within the state for a year, and says:

"To the first paragraph we reply by asking if any mason believes that each member of a lodge will judge as well and exert himself as much to know the real character of a man being thus dismissed to another lodge as he would be if acting on the question of his admission into his own masonic household. The lodge to which waiver is granted does not presumably know the profane, and takes him in on the strength of the waiver.

"As to the second, if he will free his mind from the idea that profanes have any rights whatever touching their admission he will not think it a hardship that cases do arise, in which, 'for a time,' a profane has no lodge to which he can petition."

To his first paragraph, we rejoin that if a mason knowingly allows an unworthy candidate to obtain a waiver then he fails to do his duty as a mason.

Far be it from our belief that a profane has any rights, nor did we intend to express any opinion as to its being a "hardship" that a profane was for a time in a position when he could not petition for the degrees. But we are free to say that we believe that dispensations should not be granted to confer the degrees upon one who has not lived within the jurisdiction "for the year last past."

Under Pennsylvania, quoting the decision, "No masonic burial service can be performed at a cremation," he says:

"But if 'earth-to-earth' and 'dust-to dust,' why not 'ashes to ashes'? Did not our burial service once permit cremation? It looks like it."

To which we add that the Maine burial service still has in it the words 'Earth to Earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' etc.

WASHINGTON, 1904.

There were represented one hundred and fourteen of the lodges, and there were also present delegates from eight lodges U. D., eleven Past Grand Masters, and full list of Grand Officers.

On behalf of the brethren of Seattle an address of welcome was delivered by Wor. Bro. Ralph C. McAllaster, to which a response was made by R. W. Bro. E. F. Waggoner.

M. W. Grand Master Bro. Charles D. Atkins, in his address notes officially the death of Bro. John F. Damon, P. D. Grand Master, and also the dead of other jurisdictions, among whom we find the name of M. W. Bro. Locke.

Nine lodges were constituted; eight dispensations for new lodges were issued; twelve lodges had permission to change their place of meeting; ten dispensations for conferring degrees and other things were issued; amendments to by-laws were approved; a corner stone was laid; three lodge halls were dedicated; and then follows an account of his visitations.

Of his decisions we quote:

"2. A waiver of jurisdiction must be procured from each lodge in a city where there are lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, when a resident desires to receive the degrees outside of such city. One lodge cannot waive the rights of another lodge.

"5. A rejection made by objection dates from the expiration of the sixty days subsequent to the objection, when same becomes of full force.

"6. Can the civil authorities reduce the jurisdiction of a lodge by extending the city limits towards said lodge? Yes."

We cannot agree with decision No. 2. We do not clearly understand No. 5. As to No. 6, how can a lodge have its jurisdiction so reduced unless the jurisdiction is confined to the limits of the city and not in accordance with usual masonic ruling?

He was obliged to suspend work because the returns were not made to the Grand Secretary and deplores the situation in which the Grand Secretary is placed.

He discusses thoroughly the "work" and the method of promulgating it; commends in the highest terms the work of the Grand Secretary; desires a location for the Grand Lodge library.

He reports this case:

"A lodge received an application for membership by affiliation and, without the committee having examined the applicant as to his knowledge of our art, elected him to membership; it developed subsequently that the applicant was entirely void of any knowledge that would entitle him to membership or admission, though he was specially examined by competent brethren. The lodge having submitted the matter to me, I endeavored to ascertain if there were any means of proving by a comparison of handwriting upon his application for affiliation and his original petition for the degrees to a lodge in Colorado; the Colorado lodge had become defunct and the records not to be found, consequently, believing him not entitled to much consideration anyway, I endorsed an order across his certificate of dismission, that it be returned to him and that the action of the lodge be declared void on account of irregularity."

Of this case the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"That the second be approved, it appearing to be a case involving circumstances peculiar to itself and requiring prompt ruling. The committee recommends that this case be not adopted as a precedent, to be followed in all cases, as it is possible to conceive of many cases where a petitioner would be entitled to affiliation, but nevertheless be unable to qualify himself solely by examination upon the unwritten work and secret ceremonies of the craft."

The third degree was exemplified under the direction of the Custodians of Work.

W. Bro. Arthur J. Craven delivered a powerful oration on the principle of altruism and the contributions of Freemasonry towards its advancement.

The following amendment to the code was adopted.

"*Resolved*, That Section 434, of the Masonic Code, be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That where a waiver of jurisdiction is sought over material residing within the concurrent jurisdiction of several lodges, it shall not be necessary to obtain a waiver of jurisdiction from more than one of such lodges. The applying lodge, however, shall at the time such waiver is requested, notify under the seal of the lodge, every other lodge having jurisdiction, and if the waiver be granted, shall submit to the Grand Master, when his dispensation to confer the degrees is asked, evidence of such waiver, and that due notice was given to such other lodges."

To make Secretaries more prompt in making the returns, they are to be fined one dollar for each day's delinquency after the required time. If the time granted in which to make returns had been cut down to thirty days, might it not have helped the matter?

The Grand Master was authorized to appoint a special District Lecturer for

the District of Alaska, who must be a member in good standing of some lodge there.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. William H. Upton.

Under Illinois, we find :

"In one very short statement, concerning matters of fundamental importance, Bro. Robbins makes several assertions with which we find ourselves utterly unable to agree. That statement is :

"We hold that the office [of Grand Master] is a landmark because it is recognized in the charges of a Freemason, the magna charta of masons and of Masonry, the unanimous agreement to which forever foreclosed all warrant for a search for landmarks in documents of an earlier date."

"First, the charges of a Freemason 'recognize' a great many things which are not landmarks—Plots and Conspiracies for example. Is the statement, found in those charges, a landmark which declares that a Grand Master 'is also to be nobly born, or a gentlemen of the best fashion, or some eminent scholar, or some curious architect, or other artist, descended of honest parents, AND who is of singular great merit in the opinion of the lodges'? Under the only definition of a landmark that appeals to us in the least degree, *nothing* can possibly be a landmark—that is, a thing which no man or body of men has any authority to change—unless it has been a part of Masonry from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary—which time, it is usually conceded, ended in Masonry at the organization of the first Grand Lodge in 1717; and Bro. Robbins knows as well as anyone that there had never been a Grand Master until Anthony Sayer was elected by that Grand Lodge.

"Second, we do not consider the charges of a Freemason—'approved' in 1723—the magna charta or Masonry.' We might admit that they are the Bill of Rights, but that was a much later document than magna charta.

"Third, there was never any 'unanimous agreement' to those charges. They received the 'approbation' of the Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of twenty particular lodges in London, 'for the use of the lodges in London.' They were never formally approved by the independent lodges then existing elsewhere; and radical changes were made in them not only in Ireland but by their compiler himself in 1738. They came into general use, as a *fairly good version* of the immemorial Book of Constitutions sometimes called 'the old gothic constitutions,' chiefly because, being in print, they were cheaper, more handy and more legible than the manuscript versions that were then in use at every 'making,'—all known copies of which had become much interpolated, mangled, and miserably corrupted * * * through length of time and the ignorance of transcribers."

"And finally—and with special earnestness—we dissent from the statement that any 'agreement' or *anything else* foreclosed any 'warrant for a search for landmarks in documents of an earlier date.' The version of the charges compiled by Anderson by 'digesting' the manuscript versions is but one version out of many. Often we have to go to the MS. versions to find what he meant in his version, and whether he digested well or ill. The manuscript versions are, in our opinion, not only a legitimate source of information concerning landmarks but are—by all odds—our *chief* source. To them we have to go to learn that Masonry requires a belief in the existence of God. The charges of a Freemason do not contain that requirement."

Maine for 1903 is reviewed.

Under Tennessee, discussing Edict 61, he says :

"'61. All *affiliate and non-affiliate* Master Masons engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, after January 1, 1903,

shall be deemed unworthy of membership in the masonic Fraternity of Tennessee, and charges shall be preferred against all so engaged, by the Junior Warden in whose jurisdiction said manufacturer or dealer shall be residing."

"The amendments consist in the insertion of the words which we have italicized. Instead of, 'in the masonic Fraternity,' the edict formerly read, 'in any subordinate lodge.'

"It will be perceived that the edict is so carelessly worded that it makes no difference where the dealer may be affiliated or where the sale may take place. Affiliated in Washington, a mason may be tried for making a sale either in Tennessee or in Washington. This very carelessness makes us hope that the matter has not been carefully considered and that upon more mature consideration the edict, if not repealed, will be shorn of some of its more objectionable features. A Washington mason, the laws of our country and the laws of the State of Tennessee authorize us to go to Tennessee and manufacture liquor there, either dimitting from our Washington lodge or retaining our membership here; and the Grand Lodge of Tennessee is not warranted in defying those laws by threatening us with a penalty if we take advantage of them. But that is not the principal point. The principal usurpation lies in the fact that Tennessee affects to legislate for non-affiliates and affiliates of other jurisdictions. We have not space to go into the subject at this time; but the gist of Tennessee's error lies in violating a rule that is, and can easily be shown to be, *axiomatic*, viz: '*No lodge or Grand Lodge has the slightest LEGISLATIVE jurisdiction over a mason who is not affiliated with it.*' A lodge may make a by-law which is binding upon its own members, but not one that will bind a member of another lodge, or a non-affiliate. A Grand Lodge can make a regulation which is binding upon all the members of its lodges, but not one that is binding on any other mason. Conversely, a lodge may try one of its own members (*a*) for violating its by-law, (*b*) for violating a regulation of its Grand Lodge, or (*c*) for violating one of the general (immemorial) laws of the Institution. So, also, it may try a member of another lodge of the same Grand Jurisdiction for *b* or *c*, but not for *a*. And it may try an unaffiliated mason for *c*, but not for *b* or *a*. The reason is found in the rule italicized above: no man can be tried for violating a rule that is not binding upon him."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1904.

Special communications were held for the purpose of laying corner stones, constituting lodges and paying the last tribute of respect to Bro. William H. Flick, Past Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George Hatch, fraternally mentions the deaths of masons in his own and foreign jurisdictions, reports the special communications, announces his dispensations granted, among which were four for new lodges.

His decisions were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence and accord with general practice.

He brought up the case of four who in 1904 were made masons in a regular lodge, but which had no jurisdiction over them as it afterwards appeared, and so the Grand Master of that year declared them irregularly made masons, having no masonic standing.

The Committee on Jurisprudence approved this decision, but were of the opinion that the Grand Master had the prerogative to heal irregularly made

masons. Now it appears that Wetzel Lodge, who made them, asked for a waiver, which was granted, and then the brethren made application, were elected and received the degrees; thereupon the Grand Master visited Wetzel Lodge and re-obligated these irregularly made masons.

Another lodge, after receiving its charter and before its constitution and officers installed, conferred the degrees, and, therefore, these were irregularly made masons and the Grand Master healed them.

He also had several cases of infringement of jurisdiction to deal with, and the question of presenting the advancement of a proficient candidate is discussed to quite an extent by him, as well as the subject of the abuse of liquor.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Lecturers of the several districts as a whole are to be commended for their clear exposition of the state of the various lodges under their charge.

All the committees had matters referred to them, to which they gave their attention and made reports, but we do not find among them any of general importance.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. George W. Atkinson.

Under Kansas we read:

"This Grand Lodge has adopted what it calls 'Dramatized Work.' The officers who confer the degrees wear full costumes. I cannot work myself up to a point of believing that this method is in accord with the spirit and teachings of Freemasonry. The so-called 'Higher Branches' do it, but they are added or side degrees, and have but a remote connection with blue lodge or Symbolic Masonry. Maybe King Solomon and the two Hiram adorned themselves with royal costumes when conferring the degrees in their day, if we had Freemasonry at that time. But if I know anything of the history and workings of Freemasonry, nothing of that kind has been practiced by any of our lodges until very recently. So far as I am personally concerned, and I have no authority to speak for anyone but myself, I regard it as an innovation, and I do not believe that it will gain much headway among the Grand Lodges of the United States. It smacks too much of that 'ostentation' which is peculiar to the higher degrees and which is absolutely foreign to Symbolic Masonry. My guess is, therefore, that it will not have much of a 'run.'

"I note the fact that this flourishing Grand Lodge has decided to adopt a cipher ritual, and chose the one now used by Vermont, and ordered it printed and sold. I have written and said so much the past few years against this heresy that I have grown tired and weary, and am about ready to quit. The great bulk of the Grand Lodges of the country have denounced the system as dangerous to the institution of Freemasonry, but in the face of this fact now and then a Grand Lodge breaks over and allows its lodges to use them. Our O. B.'s in West Virginia inhibit the use of anything of that sort, and consequently we would about as soon touch the tongue of a cobra as to lay our hands on any sort of a cipher or key. According to our construction of the law, there is but one method of teaching the secrets of Masonry, and that is from mouth to ear. It is true that it is a good-sized undertaking to master the work the old-fashioned way, but when you once get it, it is there to stay, and surely the head is a much safer place to carry the secrets of the Order than in one's pocket."

Maine for 1904 receives its full share of attention at his hands. He upholds the position of Costa Rica in asking for recognition in his usual strong manner. We think, however, that he did not carefully read the whole of our report.

He further says about the ritual :

"To this I wish simply to add that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine does not *allow* the use of ciphers by the brethren, but it simply *permits* them to be used. However, it is evident that Brother Chase himself is not a 'cipherist.'"

Under Vermont, we are glad to read his views on Masonic Homes :

"Still, I maintain that every Grand Lodge which has the funds on hand, or in sight, with which to endow a Masonic Home, ought to do so, especially for the aged and infirm and needy members of the order; but I cannot agree that it is wise to mass together the orphan children of Freemasons, who have no relatives that are able to take care of them, into Masonic Homes, when individual Christian homes can be found for them, wherein they can receive that necessary training which can only be provided in the home circle. I have often stated in these reports that statistics show one family in every ten to be childless, and in most cases these families are anxious to adopt children, if the ages and sexes suit their tastes or wishes. Therefore, when we find in most of the states societies that do nothing else but look after such matters, by first finding the orphans and then searching out homes to suit them, at a merely nominal expense, why should we as masons not avail ourselves of the offers they make to us? We should not only look at the economic side of this question, but we should also keep in mind that it is our duty always, to do everything in our power to see to it that there be thrown around the helpless orphans of our deceased brethren the best possible protections, so that they may grow up to be useful, intelligent men and women. I am free to say that, in my judgment, there is no training for a child equal to that given in the individual Christian homes of our common country, Masonic Orphan's Homes to the contrary notwithstanding, or any other Children's Homes for that matter where children during the formative period of life are massed together and are allowed to grow up together under such environments."

We copy one paragraph of his concluding remarks :

"As in former years, the subject of non-payment of dues still haunts the Fraternity. No remedy has been discovered, and I fear never will be, which will prevent brethren from neglecting to pay their dues, and persisting in it until their lodges are compelled, under their by-laws, to drop them from the roll of active membership; and experience has proven that when they are once suspended they rarely come in and ask to be re-instated. The drain upon the Fraternity by these recalcitrants is so great that it almost offsets the number of new recruits every year. But for this drawback, the army of Freemasons, in the course of time, would become almost innumerable. The fact that the order keeps steadily increasing with the roll of the years, despite the non-payers of dues who are constantly dropping out, is proof of the value of Masonry to the human family, and also of the necessity of its existence in ours and all lands. The time has long since passed for the question to be raised as to the perpetuity of the time-honored Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. It has certainly come among us to stay, and we hope forever."

WISCONSIN, 1904.

After a brief introduction the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John Corscot, in his address proceeds to commemorate in few words the death of Bro. Gabriel Bouck, one of their Past Grand Masters, and also that of Bro. George E. Hoskinson, Past Grand Secretary.

He recounts his dispensations as follows :

Waiving constitutional time limit in conferring degrees,	64
Allowing lodges to meet conjointly with other bodies,	4
To correct error in installing officers prior to St. John's Day,	26
To elect and install officers to fill vacancies,	3
To ballot on rejected applications,	1
To elect officers at other than constitutional time,	2
To change time of regular communication of lodge,	1
To permit O. E. S. to occupy lodge rooms,	2
To permit a lodge to attend Easter Services,	1
To permit lodge at Green Bay to meet in lodge rooms at De Pere,	1

He also issued two dispensations for new lodges, and reports eleven special communications of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of constituting lodges, laying corner stones and installing Grand Lodge officers.

Of his decisions we quote the following :

"1. *Question.* If a lodge grants permission, is there any objection to the use of a lodge room by the Jews for their days of atonement and prayer ?

"*Answer.* No.

"3. *Question.* Is it permitted a lodge to allow the Order of the Eastern Star, to fasten their Star carpet to the floor, and thus permitting the masonic Altar to rest permanently thereon ?

"*Answer.* No.

"6. *Question.* At a regular communication of a lodge, when the order of balloting is reached and a certain petition for degrees comes up in the natural order of business, the Master announces that 'for good and sufficient reasons best known to myself, I wish the petition to lay on the table until I see fit to spread ballot on same'; after conferring the M. M. degree, a number of the brethren had left the lodge room, the ballot was spread, and the candidate elected. *Question:* Was the action of the Master illegal, and the initiation of the candidate so elected irregular and clandestine ?

"*Answer.* It was illegal for the Master to ballot on the applicant at any time other than at the time specified in the by-laws, at that or a subsequent meeting. The candidate being in no way responsible for the action of the lodge, is an E. A. in good standing."

We cannot agree with decision one, unless he also believes that any religious society should have the same privilege, but we do not believe that any religious society should hold its meetings in a masonic hall.

Of Masonic Fairs he says :

"The question of holding a Masonic Fair has been brought to the attention of the Grand Master, by members of one of the subordinate lodges. If the conduct of the fair, were on the order of the least objectionable of church fairs, where articles were exhibited and afterwards sold to the highest bidder, and where there was no lottery, gambling or other objectionable features connected therewith, it might be permissible to give the fair the sanction of the

Grand Lodge; but if the chief attraction at such fairs is to be the spectacular display of masonic emblems and masonic clothing, then the brethren had far better maintain the dignity of the craft and forego this questionable method of raising funds, even for charitable purposes."

Many matters of minor and local importance were touched upon in his address.

In the memorial to Bro. Gabriel Bouck we read:

"Generosity and philanthropy should be tempered by good judgment. Charity misdirected is often followed by injury to the recipient. Mothers can interpret to their boys the following story of a gruff old bachelor, ex-soldier and lawyer, Colonel Gabriel Bouck, who recently died at Oshkosh, Wisconsin: A farmer died and left a widow with a mortgaged farm. The sickness of the farmer and the expenses of his burial exhausted the little hoard of money which had been saved to pay interest on the mortgage. One day the widow came into Colonel Bouck's office and told him that the interest on the mortgage was due, and that she had not the money to pay it.

"The Colonel said: 'Your husband was in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, was he not?' (The Colonel's old regiment.) Receiving an affirmative reply, she was told to come around the following morning and see 'George,' who was the Colonel's secretary.

"When she came she found that not only the interest, but the debt as well, had been cancelled, a satisfaction of the mortgage having been prepared for her. She cried and tried to thank the Colonel, but he sent word that he wanted no crying women around."

A beautiful testimony to the worth of Past Grand Secretary Hoskinson was pronounced and his portrait was presented by his family.

The portraits of four Past Grand Masters and one Past Treasurer were presented and accepted.

Of the sixth decision of the Grand Master the Committee on Jurisprudence said:

"That decision numbered 6 be approved in so far as it holds that the candidate is an Entered Apprentice in good standing, and disapproved so far as it holds that the action of the W. M. in delaying the balloting was illegal. By the edicts of the Grand Lodge a Master is invested with absolute power in the government of his lodge. He may open and close his lodge at pleasure, declare its business, and even deny admission to a member of his lodge. But he is accountable to the Grand Lodge for any abuse of these powers.

"Should the Master of a lodge delay the balloting, on a petition for the degrees, for the purpose of changing the result he would be amenable to the Grand Lodge for an abuse of his power."

So likewise of decision one they say:

"Decision numbered one is disapproved, it being in conflict with the edict that provides: 'A lodge cannot hold its meetings in a room used for other than masonic purposes, nor permit its lodge room to be used for other than masonic purposes without permission from the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.'"

Upon their recommendation the following "Edict" was passed:

"The holding of Masonic Fairs, gift enterprises or public entertainments of any nature for gain, are forbidden and no lodge or body of masons, as masons, shall take part or participate therein."

The several committees promptly attended to all the business referred to them.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Aldro Jenks.

Under Arizona, we read :

"We have a better way of dealing with these classes in Wisconsin. If any brother thinks so little of Masonry as to be unwilling to pay his dues, we quietly exclude him from membership in the lodge, and he drops out of sight as a mason. We are then no worse off than if he had never presented his petition for the degrees. Let such members alone and cease to worry about them, and you will find that they are powerless to do any harm to the Institution."

Maine for 1903 received fraternal notice.

Of the appointment of the representative, he says :

"We note the appointment by the Grand Lodge of Maine as its representative to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, of Bro. Walter S. Dibble of Oconomowoc, in place of Bro. M. L. Youngs, deceased, and wish to assure our brethren from the Pine Tree State that the honor has been worthily bestowed."

We quote what he said on the action on the ritual question :

"A special committee, to whom had been referred at the last annual communication the alleged use of so-called printed rituals or ciphers, made an able report on the subject, stating that for sixty years the Grand Lodge of Maine had considered their use as a violation of masonic duty and obligations. They recommended the adoption of a standing regulation prohibiting the buying, offering for sale, selling or circulating any printed document purporting to be a ritual or key to a ritual or any symbolic part of Symbolic Masonry. The regulation, however, failed of adoption, and we can only say to our Maine brethren, shame on you."

Under Nebraska, we read :

"In reply to a query as to whether it was proper for a lodge to carry the American flag in procession, he answered, 'most emphatically yes. Let us show our patriotism to the country in which we live by raising the flag on all public occasions. At funerals the flag should be draped in mourning and carried at half mast.

"We have no objections to a lodge carrying the American flag in procession on festal occasions if it desires to do so. We have attended a great many masonic funerals, however, and have never yet known the American flag to be carried on such occasions. With the growing desire on the part of many Grand Lodges to make masons of all cripples in the community and of others to make a mawkish display of patriotism, it will soon be difficult to distinguish between a procession of masons and those of the G. A. R. Let us be content to remain the same kind of masons that our fathers were before us, instead of seeking out new fads and innovations."

Under North Carolina, upon the subject of charter, we read :

"To the query, is it obligatory to display the charter in the lodge? he answered no. The proper place is in the lodge room, where it should be framed and hung upon the walls, but the law does not require it to be kept there.

"To this decision the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence demur, saying; "Your committee is of the opinion that when the lodge is opened the charter must be present.

"This may be a correct interpretation of the code of North Carolina, but the regulation is a senseless one. Prior to 1723 a masonic lodge never existed that had a charter to display. Until that time such a thing as a charter for a masonic lodge was wholly unknown. Why, then, must the charter be present in the lodge room? It is evident that Grand Lodges might create subordinate lodges by a mere vote of the Grand Lodge, authorize them to elect and install officers, and perform masonic work without issuing to them any paper charter. The vote of the Grand Lodge would itself be the warrant that empowered them to work. It is equally clear that should the Grand Lodge, by resolution, declare the charter of a subordinate lodge arrested, all work done thereafter by such lodge would be illegitimate and clandestine, even though it might retain manual possession of its charter and display it ever so prominently in its hall while work was being done. To hold that the charter *must* be present is therefore senseless. Such a ruling might also be most mischievous. Suppose the janitor takes the charter to a furniture store to be framed. He is in ignorance of the law that requires its actual presence in the lodge room, and no one else notices its absence until after degrees have been conferred. Is a brother under such circumstances, who has received the degrees, to be declared a profane? He has been proposed for membership in good faith, his name balloted upon and he elected to receive the degrees and has paid his money and submitted to the forms and ceremonies of initiation in a regularly constituted lodge; what kind of an opinion will he form of Masonry when told that all this counts for nothing and that he is not a mason. You say that he can be 'healed'; but suppose he refuses to be healed? He may conclude that the brethren are having some fun at his expense and become disgusted with the proceedings. It would not be remarkable if he should so conclude.

"Another manner in which this ruling might be used to the detriment of Masonry would be in case of an unfavorable ballot upon a petition. After the candidate is declared elected the lodge is called off. Some friend of the petitioner, who is not burdened with a conscience, but who knows a thing or two about masonic law, without being observed removes the charter of the lodge from the lodge room and proceeds to say unpleasant things concerning the ones that are supposed to have rejected the candidate. The person or persons who have cast unfavorable ballots retire from the lodge room supposing the affair is ended. When the lodge is again called to labor someone remarks that the charter is absent from the room, and thereupon the charter is, upon search, found in the anteroom or dining room of the lodge. It is brought in and a new ballot had and the candidate declared elected and receives the degrees. All this can be avoided by treating the charter as the evidence merely of the right of a lodge to meet and do masonic work, not as the right itself."

We would like to quote other remarks by him, but must hasten on.

WYOMING, 1904.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., in his address, after a brief introduction, gives a full and interesting account of his visitations, and thus tells us the condition of affairs in his jurisdiction:

"Peace and harmony, brotherly love, relief and truth prevail among us, and with that charity which thinketh no evil, that prudence which speaketh no wrong, and temperance and justice and fortitude and the other virtues which are the tenets and the cardinal points of our institution, are upheld as the ideals of the perfect citizenship of this young commonwealth. It is the 'per-

fect character,' the 'cubical stone' of manhood, which our brethren must strive to obtain, while with naked and bleeding feet; in the darkness of perplexity and doubt, bound fast by the cable tow of passion and prejudice, they struggle up the hill of life, in search of the light and blessings of a better and holier day. No discord or dissension has marred the harmonious proportions of our stately edifice. We are, so far as my observation can discern, dwelling together as brothers should—IN UNITY. Our increase in membership is greater than ever before for the same period of time, and the applicants for our favors have been unexceptionable in their lives and in their various callings."

He pays a beautiful tribute to the dead of his jurisdiction and mentions those of other jurisdictions of which death he had received notice. Among them we note the name of M. Wor. Bro. Locke.

Of his decisions we quote one:

"When a petition is presented and a committee appointed, does the petition then have to be balloted upon, regardless of the desire of the petitioner to withdraw?"

"Answer: The petitioner has no power whatever over his petition after it has been presented regularly and received by the lodge, but any member of the lodge can show to the lodge, if he so desires, the wish of the petitioner, and the reasons why he desires to withdraw the same, and, if the lodge, at a regular communication, believes that good reason has been shown for the withdrawal of such petition and unanimously consents to the same, it may be withdrawn.

"Unanimous consent, as used in the law above referred to, means the consent of all brothers present at a stated or regular communication, and not the consent of all the members whose names appear upon the membership roll as of good standing in the lodge."

He granted quite a few dispensations to confer degrees without waiting the statutory period.

Territorial jurisdiction appears to be giving some trouble. Of the "official work" he says:

"I have, during my term, critically examined the so-called 'official work,' and find that I have no particular quarrel therewith. True, I think, in some instances it is historically, or, as some of my brethren would have me put it, traditionally, incorrect, and that in a measure the quaint, antique, rich and oriental expression of the older work has been somewhat sacrificed by modern tinkering, yet I am one of those who can maintain that one side of a shield is silvery without denying that the other side is gold. I am not a 'uniformist' in the narrow and obnoxious sense of the term, but rather inclined to the view that there should not be too much looseness on the one hand, nor stillness on the other; that there should be sufficient latitude to allow, in a degree, the individuality of the worker. To illustrate, the strict conformist of this jurisdiction, if I understand him correctly, lays down the rule that nothing can be said or done in conferring degrees, and in lectures upon the same, except that which bears the official approval of the Grand Lodge. He would hold that the Grand Master was amenable to criticism, if he (as I did at Cheyenne) sat approvingly and listened to a charge being given to a class, which charge was the entire composition of the lecturer and not contained in any work officially approved by the Grand Lodge. I know some of my brothers will feel shocked at this expression, and some may feel that the Grand Master, in so doing, has violated Section 47 of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge, concerning masonic lectures. My only excuse is that I do not read the law in the same light as do my strict conformist brethren. May be we must have some con-

tention. What the ritual is to the churchman and the tariff is to the politician, so I conceive the 'right work' is to the mason. Mankind needs a bone of contention to keep him employed, and consequently out of trouble, and when all other harmless things seem to fail, ritual, tariff and the 'right work' can invariably be relied upon as the 'golden apple of discord,' and as invariably proves a blessing in disguise, for 'Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.'"

We do not find any business of general importance, although it was a busy session.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence was presented by Bro. W. L. Kuykendall.

Under District of Columbia we read:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence asked further time, in order that they might thoroughly consider the question of a lodge holding its communications in a room not dedicated. We believe it is generally held that a lodge room or building formally dedicated to Masonry of right should not and cannot be used for any other purpose. We never before heard that dedication was absolutely necessary, and we do not believe it is. Reason dictates that no room or building should be so dedicated unless it is owned in fee simple by the lodge and is free from all incumbrances."

Under Kansas we find:

"We do not deny and never intended to convey the impression that a Grand Master is not Grand Master of Masons, as well as of the Grand Lodge, but we do most emphatically deny that he exists in the former capacity without first being Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. A Grand Lodge, and not the Grand Master, is the supreme power, and whilst he is Grand Master of Masons his official acts are subject to review by the Grand Lodge. Only two or three jurisdictions hold contrary to the latter. It is the claim that by reason of his being Grand Master of Masons 'he is the law' and 'his decisions are not subject to review by Grand Lodge,' which we combat. On this subject there has been no answer to our arguments and those of Brother Speed on the New Jersey landmarks."

Under Louisiana we read:

"The Master and both Wardens of a lodge moved away and left it to its fate. The Grand Master appointed a deputy, who held an election and installed their successors. The committee and Grand Lodge approved his action. The report in part says: 'When the lodge in question was abandoned by its Worshipful Master and both Wardens the situation was precisely what it would have been if the lodge had failed to elect and install officers, and it was clearly within the authority of the Grand Master to convene and open the lodge in person, or by his deputy, and authorize an election and installation of the officers.'"

"This could not have happened in Wyoming unless all of said officers had moved away at same time, or the lodge was very negligent about complying with law. A few reporters, no matter how ridiculous it may appear, will say that vacancies in those offices cannot occur; that they were elected and installed for one year, and even death cannot create a vacancy. In our opinion, it should be the law everywhere that when any officer removes from the jurisdiction of his lodge, becomes incompetent to act or fails to attend meetings twice consecutively, the lodge should have power to declare the office vacant and fill the same at once. No member is compelled to accept any office. When he does, he should serve in person, and not by proxy, or be allowed to

resign or be removed. There is a great contrast between a lodge where the regular officers are in their places at all or nearly all meetings and one where half of them are *pro tems* continuously. In the former there is push and enthusiasm. In the latter lack of interest is manifest."

The proceedings of Maine are not reviewed.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

ARKANSAS, 1904.

Nearly all the Grand Officers, six Past Grand Masters and the representatives of 391 lodges out of 468 on the register were in attendance.

As a prelude to his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John T. Hicks, announced that the Grand Lodge of Arkansas was "lifted from the thralldom of debt" and that the Temple is their own.

He officially reports the death of Bro. George E. Dodge, Past Grand Master, who for many years was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

He issued fifteen dispensations for new lodges and maintains :

"That every community which has the good fortune to contain a masonic lodge is materially benefited in its moral condition by a personal contact with its members. The dissemination of masonic principles should not only be permitted but should be encouraged wherever a constitutional number of masons possessed of sufficient zeal and love for the Order are willing to undertake the duties devolving upon them, provided, of course, no community with sparse population should have more than one lodge."

Discussing the fact that ever so many requests for the election and installation of officers came to him, he says :

"I do not believe the time has yet come, but I shall gladly hail the day when this Grand Lodge shall require, if it ever does, that every mason ambitious to serve his lodge as Master, shall stand a satisfactory examination upon the few, simple provisions of the by-laws before he shall be deemed eligible to that high office."

He issued some dispensations to elect candidates, waiving the prescribed delay, and fifteen dispensations to lay corner stones.

He issued twenty-four dispensations to confer the degrees upon candidates physically defective, and states that his influence proves to him that the edict granting such permission should be repealed, or :

"If you are unwilling to repeal it, I would most earnestly urge that it be so modified as that those particular defects which you may choose to regard as unimportant, may be specified, and that there be no authority to go to greater lengths along this line of danger."

Of his decisions we quote the following :

APP. 21 G. L.

"Is a lodge member who is in the mercantile business, and who solicits orders from parties to send for whiskey for them, subject to be dropped from the rolls for dealing in whiskey?

"Answer: Yes.

"Can a dimitted mason, who is in the liquor business, present his petition for affiliation?

"A mason who is in any way engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors is not eligible for membership in a masonic lodge.

"A member of a lodge in Arkansas is furnishing money to a man in another state to operate a liquor saloon in that other state. Has the Master of his lodge the right to drop his name from the rolls, and shall he be deprived of the rights and privileges of Masonry?

"Answer: The Grand Lodge of Arkansas has said that the business of selling intoxicating liquor is an immoral pursuit, and that those who engage in such business, either directly or indirectly, shall not be permitted to retain their membership in a masonic lodge. The fact that the saloon in question is located in another state, and that the member is engaged, or interested, in its operation through another, does not remove the element of immorality. Under the facts stated, the member's name was properly dropped from the rolls.

"A brother who owns a vineyard and makes wine for sale asked whether he was violating the masonic law. I replied as follows:

"My construction of the edict of the Grand Lodge upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors is that it is intended to apply only to those who buy and sell intoxicants for profit, and that it is not intended to apply to those who produce wine as an agricultural product.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that if you are not engaged in buying and selling wine, and if you sell only such as is produced from grapes grown on your own lands, and sell only in such manner and in such quantities as is customary with wine growers, you would not be amenable to the penalties prescribed by this edict.

"I am also of the opinion that you would not be permitted, under this edict, to sell wine in small quantities and for immediate use on your premises, as a beverage, say, by the drink, or by the pint or quart."

He discusses the propriety of obtaining more revenue from the Masonic Temple, argues forcibly for "the establishment and maintenance of a home for unfortunate members, their widows and orphans," and highly commends the work of the District Deputies.

The Grand Secretary made a very full and interesting report.

The Grand Orator, R. W. Bro. F. O. Butt, delivered an oration replete with information and which we have read with much pleasure.

The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star congratulated, through a committee, the contemplated action of the Grand Lodge relative to a "Masonic and Eastern Star Home in Arkansas," and after remarks by the Grand Master commending that Order, it was voted that the Order of the Eastern Star be given representation in the Board of Trustees of the Orphan's Home whenever said Home is established.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Monitor prepared by Brother Thornburgh be accepted and approved, and the same is hereby adopted as the Monitorial work of this Grand Lodge."

The Committee on Masonic Law and Usage placed the following addition to the decision of the Grand Master before quoted :

"The fact must be apparent that the man furnishing the money was directly or indirectly interested in the business."

Fraternal recognition was extended to the Grand Orient of Brazil, to the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and to the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico.

An edict was passed looking to the insurance of halls by the lodge owning the same and having the Secretary of the lodge make return of that fact to the Grand Lodge.

There is no Report on Correspondence, because the Grand Lodge is still of opinion that its resources will not permit.

We were pleased to meet and make the acquaintance of the Grand Secretary, Bro. Hempstead, last year at California.

FLORIDA, 1905.

Special communications were held during the year, two for the purpose of laying corner stones, one for the purpose of conducting the burial service of Bro. William F. Bynum, Past Master.

After a brief introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas M. Pules-ton, in his address pays due tribute to the memory of the deceased brethren. We note the names of M. W. Bros. Locke and King, and that of their Grand Tyler, Bro. Octavius H. Dorsett, besides that of M. W. Bro. Bynum.

We give the following ruling :

"A petitioner having made application to a lodge for initiation and having been rejected cannot again apply under twelve months to any lodge. If he still resides in the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge at the expiration of one year, he cannot apply to any other lodge while such residence continues, except in case of concurrent jurisdiction. If he has moved his residence he can at the expiration of one year from date of rejection apply to the lodge at his new home when he has lived there a sufficient time for the lodge to obtain jurisdiction, and the lodge to which such second application is made should make the inquiry of the rejecting lodge as stated in the latter part of Regulation 219.

"In case of two or more lodges in the same city and having concurrent jurisdiction, a rejected petitioner of any of said lodges may at the expiration of one year, and not before, apply to the lodge which rejected him or to any other having concurrent jurisdiction, but if other than the rejecting lodge, then the same inquiry should be made of the lodge which rejected him as in the case of removal from the jurisdiction of the lodge."

He reports his dispensations as forty-three in number :

"Thirteen of these were to elect and install officers to fill vacancies ; fourteen to advance candidates on occasion of official visits ; four to advance candidates about to leave the jurisdiction, for which the sum of fifty dollars was paid the Grand Secretary, and the remainder for various purposes such as public installation, etc."

Four dispensations for new lodges were issued.

He commends "The Home and Orphanage," calls attention to the needs of the library, reports his action upon matters referred to him by the previous Grand Lodge. Giving an account of his visitations, he says :

"In visiting the lodges I frequently find but one or two brethren thoroughly posted on the work and this generally causes the lack of interest and the general inefficiency so often apparent in many lodges.

"The remedy is found in a strict adherence to the regulation requiring that the candidate shall show suitable proficiency, demonstrated by an examination in open lodge in the degree he has taken before receiving another. When a visitor is examined in your lodge you can generally judge the character of the lodge from which the brother comes by the kind of examination he stands.

"Let us have some pride about this matter and not let the good name of our lodge suffer by one of the members of our lodge exposing his ignorance and our neglect of duty when he is called as a visitor before an examining committee."

A summary of the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters is given.

Special exercises, commemorative of their seventy-fifth anniversary, were held in the presence of the Grand Lodge and a large number of visitors. The exercises consisted of music and an historical address by Bro. Samuel Pasco, Past Grand Master.

"The Grand Orator delivered a very forcible and interesting oration, but as it was extemporaneous and dealt to a greater or less extent with esoteric work it could not be published in the proceedings."

The following legislation was had :

"*Resolved*, That on every application for the mysteries of Freemasonry the following words be printed in plain type : 'The regulations of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of the State of Florida render any man engaged in selling intoxicating liquors ineligible for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry and forbid any mason in this jurisdiction to engage in such business.'"

Of of the rulings of the Grand Master the Committee on Jurisprudence say :

"The second ruling is to the effect that a rejected petitioner for initiation in a city where there are two or more lodges having concurrent geographic jurisdiction, after waiting for one year, as required by existing law, may petition any of the lodges in the city for the degrees and that he is not obliged to again petition the lodge which rejected his first application. Some stronger reasons have been urged in favor of modifying the former practice in this respect, but the rejecting lodge having acquired personal jurisdiction of the applicant, has hitherto had the right to retain it, under ruling 77, and unless this right is waived, no other lodge in the city should entertain a petition for initiation from the rejected applicant."

The matter of dues of a suspended mason was reported upon by the same committee as follows :

"With reference to the change proposed to Regulation No. 169, the committee is of the opinion that suspended masons should not ordinarily be required to pay dues but it is a matter that has hitherto been left to the particular lodges, and that the Grand Lodge should not take away the discretion from the particular lodges which they have hitherto exercised."

We would like to quote much from the able historical address of Past Grand Master Pasco, but must be content with informing our readers that the address may be found in the proceedings of Florida for 1905.

Bro. Silas B. Wright presented the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under the District of Columbia, reporting the care of a lodge holding its communications in a room not dedicated, he says :

"This is a new one on the writer. It is the first time the question has been raised. The custom is, generally, for the lodges to meet in any suitable place in their jurisdictions—in a cave, on a mountain top, in a lighthouse—the only question being, is it in their jurisdiction and is it a safe, suitable place?"

Which is in accord with the practice in Maine.

Under Indian Territory, reporting the action of the Grand Master in waiving jurisdictions over candidates, he says :

"Isn't that an odd one? Talk of Grand Master's prerogative! It would be interesting if the Grand Master had kindly given in full the 'request of the Grand Officers of the Grand Jurisdiction of Arkansas.' We humbly acknowledge our ignorance as to when, where or how the *Grand Master* or the *Grand Lodge* obtained "jurisdiction over a 'profane.'" No mention is made of any lodge jurisdiction, but '*I* waived jurisdiction' at the request of the 'Grand Officers' of Arkansas, not to the Grand Lodge or Grand Officers, but to Caney Lodge of Arkansas. In the other case, '*I* refused to waive jurisdiction,' etc.

"Having been a student of masonic jurisprudence for some years, and with some acquaintance with the landmarks as laid down by the best masonic writers, we feel utterly 'out of date' at not being able to keep up to this latter day method. No trouble to the lodges, and nothing regarding which the members have a say or may be concerned; just ask the Grand Master, and he 'will do the rest.' The Committee on Laws and Usages say that 'lodges have no right to grant a waiver outside of this Grand Jurisdiction. Said waiver must be granted by this Grand Lodge, or its Grand Master, and then only by consent or recommendation of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resides.' This would seem to put a curb on future Grand Masters, but cannot be reconciled with good masonic law."

Maine for 1904 received his careful attention.

Under Vermont, he has a good word for the "over-worked and under-paid" minister :

"There seems no reason why the lodge, if the circumstances are such as to merit it, should not grant a worthy minister a remission of fees. As a rule, they are over-worked and under-paid, depending upon the free-will offerings of their church members for the pittance called 'saiary,' and within our knowledge several worthy, energetic hard-working masons have been added to the rolls by means of this privilege. It is the abuse and not the use of this rule that brings the discredit. We know of instances where lodges have granted to the minister a sum slightly in excess of the fees for charity work, and thus evaded the law in jurisdictions where the rules do not openly permit it. As a rule it is the country member who sacrifices the most for Masonry, and it is the country minister who appreciates the degrees and usually makes the most regular attendant."

Under Virginia, he quotes Bro. Egleston and comments :

"With us they (the women) have some peculiarities which unfit them for an order based on the idea of equality. If there is one thing dearer to a Virginia woman's heart than all else, it is her real or imagined superiority to other women. We have never joined the order, but feel convinced that Virginia women will never meet upon the level.

"Bro. Eggleston is certainly 'way off.' He, of course, knows little about the Star, and seems afraid there is some big bug-a-boo in it. We venture that the women of his state will find nothing more of that 'meeting on the level' in the Star, to be avoided, than in the church. The Star has been the means of much good, and its usefulness is constantly growing. It is not Masonry, nor is the commandery or the Shrine, but we venture that its influence for good will exceed that of the latter."

COSTA RICA, 1904.

The pamphlet before us contains the proceedings at the quarterly communications, at two extraordinary communications, as well as at the annual communication.

One of the extraordinary communications was for the purpose of considering the fact that "some ill-advised Brethren of this Jurisdiction had applied to the Sup. Coun. of Cent. Amer. for a charter and that that Body had acceded to the petition in spite of the fact that some of the signatories had been initiated under the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and were thus irregular in the eyes of the Sup. Council."

At the annual communication, it appears that all differences between the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and the Supreme Council of Central America had been settled.

According to the returns there are forty Entered Apprentices, twenty-three Fellow Craft and one hundred and twenty-eight Master Masons, who compose the Fraternity in this jurisdiction.

CUBA, 1904.

The proceedings are printed in the Spanish language.

There is, however, in English a circular letter by which we learn that the Grand Lodge of Cuba has suspended all intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, because it declared that it was "unnecessary for the masonic initiation" to profess a belief in the Supreme Being.

The M. W. Grand Master's address is also put into English. In it he discusses at great length the attitude of France and the outcome of such action in its connection with Masonry. Clandestine lodges in Cuba receive attention at his hands and he concludes that:

"Once and forever the line must be drawn between regular and irregular masons, and it must be done by eliminating from our Code those articles, which at one time justified tolerance has placed there, but whose existence is no longer excusable.

"Our Grand Lodge has now attained to a healthy and robust life, and he who would choose to enter our ranks by the road overgrown with the weeds of irregularity, must suffer the consequences of his error, and cannot be considered a regular mason as long as he does not pass through the process of purification that alone can of right give him the title of Mason."

He decreed that "in accordance with existing laws, no lodge can refuse to admit a visitor who is a mason in good standing in the jurisdiction, and possessed of the qualifications necessary for exercising the right of visiting."

Under the title "*Relaciones Exteriores*" we find mentioned Maine for 1903.

ENGLAND, 1904.

The proceedings of the United Grand Lodge of England from April 27, 1904, to March 1, 1905, inclusive, are on hand.

For the publishment of unauthorized and improper reports in masonic papers and London daily newspapers several masons were suspended. One of the suspended masons took an appeal, but after a long hearing his appeal was not sustained.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was refused.

Three candidates were nominated for the office of Grand Treasurer, and the nominating speeches read something like the nominating speeches at any political convention in the States. This condition comes about, perhaps, because there seems to have been an understanding that the one to fill the office of Grand Treasurer should be taken from "the Grand Stewards of the year, the Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of the Grand Stewards' Lodge and of every other private lodge who do not hold past grand rank."

IRELAND, 1904.

The Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Sir James C. Meredith, in his address calls attention to the deaths of the Grand Treasurer, Bro. Robert K. Clay, of Brother Lord Harlech, for more than thirty years Provincial Grand Master of North Connaught, and others.

He notes the formation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of South Africa, which comprises all the lodges in South Africa but the lodges in Cape Town and Durham.

He calls attention to the printing in the public news matters which take place in a masonic lodge as being contrary to the law.

We quote the following paragraph :

"I want to say one word with reference to a matter which in one part of this country has given some little trouble during the past year. You all know that the form of prayer which is usually used in this Grand Lodge is one in which every Brother can heartily join. It is an invocation of the Great God,

but the great majority of us in this country profess belief in the Three Persons of the Trinity, and for a great number of years there have been included in our ritual alternative prayers which contain a reference to the Second Person of the Trinity; but these prayers ought never to be used upon any occasion when any person is present who could be likely to take any objection to the use of them. It has been ruled in one of the Provinces that under Law 32 it is not competent to any subordinate lodge to enter upon any discussion as to whether any change should be made in our ritual in reference to this point, inasmuch as that is practically a question of a religious nature. I am very glad that the ruling was made, and I hope it will be strictly adhered to. If any member of Grand Lodge thinks that any change should be made, he is entitled, on giving due notice, to bring the matter forward; but this is the only place within the masonic jurisdiction of this country that any question of the kind could be entertained. I could not rule it was incompetent for any Brother to make any motion on the subject if he thought fit to do so. I could only appeal, as I would most earnestly, to the good taste and fraternal feelings of the Brother, who wanted to bring any such matter forward, to let matters remain as they are in this country—where we have been so peaceful and harmonious for many years (hear, hear.)"

He makes an interesting report about the schools sustained by the craft.

VALLEY OF MEXICO, 1904.

There were twenty-three lodges represented, and seventeen not represented at this communication.

A large part of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Manuel Levi, is taken up with the difficulties that have arisen because of the initiation by some of his lodges of the rejected material of some of the lodges under the Grand Lodges of the United States.

The Grand Secretary states that of the forty-one lodges twenty work in Spanish, twenty in English, and one in German.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1904.

A special communication was held July 20, 1903, in honor of the celebration of the centenary of the Dawn of Freemasonry in Australia.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. John C. Remington, delivered an interesting historical address, giving in detail the masonic history of the past century.

The officers were also installed. An address of welcome was made to the visitors on this occasion and brilliant responses were made by them.

The Grand Inspector of Workings notes the high standard of efficiency, condemns the wearing of Masonic emblems outside of the lodge, and approves the work of the District Grand Inspectors.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by the committee.

Maine for 1903 is reviewed by "T. L. R."

The action of Minnesota in requiring the Bible to be taken as the rule and guide of faith brings forth the following:

"The foregoing ruling fits only Jews and Christians, and does not in any way provide for the good Mahomedan mason and his God of the Koran, neither does it make any provision for the pious-minded Unified God-worshipping Freemasons amongst the Hindoos, Parsees, and Brahmins, in the principal cities and towns of British India. Each of these Asiatic craftsmen has been obligated upon the volume of the sacred law of his creed, and to him his oath is as sacred and inviolable as are the teachings of Moses and the Prophets, laid down in our own priceless and greatest guiding light to masonic life."

NEW ZEALAND, 1904.

Considerable discussion was had over the action of the Board of General Purposes in paying a bonus of £50 to the Grand Secretary.

Rules were established which must be followed by lodges wishing to issue circulars appealing for aid.

The Masonic tramp was spoken of and it was said that—

"There is a growing disposition on the part of a considerable section of the craft to rely upon and claim relief and monetary assistance as a matter of right, under circumstances which are very frequently brought about by their own self-indulgence and want of thrift, while many really deserving individuals whose distress is the result of 'unavoidable misfortune and calamity' shrink from making their necessities known."

The official announcement of the death of M. W. Bro. Henry Thomson, Past Grand Master, whose labor in—

"The establishment and organization of this Grand Lodge, will stand for all time as a monument to his courage, zeal, fidelity, and skill, and his name will dwell in the loving memory of his grateful brethren throughout many generations."

Four new lodges were constituted.

Of the printed ritual we read that—

"About one thousand copies have been issued to lodges, between four and five hundred copies are in stock, and further supplies can be obtained from the printer at a cost which will leave a substantial profit."

The finger print system of identification was considered.

Much business of local importance was transacted.

PORTO RICO, 1904.

The proceedings are in the Spanish language, but there are some historical sketches in English from which we quote:

"In the beginning of the last century Masonry was introduced into Porto Rico, with the founding of lodges that, on account of persecution by the government and clergy, were obliged to work in great secrecy.

"As it was found that these lodges could exist, a chapter of Rose Croix was founded in 1824 in the city of San German, under the name of 'Minerva,' whose charter was granted on the 10th day of April of that year to the Sovereign Princes of Rosé Croix, Antonio de J. Blanco, Isidoro de Avila, Pascasio de Cardona, Juan Francisco Mahens, Luis L. Acosta, José de Rexren and Augusto Arrivante.

"This chapter worked many years, and its charter is now in possession of the Grand Delegate of the Supreme Council of Colon, the chapter having ceased its labors, and a new chapter 'Fenix' having been founded in the same town, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of Colon in the Island of Cuba.

"This goes to prove that regular lodges occupied the territory of Porto Rico long before any lodges of Spanish origin usurped this territory. The masons of Porto Rico and Cuba being united by strong bonds of friendship and an affinity in motives and ideals, lodges were founded here under the jurisdiction of Cuba, and never were in relations with any bodies of Spanish origin, and when Masonry was re-organized in Cuba in 1859, under which the symbolic degrees were separated from the higher, and founding a Symbolic Grand Lodge, the lodges of Porto Rico remained under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, which was recognized by the masonic world as a regular body having jurisdiction over Porto Rico, and in this manner Masonry remained organized in Porto Rico in a legal and regular manner.

"After a certain period the Grand Lodge of Cuba founded a Provincial Grand Lodge in Porto Rico, which worked with much faith and zeal, until today there are twelve lodges in the Island with charters, and eight others under dispensation, making twenty in all."

"The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with complete and independent jurisdiction over the Island of Porto Rico, was created at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, on the 29th of September, 1885, with W. B. Santiago R. Palmer as its first Grand Master.

"The legality and regular standing of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico were recognized by all the Grand Masonic Jurisdictions which at that time enjoyed fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Cuba, the latter jurisdiction being prior to that time the only masonic power with exclusive rights over Porto Rico.

"The Spanish Government recognizing the right of fraternal organizations to the usual rules and customs of association, permitted the lodges to work without molestation until within a short time prior to the war in Cuba, when certain political disturbances took place in Porto Rico. For fear of intervention and persecution on the part of the Spanish authorities who pretended to believe that plots and conspiracies were being fomented in the lodges, work was suspended, or carried on secretly, in the year 1896, and continued so until after the Spanish-American War and peace was declared, when the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico once more began to flourish under the protection of laws which guaranteed the right of association, and secure in the shelter of the flag of the Great Republic of the North. The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico met, for the first time after American occupation, at Mayaguez, on February 18, 1899, and at this meeting it was decided to move the Grand Lodge to the Capitol of the Island, San Juan. In compliance with the action of the Grand Lodge, the first meeting was called at San Juan April 2, 1899, and notice given to all masonic jurisdictions with which it held fraternal intercourse of its action and the continuance of its masonic labors, uniting little by little its ties with the masonic world.

"The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico will, on the 29th of this year, have completed the nineteenth year of its existence.

"It is erroneously believed by some of the Grand Masonic Jurisdictions that the origin of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico is from the Grand Oriente of Spain, but such is not the case, as will be seen further on. The Grand

Lodge of Porto Rico did not originate from any Grand Spanish Jurisdiction, nor has it ever had any masonic relation or-intercourse with such. To briefly corroborate this statement, attention is called to the historic fact that upon the re-organization of Masonry in Cuba in 1859, the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, in Charleston, S. C., constituted the Supreme Council of Colon in what is to-day the Republic of Cuba, and ceded to Cuba the Masonic Jurisdiction over that Island; and as no other masonic power had ever claimed jurisdiction over Cuba prior to that date, the jurisdiction of Supreme Council of Cuba was constituted as 'Supreme Council of Colon for Cuba and the West Indian Islands.'

"At the Universal Masonic Congress held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1875, the Supreme Council of Cuba was recognized as a legal and regular masonic power and being represented in that Congress by two delegates, its jurisdiction was confirmed as being the only one having authority over Cuba and the Spanish West Indies.

"By virtue of the action taken by the Lausanne Convention, fraternal relations were established between the Supreme Council of Colon for Cuba and the Spanish West Indies and the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Cuba, and the complete separation of the Symbolic from the Capitular and higher degrees was confirmed. It was also agreed that both bodies should retain jurisdiction over Cuba and other Spanish West Indies, among which was Porto Rico; each body to work according to the Ancient Landmarks, within its own sphere of action.

"By the above it will be seen that the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico has had regular and legal origin, and is today a regular and properly governed jurisdiction, having been granted its charter by the Grand Lodge of Cuba, which had legitimate jurisdiction over Porto Rico."

QUEENSLAND, 1904.

The pamphlet in hand contains the proceedings of the convention of delegates who met for the purpose of forming the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

Twenty-three Irish lodges and fourteen Scottish lodges were represented.

From the address of the chairman we select a few paragraphs:

"For a period of over forty years Masonry in this State has been represented by three divisions, viz., the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland. There can be no doubt that each one of these three bodies started out upon their career with the truest feelings of Masonry, in order to accomplish the good that lies within the craft and to which they intended to give full expression by deeds as well as by words, in their own onward career.

"Lodges have been multiplied to an extent which the population never warranted; men who should never have been admitted into the fold of Masonry at all, and who were refused by one Constitution, have been able to gain admission into another, and to such an extent has this sort of thing progressed that it is within the knowledge of many of us that men are actually being admitted into the craft on the system of time payment for their initiation fees; that small communities whose numbers do hardly warrant the existence of one lodge have two, and what is worse still, that these two are almost at daggers drawn and will not even meet within the same walls, but have separate buildings to meet in.

"These three objects, then, viz., 'A Home for destitute brethren,' 'A fatherly care for the orphans of deceased brethren,' and 'A brotherly care for sick brethren,' are aims which I hope the new Grand Lodge will set itself, and

which are only possible of accomplishment if all the masons of Queensland were united in one Grand Body for that purpose."

"We wish above all to exemplify to our own brethren, as well as to the world at large, that the true aims of a mason are to teach and act in accordance with our beliefs, in the universal Fatherhood of God, and Brotherhood of Man, and it is only by united effort and by sinking all minor differences, and by a strong determination to surmount obstacles, that we shall be able to attain all this, and towards that end, brethren, I am sure you will all join me in asking the blessing of the great Architect of the Universe."

From the report of the Secretary, we quote :

"For some years past the formation of a Grand Lodge of Queensland has occupied the attention of a large number of brethren in this state, but no active steps were taken until several energetic and worthy brethren occupying distinguished positions in the craft formed themselves into a masonic union in 1889, but, as the time was not considered quite ripe, the matter dropped. A second attempt was made in 1897, but from unavoidable causes, the movement again failed.

"Nothing more was done until 20th August, 1903, when several brethren waited on Right Wor. Bro. George Samuel Hutton, the Provincial Grand Master of Queensland, Irish Constitution, requesting him to head the movement and declare the Grand Lodge of Queensland."

It appears that under direction of the provisional committee, a circular was sent to each of the lodges in Queensland, asking them to pass, if the lodge was favorable to the formation of a Grand Lodge, resolutions expressing the hearty support of the lodge, and each lodge was requested to appoint two delegates to a convention. In another circular, the suggestion was made that if representatives from members of the lodge could not attend the convention, then a list of names would be submitted to the lodge from which it could choose a representative.

From another circular we quote :

"Masonry has been established here some 45 years, the North Australian Lodge being the first constituted in 1859, and according to the latest returns the lodges under the three Constitutions now number about 140, with probably 5,000 members, and initiating annually about 300 members.

"A comparison of the number of lodges existing in the States, where Sovereign Grand Lodges have been established, at the time of their establishment, with the number existing in Queensland at the present time, will show that the time has certainly arrived, so far as the number of lodges is concerned. Here are the respective figures :—

New South Wales.....	45 Lodges.
Victoria.....	70 "
South Australia.....	36 "
Tasmania.....	22 "
Queensland has now—say.....	140 "

This Convention adopted a resolution to form a Grand Lodge on "Monday, April 25, 1904."

On that above date seventy delegates, representatives of thirty-nine lodges, assembled and the provisional committee reported that the title of the Grand Lodge shall be "The Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Queensland."

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, with a few changes, was recommended for the Constitution of the New Grand Lodge. Other matters of minor importance were recommended and a list of officers were nominated.

The following resolution had a passage :

"That the undermentioned lodges having in open lodge assembled, carried and subsequently confirmed a resolution to aid in the formation of a Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Queensland, it is hereby determined to establish a Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of Queensland according to the ancient landmarks and established customs of Freemasonry, and it is resolved this 25th day of April, 1904, that the said Grand Lodge be and is hereby established in accordance with the minutes of this Convention."

"The undermentioned lodges" were of the Irish Constitution twenty-five, and of the Scottish Constitution fourteen lodges.

After the election of the Grand Officers nominated by the committee and the taking of the oaths of allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Queensland, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted :

"That this, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Queensland, hereby confirms and ratifies all acts, deeds and resolutions of the delegates and their Provisional and Executive Committees respectively, as recorded on the minutes of their proceedings, and which form the basis of this Grand Lodge."

"That the Most Worshipful the Grand Master be requested to nominate a committee of three to assist him and the Grand Secretary in preparing an address to the sister Grand Lodges, requesting recognition and co-operation, and such address be forwarded forthwith."

On the 29th of October 1904, at a special communication of the new Grand Lodge the M. W. Grand Master of New South Wales, Bro. John C. Remington, with his Grand Lodge officers, installed the officers of the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

We have also received the proceedings of the "District Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England (Queensland)," at its communication in June, September, December, 1904, and March, 1905, but we find nothing in them of general interest to the craft.

SCOTLAND, 1904.

From the revision of the Constitution and laws of Grand Lodge, we quote :

"The charter must be present at every meeting, in view of, and open to the inspection of the brethren. The charter, books, papers, jewels, clothing, and paraphernalia of a lodge shall be inalienable. Should the majority of any lodge retire from it, the power of carrying on the work remains with the minority, and should the number of the brethren of a lodge be less than three, the lodge shall become dormant, and the charter, books, papers, jewels, clothing, and paraphernalia of the lodge shall be delivered to Grand Lodge, and shall become the property of Grand Lodge for masonic purposes.

"No candidate for initiation into Freemasonry, or affiliation to a lodge, shall

be admitted a member thereof until he produces an application stating his name, age, profession, residence, and a declaration that he has never been refused by any other lodge, or if so, when and where. Such application shall be subscribed by two Master Masons of the lodge in good standing, the character and qualifications of the applicant fully enquired into, and his fees paid, when, if the brethren express themselves satisfied by ballot in open lodge, he may be admitted. Three black balls shall exclude a candidate. Lodges in the Colonies and in foreign parts may enact that two black balls shall exclude. None but Master Masons of the lodge, in good standing, shall be entitled to vote."

The rule in regard to degrees was so changed that "no more than seven candidates shall have any degree (except the Mark) conferred upon them at one meeting."

At the celebration of "The Festival of St. Andrew" there were notable speeches by distinguished masons. We copy the following ode composed for the occasion by the Grand Bard, the Rev. James Macmeeken :

"THE BARD'S ODE.

"Come pledge we, pledge we, brethren all
In North, South, East, and West
Our King, our Craft, Grand Lodges three
And Lodge we love the best,
Each brother true, whate'er his rank,
The humble and the high :
Prosperity to every one
Who owns the Mystic Tie !

"Princes and Kings have trod our floor
And proved in common flood
Kind hearts can beat 'neath coronets,
Faith live in Norman blood.
The poor and humble too have come,
Right nobly played their part,
And on the Level proved their worth
In head and hand and heart.

"And on the Level meet we now
To pledge ourselves anew
True brethren all, in brothers' love
Bound aye the right to do.
To travel on through life's dark maze
A strong united band,
Extending, each to all, good wish
And ever helpful hand.

"O noble brotherhood, whose ranks
Are filled with manhood's best,
Whose only gauge the highest is—
The HEART in mason's breast,
Where hands can help and hearts can love
Not by the outward scan,
But by the inner light that shows
The Brother and the Man !

"Then pledge we, Masons, good and free,
Pledge we with loyal zest
Our King, our Craft, Grand Lodges three,
And Lodge we love the best,
And all the brethren now in view,
Come, lift your glasses high,
Heaven prosper every brother true
Who owns the Mystic Tie!"

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1904.

We acknowledge the receipt of these proceedings but find nothing of general interest.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1905.

From the address of the R. W. the District Grand Master, we read:

"The total membership of the district in the year 1900 was 1,123, and for the present year 1904, the total membership is 1,762, an increase of 639 members.

"Well, perhaps that is a very great deal to congratulate ourselves upon if they be all good and true men, as we hope and trust they may be, but I am one of those who would advocate as a matter of congratulation, quality rather than quantity. I wish to make no invidious remarks. There are nineteen lodges of the different Constitutions in and near Cape Town, and I am not at all in favor of multiplying the number.

"It seems to me rather a dangerous precedent to open the door so that there may be in every small dorp or village, two or three lodges under different Constitutions; it may lead to a great deal of dissension and such lodges are liable to become caves of Adullum. The matter of precedence, a very complicated matter, has recently cropped up. The Provincial Grand Master of the Scottish wishes to claim for his Constitution a certain precedence over the Netherlands Constitution. I think we know exactly where we stand with regard to precedence, as it has been decided by the Grand Lodge of England that Freemasonry follows the Flag, therefore we undoubtedly take the precedence, but some of you may have been to one or two of our Installations where we have had to wait some considerable time outside the Temple, because the Scottish and Netherlands Constitutions were striving for the precedence. Matters of precedence in State, Military and Church are a continual source of controversy; they ought not to be, but they are."

TASMANIA, 1905.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was refused.

We quote:

"The question of admitting candidates to lodges in whose neighborhood they have not been resident for six calendar months, has again been forced upon the notice of the Board by several instances in which a too strict interpretation of Reg. 157 would have inflicted an injustice upon desirable candidates. The Board has therefore ruled, after mature consideration, that the

first portion of Reg. 157 is mandatory as regards strangers, but that the second portion provides an alternative course in the case of residents in the State who, from the nature of their business avocations or other causes, can show good reasons for their desire to join a lodge not in the neighborhood of the place where the candidate's family resides."

The Grand Inspector of Work reports that "the ceremonial work has been carried out with zealous proficiency."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. C. E. Davies, in his address says:

"While we have to congratulate ourselves upon the increase in the number of our members—which now stands higher than at any time in the history of the Grand Lodge—one cannot help noticing the many brethren, who, after taking their degrees, get their clearances. This may be attributed to various causes—lack of interest or sympathy with the working, or imperfect appreciation of the great principles of the Order, or else their occupations prevent regular attendance. Doubtless inability to meet expenses has caused many to withdraw, and this warrants my remarks in reference to the financial position of candidates being satisfactorily ascertained before they are nominated. Possibly the movement which has found so much support in the North, and which is now being seriously considered in the South, to increase the proposition fees, may be the means of deterring or delaying the admission of members into the lodges, till they are justified in incurring the responsibility. I think more lasting and satisfactory results might be expected if this suggestion were generally adopted."

VICTORIA, (AUSTRALIA) 1904.

We have carefully read these proceedings and note nothing of general interest, excepting, perhaps, the two following paragraphs:

"The M. W. the Grand Master said that he had had under consideration for some time past the question of uniformity in lodge workings, and had come to the conclusion that in the interests of the craft it was desirable to take advantage of the result of the labors of the ritual committee which was appointed at the formation of this Constitution, and to approve of the ritual prepared by that committee, and which the R. W. the Deputy Grand Master had, with his approval, from time to time during his term of office, informed lodges was to be adopted as the standard of working. He had also under consideration the desirability of referring to the Board of General Purposes the question whether any and what steps should be taken to give effect to this announcement.

"The M. W. the Grand Master also said that the prohibition against the publication of lodge proceedings which had been issued by the Board of General Purposes did not extend to the publication of information in the masonic press in this territory, and he expressed his confidence that he could rely upon the discretion of both those who might be deputed to give such information, and the editors of the masonic press, that nothing would be published which would in any way be detrimental to the interests of the craft."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1902-1904.

From the report of the Grand Secretary in the pamphlet 1902-3, we quote:

"Nothing but a stern sense of duty and full regard to the responsibilities of my office calls me to hazard the opinion that some lodges do not exercise sufficient care in removing members from the roll. The number of brethren who have been excluded for non-payment of dues is a strong set-off to our magnificent increase of membership during the past year, and indicates that either brethren are becoming indifferent to masonic duty, or that they are under a financial disability to keep up their payments. If the latter is the reason, then I have little hesitation in saying that lodges are failing to realize the fact that Masonry is one of the luxuries of life and not one of its necessities, and is meant for those who in addition to possessing the necessary moral qualifications are able to answer in the affirmative the question on our proposition form, viz:—'Masonry not being a benefit society, have you seriously considered whether your circumstances will enable you to support the Institution?' If it is the former reason, then I feel that the responsible officers of the lodge are unmindful of the obligation resting upon them to give the candidate that impression of Masonry which should cause him for all time to hold his membership of the institution as a sacred possession. Probably after all, the migratory character of the population of a gold producing country such as Western Australia is, is not an unimportant factor in the question of exclusion for non-payment of dues. One thing should be borne in mind by all Masters, and that is, that a member cannot be struck off the register without his having been first served with a notice to attend a meeting of the lodge to show cause why he should not be excluded."

The difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in regard to territorial jurisdiction has not as yet been settled.

A summary of the history of this Grand Lodge may be found in the proceedings of April, 1903-4.

Of the condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction we cannot better state than to quote from the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. J. W. Hackett, previous to his retirement from the Grand East:

"When the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was inaugurated in February, 1900, 33 private lodges acknowledged allegiance. There are to-day 69 lodges owing fealty to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Western Australia, being an increase of 36—more than doubling the original body. The increase is made up by 25 new lodges consecrated, and 11 lodges that have since affiliated from the other Constitutions. Last year the number of financial members on the books amounted to 2,980, while this year the number is 3,348, showing an increase of 368. No less a number than 411 have been initiated during the 12 months ending 31st December last. Owing to the large number of Freemasons that have made Western Australia their place of residence during the last few years, I have prepared a return of affiliating members, showing the Constitutions they have joined from. During the last four years our ranks have been increased by no less than 734 joining members.

"The preponderance of brethren affiliating from the Scottish Constitution is due in the first place to the members coming over with the lodges that have joined the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and next, to those brethren who, favouring local self-government, have affiliated individually. This result is most cheering. A glance at the return of ceremonials shows that another record has been accomplished in the work done in the lodges. There have

been in the past 12 months 411 initiations, 390 passings and 368 raisings, giving a grand total of 1,169 ceremonies for the year. Since Grand Lodge was formed 1,764 Master Mason's certificates have been issued, all of which have been signed by myself. I have also signed 1,400 English certificates as Deputy District Grand Master, E. C., making a total of 3,174 certificates which have had to receive my signature. Although so many lodges have been established during late years, it is satisfactory to note that an average membership of just on 50 has been maintained. If I may once more speak of the part I have taken in the building up of our Constitution, I would like to mention that I have conducted 18 consecrations as Grand Master; that I have in person accepted the allegiance of four lodges from other constitutions; that as Deputy District Grand Master under the English Constitution I consecrated four lodges; and that as a District Grand Officer of the English Constitution I have assisted at the consecration of two lodges. The total of all these amounts to 28. I may add that during my Grand Mastership nine Masonic Halls have been built, one is in process of building, and plans have been prepared for four others. And finally, the whole of our 69 lodges are working under regular warrants, all of which I have personally signed."

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

STATISTICS.

We again avail ourselves of the valuable tables of statistics prepared by M. W. Bro. Jesse B. Anthony for the Grand Lodge of New York for 1905.

GRAND LODGE.	No. Subor- dinate.	Member- ship	Raised.	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspended N. P. of Dues.	Suspended and Expelled.
Alabama,	424	15,393	1,375	639	310	287	841	389	37
Arizona,	19	1,123	102	46	5	18	52	16	1
Arkansas,*	402	12,416	881	405	298	423	550	474	25
California,	291	29,468	2,665	722	151	490	513	238	7
Colorado,	107	10,559	669	263	46	144	227	97	6
Connecticut,	110	19,047	982	85	48	361	86	72	2
Delaware,	22	2,602	159	10	1	44	23	6	
District of Columbia,	26	7,064	496	90	56	124	77	87	1
Florida,	149	5,432	577	305	89	105	248	86	11
Georgia,	471	24,120	1,764						
Idaho,	37	1,954	183	113	11	25	43	25	2
Illinois,	732	70,921	5,662	1,331	416	1,083	1,355	722	18
Indiana,	524	40,199	3,688	807	252	603	845	301	41
Indian Territory,	152	5,669	571	437	62	88	424	140	9
Iowa,	507	34,595	2,428	816	272	465	1,161	520	16
Kansas,	369	24,742	1,735	629	222	343	918	233	10
Kentucky,	486	25,416	2,502	680	485	391	778	693	21
Louisiana,	159	7,898	978	194	67	122	252	89	2
Maine,	200	24,611	1,309	127	83	471	194	194	6
Maryland,	106	10,293	781	77	27	184	79	46	4
Massachusetts,	236	45,370	2,809	495		747	353	417	2
Michigan,	393	49,724	3,239	744	154	690	801	292	10
Minnesota,	242	19,474	1,298	534	85	259	350	164	8
Mississippi,	300	11,457	694	389	126	152	442	112	12
Missouri,	569	39,080	2,824	1,042	354	700	1,104	628	64
Montana,*	49	3,780	308	102	37	26	92	84	2
Nebraska,	232	14,190	932	392	153	159	556	189	10
Nevada,	21	985	54	28	4	17	24	2	2
New Hampshire,	79	9,572	297	56	15	207	72	97	1
New Jersey,	174	22,102	2,146	279	115	336	233	218	4
New Mexico,	24	1,431	136	84	5	24	51	21	
New York,	763	126,177	10,665	1,168	1,216	1,927	1,159	1,942	29
North Carolina,	323	13,361	1,149	324	164	192	380	230	75
North Dakota,	72	4,847	468	110	15	31	183	36	
Ohio,	593	58,243	4,511	773	751	870	848	1,103	36
Oklahoma,	111	5,219	752	466	16	44	290	45	3
Oregon,	105	6,953	541	298	44	112	153	70	11
Pennsylvania,	440	64,997	4,612	559		1,046	348	506	
Rhode Island,	37	6,091	370	364	7	108	16	34	
South Carolina,	197	7,251	731	75		116	248	117	
South Dakota,	103	5,710	319	103	29	51	204	20	
Tennessee,	425	18,555	1,376	476	215	387	630	271	55
Texas,	686	36,436	2,697	1,400	292	528	1,766	385	60
Utah,	11	1,151	85	52	10	20	45	13	2
Vermont,	193	11,288	607	101	26	204	164	53	5
Virginia,	279	15,001	967	396	197	255	442	159	9
Washington,	129	7,961	802	422	96	91	271	159	5
West Virginia,	128	9,399	855	200	70	99	218	85	16
Wisconsin,	253	20,571	1,373	347	95	135	485	156	10
Wyoming,	23	1,649	184	47	7	17	71	17	1
British Columbia,	12,637	1,011,547	77,248	19,692	7,176	15,521	20,865	12,953	651
Canada,	36	2,624	237	84	11	24	97		
Manitoba,	383	32,708	2,552	476	216	393	633	469	5
New Brunswick,*	83	4,274	454	210	22	40	132	48	3
Nova Scotia,	36	2,064	152	14	14	36	47	23	
Prince Edward Island,	65	4,171	336	76	36	47	89	40	
Quebec,	14	604	39	16		14	25	18	
	57	4,433	368	72	40	48	120	70	
	674	50,878	4,138	948	339	602	1,143	797	8
Total,	13,041	1,062,425	81,386	20,640	7,515	16,123	22,008	12,760	659

* Last year's report.

Based upon the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages :

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Accessions by new work,	6.62	6.94	7.83	8.10
Additions by affiliation and restoration, . .	2.73	2.70	3.11	2.82
Losses by death,	1.67	1.58	1.64	1.63
Losses for non-payment of dues,	1.62	1.47	1.35	1.27
Losses by dismission,	2.24	2.11	2.15	2.19
Net gain of the year,	3.68	4.36	5.26	5.80

In numerical standing the most prominent rank in the following order :		The average of membership to each lodge is greatest in the following :	
New York,	126,177	District of Columbia,	272
Illinois,	70,921	Massachusetts,	192
Pennsylvania,	64,997	Connecticut,	173
Ohio,	58,243	Rhode Island,	165
Michigan,	49,724	New York,	165
Massachusetts,	45,370	Pennsylvania,	147
Indiana,	40,199	New Jersey,	127
Missouri,	39,080	Michigan,	126
Texas,	36,436	Maine,	123
Iowa,	34,595	New Hampshire,	121
California,	29,468	Delaware,	119
Kentucky,	25,416	Ohio,	116
Kansas,	24,742	Vermont,	109
Maine,	24,611	Utah,	105
Georgia,	24,120	California,	101

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following tables 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.

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Rhode Island,	May 16, 1904,	283
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Tennessee,	January 25, 26, 27, 1905,	288

Texas,	December 6, 7, 8, 1904,	293
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CONCLUSION.

Our third report is finished. There are many subjects discussed by the several Grand Masters and Correspondents that might be mentioned in detail, but as we have touched upon the most important of them under the several jurisdictions as they have appeared, we will not, here and now, mention them. We again thank our brethren of the guild for the kind words, and assure each and all that we fully appreciate their labors for the benefit of their own jurisdictions in the work engaged upon, and as we read their reports our knowledge of Masonry is widened and our esteem for them increases.

For the Committee,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Chairman.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge

OF
ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. XXI.
1906 AND 1907.



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GRAND * LODGE * OF * MAINE,

~ 1906 ~

Eighty-seventh Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 1, 1906. }

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.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Grand Master;
R. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	EDWARD G. WESTON,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Corr. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	Grand Chaplain;
"	HARRY LUTZ,	" "
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	" Marshal;
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	" Senior Deacon;
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" Junior Deacon;
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" Steward;
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" "
"	DANIEL G. CHAPLIN,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" Standard Bearer;
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" Pursuivant;
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	" " "
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 Rev. Bro. WM. H. FULTZ as Grand Chaplain,

On motion of Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

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

On motion of Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

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

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

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.

The following letter from Past Grand Master ALFRED S. KIMBALL was read:

NORWAY, MAINE, April 30, 1906.

DEAR BRO. BERRY:—I regret very much that I cannot attend the session of the Grand Lodge the present week. My wife is so critically ill with pneumonia that I cannot leave the house more than an hour at a time. Please make my excuse to the Grand Master for the non-performance of the committee work assigned to me, which will be understood under the extremely distressing circumstances with which I am surrounded.

Fraternally yours,

ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

TRANSPORTATION.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY submitted the following report which was accepted:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1906.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Transportation made the usual arrangements with the Railway and Steamship Companies, and the rates were given in the annual notices.

Fraternally submitted,

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

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE read the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1906. }

The Committee on Credentials have attended to their duties and ask leave to report that the chartered lodges are represented as follows:

- 1 PORTLAND, by Wm. B. Andrews, M; Louis J. Fitzpatrick, JW.
- 2 WARREN, by William C. Myrick, Proxy.
- 3 LINCOLN, by William D. Patterson, Proxy.
- 4 HANCOCK, by Otis H. Parker, M; Roland B. Brown, Proxy.
- 5 KENNEBEC, by Charles E. Brann, M.
- 6 AMITY, by James F. Burgess, M; George E. Allen, JW.
- 7 EASTERN, by Walter F. Bradish, Proxy.
- 8 UNITED, by Henry C. Upton, Proxy.
- 9 SACO, by Ralph H. Burbank, Proxy.
- 10 RISING VIRTUE, by Frank P. Denaco, M; Leslie W. Cutter, JW;
Fred C. Chalmers, Proxy.
- 11 PYTHAGOREAN, by James W. Eastman, M; Wallace R. Tarbox,
Proxy.
- 12 CUMBERLAND, by John I. Sturgis, Proxy.
- 13 ORIENTAL, by Luther F. McKenney, M; Clifford C. Smith, Proxy.
- 14 SOLAR, by Sanford L. Fogg, M.
- 15 ORIENT, by Edwin S. Vose, M; Edward G. Weston, Proxy.
- 16 ST. GEORGE, by George J. Newcomb, M; Charles S. Coburn, Proxy.
- 17 ANCIENT LANDMARK, by Fred C. Tolman, M; Millard F. Hicks,
SW; Frank C. Allen, Proxy.
- 18 OXFORD, by Harry R. Farris, M; George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 FELICITY, by Frederick M. Mooney, SW.
- 20 MAINE, by Wilfred U. Turner, M; Enoch O. Greenleaf, Proxy.
- 21 ORIENTAL STAR, by Charles E. Thomas, M; Samuel S. Wood, JW;
Andrew J. Dain, Proxy.

- 22 YORK, by Wesley F. Sanderson, M; Albert W. Meserve, Proxy.
- 23 FREEPORT, by Fred E. Ward, SW; Freeman M. Grant, Proxy.
- 24 PHOENIX, by Ashley A. Smith, M; Wilmer J. Dorman, SW.
- 25 TEMPLE, by Charles F. Kilbreth, M; Levi E. Jones, Proxy.
- 26 VILLAGE, by Edward L. White, M; Frank H. Purinton, Proxy.
- 27 ADONIRAM, by Frank C. Parker, Proxy.
- 28 ———NORTHERN STAR, not represented.
- 29 TRANQUIL, by John H. Merrill, M.
- 30 BLAZING STAR, by Ralph M. Woodsum, M.
- 31 UNION, by Edward M. Creighton, M.
- 32 HERMON, by Herbert L. Douglass, M; James F. Bagley, SW; James M. Larrabee, Proxy.
- 33 WATERTOWN, by Frank Walker, Proxy.
- 34 SOMERSET, by George Simpson, M; Levi C. Emery, Proxy.
- 35 BETHLEHEM, J. Maurice Arnold, M; James E. Blanchard, Proxy.
- 36 ———CASCO, not represented.
- 37 WASHINGTON, by Alfred Small, M; Edward E. Trecartin, SW; Irvin W. Case, Proxy.
- 38 HARMONY, by Everett P. Hanson, Proxy.
- 39 PENOBSCOT, by Charles H. Thompson, M.
- 40 LYGONIA, by Henry L. Moor, Proxy.
- 41 MORNING STAR, by Herbert M. Starbird, M; Francis E. Lane, Proxy.
- 42 FREEDOM, by George A. Carpenter, M.
- 43 ALNA, by George W. Singer, M.
- 44 PISCATAQUIS, by Frank E. Monroe, M; Charles M. Farrar, SW.
- 45 CENTRAL, by Fred H. Lewis, SW; Charles W. Jones, Proxy.
- 46 ST. CROIX, by James M. Beckett, M.
- 47 DUNLAP, by James W. Burnie, M.
- 48 LAFAYETTE, by Leon O. Tebbetts, Proxy.
- 49 MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, by Marcellus P. White, Proxy.
- 50 AURORA, by Rodney I. Thompson, M; Frank C. Flint, Proxy.
- 51 ST. JOHN'S, by Arthur E. Muzzey, Proxy.
- 52 MOSAIC, by William W. Thayer, Proxy.
- 53 RURAL, by Nathan A. Benson, Proxy.
- 54 VASSALBORO', by Bert K. Meserve, M; Joseph Wall, Proxy.
- 55 FRATERNAL, by Herman J. Sayward, M.
- 56 MOUNT MORIAH, by Daniel B. Johnson, M.
- 57 KING HIRAM, by George N. Thompson, M; Thomas P. Holt, JW.
- 58 UNITY, by Lincoln G. Monroe, Proxy.
- 59 MOUNT HOPE—*Charter surrendered in 1879.*
- 60 STAR IN THE EAST, by Clarence B. Swan, Proxy.

- 61 KING SOLOMON'S, by Moses W. Levensaler, Proxy.
- 62 KING DAVID'S, by Leslie D. Ames, Proxy.
- 63 RICHMOND, by William R. Fairclough, Proxy.
- 64 PACIFIC, by Frank C. Barker, Proxy.
- 65 MYSTIC, by John C. Rollins, SW.
- 66 MECHANICS', by David B. Tenney, M.
- 67 BLUE MOUNTAIN, by Fred B. Davenport, M.
- 68 MARINERS', by Wilson N. West, M.
- 69 HOWARD, by Edward B. Lowe, M.
- 70 STANDISH, by Ralph W. E. Shaw, SW.
- 71 RISING SUN, by Charles R. Ripley, SW.
- 72 PIONEER, by John E. Whitney, SW.
- 73 TYRIAN, by Lewin Jefferies, Proxy.
- 74 BRISTOL, by Calvin V. Robbins, Proxy.
- 75 PLYMOUTH, by James W. Knights, JW.
- 76 ARUNDEL, by Edward A. Pinkham, M.
- 77 TREMONT, by Roby M. Norwood, Proxy.
- 78 CRESCENT, by Stephen W. Smith, Proxy.
- 79 ROCKLAND, by Jacob R. Stewart, Proxy.
- 80 KEYSTONE, by Turner Davis, M; Malon Patterson, Proxy.
- 81 ATLANTIC, by William G. Newhall, M; Elmer A. Doten, SW;
Will H. Adams, JW; Arthur Merrill, Proxy.
- 82 ST. PAUL'S, by Enos E. Ingraham, M.
- 83 ST. ANDREW'S, by Frederic W. Adams, Proxy.
- 84 EUREKA, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
- 85 STAR IN THE WEST, by Elihu D. Chase, Proxy.
- 86 TEMPLE, by Adelbert E. Witham, M; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 BENEVOLENT, by Samuel W. Otis, Proxy.
- 88 NARRAGUAGUS, by Frank C. Nash, M.
- 89 ISLAND, by Lorainus F. Pendleton, M.
- 90 HIRAM ABIFF,—*Charter revoked in 1868.*
- 91 HARWOOD, by Edward E. Talbot, JW.
- 92 SILOAM, by Carl C. Piper, JW.
- 93 HOREB, by Frank R. Linton, Proxy.
- 94 ————PARIS, not represented.
- 95 ————CORINTHIAN, not represented.
- 96 MONUMENT, by Henry Frank Collins, Proxy.
- 97 BETHEL, by Goodwin R. Wiley, Proxy.
- 98 KATAHDIN, by John L. Robbins, M.
- 99 VERNON VALLEY, by Fred W. Foss, M; Joseph W. Allen, SW;
Lon M. Philbrick, Proxy.
- 100 JEFFERSON, by Dana O. Dudley, M.

- 101 NEZINSCOT, by Willard B. French, M; Oliver A. Sprague, Proxy.
- 102 MARSH RIVER, by Edward B. Edwards, SW.
- 103 DRESDEN, by John H. Mayers, M.
- 104 DIRIGO, by Herbert L. Pinkham, JW.
- 105 ASHLAR, by Charles O. Morrell, Proxy.
- 106 TUSCAN, by Melvin L. Cleaves, M.
- 107 DAY SPRING, by Carl E. Hannaford, M.
- 108 RELIEF,—*Charter recalled in 1894.*
- 109 MOUNT KINEO, by Lewis A. Houston, M.
- 110 ——— MONMOUTH, not represented.
- 111 LIBERTY, by Arthur H. Norton, M; Willis J. Greely, Proxy.
- 112 EASTERN FRONTIER, by Adelbert O. French, Proxy.
- 113 MESSALONSKEE, by George H. Foster, M; Orestes E. Crowell, Proxy.
- 114 POLAR STAR, by Samuel Welch, Jr., M; John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 BUXTON, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 LEBANON, by Henry C. Hussey, M; Harry D. Burgess, JW; Jay M. Pierce, Proxy.
- 117 GREENLEAF, by Leon M. Ayer, SW; John Bradley, Proxy.
- 118 ——— DRUMMOND, not represented.
- 119 POWNAL, by Albert M. Ames, Proxy.
- 120 MEDUNCOOK—*Charter surrendered in 1884.*
- 121 ACACIA, by Fred H. Miller, M.
- 122 MARINE, by Edward E. Greenlaw, M.
- 123 FRANKLIN, by Robert Y. Swift, JW.
- 124 OLIVE BRANCH, by Frank L. Bradley, M.
- 125 MERIDIAN, by Benj. S. Matthews, M; Harry L. Cornforth, SW; Bernard L. Nichols, JW; Oren E. Libby, Proxy.
- 126 TIMOTHY CHASE, by Harry Lutz, M.
- 127 ——— PRESUMPSCOT, not represented.
- 128 EGGEMOGGIN, by Julian H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 129 ——— QUANTABACOOK, not represented.
- 130 TRINITY, by Frank Kilburn, M.
- 131 LOOKOUT, by Charles E. Smith, SW.
- 132 MOUNT TIR'EM, by Clarence H. Pride, Proxy.
- 133 ASYLUM, by Augustus E. Campbell, M.
- 134 TROJAN,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888.*
- 135 RIVERSIDE, by Albro A. Bennett, SW.
- 136 IONIC,—*Charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 KENDUSKEAG, by John H. Everett, Proxy.
- 138 LEWY'S ISLAND, by James Swan, Proxy.
- 139 ——— ARCHON, not represented.

- 140 MOUNT DESERT, by Everett W. Richardson, SW.
141 AUGUSTA, by Percy Greig, M; Lewis A. Burleigh, SW; Winfred A. Jackson, JW; Manning S. Campbell, Proxy.
142 OCEAN, by Charles H. West, Proxy.
143 ———PREBLE, not represented.
144 SEASIDE, by Frederick C. Blake, M.
145 MOSES WEBSTER, by William J. Davidson, Proxy.
146 SEBASTICOOK, by Sullivan L. Andrews, M.
147 ———EVENING STAR, not represented.
148 FOREST, by Edwin B. Cole, Proxy.
149 DORIC, by Roy M. Hescok, M.
150 RABONI, by Charles A. Litchfield, M; Grosvenor M. Robinson, Proxy.
151 EXCELSIOR, by Charles O. Dickey, SW.
152 CROOKED RIVER, by Harry I. Lowell, Proxy.
153 DELTA, by Clinton P. Hubbard, M.
154 MYSTIC TIE, by Henry H. Skolfield, JW.
155 ANCIENT YORK, by James H. Brewster, M.
156 WILTON, by William J. Trefethen, M; Colin H. Dascomb, SW.
157 CAMBRIDGE, by Fred C. Stafford, M.
158 ANCHOR, by Walter H. McFarland, Proxy.
159 ESOTERIC, by Harry E. Rowe, M.
160 PARIAN, by John E. Grey, M.
161 CARRABASSETT, by Harry B. Harris, M.
162 ARION, by J. Burton Roberts, Proxy.
163 PLEASANT RIVER, by Frank A. Cousins, M; Erwin G. Ryder, Proxy.
164 WEBSTER, by Wendell E. Maxwell, M; Frank E. Sleeper, Proxy.
165 MOLUNKUS, by Verdi Ludgate, Proxy.
166 NEGUEMKEAG, by Leonard A. Gilbert, JW.
167 WHITNEY, by J. Alton Tyler, Proxy.
168 COMPOSITE, by Harry A. Fowles, M.
169 SHEPHERD'S RIVER, by Joseph E. Clement, JW.
170 CARIBOU, by Frank A. Havey, Proxy.
171 NASKEAG, by Fred. S. Herrick, Proxy.
172 PINE TREE, by Norman E. Webster, M.
173 PLEIADES, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
174 LYNDE, by Howard B. Leathers, M.
175 BASKAHEGAN, by Robert H. McCready, JW and Proxy.
176 PALESTINE,—*Consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, Sept. 23, 1895.*
177 RISING STAR, by Melvin A. Wardwell, M.
178 ANCIENT BROTHERS', by Isaac Goddard, Proxy.
179 YORKSHIRE, by Lendall H. Brown, M; Fred H. Brackett, JW.

- 180 HIRAM, by William H. Ohler, Jr., M; Josiah F. Cobb, SW; Sherman G. Willard, JW.
- 181 REUEL WASHBURN,—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1882.*
- 182 GRANITE, by Chester H. Lane, Jr., M.
- 183 DEERING, by Francis T. Miller, M; Leon W. Helson, SW; George F. Grant, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 NAVAL, by George W. Collins, SW.
- 185 BAR HARBOR, by Andrew J. Babbidge, M.
- 186 ———WARREN PHILLIPS, not represented.
- 187 IRA BERRY, by Forest B. Snow, JW.
- 188 JONESPORT, by Chas. Keene, M.
- 189 KNOX, by Arthur F. Sellers, M.
- 190 SPRINGVALE, by Willis H. Folsom, M.
- 191 DAVIS, by Diah Sweet, Proxy.
- 192 WINTER HARBOR, by Frank E. Weston, M.
- 193 WASHBURN, by Arthur E. Umphrey, SW.
- 194 EUCLID, by Daniel N. Nichols, M.
- 195 RELIANCE, by Stephen E. Allen, Proxy.
- 196 BAY VIEW, by Victor K. Montgomery, M; Harvey R. Barber, Proxy.
- 197 AROOSTOOK, by Almon O. Nutter, M.
- 198 ———ST. ASPINQUID, not represented.
- 199 BINGHAM, by Samuel A. Smith, M.
- 200 COLUMBIA, by James E. Bigney, Proxy.
- 201 DAVID A. HOOPER, by Andrew P. Havey, M.
- 202 MOUNT BIGELOW, by Chas. Daggett, M; Mortimer D. Jacobs, JW.
- 203 ———MOUNT OLIVET, not represented.
- 204 MOUNT ABRAM, by Fred Hutchins, M.
- 205 NOLLESEMIC, by William J. Heebner, Proxy.
- 206 ISLAND FALLS, by Samuel R. Crabtree, M.
- 207 ABNER WADE, by George L. Barrows, M.
- 208 NORTH EAST HARBOR, by George E. Turner, M.
- 209 FORT KENT, by William N. Gould, M.

Number of chartered lodges, 201; represented, 187; delegates, 249.

The following Permanent Members are present:

M. W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	-	-	-	-	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	-	-	-	-	"

M. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	- - - - -	P. G. M.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	- - - - -	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	- - - - -	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	- - - - -	"
R. W.	JOHN B. REDMAN,	- - - - -	P. S. G. W.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	- - - - -	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	- - - - -	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	- - - - -	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	- - - - -	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	- - - - -	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	- - - - -	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	- - - - -	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	- - - - -	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	- - - - -	"
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	- - - - -	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	- - - - -	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	- - - - -	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	- - - - -	"
"	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	- - - - -	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	- - - - -	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	- - - - -	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	- - - - -	"
"	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,	- - - - -	"
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	- - - - -	"
"	JAMES C. AYER,	- - - - -	"
"	CHARLES F. PAINE,	- - - - -	"
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	- - - - -	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	- - -	Grand Master.
R. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	- - -	Deputy Grand Master.
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	- - -	Senior Grand Warden.
"	EDWARD G. WESTON,	- - -	Junior Grand Warden.

R. W.	MILLARD F. HICKS,	- - -	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	- - -	Grand Secretary.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	- - -	Corr. Grand Secretary.
"	LEON S. HOWE,	- - -	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,
"	PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	- - -	" 3d "
"	OWEN L. FLYE,	- - -	" 4th "
"	WILLARD S. JONES,	- - -	" 7th "
"	CLIFFORD J. PATTEE,*	- - -	" 8th "
"	FRED C. MILLAY,	- - -	" 9th "
"	JOHN CLAIR MINOT,	- - -	" 11th "
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	- - -	" 12th "
"	GEORGE O. CARR,	- - -	" 13th "
"	WM. D. TRUFANT,	- - -	" 14th "
"	CHARLES B. RICHARDSON,	- - -	" 15th "
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	- - -	" 16th "
"	SILAS B. ADAMS,	- - -	" 17th "
"	ELMON J. NOYES,	- - -	" 18th "
"	DAVID G. WALKER,	- - -	" 19th "
"	EBEN K. WHITAKER,	- - -	" 21st "
"	FRED. L. O. HUSSEY,	- - -	" 22d "
"	JOSEPH LECKENBY,	- - -	" 23d "
"	MURRAY B. WATSON,	- - -	" 24th "
"	ARTHUR G. RICH,	- - -	" 25th "
W. & Rev.	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	- - -	Grand Chaplain.
"	HARRY LUTZ,	- - -	" "
W.	FRANK J. COLE,	- - -	" Marshal.
"	EDWARD R. JONES,	- - -	" Senior Deacon.
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	- - -	" Junior Deacon.
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	- - -	" Steward.
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	- - -	" "
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	- - -	" "
"	DANIEL G. CHAPLIN,	- - -	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	- - -	" Sword Bearer.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	- - -	" Standard Bearer.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	- - -	" Pursuivant.
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	- - -	" "
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	- - -	" Tyler.

There are present the following Representatives from other Grand Lodges:

Alabama—GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL.

Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.

Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU.
British Columbia—WILLIAM N. HOWE.
Canada—BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER.
Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY.
Florida—MILLARD F. HICKS.
Georgia—BIAL F. BRADBURY.
Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE.
Illinois—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES.
Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.
Louisiana—MILLARD M. CASWELL.
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON.
Montana—LEANDER W. FOBES.
Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
New Brunswick—MOSES TAIT.
New Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH.
New Jersey—ADELBERT MILLETT.
New South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS.
New York—HENRY R. TAYLOR.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS.
North Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON.
North Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD.
Oregon—ERMON D. EASTMAN.
Quebec—JAMES C. AYER.
Rhode Island—FRANK J. COLE.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES.
South Dakota—EDWARD G. WESTON.
Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN.
Texas—CHARLES W. CROSBY.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY.

Virginia—CHARLES F. PAINE.
 Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.
 Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON.
 West Virginia.—ALBERT M. PENLEY.
 Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE,
 RALPH H. BURBANK, } *Committee.*
 ALBERT M. AMES,

The report was accepted, and was left in the hands of the committee until two P. M., in order that additions might be made.

The Grand Master announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, HOWARD D. SMITH, JAMES E. PARSONS.

On the Pay Roll.

FRED C. CHALMERS, THOMAS H. BODGE, FRANK E. MONROE.

On Unfinished Business.

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

He then read his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

In compliance with the provisions of its constitution we have now opened this, the eighty-seventh Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

Because of the kindness of the Grand Lodge a year ago, it is my privilege and pleasure to give you all a cordial official welcome: I know that I voice the sentiment of all in giving expression to the hope that this communication may redound to our pleasure and make for the advancement of our fraternity, and I know as well that it is the conviction of all that such will be its result.

Since our last Annual Communication, events big with importance, have happened at home and abroad. As a result of the Peace Conference at Portsmouth the Gates of War have been closed, and the two great nations in the far East, which had caused them to be opened, are to-day at peace with each other.

Two other nations, Norway and Sweden, which for nearly a century had been living, presumably happy, in a union under one monarch, have, after assuming an attitude toward each other which seemed to forbode war, separated peacefully, and each has now its own chosen ruler.

Russia is to-day grappling with conditions which verge on, if they are not quite a revolution, the immediate result of which we would not dare to predict, but we surely believe that right is might, and that in the end right is sure to there prevail.

France is in the midst of a mighty struggle, growing out of a determined effort to separate Church and State.

In our own country many questions of far-reaching importance have arisen. Some of them have been settled, others are still unsettled and must be dealt with and decided.

All these things, (and they are but a few of the many which might be mentioned) all these things can but forcibly remind us that in these eventful times there is everywhere, and surely in our own country, which delights to boast of government by the people, a most urgent necessity for men who will do the right as God gives each to see the right. Never more than now have conditions cried out for men who have convictions founded upon old-fashioned conscience, and who have the courage of their convictions.

It is a part of the mission of Masonry to help such men. The Annual Communication is a very important factor in the government of our Institution, and has much to do with making it and keeping it what it should be. Each of us who takes any part in one of them takes upon himself a responsibility by no means light.

"By their fruits ye shall know them" is the standard by which Masonry is and will be measured. Let us always act with that standard in mind; let us never forget our responsibility.

It has become a custom for the Grand Master, at each annual communication, to report matters of importance with which he has had to deal during the year next preceding, and to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to such questions as he thinks demand particular consideration.

With a heart thankful and at the same time humble, I make report that during the past year no permanent member of this Grand Lodge has died. We extend fraternal sympathy to those jurisdictions which have not been so fortunate. They have reported the loss of prominent members as follows:

CANADA, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Richard T. Walkem, died March 23, 1906.

COLORADO.—Oliver A. Whittemore, P. G. M., died May 17, 1905.

Albert H. Branch, P. G. M., died December, (funeral 9th), 1905.

CONNECTICUT.—Luke A. Lockwood, P. G. M., died November 20, 1905.

FLORIDA.—Angus Paterson, P. G. M., died July 26, 1905.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—John Rennie, P. G. M., died February 8, 1906.

INDIANA.—Frank S. Devoe, P. G. M., died February 8, 1906.

KANSAS.—George S. Green, P. G. M., died May 19, 1905.

Henry C. Loomis, P. G. M., died October 14, 1905.

MICHIGAN.—George W. Peck, P. G. M., died June 30, 1905.

William Dunham, P. G. M., died June 30, 1905.

John M. McGrath, P. G. M., died December 9, 1905.

William H. Phillips, P. G. M., died February 13, 1906.

John W. Finch, P. G. M., died April 4, 1906.

MISSISSIPPI.—Andrew H. Barkley, P. G. M., died December 9, 1905.

Irvin Miller, P. G. M., died March 20, 1906.

MONTANA.—Wilbur F. Sanders, P. G. M., died July 7, 1905.

NEBRASKA.—Robert W. Furnas, P. G. M., died June 1, 1905.

NEW JERSEY.—Thomas W. Tilden, P. G. M., died August 10, 1905.

NEW YORK.—Jesse B. Anthony, P. G. M., died May 26, 1905.

OHIO.—Reuben C. Lemmon, P. G. M., died September 6, 1905.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Charles Inglesby, for 32 years Grand Secretary, died March 26, 1906.

TENNESSEE.—Thomas A. Hamilton, P. G. M., died October 1, 1905.

WASHINGTON.—Thomas M. Reed, P. G. M., died October 7, 1905.

WISCONSIN.—Emmons E. Chapin, P. G. M., died May 17, 1905.

Joseph S. Browne, P. G. M., died February 12, 1906.

I have approved the By-Laws or changes in the By-Laws of the following lodges :

Asylum, No. 133,

Atlantic, No. 81,

Island Falls, No. 206,

Phoenix, No. 24,

Nollesemeic, No. 205,

Fort Kent, No. 209,

Ancient York, No. 155,

Aroostook, No. 197,

Deering, No. 183,

Bethlehem, No. 35,

Island, No. 89,

Rising Virtue, No. 10,

of all of which the Grand Secretary has had notice.

May 15, 1905, I appointed R. W. Silas B. Adams, of Portland, District Deputy Grand Master of the 17th District, and authorized M. W. Albion E. Chase to install him. The ceremony was at once performed, and Bro. Adams entered upon the discharge of his duties.

I authorized R. W. Daniel W. Emery to install R. W. John Clair Minot as D. D. G. M. 11th District; R. W. George W. McClain to install R. W. Martin L. Durgin as D. D. G. M. 5th District; R. W. James C. Ayer to install W. Daniel G. Chaplin as Grand Steward; the Master of Crescent Lodge to install R. W. Herbert H. Best as D. D. G. M. 2d District, and R. W. Hjalmar Edblad to install R. W. Arthur G. Rich as D. D. G. M. 25th District.

I have issued a dispensation to each of the following named lodges, allowing action upon a petition for the degrees, in some manner, not authorized without such dispensation, having first

fully satisfied myself in each case that such action was eminently proper :

Atlantic, No. 81,

Meridian Splendor, No. 49,

Temple, No. 25,

Bethlehem, No. 35,

Moses Webster, No. 145,

Lygonia, No. 40,

Richmond, No. 63,

Freeport, No. 23,

Solar, No. 14,

Alna, No. 43.

I have refused a great many requests for dispensations, which would in some respect set aside a provision of the Constitution or some law of Masonry. In each case I have tried to do what I believed to be for the best interest of our Institution.

The Constitution was adopted and it is continued in force by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge has a right to demand a full compliance with all its provisions. The Constitution, as the supreme law of this jurisdiction, in my opinion, does and should control the Grand Master as well as any other mason. True the Grand Master may if he sees fit, in the exercise of the great power with which he is invested, issue a dispensation which may allow action, in certain particulars, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, but it is my firm conviction that he should not do so except under very extraordinary circumstances.

For instance, some person who has had plenty of time to make application, so that his application could take the usual course, for reasons which have controlled him, has neglected to do so. He suddenly finds out that he is about to move away, and at the ninth hour he or somebody for him asks for a dispensation which will allow his application to be received and a ballot to be taken upon it at one and the same meeting.

In other words, the request is to have our general laws set aside in order that he may go away a mason. If he goes into another jurisdiction, surely he can do Masonry in this State but little if any good. If he is only moving into the jurisdiction of another lodge in this State, it will cause him only a little inconvenience to comply with our laws. In refusing dispensations in such cases I am frank to confess that convenience to the candi-

date has had little or no influence upon me. I have been guided rather by the idea that if a candidate really wishes to become a mason, uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he easily can and gladly will comply with our laws relating to his admission, and that the dignity of our Institution demands that he should do so.

I have issued dispensations to each of the following named lodges to elect one or more officers at a communication other than the annual, for good cause shown :

Evening Star, No. 147,	Monument, No. 96,
Plymouth, No. 75,	Mount Olivet, No. 203,
and two to Esoteric, No. 159.	

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master of New York, I have commissioned George B. Adams, of Geneseo, N. Y., as the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New York, in place of George A. Benton, who had resigned.

Upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois, I have commissioned Amos Pettibone as the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, vice Charles H. Brennan, deceased.

I have suggested to the M. W. Grand Master of South Dakota the name of R. W. Edward G. Weston as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of South Dakota near this Grand Lodge.

I have issued a dispensation to each of the following named lodges to attend church service in commemoration of St. John's Day :

Delta, No. 153,	Wilton, No. 156,
Asylum, No. 133,	Temple, No. 25,
Marsh River, No. 102,	Saint Paul's, No. 82,
Siloam, No. 92,	Lincoln, No. 3,
Greenleaf, No. 117,	Esoteric, No. 159,
Seaside, No. 144,	Bethlehem, No. 35,
Bingham, No. 199,	Piscataquis, No. 44,
Eastern, No. 7,	Central, No. 45,

Corinthian, No. 95,

Abner Wade, No. 207,

Lebanon, No. 116,

Oriental Star, No. 21,

Alna, No. 43;

and to

Ashlar, No. 105,

Rabboni, No. 150,

Naval, No. 184,

Reliance, No. 195,

Orient, No. 15,

St. Croix, No. 46,

Saint John's, No. 51, and

Monument, No. 96,

to attend church service for a purpose other than to observe St. John's Day.

July 7, 1905, I received the record of the proceedings of North-
ern Star Lodge, No. 28, against Ben. S. Collins.

August 2, 1905, I received the record of the proceedings of
Acacia Lodge, No. 121, against Henry C. Hunnawell, a F. C.

March 23, 1906, I received the record of the proceedings of
Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, against W. E. Dearborn.

April 24, 1906, I received the record of the proceedings of
Composite Lodge, No. 168, against Charles S. McKenney.

The record in each case was sent to me because the Constitu-
tion so requires. Immediately upon its receipt I transmitted each
to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

August 10, 1905, I approved a waiver of jurisdiction by Frank-
lin Lodge, 123, in favor of Star in the East Lodge, No. 33, of
Minnesota, over Edward P. Norton, an E. A.

October 3, 1905, I approved a waiver of jurisdiction by St.
John's Lodge, of Boston, Massachusetts, in favor of Tremont
Lodge, No. 77, over James D. Malhair.

April 20, 1906, I approved a waiver of jurisdiction by a lodge
in Massachusetts in favor of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126,
over Ralph O'Connell.

April 25, 1906, I approved a waiver of jurisdiction by a lodge
in Massachusetts in favor of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85,
over Nicholai Paulson.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Oak-
land, June 8, 1905, for the purpose of dedicating the new hall of

Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, and a special communication was held at Westbrook, Nov. 21, 1905, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Temple Lodge, No. 86.

I commissioned R. W. Charles F. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master, to perform the ceremony on each occasion, he having kindly consented to act for me.

At both communications there was a large attendance of the brethren, and each occasion was a source of pleasure and profit to all who were fortunate enough to be present.

CONSTITUTION OF FORT KENT LODGE.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Fort Kent, June 15, 1905, for the purpose of constituting Fort Kent Lodge, No. 209, to which a charter was granted at the Annual Communication last year.

I was accompanied from Bangor by W. Daniel W. Maxfield, who acted as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Warren H. Knowles, who acted as Senior Grand Warden, W. Frederic W. Adams, who acted as Junior Grand Warden, W. Frank J. Cole, Grand Marshal, and W. and Rev. Elmer F. Pember, Grand Chaplain.

R. W. Leon S. Howe, of Presque Isle, D. D. G. M. 24th District, acted as Grand Secretary, W. Warren O. Carey, Grand Tyler, came from Portland. There were many brethren besides from Presque Isle and Ashland.

The ceremony of constituting the lodge was performed in private in the afternoon. In the evening of the same day, with the assistance of Grand Chaplain Pember and Grand Marshal Cole, I installed the officers of the lodge in public before a large gathering.

After the installation, remarks were made and refreshments were served. The occasion was one long to be remembered. I predict a bright future for Fort Kent Lodge. That lodge I assigned to the First District.

NEW LODGE.

It will be remembered that in January, 1905, permission was given by the Grand Master to certain brethren, residents of Brooksville and vicinity, to hold a Lodge of Instruction there.

July 20, 1905, I received a petition for a lodge at that place signed by twenty-three masons. The application was approved by D. D. G. M. Flye, and every lodge whose jurisdiction could be affected, consented to the formation of such lodge.

I became satisfied that it was eminently proper to grant the petition, and accordingly September 2, 1905, I issued a dispensation for a lodge to be located at Brooksville, and to be known as Bagaduce Lodge, naming Ernest E. Babson, W. M.; Neal F. Dow, S. W.; William Cain, J. W.

The lodge has been working under the dispensation since, and has been visited by the D. D. G. M., who reports favorably upon its condition. Without doubt they will petition for a charter at this communication.

DECISIONS.

I have made the following decisions :

1. A candidate who receives the degrees in a lodge under dispensation thereby becomes a member of that lodge, with the same rights and privileges as a brother named in the dispensation.
2. Soldiers in the United States Army, stationed in this State, who have no right to vote in Maine, and who pay no taxes here, are not residents within the meaning of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, and no lodge has a right to take jurisdiction over them for the purpose of conferring degrees upon them, without a waiver of jurisdiction.

Three questions have arisen which I have thought ought to be submitted to you without any ruling, because no great harm would be occasioned by the delay, and because I believe their importance is such that your decision in regard to them should not, in any way, be affected by any decision of mine.

Standing Regulation No. 15 reads as follows :

"One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees."

1st. Does that Standing Regulation debar a lodge in this State from conferring the degrees for a lodge in another jurisdiction, the request to do so coming through the proper channels?

2d. With that Standing Regulation in force, ought the Grand Master to, for a lodge in this State, request a lodge in another jurisdiction, the law of which is the opposite of said Regulation, to confer the degrees upon a candidate of a lodge in this State?

I am quite confident that when that Standing Regulation was adopted the question arose out of a ruling made, denying the right of a lodge in this State to confer the degrees for another lodge in this State.

My own opinion is that with that Standing Regulation as it now reads, logically the first question should be answered "Yes" and the second "No."

The other question is, can a mason, whether an E. A., a F. C., or a M. M., be tried by a lodge for an offence alleged to have been committed before he was made a mason?

Let me say in regard to this question that in 1867 it was answered "No," but in the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence made that year it was intimated that had the brother stated in his application that he knew of no moral reason why he should not be made a mason, he might be dealt with, because the lodge would be induced to enter into a compact with him, *i. e.*, to make him a mason, by fraud, and because of that fraud the lodge might break the compact.

In the applications of to-day the candidate says that he knows of no physical, legal or moral reason why he should not be made a mason.

My own opinion is that the question should still be answered "No." What does a candidate know about the physical, legal or moral reasons which debar him from becoming a mason? Ask

yourselves the question, what is the fixed moral standard by which a candidate must measure himself and by which we measure him?

Practically each candidate must come up to the moral standard, which each brother who votes upon him applies to him. If a candidate in his application misstates his residence or his age, or denies a previous rejection, it is in either case a clean-cut falsehood, and he knows it. For such an offence he can be and ought to be subject to charges and trial.

There is no definite standard made known to a candidate by which he may measure himself morally. Again, a candidate may say that "Notwithstanding the past, when I made that statement in the application, I stated what was then true." Well may he ask, "Cannot a man repent what's past; avoid what is to come?"

I have stated my opinion upon these questions, not for the purpose of influencing your decision but in order that I may not appear to be shirking a responsibility if an opinion be due from the office which I hold.

I have had occasion more than once to make the following statement in answer to a communication addressed to me:

The Grand Lodge of Maine holds that a lodge which assists a mason has no claim for re-imbursement upon any other lodge, including the lodge to which the brother who was assisted belongs, unless the lodge against which the claim is made, promised, before the assistance was given, to re-imburse the lodge which rendered the assistance.

This Grand Lodge is opposed to the doctrine, which has lately appeared, that when a man becomes a mason he thereby becomes entitled to be relieved to the full extent of his wants, when in distress, even to his full support. In fact the Grand Lodge of Maine has repudiated that doctrine.

This Grand Lodge holds that a mason's right to relief is limited by the extent of his distress and by the ability of the brother who assists, of which said ability the assisting brother is the sole judge under his masonic obligation.

This Grand Lodge has resolved and holds,

"That the association of masons in a lodge in no manner relieves them from their individual obligations, and that when they act as a lodge their duty and therefore that of the lodge is precisely the same as that of the individual. Masonic relief is never purchased or sold and therefore never creates a debt."

I make special mention of this because all of us desire to have the fundamental principles of our Institution preserved, and because some masons, even in this jurisdiction, seem to specially persist in trying to nullify or override the particular principles above stated. We should all be on our guard to prevent any such thing.

A controversy between two lodges, which arose over a question of jurisdiction, has been satisfactorily arranged, and the charges filed with me, I am happy to say, have been withdrawn.

April 30, 1906, in the presence of the Grand Treasurer, I examined the securities belonging to the Grand Lodge, and which are all kept in the vaults of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company in this city. I found all and the same securities which the reports and accounts of the Grand Treasurer call for.

BUSINESS FROM LAST ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

Last year a proposition made by Bro. Howard D. Smith to change the Constitution, so that a lodge can confer but one degree, instead of two, upon a candidate at the same communication, was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and will come up for final decision this year.

You will doubtless be favored with a report from a committee appointed a year ago to consider the question of adopting additional safeguards against encroachment by clandestine masons and clandestine lodges.

Our membership to-day is 25,889 as compared with 25,307 a year ago, making a net gain of 582. 356 applicants have been rejected. Other details of the work of the subordinate lodges will be furnished by the Committee on Returns.

OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

It is a pleasure to report that our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions are in all respects cordial and satisfactory. I have received from other Grand Lodges communications as follows: From the Grand Lodge of Colorado, suggesting a Collegium of Grand Lecturers from all Grand Jurisdictions, with the idea of endeavoring to unify the masonic work; from the Grand Lodge of Alabama, asking that February 17th, the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, be made a National Masonic Memorial Day; from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, announcing abandonment by it of the present system of Grand Representatives; from the Grand Lodge of Alberta, stating that, with the consent of their Mother Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, the lodges of the Province of Alberta did on the 12th day of October, 1905, form themselves into a Sovereign Grand Lodge, and asking that we recognize the Grand Lodge of Alberta and accord to it all the rights and privileges extended to other Grand Lodges with whom we are in fraternal relations.

I desire to commend each D. D. G. M. for zealous and thorough discharge of his duties. I should be obliged to stifle a strong natural impulse did I not at this time acknowledge the kindness of M. W. Charles I. Collamore. He has given me the benefit of his ripe experience and masonic knowledge, and that too, many times. To Grand Secretary Berry I am under renewed obligations. Such prompt and efficient service as he has rendered makes him very near and very dear.

My brethren, my duties as Grand Master are practically ended, and you will now allow me to thank you sincerely for having permitted me to hold this most honorable office. True, it has its cares and troubles, but they are now as nothing, and my memory of the past two years in connection with this Grand Lodge, its officers and members, will always be a very sweet and a great treasure to me.

HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *

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 the Condition of the Fraternity, also the report of the Grand Lecturer, which was referred to the same committee, viz:

GRAND LECTURER.

SABATTUS, ME., April 27, 1906.

MOST WORSHIPFUL HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

During the year now ending I have not been able, on account of illness, to hold any Lodge of Instruction, but have endeavored to perform all my other duties as Grand Lecturer. That no "School" could be held was perhaps unfortunate, for many of your present Deputies have had no previous experience as such, and the exact knowledge acquired at a "School of Instruction" would have been of great benefit to them and to their districts.

Several Deputies have spent more or less time with me here at my home, and my correspondence has been greatly increased by the many letters coming from Deputies and others, asking information relative to ritual, &c.

I have arranged to have Augusta Lodge, No. 141, work the degree of M. M. on a candidate at the coming Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and trust to be able to be there myself to give such assistance as may be needed.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Lecturer.*

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, which was referred to the Committee of Finance:

PORTLAND, ME., May 1, 1906.

Grand Lodge of Maine F. & A. M.

in account with MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.*

1905.

RECEIPTS.

May 2. Cash on hand, balance from old account, \$ 7,767.42

May 2.	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Lygonia Lodge, No. 40,	3.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for charter to Fort Kent Lodge, No. 209,	30.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Temple Lodge, No. 25,	3.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Freeport Lodge, No. 23,	3.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Richmond Lodge, No. 63,	3.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Bagaduce Lodge,	25.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145,	3.00
	Received from Hugh R. Chaplin, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35,	3.00
Oct. 7.	Received interest from Portland National Bank,	49.29
	Received from District Deputies as follows:	
March 14.	Silas B. Adams, 17th District,	776.00
16.	David G. Walker, 19th District,	304.60
	Arthur E. Forbes, 16th District,	320.00
17.	Willard S. Jones, 7th District,	172.60
	William D. Trufant, 14th District,	393.20
27.	Harold E. Cook, 12th District,	234.60
	Fred L. O. Hussey, 22d District,	211.20
28.	Chas. B. Richardson, 15th District,	291.40
	George O. Carr, 13th District,	297.60
29.	Owen L. Flye, 4th District,	291.80
30.	Ralph Scribner, 20th District,	156.00
	Joseph Leckenby, 23d District,	190.60
31.	Herbert H. Best, 2d District,	202.80
April 2.	John Clair Minot, 11th District,	435.00
	Phineas B. Gupill, 3d District,	224.20
	Fred C. Millay, 9th District,	428.40
3.	Warren H. Knowles, 6th District,	358.80
	Elmon J. Noyes, 18th District,	194.40
4.	George H. Larrabee, 10th District,	299.80
	Eben K. Whitaker, 21st District,	378.80
5.	Clifford J. Pattee, 8th District,	207.20
7.	Martin L. Durgin, 5th District,	343.20
10.	Leon S. Howe, 1st District,	214.80
12.	Murray B. Watson, 24th District,	435.80

April	28.	Arthur G. Rich, 25th District,	278.00
	6.	Received interest from Portland National Bank, ..	15.83
	27.	" of Grand Chapter, 3/10 office expenses, ..	140.79
	"	" " Grand Com'dy, 2/10 " " " "	93.86
	28.	" for charter fee Bagaduce Lodge,	30.00
	"	Interest from Union Safe Dep. and Trust Co., to April 1, 1906,	51.41
			<u>\$15,862.40</u>

1905.

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	4.	Paid Pay Roll as per order committee,	\$2,446.80
	"	Herbert Harris, services as Librarian,	75.00
	"	Hugh R. Chaplin, Grand Master, postage, telegram, and expressage,	6.68
	8.	Warren O. Carney, services and expressage..	30.40
	"	Walter S. Smith, services as Organist,	10.00
	12.	Stephen Berry, 600 reprints Vol. 3,	856.05
June	2.	Portland Savings Bank, one quarter's rent, ..	100.00
	5.	Warren O. Carney, dinners for officers Rab- boni Lodge,	15.03
	20.	Albro E. Chase, Com. on Correspondence, ..	100.00
	21.	Hugh R. Chaplin, Grand Master, Constituting Fort Kent Lodge, No. 209,	28.65
	"	Warren O. Carney, services at Constitution of Fort Kent Lodge, No. 209	14.70
	30.	Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	18.00
July	29.	American Bank Note Co., 200 P. M. Diplomas,	40.00
Aug.	3.	Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., one-quarter's salary, ..	150.00
	21.	American Bank Note Co., 500 M. M. Diplomas,	100.00
Sept.	5.	Portland Savings Bank, one-quarter's rent, ..	100.00
	25.	Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., 1905 proceedings, &c.,	643.33
	"	" " " Notices, Noteheads and En- velopes,	18.85
	"	" " " postage, expressage and sun- dries,	32.80
	26.	Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	14.00
Nov.	1.	M. F. Hicks, Gr. Treas., 6 mos. salary,	125.00
	10.	Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., one-quarter's salary, ..	150.00
Dec.	2.	Portland Savings Bank, one-quarter's rent, ..	100.00
	16.	Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	13.00
	"	American Bank Note Co., 500 M. M. Diplomas,	100.00

1906.

Jan.	6.	Paid Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., circulars, notices, binding,	6.25
Feb.	1.	" Stephen Berry, one-quarter's salary,	150.00
March	2.	" Portland Savings Bank one-quarter's rent, ..	100.00
April	5.	" Masonic Trustees for use of Halls,	125.00
	12.	" Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	18.00
	28.	" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, printing,	59.55
		" " Sundries for Office,	6.28
		" " Expressage, postage, &c.,	20.95
		" " Salary to May, 1, 1906,	150.00
		" Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, salary to May 1, 1906,	25.00
		" Frank E. Sleeper, postage and telegrams,	2.55
		" M. F. Hicks, Grand Treasurer, salary to May 1, 1906,	125.00
		" M. F. Hicks, Grand Treasurer, postage and sundries,	5.13
			<hr/> \$6,082.00

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Leon S. Howe, 1st District,	\$23.88
Herbert H. Best, 2d District,	7.37
Phineas B. Guptill, 3d District,	22.10
Owen L. Flye, 4th District,	20.25
Martin L. Durgin, 5th District,	17.25
Warren H. Knowles, 6th District,	8.98
Willard S. Jones, 7th District, ..	6.35
Clifford J. Pattee, 8th District,	11.90
Fred C. Millay, 9th District,	29.35
George H. Larrabee, 10th District,	14.25
John Clair Minot, 11th District,	13.90
Harold E. Cook, 12th District,	16.65
George O. Carr, 13th District,	16.00
Wm. D. Trufant, 14th District, ..	10.10
Chas. B. Richardson, 15th District,	34.65
Arthur E. Forbes, 16th District,	23.40
Silas B. Adams, 17th District,	4.90
Elmon J. Noyes, 18th District, ..	7.75
David G. Walker, 19th District,	20.26
Ralph Scribner, 20th District,	8.55

Eben K. Whitaker, 21st District,	23.00
Fred L. O. Hussey, 22d District,	13.00
Joseph Leckenby, 23d District,	22.53
Murray B. Watson, 24th District,	6.85
Arthur G. Rich, 25th District,	20.60
Cash in Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co.,	1,662.51
“ “ Portland National Bank,	7,714.07
	<u>\$15,862.40</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1906.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The routine duties of my office will be reported upon by the Committees on Finance, Library, Returns, Transportation, &c.

The returns were received in reasonably good season. In a few cases a second set of blanks had to be sent to new Secretaries who had not reported their election and when the old Secretaries had neglected to report a change. It seems ungenerous for a Secretary who is not re-elected to receive and withhold from his successor communications and blanks sent from the Grand Lodge, for he knows that they should go to the new Secretary, and that it is his fault that the Grand Lodge is not informed of the change.

Secretaries should give the first names in full in their returns, especially of the officers, and Masters would do well to see that new Secretaries attend to this. In one return all the names are given with initials. I supply the names of officers where I can, in some cases going through ten years of returns before finding the full first name. This is particularly inexcusable in returning deaths, for we certainly owe that last duty to the memory of a brother to see that his name is properly recorded and that the tribute of adding his title, if he is a Past Master, is paid.

In some cases last year's returns are lost and the loan of the Grand Lodge copy is requested. It is impossible to lend it, because they are all bound in volumes and cannot be allowed out of the fire-proof vault. In such cases the only way is to hire a copy made at the expense of the loser. But those returns should be kept with great care in the lodges, and bound when sufficient are gathered to make a volume, because they

are almost as valuable as the records, and by keeping them in a different place much of the records can be restored in case of fire destroying the books.

I notice one lodge with only thirty-eight members, no candidates for four years and only fourteen candidates in thirteen years, yet it keeps bravely along without complaining. It was the original theory of the Craft that lodges were for social purposes, were to be supported by assessments, and not by fees of candidates, and this lodge deserves commendation for illustrating that theory. If it cultivates the social element it will fully demonstrate it, but probably then it will be unable to keep candidates away, as they will somehow learn of the good times and endeavor to be in them.

I have many applications to certify the membership of former masons for the benefit of applicants to the Order of the Eastern Star. Where the lodge is not known, the index of the Grand Lodge certificates proves very valuable for this purpose.

I sent out the histories of Ionic and Tuscan Lodges to ten lodges, No. 201 to 210, instituted since 1894, as per vote page 247 in 1905.

Some lodges in applying to the Charity Fund neglect to send the statement of their condition. This may save a little trouble, but as the committee on apportionment is liable to cut down the allowance on account of it the practice is not wise.

Many lodges write to me to inquire about the legitimacy of lodges. For 75 cents sent to the Pantagraph Company, Bloomington, Illinois, a full list of regular lodges can be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

He also presented the records, by-laws and dispensation of Bagaduce Lodge, v. D., with a petition for a charter, which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

He likewise presented the requests of Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath, and Naval Lodge, No. 184, Kittery, for certificates of charters, and the requests were granted.

RETURNS.

He further submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, namely:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 1, 1906.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 201 chartered lodges, and from the one under dispensation.

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

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Initiated,.....	1125	1220	1339	1282	1237
Raised,	1091	1224	1309	1267	1218
Affiliated,.....	119	127	127	101	108
Re-instated,.....	73	89	83	74	72
Dimitted,.....	208	165	194	147	171
Died,.....	408	419	471	451	442
Suspended,.....	1	0	3	3	1
Expelled,	0	0	3	1	2
Susp. from membership, ..	162	167	183	150	221
Deprived of membership, ..	9	16	11	6	9
Number of members,.....	23,224	23,940	24,611	25,307	25,889
Rejected,.....	249	319	361	357	356

The gain is 582 or about $2 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent., a little less than the past three years.

The death rate is about $17 \frac{1}{2}$ to a thousand, a slight falling off.

The average lodge membership is 128.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,
EDWIN A. PORTER, } *Committee.*
JAMES C. AYER,

WISCONSIN.

BRO. EDMUND B. MALLET, Grand Representative from Wisconsin, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine receives with profound pleasure the thanks and good will of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin and sincerely hopes that these cordial relations may continue with each succeeding year.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1906.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-initiated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. D.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	15	15	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	367	6
2	Warren,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	120	0
3	Lincoln,.....	8	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	3
4	Hancock,.....	3	5	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	86	0
5	Kennebec,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	4	121	1
6	Amity,.....	6	9	0	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	217	6
7	Eastern,.....	16	15	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	162	1
8	United,.....	10	10	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	196	2
9	Saco,.....	6	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	154	6
10	Rising Virtue,....	8	9	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	176	5
11	Pythagorean,.....	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	106	0
12	Cumberland,.....	8	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	135	4
13	Oriental,.....	2	4	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	196	4
14	Solar,.....	10	7	1	0	1	7	0	0	3	0	239	2
15	Orient,.....	2	3	0	0	3	6	0	0	4	0	155	0
16	St. George,.....	5	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	119	0
17	Anc't Landmark,...	25	21	0	1	0	7	0	0	3	0	491	7
18	Oxford,.....	7	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	172	1
19	Felicity,.....	9	9	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	116	0
20	Maine,.....	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	131	0
21	Oriental Star,.....	5	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	228	1
22	York,.....	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	141	1
23	Freeport,.....	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	2
24	Phoenix,.....	6	6	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	144	0
25	Temple,.....	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	0
26	Village,.....	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	113	0
27	Adoniram,.....	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	64	0
28	Northern Star,....	4	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	111	1
29	Tranquil,.....	12	16	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	306	6
30	Blazing Star,.....	18	19	1	1	2	1	0	0	7	0	268	4
31	Union,.....	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	106	0
32	Hermon,.....	19	17	2	0	1	10	0	0	2	0	360	5
33	Waterville,.....	10	12	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	313	8
34	Somerset,.....	9	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	187	8
35	Bethlehem,.....	8	8	2	1	5	3	0	0	4	0	332	1
36	Casco,.....	10	10	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	165	0
37	Washington,.....	10	9	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	108	2
38	Harmony,.....	9	11	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	153	4
39	Penobscot,.....	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	152	1
40	Lygonia,.....	10	11	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	243	2
41	Morning Star,.....	7	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	102	1
42	Freedom,.....	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	1
43	Alna,.....	8	7	1	1	0	3	0	0	6	0	152	2
44	Piscataquis,.....	7	8	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	128	4
45	Central,.....	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	98	1
46	St. Croix,.....	1	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	4	1	191	0
47	Dunlap,.....	8	8	0	3	1	2	0	0	6	0	248	6
48	Lafayette,.....	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	109	3
49	Meridian Splendor,	15	18	2	1	3	7	0	0	4	0	126	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N.P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
50	Aurora,.....	10	9	4	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	269	0
51	St. John's,.....	5	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	127	0
52	Mosaic,.....	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	160	0
53	Rural,.....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	2
54	Vassalboro',.....	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	60	1
55	Fraternal,.....	5	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	61	1
56	Mount Moriah,...	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
57	King Hiram,.....	5	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	120	0
58	Unity,.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)												
60	Star in the East,...	8	9	3	0	2	5	0	0	2	0	174	9
61	King Solomon's,...	3	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	118	1
62	King David's,...	4	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	60	0
63	Richmond,.....	8	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	130	1
64	Pacific,.....	6	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	80	0
65	Mystic,.....	7	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	119	0
66	Mechanics',.....	3	4	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	111	1
67	Blue Mountain,...	8	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	129	7
68	Mariner's,.....	9	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	95	0
69	Howard,.....	12	12	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	117	2
70	Standish,.....	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	97	3
71	Rising Sun,.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	75	0
72	Pioneer,.....	10	10	0	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	124	17
73	Tyrian,.....	10	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	203	4
74	Bristol,.....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	129	0
75	Plymouth,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	44	0
76	Arundel,.....	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	77	1
77	Tremont,.....	7	7	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	156	1
78	Crescent,.....	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	114	0
79	Rockland,.....	1	1	1	3	2	3	0	0	11	0	204	0
80	Keystone,.....	10	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	115	4
81	Atlantic,.....	12	11	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	290	8
82	St. Paul's,.....	9	8	1	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	183	2
83	St. Andrew's,.....	17	20	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	251	12
84	Eureka,.....	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	102	0
85	Star in the West,...	7	7	1	0	0	3	0	1	9	0	83	0
86	Temple,.....	4	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	0
87	Benevolent,.....	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	57	3
88	Narraguagus,...	2	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	6	0	86	0
89	Island,.....	12	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	97	1
90	Hiram Abiff, (ch. rev.)												
91	Harwood,.....	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	166	1
92	Siloam,.....	7	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	179	5
93	Horeb,.....	12	17	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	173	5
94	Paris,.....	3	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	100	2
95	Corinthian,.....	9	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	99	1
96	Monument,.....	12	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	216	7
97	Bethel,.....	5	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	97	0
98	Katahdin,.....	9	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	106	0
99	Vernon Valley,...	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	84	0
100	Jefferson,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	82	3
101	Nezinscot,.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	91	0
102	Marsh River,...	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	72	0
103	Dresden,.....	6	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	39	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
104	Dirigo,.....	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	2
105	Ashlar,.....	14	18	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	302	1
106	Tuscan,.....	5	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	148	1
107	Day Spring,.....	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	51	1
108	Relief, (<i>ch. recall'd</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Mount Kineo,.....	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	136	3
110	Monmouth,.....	5	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	112	2
111	Liberty,.....	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	87	0
112	Eastern Frontier,...	9	6	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	123	0
113	Messalonskee,....	9	11	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	95	1
114	Polar Star,.....	19	16	1	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	291	3
115	Buxton,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	95	0
116	Lebanon,.....	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	1
117	Greenleaf,.....	5	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	178	0
118	Drummond,.....	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	68	1
119	Pownal,.....	3	2	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	92	0
120	Meduncook, (<i>ch. s.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	70	0
122	Marine,.....	18	17	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	197	2
123	Franklin,.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	61	1
124	Olive Branch,....	1	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	72	0
125	Meridian,.....	4	6	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	148	0
126	Timothy Chase,...	6	6	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	110	0
127	Presumpscot,....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	105	0
128	Eggemoggin,.....	4	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	106	1
129	Quantabcook,....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	75	0
130	Trinity,.....	7	9	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	127	5
131	Lookout,.....	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	42	1
132	Mount Tire'm,....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	78	0
133	Asylum,.....	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	61	1
134	Trojan, (<i>consolid.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Riverside,.....	2	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	110	0
136	Ionic, (<i>ch. sur.</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
138	Lewey's Island,...	6	5	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	119	0
139	Archon,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	63	0
140	Mount Desert,....	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	99	0
141	Augusta,.....	15	12	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	300	1
142	Ocean,.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	62	2
143	Preble,.....	10	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	7
144	Seaside,.....	11	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	211	1
145	Moses Webster,...	9	7	1	0	0	6	1	0	2	0	215	2
146	Sebasticook,....	12	13	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	107	0
147	Evening Star,....	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	89	0
148	Forest,.....	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	94	1
149	Doric,.....	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	96	0
150	Rabboni,.....	12	12	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	242	1
151	Excelsior,.....	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	38	0
152	Crooked River,...	5	4	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	103	4
153	Delta,.....	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	83	0
154	Mystic Tie,.....	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	62	1
155	Ancient York,....	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	3
156	Wilton,.....	5	3	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	134	0
157	Cambridge,.....	3	3	0	2	3	2	0	0	11	0	59	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D	S.	E.	N.	P.	D.	Mem.	R.
158	Anchor,	7	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
159	Esoteric,	11	11	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	233	0
160	Parian,	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	77	0
161	Carrabassett,	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	77	0
162	Arion,	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
163	Pleasant River,	17	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	5
164	Webster,	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
165	Molunkus,	7	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	65	0
166	Neguemkeag,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	44	0
167	Whitney,	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	87	0
168	Composite,	13	13	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	91	2
169	Shepherd's River,	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
170	Caribou,	4	6	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	129	5
171	Naskeag,	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	79	1
172	Pine Tree,	1	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	119	1
173	Pleiades,	4	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	145	1
174	Lynde,	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
175	Baskahegan,	13	10	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	124	1
176	Palestine, (consol)	8	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	79	0
177	Rising Star,	8	10	2	2	2	2	0	0	10	0	0	194	0
178	Ancient Brothers',	3	4	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	82	1
179	Yorkshire,	14	13	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	235	12
180	Hiram,	<i>Consolidated</i>												
181	Reuel Washburn,	3	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	89	1
182	Granite,	15	13	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	308	1
183	Deering,	4	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	123	1
184	Naval,	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	196	5
185	Bar Harbor,	14	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	206	2
186	Warren Phillips,	8	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
187	Ira Berry,	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	134	0
188	Jonesport,	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	0
189	Knox,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	130	3
190	Springvale,	5	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	88	0
191	Davis,	2	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	0
192	Winter Harbor,	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	78	1
193	Washburn,	4	4	4	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	147	3
194	Euclid,	17	16	1	3	2	1	0	0	4	0	0	166	2
195	Reliance,	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
196	Bay View,	12	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	92	3
197	Aroostook,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
198	St. Aspinquid,	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	8
199	Bingham,	9	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	59	5
200	Columbia,	7	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	109	0
201	David A. Hooper,	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
202	Mount Bigelow,	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
203	Mount Olivet,	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	1
204	Mount Abram,	14	15	1	1	1	2	0	0	4	0	0	107	6
205	Nolleseme,	18	15	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	82	10
206	Island Falls,	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0
207	Abner Wade,	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	2
208	N. East Harbor,	13	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	43	6
209	Fort Kent,	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
U.D.	Bagaduce,	1237	1218	108	72	171	442	1	2	221	9	25,889	356	

FINANCE.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported the following:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 1, 1906.

Your Committee of Finance have, as required, audited the accounts against the Grand Lodge, and having examined the books of the Grand Treasurer find that the accounts are correct. We have also examined the book of records of the Grand Secretary and find the records neatly and correctly written therein up to date.

The receipts for the past year have been as follows:

1905.	
May 2.	Cash on hand from old account, .....\$7,767.42
	Cash receipts for the year, 8,094.98
	<u>\$15,862.40</u>
	The expenditures have been, .....\$6,485.82
1906.	
May 1.	Cash on hand to new account, .....9,376.58
	<u>\$15,862.40</u>

The Grand Treasurer in his report has given the details of receipts and expenditures.

The amount of the invested fund to the credit of the Charity Fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer is \$46,643.49.

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, 1907.	
To the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for the year ending May 1, 1906,.....	100.00
Fraternally submitted,	

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was then accepted.

At 10.45 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 1, 1906. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2 o'clock.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Grand Representatives presented their credentials and were received and welcomed:

M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, from Illinois.

W. FRANK J. COLE, from Rhode Island.

R. W. EDWARD G. WESTON, from South Dakota.

" MILLARD F. HICKS, from Florida.

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR presented the following:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
PORTLAND, May 1, 1906.

Your Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers would report as follows:

We congratulate the Grand Master on the able and successful administration of the business and affairs of the Grand Lodge.

We recommend that the decisions which he has made be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

We approve and highly commend his views and actions regarding applications for dispensations admitting petitions and balloting in less than the constitutional time.

We recommend that his presentation of Standing Regulation No. 15, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and that the

question of masonic trials be referred to the same committee. We recommend that the communications from other Grand Lodges mentioned in his address be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The reports of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary indicate a faithful performance of their respective duties, and a sound and progressive condition of this Grand Lodge.

We recommend that the report of the Grand Treasurer be referred to the Committee of Finance, and that of the Grand Secretary, as well as the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
HOWARD D. SMITH, } *Committee.*
JAMES E. PARSONS, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE presented the report on Foreign Correspondence in print, which was accepted, with permission to add reports on later proceedings. (*See Appendix.*)

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

BRO. AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 1, 1906.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters having carefully considered the matter referred to them, present the following report:

In the matter of the petition of the members of Bagaduce Lodge, U. D., of Brooksville, for a charter, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that the dispensation be continued until the charter is issued.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, }
ARCHIE LEE TALBOT, } *Committee.*
EDMUND B. MALLETT, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

ELECTION.

Three o'clock, the hour of election having arrived, the Grand Master appointed the following committees to receive, sort and count votes :

- I. W. SCOTT SHOREY, CHARLES W. CROSBY, FREDERIC W. ADAMS.
- II. ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, JOHN W. BALLOU, ORESTES E. CROWELL.

These committees having attended to their duties reported the election of

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>M. W. Grand Master,</i>	Waterville;
EDMUND B. MALLET,	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Freeport;
JAMES M. LARRABEE,	" <i>S. G. Warden,</i>	Gardiner;
ALBERT M. AMES,	" <i>J. G. Warden,</i>	Stockton Springs;
MILLARD F. HICKS,	" <i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	" <i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland; GEO. R. SHAW, Portland; HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Bangor.

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston; LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.

Report accepted.

PAY ROLL.

Bro. FRED C. CHALMERS presented the following :

PORTLAND, May 1, 1906.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Pay Roll have prepared a schedule which is in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

FRED C. CHALMERS,	} <i>Committee.</i>
THOS. H. BODGE,	
FRANK E. MONROE,	

Report accepted and schedule ordered paid.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Certificates of Charter were asked for and voted to the following lodges :

Augusta, No. 141, Augusta.

Saint George, No. 16, Warren.

Lebanon, No. 116, Norridgewock.

At 4:45 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 2, 1906. }

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

The Grand Master called to the East M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, and after remarks by him Augusta Lodge, No. 141, of Augusta, exemplified the work of the third degree by raising a candidate, Wor. PERCY GREIG, Master, presiding.

The Grand Lecturer then resumed the East and after some remarks upon the work resigned his position to the M. W. Grand Master.

MASONIC FAIR IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A letter from the Grand Master of Nova Scotia, inviting all masons to attend a Masonic Fair in aid of

a Masonic Home to be held in Halifax commencing Sept. 20th, was read.

On motion of Bro. JAMES E. PARSONS,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be returned to Augusta Lodge for its excellent exemplification of the work.

At 4:05 o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 3, 1906. }

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

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, May 3, 1906.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of Composite Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange, against Bro. CHAS. S. MCKENNEY, wherein Bro. MCKENNEY was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Composite Lodge, No. 168, in this matter, be approved and confirmed; and that Bro. CHAS. S. MCKENNEY be indefinitely suspended from all masonic rights and benefits, and so remain until changed by this Grand Lodge.

In the case of Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland, against Bro. WILBERT E. DEARBORN, wherein Bro. DEARBORN was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, in expelling Bro. WILBERT E. DEARBORN from all the rights and benefits of Masonry be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson, against Bro. BEN S. COLLINS, wherein Bro. COLLINS was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, in expelling Bro. BEN S. COLLINS from all the rights and benefits of Masonry be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Acacia Lodge, No. 121, at Durham, against HENRY C. HANNAWILL, a Fellow Craft, wherein Bro. HANNAWILL was expelled, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Acacia Lodge, No. 121, in expelling Bro. HENRY C. HANNAWILL a Fellow Craft, be approved and confirmed, and that Bro. HANNAWELL stand expelled from whatever masonic rights he may have attained.

Your committee would at this time, in the most respectful and fraternal spirit, call the attention of officers of lodges to the proper manner of sending up cases for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

The Text Book gives such full and explicit directions governing this matter, that it seems impossible that those who read should err.

Yet, so many of the cases sent up are so lacking in many of the requirements that it is only by a heavy strain on their discretionary power that the committee can recommend them to the Grand Lodge for approval.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, }
BENJ. L. HADLEY, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

ADMISSION OF VISITORS TO LODGES.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1906.

Your special committee appointed by the M. W. Grand Master at the communication of this Grand Lodge in 1905, relative to the adoption of a

rule or regulation governing the admission of visitors to our lodges, which was referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, which recommended that the committee "devise and formulate some practical method" for use and adoption by this Grand Lodge, report:

This subject is now taking up the attention of nearly every Grand Lodge, with the result of varying views. The subject requires more thought than your committee have been able to give it the past year, because of circumstances beyond their control.

It might be well for all Grand Lodges to adopt a universal system, acceptable to all, which would be of no burden to the brother who by reason of his occupation must travel into various jurisdictions. These rules, too, if universal, would not cause trouble to him to remember just what he must have and do to visit in each jurisdiction.

May it not be true, too, that if such rules and regulations are established there may arise therefrom a system of charity foreign to the principles of Masonry?

Your committee ask for further time to consider this subject.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
HOWARD D. SMITH,		
CHAS. I. COLLAMORE		

Report accepted and further time granted.

FRANKLIN DAY.

Bro. CHASE further reported:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1906.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred that part of the communication of the M. W. Grand Master relating to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Alabama concerning the "question of making Benjamin Franklin's natal day a National Masonic Memorial Day," have considered the question and report:

No jurisdiction honors, not only the name but also the eminent ability of Benjamin Franklin, displayed in his endeavors to aid, assist and uphold the American Colonies in their struggle for Independence, than does the Grand Jurisdiction of Maine. It also recalls his zeal in behalf of Masonry.

The introduction of the observance of the natal day of the early patriots distinguished alike for their manhood, ability and masonic standing, if followed along the lines suggested, would cause us to have a succession of days to be set apart and celebrated as Memorial Days.

It is eminently proper and fitting that Pennsylvania should honor

Franklin, and undoubtedly each jurisdiction can, in like manner, honor one of its revered dead.

But we believe that the celebration of the one particular day in honor of our patron saint will be enough to continue the Craft in their duty to God and their country, and will inspire them with all needful zeal to strive to live after the example of their great exemplars.

We therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge deem it inexpedient to set apart as a National Masonic Memorial Day the natal day of Bro. Benjamin Franklin.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

COLLEGIUM OF GRAND LECTURERS.

Bro. CHASE also reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1906.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred that part of the address of the M. W. Grand Master relating to the communication from the Grand Lodge of Colorado proposing that there be formed a collegium of Grand Lecturers for the purpose of unifying the esoteric and exoteric masonic work, with full powers as to its own internal management, but under the control of the respective Grand Lodges, having considered the proposition, report :

The plan proposed to a certain extent appears to be an innovation in the method of control of the Work. Each Grand Lodge at the present time is the judge of its own "Work," and is either satisfied or dissatisfied with it. If satisfied it would hesitate to change at the recommendation even of so learned a body as is contemplated; and if dissatisfied with their Work it already is in the power of the Grand Lodge to change it.

It must be that the intelligence of the Grand Lecturers needs no stimulus to learn the difference between the "Work" in their respective jurisdictions and those of other jurisdictions, and being informed thereof can upon call elucidate all points of difference of their own strength without requiring the support of such a body as is contemplated.

Furthermore, we are of opinion that the expectant results are not commensurate with the cost. We recommend that this Grand Lodge most

fraternally declines to join in the proposition to form a Collegium of Grand Lecturers.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

ALBERTA.

Bro. CHASE furthermore reported the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1906.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the communication from the Grand Lodge of Alberta, A. F. & A. M., asking for recognition, report.

The limited time at our disposal since the communication was placed in our hands has not allowed us to examine their statement nor have we as yet received a copy of the proceedings, therefore we respectfully ask for further time to consider the matter, with permission to incorporate the result of our labors in the proceedings of this jurisdiction for this year, provided we can do so, and if the report is favorable for the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta, the Grand Secretary be requested to notify them thereof.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

ROBERT FREKE GOULD.

The Grand Secretary presented a letter from Bro. ROBERT FREKE GOULD and a resolution recommending his Concise History of Freemasonry to the lodges, but the Grand Lodge refused to adopt it.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Bro. WM. R. G. ESTES submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1906.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution recommend the adoption of the amendment to Article 6, Section 108 of the Constitution,

proposed one year ago, and found on page 248 of the Proceedings of 1905 which Article as amended shall read as follows:

No candidate shall receive more than one degree at one and the same communication of the lodge, and no lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon the same candidate, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. R. G. ESTES,	} Committee.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	
W. SCOTT SHOREY,	

The report was accepted, and, after debate, the amendment was rejected.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, requested further time, which request was granted.

HISTORY.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS submitted the following, which was accepted:

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine begs leave to report that it has communicated with all the District Deputy Grand Masters in the state and urged their co-operation in obtaining the history of those lodges which are now delinquent. Some correspondence has also been had with lodges. Several histories are in preparation, which will probably be received before our next annual communication.

Several lodges have adopted the plan, proposed in these reports, of keeping a historian under appointment every year, whose duty it is to note all events of masonic interest, particularly those which are not set forth in the lodge returns; these to be collated at the end of each decade and deposited with the Grand Lodge. Your committee believes this to be the most feasible plan of obtaining a complete history.

The following histories have been received and placed in the Grand Lodge vault, namely:

Orient, No. 15, Thomaston, 1894 to 1905, with sketch of earlier years from organization, Sept. 10, 1805, 6 pp., typed.

Union, No. 31, Union, 1870 to 1899, 88 pp., manuscript.

Bethel, No. 97, Bethel, 1891, to 1901, 38 pp., manuscript.

Springvale, No. 190, Springvale, from organization, 1885, to 1900, 15 pp., manuscript.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, }
FESSENDEN I. DAY, } *Committee.*

BI-CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The Grand Master read a communication from the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia proposing a general celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of England on June 24, 1917. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

BRO. HOWARD D. SMITH reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

PORTLAND, May 3, 1906.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity have attended to their duties and beg leave to report that they have examined the various reports submitted to them and find the condition of the craft to be most prosperous.

The only danger that we see threatening the craft is the great popularity of Masonry. See to it that none are admitted, but such as will be an honor to the Fraternity.

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

Report accepted.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Grand Master, having thanked the Grand Lodge for their many courtesies to him, called upon Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE to preside and install the officers.

He then presented his successor, Bro. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, who was installed into the office of M. W. Grand Master, with prayer by Grand Chaplain Wm. H. FULTZ.

Grand Master JOHNSON announced the following appointments :

R. W. HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
" LEON S. HOWE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle
" HERBERT H. BEST,	" 2d "	Eastport
" PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield
" OWEN L. FLYE,	" 4th "	Brooklin
" GEORGE S. WALKER,	" 5th "	Charleston
" CLARENCE B. SWAN,	" 6th "	Old Town
" WILLARD S. JONES,	" 7th "	Brooks
" CLIFFORD J. PATTEE,	" 8th "	Belfast
" FRED C. MILLAY,	" 9th "	Union
" GEORGE H. LARRABEE,	" 10th "	Newcastle
" JOHN CLAIR MINOT,	" 11th "	Augusta
" LON M. PHILBRICK,	" 12th "	Mt. Vernon
" GEORGE O. CARR,	" 13th "	Norridgewock
" WILLIAM D. TRUFANT,	" 14th "	West Durham
" CHAS. B. RICHARDSON,	" 15th "	Strong
" ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" 16th "	South Paris
" SILAS B. ADAMS,	" 17th "	Portland
" JOHN L. MESERVE,	" 18th "	Naples
" EDGAR H. MINOT,	" 19th "	Saco
" FRANK R. LINTON,	" 20th "	Lincoln
" WILLIAM H. DRESSER,	" 21st "	Ellsworth
" CHARLES T. HARRIS,	" 22d "	Detroit
" JOSEPH LECKENBY,	" 23d "	Sanford
" FRED E. DWINAL,	" 24th "	Auburn
" BENJAMIN C. WALKER,	" 25th "	Island Falls
W. REV. ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor
" REV. WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	" "	Portland
" REV. CHAS. R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
" REV. NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Orono
" REV. RUBERT B. MATTHEWS,	" "	Newcastle
" REV. GEO. B. NICHOLSON,	" "	Waterville
" HAROLD E. COOK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Waterville

W. FRED L. O. HUSSEY,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	Newport
" WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>	Lisbon
" CONVERS E. LEACH,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Portland
" RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
" RUPERT E. JACKSON,	" "	Skowhegan
" ALBERT D. RAMSAY,	" "	Montville
" WM. N. HOWE,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
" J. BURTON ROBERTS,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Dayton
" ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Westbrook
" WARREN C. KING,	" "	Portland
M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus
W. WALTER S. SMITH,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland
" WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland

The elected and appointed officers who were present were installed by Past Grand Master COLLAMORE, R. W. ALBERT M. PENLEY acting as Grand Marshal, and proclamation was made.

The Grand Master assumed the East and thanked P. G. Master COLLAMORE for his assistance. He then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, RALPH H. BURBANK, RUPERT E. JACKSON.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, SAMUEL S. MILLER, MILLARD L. CASWELL.

On History.

HERBERT HARRIS, FESSENDEN I. DAY, CURTIS R. FOSTER.

On Dispensations and Charters.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, FRANKLIN R. REDLON.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, W. SCOTT SHOREY.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.

On Foreign Correspondence.

ALBRO E. CHASE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

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

*On Library.*GRAND MASTER (*ex-officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, JOHN W. BALLOU.*On Transportation.*

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

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, EDWIN A. PORTER, JAMES C. AYER.

LIBRARY.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following, which was accepted and the recommendations were adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1906.

The Committee on Library submit as part of their report the following report of the Librarian :—

May 2, 1906.

To the Library Committee of the Grand Lodge of Maine :

A general catalogue of the Drummond Library, and a catalogue of the duplicates in the same library, both type-written, have been prepared and deposited with the Grand Secretary. The general catalogue of the main library, which consists almost entirely of the proceedings of the various Grand Masonic Bodies of the world, is kept up to date by the Grand Secretary.

No proceedings have been bound during the year.

The library has received as a gift, from Wor. Bro. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, Past Grand Lecturer, a copy of the "Wigan Ritual" of the early Grand Encampment, K. T., of England, and a copy of "The English Ritual for Knights Templar," transcribed by MATTHEW COOKE, 30°.

Various masonic pamphlets have also been received, and a copy of "Restorations of Masonic Geometry and Symbolry," by H. P. H. BROMWELL, Past Grand Master of Illinois, has been added by purchase.

Also the following volumes have been received and the thanks of the Grand Lodge returned :

History of Freemasonry in Illinois, 1804-1829, by JOHN C. SMITH, from Grand Secretary Illinois.

Souvenir of Topeka Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., Topeka, its semi-Centennial from ALBERT K. WILSON, Grand Secretary, on behalf of Topeka Chapter.

Benjamin Franklin's Reprint in 1734, of Anderson's "Constitutions of the Free Masons," Edition of 1723. Reprinted by the Masonic Historical Society of New York, from Wor. BENNO LOEWY, who furnished the Prefatory Note.

Print of the portraits of the first twelve Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, from W. W. PERRY, Grand Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, *Librarian.*

We recommend that the usual sum of fifty dollars be placed at their disposal with which to buy books if deemed advisable, and that power be given them to have bound such proceedings as need it.

Fraternally submitted,

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	} <i>Committee.</i>
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
JOHN W. BALLOU,	

FINANCE—SAN FRANCISCO.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1906.

Your Committee of Finance submit the following for adoption:

Whereas, This country and the whole world have been startled by the direful disaster by which one of the foremost cities of our great nation, San Francisco, has been devastated, and

Whereas, Untold suffering must arise therefrom among those of our Fraternity, with whose sufferings our hearts sympathize at the loss of wealth, home and perhaps of life, and recognizing that aid may alleviate to a slight degree suffering, therefore

Be it Resolved, That, at his discretion, the M. W. Grand Master of Maine is hereby authorized to draw his order upon the Grand Treasurer for a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be expended by him as directed.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
GEO. R. SHAW,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

THANKS.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, it was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be returned to M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN for the able and admirable manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master for the past two years.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES submitted the following report, which was accepted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Unfinished Business beg leave to report that this Grand Lodge has acted upon all matters brought before it at the present session.

JOS. M. HAYES,
ALBERT M. PENLEY,
ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, } *Committee.*

The minutes were then read and approved, and at 11:15 the Grand Lodge was closed, prayer being offered by the Rev. WM. H. FULTZ, Grand Chaplain.

Attest:



Stephen Berry

Grand Secretary.

The eighty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, on Tuesday, May 7, 1907, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Reports • of • District • Deputy • Grand • Masters.



FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is with pleasure that I herewith submit my second annual report upon the condition of Freemasonry in the First District.

It was a source of great pleasure to me to be able to attend the constituting of Fort Kent Lodge on June 15, 1905. I had been planning to do this for some time, and the brethren who accompanied me from Presque Isle on this occasion feel, as I do, that they were fully paid for the time and expense they were put to. The condition of the Fraternity in this district I think was never in better shape. Every lodge is working smoothly and every member seems to be taking a great deal of pride in his lodge, whether an office holder or not. This, in my opinion, is as it should be, and may we all hope it will long continue.

My first official visit this year, as well as last, was to Washburn Lodge on January 10th, for the purpose of inspection and installation. Work being the M. M. degree. There was a very large attendance and a great many visitors; fifteen from Caribou and twenty-seven from Presque Isle. A delicious banquet was served by the ladies of the Eastern Star. The work in the Master Mason's degree was exceedingly well done, very few errors occurring.

I also found that the condition of the lodge, financially, is in good shape about \$300.00 in the treasury and \$75.00 uncollected dues. Bro. E. M. HINES is the right man. The secretary's books in his hands are bound to be in the best possible shape.

On January 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge at Fort Fairfield, assisted by Bro. E. E. SCATES as marshal. There was a large attendance. The refreshments were furnished by the

Eastern Star. There were quite a few of the brethren present from Perth and Andover, N. B., and a few from Presque Isle. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

My visit for inspection of work to Eastern Frontier Lodge was made on February 7th, when I witnessed work in the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees. The work was exceptionally fine, and I must say that the work done by Eastern Frontier Lodge excels that of any lodge in this district. Before the lodge was opened we held a lodge of Past Masters, attended by ten Past Masters. The degree was conferred upon Bro. H. W. TRAFTON, assisted by Bro. A. D. SAWYER. Eastern Frontier Lodge is in fair shape. They are somewhat in debt but are slowly but surely crawling out. The records are in good hands. I was sorry to find that they had not complied with my request of last year as to having their Constitution and By-Laws copied in a book and having the candidates, after attaining the M. M. degree, sign them. I was assured by Bro. TRAFTON that the matter would be attended to at once.

On January 19th, I publicly installed the officers of Trinity Lodge, No. 130 in Perry's Theater, assisted by Bro. WM. R. PIPES as marshal. This was one of the best masonic gatherings that it has been my pleasure to attend this year. The attendance was very large, there being about five hundred people present. After the installation refreshments were served in the dining room of the Preque Isle House, adjoining the theater. Dancing and card-playing were indulged in, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Taking everything into consideration it was one of the best times that Trinity Lodge ever had, and reflects much credit upon the committee in charge. My visit for inspection to Trinity Lodge was on March 5th when the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon two candidates. While the work of this lodge is not of the best, I am in hopes, at no distant day, to see it unequalled in the district. I gave them instructions in the floor work, from which I hope they will profit. The records are in good shape, and the finances good.

My visit to Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland, was made on February 14th, when I witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The attendance was good, and the work was done exceedingly well. The officers were all new in their stations, but they showed a great deal of study, and the rendering of the ritual, as well as their floor work, was good. Pioneer Lodge is doing a great deal of work and will soon be one of the largest lodges in the district. An excellent banquet was served and the evening passed very pleasantly. This lodge owes \$1,000.00 on its new hall. They had at the time of my visit about \$800.00 in the treasury, dues well collected, and I am looking for them to be free from debt by another year. I wish that the feeling of jealousy existing among the brethren of this lodge

might be eliminated and all join in "The great design of being happy and communicating happiness."

February 15th, I visited our new creation, Fort Kent Lodge, at Fort Kent, where I was most hospitably received. Witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. There was an attendance of about twenty-five. They have a membership of about fifty, and have a good deal of work on the way, about twenty degrees on the waiting list. Their records are in good hands, well kept, and dues well collected; \$100.00 in the treasury. Each and every member takes a great deal of pride in his lodge, and as "Harmony is the strength and support of all institutions," I am looking forward to the time when Fort Kent Lodge will be one of our best. The Grand Lodge made no mistake when they granted it a charter.

I did not visit Caribou Lodge until April 5th, as the master has been away a good part of the winter and they have not done much work. On the night when I visited them, they worked the Fellow Craft and Master Mason's degrees and the work was well done. This was the first time that the present officers had done the work, but it was rendered in a way that would have done credit to much older ones. This lodge has about \$200.00 in its treasury; dues fairly well paid in. The records are in the hands of Past Master A. A. GARDEN, which is sufficient for their correctness. The banquet during the work was gotten up by the Eastern Star.

In this district now we have an Eastern Star in every town where there is a masonic lodge, excepting Fort Kent. I wish that they had one, for I think they are a great help to the lodges.

In relinquishing my title of District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor you conferred upon me by my appointment. I have enjoyed the work very much and have tried to execute the duties of the office to the very best of my ability. And to the present masters and past masters of the lodges comprising the district, as well as to the members themselves, I wish to return thanks for the many courtesies and attention shown me on my visitations.

I appreciate what you all have done for me, and heartily and sincerely hope that my successor will be accorded the same, if not more, attention that I have been.

Fraternally submitted,

LEON S. HOWE, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Presque Isle, April 15, 1906.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith beg leave to report my official doings for the year, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District.

On September 27th, I visited, by invitation, Washington Lodge, No. 37, Lubec. The occasion was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of Washington Hall. W. M. Bro. ALFRED SMALL welcomed me most cordially and presented to me each brother present. The various papers and speeches of the evening by the members were listened to very attentively and were most inspiring.

Five honorary members, each having been masons for fifty years, gave an interesting history of Washington Lodge, and of Masonry in the jurisdiction. The speeches, the fine banquet, and the excellent music, made the occasion one of the most pleasant masonic meetings I have been privileged to attend.

On December 11th, I visited Eastern Lodge, Eastport. Bro. W. S. MILDON, W. M., kindly postponing the working of the M. M. degree to accommodate me. The membership of Eastern Lodge is large and is increasing rapidly under the stimulating influence of the master. In P. D. D. G. M. HAWKES the lodge has a capable and pains-taking secretary. The records are correctly kept and the dues promptly collected, there being very few delinquents.

The work of the Third degree was well done. After working the degree the lodge was called to refreshment, and we enjoyed the hospitality of the lodge at a banquet. The speeches of the brethren were listened to with pleasure and profit.

On the evening of December 15th I installed, by invitation, the officers of my own lodge, Crescent, No. 78. The occasion was semi-public and about one hundred persons were present—brethren with their ladies. It has become a custom, and I think a good one, with Crescent Lodge to have the members bring their ladies to installations. W. M. elect Bro. JAMES ABERNETHY, was installed and conducted to the East, and we feel sure that the affairs of the lodge are in good hands. The entertainment of the evening, which consisted of music, readings and speeches, was heartily enjoyed by all.

On December 19th, I made my visit to St. Croix Lodge, Calais. W. M. Bro. FRANK H. JONES very kindly called a special meeting to accommodate me. The lodge conferred the M. M. degree on one candidate. The officers and brethren take great interest in the work and are all

familiar with the ritual. The work was correctly done. The discussion on the floor work called forth some interesting remarks on the changes made from year to year. St. Croix Lodge is in a flourishing condition. The records are correctly kept, Bro. MORRILL being a veteran at the post. W. M. JONES is a strict ritualist. The other officers do well their part. The addresses were listened to with interest. After work a banquet was served.

On February 20th the annual convention of the lodges of this district was held with Eastern Lodge. The convention was opened at 2.30 P. M. in due form. W. M. Bro. W. S. MILDON, of Eastern Lodge, gave those present a very hearty welcome, and the convention entered upon the work of the day.

The officers of Crescent Lodge were invited to fill the chairs and confer the F. C. degree. The work was beautifully exemplified and went off correctly. The committee chosen to judge and criticize the work offered some few though important corrections, which were received in the same kindly spirit in which they were offered. W. M. Bro. ABERNETHY and officers certainly follow the ritual closely.

Next the officers of St. Croix Lodge were called to the chairs and the E. A. degree was conferred upon a candidate.

The work was done in a very pleasing manner and very few corrections were made by our committee. The lectures in this degree were given in full by W. M. BECKETT and his officers and they were very closely followed and enjoyed by all present.

It now being six o'clock work was resumed in the M. M. degree. The lodge called to refreshment and we all repaired to the vestry of the Washington St. Baptist Church, where the ladies of the church had a supper prepared, bounteous and choice, leaving nothing to be desired in the line of refreshment.

At eight o'clock W. M. MILDON called the lodge to order, and with his officers conferred the M. M. degree on F. C. MUNDIE. On this occasion Eastern Lodge certainly excelled any previous efforts. Not only was the W. M. correct in the rendering of the ritual, but each officer acted well his part. The committee on criticism were alert to any errors or irregularities and some slight corrections were made. Afterwards our speakers held our attention until a few minutes before midnight. All voted it a most instructive gathering. After passing a vote of thanks to Eastern Lodge, which was responded to by W. M. MILDON, we closed in due form.

I have been unable to make an official visit to Lewey's Island Lodge, but the W. M. and officers report conditions favorable.

I desire to thank the officers of the various lodges of the district for their courtesy.

To you, Most Worshipful, I extend my thanks for the honor of my appointment.

Faternally submitted,

HERBERT H. BEST, *D. D. G. M., 2d M. D.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

NARRAGUAGUS. October 7th, I visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, my home lodge. Was installed D. D. G. M. by P. D. D. G. M. E. R. WINGATE, and there made my first official visit. The work was in the E. A. degree, and was finely rendered, there being but few corrections, which were received in the proper spirit. This lodge always gives careful attention to the lectures, which adds much to the impressiveness of the work. The records are well kept by Brother G. G. FREEMAN, and dues fairly collected. This lodge has a small debt held among themselves, but the prospect now is bright for this being wiped out in a short time.

TUSCAN. January 5th, I visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, at Addison, and publicly installed the officers elect, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. E. R. WINGATE, of Narraguagus Lodge, as Grand Marshal, and Bro. V. C. PLUMMER as Grand Chaplain. This being a joint installation with the O. E. S., the attendance of brethren and their ladies was large. As there was no opportunity to exemplify work, the ritual was recited through in the M. M. degree; also an inspection of the records made and all found satisfactory. This lodge has a good fund in the treasury.

PLEIADES. January 24th, by invitation, I visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, at Milbridge, and publicly installed the officers elect, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. D. W. CAMPBELL, of Narraguagus Lodge, as Grand Marshal. The attendance was large, both of members and their ladies. I made arrangements with Master J. A. WALLING to visit the lodge when they had work, but when he notified me I was ill and unable to attend. I inspected the records and found them well kept, and Brother A. M. SAWYER assured me that the dues were well collected in. Brother SAWYER has moved from Milbridge, and I hope his successor will attend to the duties as faithfully as he has.

HARWOOD. January 30th, by appointment, I made my official visit to Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias. As they had no candidate, a thorough going through the F. C. degree was found beneficial to the officers. I installed the officers and made an inspection of the new hall, which, by the way, is the finest in eastern Maine. At this place I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Past Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR, who resides in Machias. I was assisted in the installation ceremonies, which were private, by P. D. D. G. M. WILLIS H. ALLEN as Grand Marshal. I find the records superbly kept by Bro. CARL M. HUTCHINSON and the dues well in. Harwood has the largest membership of any in this district.

WARREN. January 31st, by appointment, I visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias. The lodge opened in the M. M., and the exemplification of the work was good; but few corrections were necessary. After work I installed the officers elect, assisted by P. M. WARREN F. POPE, of Warren Lodge, as Grand Marshal, and Brother WILLIAM RUSHTON as Grand Chaplain. I am sure that Warren Lodge will prosper under the care of such fine young men as have charge of its affairs. I went over the records with Bro. WHITE, secretary, who assured me that all was well with the financial affairs of the lodge. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall.

NARRAGUAGUS. February 1st, I installed the officers of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, at Cherryfield, my home lodge, and I can assure you that it gave me great pleasure to install into office the brethren that I have labored with so long. My lodge has always seemed sacred to me, probably just because it is home. I was assisted by Past D. D. G. M. D. W. CAMPBELL as Grand Marshal, and Bro. ALEXANDER CASE as Grand Chaplain. The officers of this lodge are all fine workers, and it always is a pleasure to me to attend its meetings.

JONESPORT. February 13th, I visited Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, at Jonesport, and publicly installed the officers elect. Past Master SETH NICKERSON, of Jonesport Lodge, assisted me as Grand Marshal, and Bro. S. B. CUMMINGS as Grand Chaplain. There was a large attendance, although it was a stormy night. The lodge was opened early and there was an opportunity to exemplify work, which was well done. I found by an inspection of the records that Bro. H. A. MANSFIELD had attended to his duties; he also assured me that the dues were well collected and a good fund in the treasury. Jonesport is one of the flourishing lodges in the Third District.

LOOKOUT. March 29th, I visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, at Cutler. It was the intention of Master ALDRICH to work in the M. M. degree and I so understood it; but it became necessary to confer the degree two days before my visit, on account of the brother being suddenly called

away, so we got together all the officers that we could and went over the ritual. In the evening I publicly installed the officers elect in the presence of a large gathering of brethren and invited guests. I was assisted in the installation ceremonies by P. D. D. G. M. WILLIS H. ALLEN, of Harwood Lodge, who has taken a great interest in Lookout Lodge, and on this occasion rode seventeen miles through the mud to be present at the installation. He served as Grand Marshal, and Bro. G. N. WILLIAMS, of Lookout Lodge, as Grand Chaplain. After the services were over, Bro. ALLEN presented Lookout Lodge with a fine altar bible. There is much credit due this lodge, for we remember that only a few years ago they were burned out, losing everything; to-day they have a fine two-story building, with masonic hall on the second floor and a hall on the lower floor, that they rent to the Grange and other societies. They use their hall for masonic purposes only. They now own the building, together with the lot, and have lately added a new set of furniture to their lodge room, and still have a fund in the treasury. Bro. F. S. STEVENS is secretary and his books are specimens of neatness and accuracy.

I have visited every lodge in the Third District and am pleased to report that harmony and brotherly love prevail, and I am sure that all the lodges in the district are in good working order. It was my intention to hold a district convention and have the work thoroughly gone over, but on account of being in rather poor health I did not get around to it. I believe that the convention is very helpful to the officers in getting at uniformity in floor work and ritual. There are a few lodges in my district that have not prepared a history, and I have tried to impress upon them the importance of that matter.

In some lodges the practice has been a part of the time to read from the minute book and have them approved as records, and afterward copy them into the record book. I have insisted that the record should be written in the record book and read from that for approval.

As your representative I have been courteously received by the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this district, and such instructions as I have given have been well received, there being a general desire for uniformity of work.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me in the appointment to the responsible position of D. D. G. M.

Faternally submitted,

PHINEAS B. GUPTILL, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Cherryfield, April 7, 1906.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have had the pleasure of visiting each of the seven chartered lodges in the district, as well as the lodge at Brooksville working under dispensation. I have witnessed work in all of the lodges but two.

My first official act was to approve the petition for dispensation by the brethren at Brooksville. The dispensation was granted them and they began work in the fall of 1905. Of this lodge I shall speak later.

On January 4th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine, assisted by W. Bro. PERKINS as Grand Marshal. It had been expected to have work in the E. A. degree following the installation, but the candidate failed to appear. After the ceremony refreshments were served, and a most pleasant social hour followed. This is one of the strongest lodges of the district. The records are models of neatness and accuracy, and the dues remarkably well collected.

On January 22d, by invitation, I installed the officers of Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, at Bluehill, assisted by W. Bro. ITHAMAR E. STANLEY as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. BEAN as Chaplain. The ceremony was public, and was followed by an elaborate banquet. On March 19th I visited this lodge again, witnessing work in the M. M. degree on two candidates, which was very well done. This lodge has had little work for several years, but within the past two years a renewed interest has sprung up, and they have lately taken in some excellent material. The lodge is in good condition financially, the records well kept and the dues well collected.

On January 23d, by invitation, I installed the officers of Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle, assisted by R. W. Bro. ELMER P. SPOFFORD as Grand Marshal. The installation was held in the town hall in the presence of a large company of invited guests. The ceremony was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and at the close refreshments were served. This lodge is the largest in the district, and is in fine condition. The records, in the hands of Bro. JOYCE, are carefully looked after.

January 24th, I publicly installed the officers of Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin, assisted by W. Bro. ISAAC MAYO as Marshal. As this is my home lodge, and I have been present at nearly every meeting for the year, I have made no other official visit. The lodge is in sound condition, having a fair amount of work, and the dues are well paid.

On March 3d, I visited Reliance Lodge, No. 195, at Stonington. Owing to a severe storm the attendance was not large. The F. C. and M. M. degrees were conferred upon a candidate who had taken the E. A. degree six years before, and had now come from Manila to receive the two remaining degrees. The work was ably done and could not fail to impress the candidate. At the close refreshments were served. The records are in good hands, and are well kept. The membership of this lodge is so scattered that the close collection of dues is made very difficult.

On March 12th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, 128, at Sedgwick, where the M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a very creditable manner. A large number of visiting brethren were present from Naskeag and Bagaduce lodges, and the meeting was a very pleasant one. At the close a banquet was served. This lodge is in strong condition. The records are neatly and carefully kept and the dues well collected.

On March 14th, I had the pleasure of visiting Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, at Penobscot, and witnessing work in the M. M. degree. For the work of this lodge I have only words of praise. W. M. Bro. WARDWELL, himself a careful worker, has the support of a set of officers, not one of whom is a poor one. Every detail of the work was carefully looked after, and every officer was alive and in the right place at the right time. Many visiting brethren were present, including members from every lodge in the district except the two at Deer Isle. The records of this lodge are kept by Bro. CUSHMAN in his usual precise and methodical manner.

Bagaduce Lodge, U. D., of Brooksville, I have visited twice. The first time the M. M. degree was conferred by the officers of Eggemoggin Lodge. At the second visit the work was done by their own officers, and was remarkably well done for a new lodge. The ritual was very closely followed. This lodge will ask for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, and I most heartily endorse their petition. I believe they have a good field for work, and, so far as I have been able to learn they are working in harmony with each of the lodges that will be affected by the chartering of a lodge at Brooksville.

In conclusion, I am glad to be able to report the condition of the fraternity throughout the jurisdiction to be very satisfactory. The lodges are in good shape, both financially and fraternally, and the utmost harmony prevails among them. The officers in every case appear to be striving to bring the work up to a high degree of excellence. The number of initiates for the year is the largest of any year since the division of the district in 1890.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation and thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges for the many acts of courtesy and the

cordial greeting, that have made my official duty a pleasure in every case.

And you, Most Worshipful, do I thank sincerely for the honor of my appointment to this office.

Fraternally submitted,

OWEN L. FLYE, *D. D. G. M., 4th M. D.*

Brooklin, March 27, 1906.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

October 23, 1905, Piscataquis Lodge, of Milo, of which the undersigned is a member, celebrated its eighty-second anniversary, on which occasion, with the assistance of P. M. A. E. LEONARD as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed into their respective chairs the officers of this lodge. In addition to the installation services, a fine program, consisting of musical and literary selections, was rendered, after which a most admirable address, appropriate to the occasion, was delivered by the late Brother H. HAMLIN, M. D., of Orono. Being a member of this lodge and a regular attendant at its meetings, all such visits may in a certain sense be termed official. Its records are very well kept, and its finances are in good condition. The average attendance is very good, and the officers at all times manifest a good degree of enthusiasm in their work, which is very well done.

November 13th, I made an official visit to Abner Wade Lodge, of Sanguerville, and witnessed work in the Third degree, which was exceptionally well done. I also found a very neat record, and the clerical work seemed to me to be well nigh perfection. After labor came refreshments.

November 20th, I made an official visit to Pleasant River Lodge, of Brownville, and publicly installed the officers with the assistance of Past D. D. G. M. GEORGE W. MCCLAIN as Grand Marshal. There was a large number of invited guests, and the occasion was a most agreeable one. After the installation a bounteous supper was served in the spacious dining hall connected with their lodge room. This is one of the largest lodges in this district, and the average attendance is good. The records are well kept, and all of the officers are proficient in their work. This lodge has one of the finest lodge rooms in this district.

January 5, 1906, I made an official visit to Doric Lodge, of Monson, and later in the evening publicly installed the officers of the lodge into their respective chairs, with the assistance of Past D. D. G. M. HAROLD E. MORRILL as Grand Marshal. This lodge has for many years been noted as one of the best working lodges in this county. After the installation appropriate remarks were made by many brothers and visitors. A splendid banquet was served previous to the installation.

January 8th, I made an official visit to Penobscot Lodge, of Dexter, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, after which I installed the officers into their respective stations. I found the records of this lodge well kept, and the work done on this occasion was very good indeed.

On January 12th, I went to Dover for the purpose of installing the officers of Mosaic Lodge. Owing to the fact that the masonic hall there was undergoing repairs they had arranged to meet in the Odd Fellows hall at that place, but had through a misunderstanding neglected to get a dispensation to hold meetings and install there. I therefore returned to my home, and as I understand the lodge was then called off until a completion of the repairs I did not make another visit.

I made arrangements on two separate occasions to visit Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston, but was prevented both times by reason of severe snowstorm. In consequence I have to report no official visits there.

I also arranged to visit Composite Lodge, of La Grange, on two different dates, but owing to sickness was precluded from doing so. During the past year this lodge has done a large amount of work and is in excellent condition. A new hall for the lodge is in process of construction, and no doubt before another winter this lodge will be settled in more commodious quarters.

In January I received an invitation to install the officers of Mount Kineo Lodge, of Guilford, but owing to a business engagement, which I could not avoid, I was unable to accept. Bro. DAVIDSON, of Mount Kineo Lodge, represented me on this occasion and installed the officers in a very acceptable manner.

I have not been able to visit Columbia Lodge, of Greenville, but I am informed that the lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and has done considerable work during the past year. In fact, all of the lodges in this district are in a healthy condition, and have made substantial gains during the past year.

Owing to ill health during the latter part of my term I have been somewhat handicapped in the matter of visitations, on account of which I have experienced keen regret.

In closing, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the kindness and courtesy which has been extended to me by the officers and members

throughout the district, and to you, Most Worshipful, I am indeed grateful for your confidence in appointing me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

MARTIN L. DURGIN, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Milo, March 31, 1906.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second report as D. D. G. M. for the Sixth Masonic District.

October 28th, I received an invitation from Star in the East Lodge, Old Town, to install the officers. The invitation was accepted and the officers installed. I was assisted by Wor. Bro. V. G. TUCKER as Marshal. Installation private. Followed by a banquet.

On January 18th, I made an official visit and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was carried out in a very satisfactory manner. This is one of the best working lodges in the district and shows that the officers are always prepared and take special pride in doing the work to the best of their ability. This lodge is very prosperous, the books showing a balance on the right side. After work a banquet was served, at which all showed the same enthusiasm carried out in the lodge.

November 26th, I made an official visit to Mystic Lodge, Hampden, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. Was somewhat disappointed in the work, particularly the master, though he seemed well posted when talking with him privately. After the work all repaired to the banquet hall, where a pleasant hour was enjoyed by all. January 13th, I installed the officers. This installation was public. Was assisted on this occasion by Wor. Bro. W. W. EMERSON as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. GEORGE SHERMAN as Chaplain. Followed by a banquet.

December 19th, I was invited to install the officers of Lynde Lodge, at Hermon. Installation public. Was assisted by Wor. Bro. J. W. PATTEN as Marshal. Followed by a banquet by the ladies of the Eastern Star, which was a great credit. These public installations are enjoyed by the people for many miles around.

January 6, 1906, I paid an official visit to Lynde Lodge and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. As they had only one candidate for the year, it could hardly be expected that the work would be rendered as smoothly as it would if there had been more work. On the whole it was quite well done. At the close of the work a fine banquet was served.

December 29th, I paid an official visit to Howard Lodge, Winterport, and at the same time installed the officers. Installation public. Was assisted by Wor. Bro. A. J. CROCKER as Marshal. An excellent banquet was served, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, owning the building they occupy, and is very neatly arranged for lodge work. Bro. BAKER, the secretary, is the right man in the right place, and is of great assistance to the W. M., as well as to the brethren.

January 3d, I visited Mechanics' Lodge, Orono, to lend a helping hand, if possible, in the controversy between Mechanics' Lodge and Composite Lodge, La Grange. It was decided to place the grievances in the hands of the Grand Master for settlement.

January 9th, I installed the officers of Mechanics' Lodge, assisted by Wor. Bro. W. H. SHAW as Marshal and Bro. G. M. WOODWELL as Chaplain.

April 4th, I visited this lodge and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. The work was excellent, the officers showing they had made a careful study of the ritual and that they take pride in doing the work to the best of their ability. At refreshment a fine banquet was served. The records are carefully kept in the hands of Bro. A. J. DURGIN, who has filled the position of secretary for many years. This lodge is among the prosperous ones in this district.

January 16th, I made an official visit to Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor. On this occasion two candidates were raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. The work was excellent, every officer knowing well his part, and doing his utmost to impress upon the candidates the great principles of our order. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, having a snug sum for use in case of emergency. Wor. Bro. C. I. COLLAMORE still holds the quill as secretary, and his books are finely kept.

January 16th, I made an official visit to St. Andrew's Lodge and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. The work performed was almost perfect, in fact, I have never seen the work carried on more perfectly in any lodge, scarcely an error of any kind creeping in. This shows what hard study will accomplish. This lodge is also very prosperous, having a large surplus to its credit. Bro. FRED W. ADAMS, as secretary, is the right man in the right place, and the members trust they may be able to retain him as such for many years to come.

February 7th, I made an official visit to Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. The work was excellent, but very few errors appearing, and those of a trivial nature. At refreshment a banquet was served. After banquet work was resumed,

and the candidate was fully instructed in the mysteries of our order. This lodge is prosperous and the dues well collected.

Owing to bad traveling and various delays, have been unable to visit Benevolent Lodge, Carmel, though I understand they have had a fairly prosperous year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred. I have tried to carry out the wishes of the Grand Lodge to the best of my ability. I wish to thank the members of the various lodges for the very many courtesies extended to me in my official capacity, and I trust the same brotherly feelings may always be maintained.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN H. KNOWLES, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of submitting my report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh District.

I am pleased to say that the lodges, so far as I have met with them, are doing well.

June 17th, with several brothers from Marsh River Lodge, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, and witnessed work in the Fellow Craft and M. M. degrees. The work was well done. After the work a banquet was served and everybody seemed to enjoy himself. The lodge is prosperous and the records nicely kept.

December 5th, I visited Star in the West Lodge, of Unity, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The officers of this lodge pride themselves on doing their work to the letter. It was well done, showing hard work and lots of practice.

December 27th, I publicly installed the officers of Marsh River Lodge. There was a good attendance and a good time. We enjoyed a banquet at the close of the meeting. This is my own lodge and I will say that the interest is good. We are doing some work and the prospects are good for more.

January 10th, I visited Central Lodge, of China. They demonstrated work in the Fellow Craft degree, and for new officers they did very well, after making what corrections I deemed necessary and answering their questions to the best of my ability, we repaired to the banquet hall and partook of a lunch that we all enjoyed. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and a good interest is manifested by the brethren.

January 11th, I publicly installed the officers of Unity Lodge, of Thorndike, with the assistance of Bros. A. W. WARD and CONFORTH. This was a joint installation with the chapter of the Eastern Star and we enjoyed a very pleasant time. A banquet was served.

January 18th, I visited Seabasticook Lodge, of Clinton. This was a special meeting for work in the M. M. degree. The work was well done. I recommended some changes, as there were some mistakes. There is a good interest in this lodge and they are doing quite a lot of work. They have one of the best furnished halls in the district.

February 8th, I made my official visit to Unity Lodge, at Thorndike, and witnessed work in the Entered Apprentice degree, and while the work was not done as well as we would like, with some suggestions and corrections we think they will do better in the future. At the close of the meeting I conferred the P. M. degree on the W. M., Bro. FARWELL.

I made two appointments to visit Quantabacook Lodge, of Seabast, but on account of storms and bad roads was unable to get there. The secretary writes me that they have done no work the past year, but the brethren show a good interest and the lodge is in a good condition financially.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me by appointing me your representative in the Seventh District, and also the brethren of the several lodges for their courtesy.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLARD S. JONES, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

April 23, 1906.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

On December 22d, I installed the officers of King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville. The Secretary of this lodge is Past D. D. G. M. LESLIE D. AMES, and his books and records are well kept. I have not had the opportunity to witness the work of the new officers, but as Bro. AMES is one of the best ritualists in the district, he will see that the officers know at least how to do good work.

On January 19th, I installed the officers of Timothy Chase Lodge, at Belfast, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree on three candidates. The secretary, CHAS. E. JOHNSON, has held the office for years, his rec-

ords and books are correctly kept, and he is one of the best collectors in the district. The W. M., Rev. HARRY LUTZ, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, is a fine ritualist and executive officer, and he is ably supported. After the work of the evening I conferred the P. M. degree on the W. M. I have attended nearly all the meetings of this lodge during the year, and have witnessed work in all the degrees.

On January 11th, I installed the officers of Island Lodge, at Islesboro. This lodge has displayed as much zeal and interest in their work as last year. They have their new hall fully paid for, including the decorating and new furnishings. They have not yet dedicated it for the reason that they intend to make that a gala occasion in the district, and wish to have money enough in the treasury to pay all the expenses without any deficit. They expect to have their dedication this summer.

On January 23d, I installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport. On February 20th, I again visited the lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates. With the exception of the W. M., all the officers are young masons, and I was impressed with the great interest which all displayed in endeavoring to do the work in the real spirit of the beautiful legend. They do their work well and the members seem interested.

On February 12th, I installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, at Belfast, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree on two candidates. As this is my home lodge, I have attended all the meetings when in town, as I have ever since I was made a mason. The officers are the same as last year, with Rev. A. A. SMITH, Worshipful Master. They do their work well, and give all the lectures of the various degrees, which I find is not the practice in all the lodges.

On February 14th, I installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton Springs. I have been unable to inspect the work of this lodge or even to meet their W. M., who was sick at the time of the installation, but as this is his second year as master, and as Past D. D. G. M. ALBERT M. AMES is a member and regular attendant of this lodge, I am sure they do their work well, as I know they have in past years. The records of this lodge are the best I have ever seen. One brother said to me, "If a man reads Bro. MURRAY's record, he knows what was done just as well as if he had been there himself." The secretary is also meeting with good success in collecting back dues.

On January 17th, I installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, at Northport. This lodge has had no work during the year, but the officers and members seem to take an interest in the meetings, their dues are well paid and the records correctly kept.

The lodges of this district are fortunate in that each numbers among

its members a Past D. D. G. M., several of whom are at present holding some office, and all of whom are regular attendants on the meetings of their lodges and are always ready to give valuable aid and advice.

It is to be regretted that we have not had during the past year the inestimable benefit to be derived from one of the Grand Lecturer's conventions. I have never had the pleasure of attending one of them, and kept putting off my official visits in the hope of attending one before visiting any of the lodges. Otherwise I would have had a better report to make and might have been of greater assistance to the lodges.

I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment and for the pleasure and benefit it has been to me in affording the opportunity to thus meet the officers and members of the various lodges in the district in such cordial and, I trust, mutually helpful relations. The work has been pleasanter even than I had anticipated.

Faternally submitted,

CLIFFORD J. PATTEE, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Belfast, April 4, 1906.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having served as D. D. G. M. of the Ninth Masonic District, I respectfully submit the following report.

October 13, 1905, by invitation, I visited Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, and publicly installed the officers, assisted by Bro. A. E. HATCH, of Liberty Lodge, as Grand Marshal. Bro. HATCH made a fine marshal and I take this occasion to thank him for the valuable service he rendered me on that evening, as I have not seen him since. Bro. W. E. OVERLOCK acted as Grand Chaplain. Remarks were made by P. M. Bro. L. M. STAPLES and others. At the close of the lodge we repaired to the banquet hall, where a supper was served which none know how to prepare better than the stewards of Mt. Olivet Lodge, after which we returned to the hall and spent the remainder of the evening in social intercourse, returning home at a late hour.

December 6th, visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. There was the largest attendance that I have seen anywhere; every lodge in the district being invited and all but two represented. There were about thirty P. Masters and three P. D. D. G. Masters present. The work was well done. The W. M., Brother R. I. THOMPSON, is an earnest worker and a good ritualist. I made what cor-

rections seemed necessary, which were well received by the brethren. I examined the records and found them all right and the lodge in good condition. Bro. LORENZO ROBINSON has been secretary for twenty years, and it is needless to say that the lodge will be well looked after by him. This lodge has done the most work of any in the district. At the close of the lodge a fine supper was served in the banquet hall.

December 14th, at a special meeting held in the masonic hall at Union, conferred P. M. degree on Bro. EDWARD M. CREIGHTON, Master elect of Union Lodge, and Bro. JOHN C. HOWES, Master of Mt. Olivet Lodge, Washington.

December 22d, by invitation, publicly installed the officers of Union Lodge, No. 31, assisted by Bro. S. W. JONES as Grand Chaplain, and Bro. FRED M. LUCAS as Grand Marshal. This lodge has elected a fine board of officers this year, nearly all young and able men, who take an interest in the work, and I shall look to see the lodge prosper during their administration. Some time was spent listening to remarks for the good of the order. Music was furnished by the Union Orchestra. At the close of the lodge a fine supper was served by the ladies.

December 30th, I made my official visit to Eureka Lodge, No. 84, St. George. The candidate was unable to be present, and the work was exemplified in the M. M. degree in a manner which satisfied me that if the lodge had real work it would be as good as the average. I gave what instruction I thought best, and the manner in which it was received and the questions asked by the brethren showed that they intend to conform to the ritual and do the best they can. Bro. WALTER H. MATHEWS is a fine secretary and keeps his records as well as any one in the district. This lodge has been at great expense in fitting up their hall, and have everything needed to make them comfortable. I was entertained by the brethren in a very hospitable manner, and shall always look back with pleasure to the night I visited Eureka Lodge.

January 15, 1906, made my official visit to St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport. There was work in the Third degree, and it was well done, but few corrections being necessary. The master, Bro. ENOS E. INGRAM, is a good ritualist and takes a great deal of pride in having the work well done. The lodge is in a prosperous condition; the records correctly kept and the dues well collected. There were many visitors present: a car load from Rockland, and one from Camden and several of the brethren from Union. At the close of the lodge a fine supper was served in the banquet hall.

January 16th, visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, Thomaston, and privately installed the officers, previous to which I conferred the P. M. degree on the master elect, assisted by Bro. WARREN MORSE, of St. George.

Lodge, Warren, as Marshal, As there was no prospect of work for some time, the master wished me to make this my official visit. I examined the records and found them well kept. The brethren are very proud of their new hall, and they have a right to be, for it is the best one that I have seen in the district. At the close of the lodge the Grand Chapter O. E. S. served a fine supper in the banquet hall, after which I returned to the hall with the brethren, and spent a long time discussing the work and Freemasonry in general.

January 19th, by invitation, visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden, every P. M. in the district being invited and many from other places. The Third degree was conferred by Past Masters of Amity Lodge, with Bro. L. M. KENNISTON in the East, who had not been master for thirty-five years, and the work was done in the manner of "ye olden times." There were about two hundred present, including fifty-six P. Masters and seven P. D. D. G. Masters. After the work Bro. J. H. OGIER, in behalf of Amity Lodge, presented Bro. KENNISTON with a P. M. jewel as a token of the love and friendship which they have for their aged brother. Bro. KENNISTON spoke of the many changes which had come to Amity Lodge since he was made a M. M. P. J. G. Warden Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, of St. George Lodge, Warren, was present and R. W. Bro. EDWARD G. WESTON, who gave an interesting account of the work which he had seen in other states. At the close of the lodge we repaired to the banquet hall and enjoyed the hospitality for which Amity Lodge is noted.

January 22d, by invitation, visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren, and witnessed work in the Third degree. Union and Orient Lodges were invited and a goodly number came from Thomaston, but on account of bad weather only a few came from Union. The work is always good in this lodge, but on this occasion I think they beat their record. I have been visiting this lodge at different times for nearly thirty years, and I never yet saw any poor work done there. At the close of the lodge supper was served in the banquet hall, after which we adjourned to the smoking room.

February 6th, I visited Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, Vinalhaven, and was met at the landing by the W. M., Bro. FRED A. GRINDLE, who took me to the hotel and then showed me around town. I also had the pleasure of meeting with P. D. D. G. M. Bro. BOMAN, who helped Bro. GRINDLE make my visit a very pleasant one. In the evening the lodge worked the Third degree in a very creditable manner, but few corrections being needed, and they were more than made up by the impressive and dignified manner in which the officers did their work. I had heard many good things said of this lodge and had looked forward with much pleasure to the time when I should visit them, and I was not disappointed, for

they are deserving of it all, not only for the able manner in which they conferred the degree but for their hospitality. This lodge has put steam heat in their building at an expense of \$800. The records were correctly kept and the dues well collected. Remarks were made by many for the good of the order. At the close of the lodge refreshments were served, after which the brethren furnished an entertainment with a graphophone.

February 10th, visited Knox Lodge, No. 189, South Thomaston, and witnessed work in E. A. degree. I wrote to R. W. Bro. EDWARD G. WESTON, J. G. Warden, inviting him to accompany me, which he kindly consented to do. There was a good attendance and the work was performed in a creditable manner. Bro. A. F. SELLERS, the W. M., is a good ritualist and gave the lectures in a very impressive manner. They had not done any work for a long time and I was surprised to find the work so good. I examined the records and found them correctly kept and the dues well collected, and although this lodge has had a hard time I am very glad to see that they are getting on their feet again, and I hope and trust that their dark days are over and that Knox Lodge will soon take the place in the Ninth Masonic District that she has occupied in the past. R. W. Bro. WESTON was called on for remarks and responded in a very interesting manner. I was very kindly received by all present and hope some time in the future to have the pleasure of meeting them again. Refreshments were served at the close of the lodge.

February 19th, made my official visit to St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren. As I have seen this lodge work the M. M. degree twice this year, I requested them to work the F. C. degree on this occasion, which they did in an able manner. I could not examine the books and records, as they were not present, but they are in the hands of Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, who is secretary, and I feel safe in saying that they are well kept and I know the lodge is in good condition financially. There was a good attendance and the brethren are interested in their lodge. At the close refreshments were served.

March 10th, I attended the celebration of the centennial anniversary of St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren. The exercises in the afternoon consisted of work on the M. M. degree on two candidates at 2.30 P. M., followed by the reading of the lodge history from 1806 to 1906 by Bro. GEO. W. WALKER, which was very interesting. A banquet was served at six o'clock, and at 7.30 P. M. we were called to order by P. G. Steward, Bro. N. B. EASTMAN, who presided in the evening. Music by the Orion Quartette. Address by Rev. Bro. IRVING A. FLINT, and remarks by visiting brethren made a very enjoyable entertainment. Among those present were P. J. G. Warden Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, R. W. Bro. EDWARD G. WESTON; and Bro. LIBBY, from Lawrence, Mass., who showed his good

will for the lodge by presenting it with an hour glass. Orient, King Solomon's and Union Lodges were invited as special guests, and there was a large attendance, considering that the traveling was very bad. The address by Bro. FLINT was fine and was listened to with a great deal of interest. Bros. CHAS. E. BLACKINGTON, ROLAND O. WADE and GEO. E. BRIGHAM were the committee having the celebration in charge, and Bro. GEORGE P. HOLT looked after the banquet.

March 23d, made my official visit to Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden, and witnessed work in the Third degree, which was very good. I made what corrections I thought best for the good of the lodge and they were well received by the brethren. The master, Bro. BURGESS, tries hard to have his lodge conform to the ritual and do their work correctly. Bro. H. L. MAKER is a good secretary and keeps his books in good shape; the dues are well collected. The attendance was good and King David's Lodge, of Lincolnton, St. Paul's Lodge, of Rockport, Aurora and Rockland Lodges were invited and were well represented. This lodge has done good work for the past year and the prospect is good for the future. Refreshments were served at the close of the lodge.

I have not made an official visit to Union Lodge, No. 31, as that is my home lodge and I have attended most of the meetings for the past year. We have not had any work since installation, but the officers are in good working order and we expect to have work soon. Bro. LUCAS keeps the records in a business like manner and the dues are fairly well collected, although we have been obliged to suspend several for non-payment. I think the lodge will have their history completed by the first of May.

I have tried several times to arrange for a visit with Rockland Lodge, No. 79, but have been unable to do so. I saw the master the first of December and tried to make some arrangement for a visit then, but he wanted me to wait, as he thought they would have work later on. I have seen the secretary and also written to the master since and informed them that I would come any time they wished me to, but have not been able to arrange for a visit.

It was owing to storms and bad traveling that I did not visit Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, Washington. I made a date to visit them four times, the last time being March 30th, and it stormed every time, so there was no meeting. I am very sorry, for the brethren were anxious for me to come and it is a disappointment to them as well as myself. I have seen the master often and talked with him in regard to the lodge, and he informs me that they are getting along well and have made two masons this year. The returns were sent in promptly, and I hope to visit them next month, and will report to you in person at the Grand Lodge in May, as I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at that time.

I have called the attention of the lodges to their history, those who have not written them up to 1900, and tried to get them interested, but regret that I have not met with better success.

The brethren in the district are fraternal, and visit each other on every possible occasion, and peace and harmony prevail so far as I know. I have been indebted many times to P. D. D. G. M. Bro. G. D. GOULD, of Warren, for advice and assistance, and take this occasion to thank him for his kindness. Bro. GOULD is a kind friend and brother, ever ready to stretch forth a helping hand to assist any who may have need of his service, and his counsel and advice have been very valuable to me.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Grand Master, permit me to extend my sincere thanks to you for the honor you conferred upon me in appointing me to represent you in this district, and to the brethren for the many favors and courtesies I have received from them.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED C. MILLAY, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Union, March 30, 1906.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

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 Tenth Masonic District.

On Tuesday, December 12th, by special invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol. There were many present and a most enjoyable evening was passed by all. Wednesday, Mar. 28th, I inspected the work of this lodge in the M. M. degree. The lodge is enjoying an unusual degree of prosperity, harmony prevails, and many candidates are being raised. They have a wide-awake and interested list of officers and the work was done in a most commendable manner. The records of Bro. MCFARLAND are exceedingly well kept. Refreshments were served.

Friday, December 15th, it was my privilege to publicly install the officers of Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay Harbor. Many friends of the order were present and an excellent musical program added much to the success of the occasion. On March 13th, I made my official visit and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. This lodge has a fine lodge room, the largest membership in the district, and takes great pride in correct work. W. M. Bro. BLAKE is an exceedingly efficient officer and is ably supported. But few errors were noted. The records are in the

hands of Bro. PERKINS, who has long and faithfully served the lodge in this capacity. After the work refreshments were served in the dining hall.

By special request I publicly installed the officers of Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta, on December 20th. The occasion was one of much pleasure to all present. This being my home lodge, no official visit has seemed necessary, as I have enjoyed frequent opportunity of attending the meetings and witnessing the work. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, with a good working list of officers. Bro. BARSTOW, the secretary, is a careful keeper of the records as well as a most loyal mason.

Being unable to visit Riverside Lodge, at Jefferson, on the appointed date, I delegated the work to P. D. D. G. M. Bro. BESSE, who reported as follows: "On March 7th, I officially visited Riverside Lodge and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. There was a good attendance, and the work was performed in a most creditable manner. The leading officers showed an accurate knowledge of the ritual. Such suggestions were made as seemed proper. Refreshments in the banquet hall at the close. Records well kept, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition."

Saturday, March 10th, I visited Dresden Lodge, at Dresden Mills, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This lodge is fortunate in having P. D. D. G. M. Bro. MAYERS serve them again as master. The work of all the officers was commendable. This lodge at present is having one of the most prosperous years in its history; new furniture is being added to the lodge room, and the interest, both among the officers and members, is especially worthy of note. Refreshments were served. Records are well kept.

I visited Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset, on March 17th, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree in a way that did credit to this historical lodge. The work is being done with increased accuracy each year, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. Bro. PATTERSON, with a record of some twenty-two years as secretary, looks carefully after the proceedings, and takes great pride in his work. An excellent banquet followed the regular meeting, and fittingly closed a most pleasant evening.

On Saturday, March 24th, Bristol Lodge, at Bristol Mills, was inspected. There being no regular work, the officers exemplified the M. M. degree. Owing to the condition of the traveling at that time several of the regular officers were absent. Considering the circumstances the work was fairly well done. W. M. Bro. NICHOLS is a good ritualist, and with him as master I feel that the lodge cannot err from the true spirit of the work. This lodge has retained its faithful secretary, Bro. ERVINE, for nearly a quarter of a century, and wisely does she do so, as all would conclude after examining his records. Refreshments were served.

On Friday, March 30th, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro. Work was exemplified in the F. C. degree, as the candidate failed to appear on account of a storm. The officers seemed to have a good understanding of the work and the ritual was carefully followed. Refreshments served after the work. Records well kept.

Conditions have not been favorable for an official visit to Bay View Lodge, at East Boothbay, because of the unsettled state of affairs. It is sincerely to be hoped that harmony may soon prevail and all members of this lodge work for the best interests of Masonry.

I have found in nearly all the lodges an earnest effort to keep the dues well paid and to have the finances of the lodge carefully looked after. Several lodges have exceedingly pleasant masonic homes and others are contemplating improvements.

I felt that as a whole the lodges of this district are harmonious and prosperous.

I am glad to have this opportunity to thank the various lodges for the many courtesies which have been extended to me on the occasion of my official visits, and to express to you, Most Worshipful, my appreciation of the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

G. H. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Newcastle, April 3, 1906.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District. During the year I have visited each of the eight lodges in the district at least once, and several of them a number of times. In seven of them I have witnessed work, and in five of them I installed the officers. Symbolic Masonry is very prosperous in this district. The lodges have had a good amount of work, and in all it has been well done. The officers are enthusiastic in their work and zealous for the welfare of the order, and among the brethren harmony prevails to a most gratifying degree. The total membership of the eight lodges, March 1, 1906, was 1,515. During the year 66 candidates were initiated.

KENNEBEC LODGE, NO. 5, HALLOWELL. With a party of brethren from Augusta I visited this lodge, May 31st, and saw work upon two candidates in the Master Mason's degree. There was a good attendance,

and the work was well done in every respect by Wor. Bro. JAMES E. LUNT and his officers. The visit was unofficial, as it was expected there would be work for inspection later in the year. In this, however, we were disappointed. I installed the new officers, December 6th, assisted by Wor. Bro. LUNT as Marshal and Rev. Bro. W. F. LIVINGSTONE as Chaplain. There were ten present from Augusta Lodge and also other visitors. A fine supper was enjoyed by the large gathering. One of the speakers was Judge Austin D. Knight, a Past Master of the lodge, who has been a mason 57 years.

I visited Kennebec Lodge for a third time, March 7th. It was the stated communication, and there was no work. The opening and closing were performed in a most commendable manner. The attendance was large, and a most pleasant social hour was enjoyed, as well as a bountiful supper. One of the visitors present hailed from a lodge in Scotland. This lodge has trimmed off a lot of dead timber this year, and is the better for the process. The membership of the lodge is 121; initiates for the year, 3.

TEMPLE LODGE, NO. 25, WINTHROP. Assisted by Wor. Bro. IRVING O. GAGE, of Augusta, Lodge, as Marshal, and Rt. Wor. Bro. THOMAS H. BODGE, of Bethlehem Lodge, as Chaplain, I installed the officers of Temple Lodge for a second term, October 9th. There were about 40 members in attendance and the occasion was a very pleasant one. The lodge has had no work since last summer, and consequently there has been no inspection. The membership of the lodge is 99; initiates for the year, 3.

HERMON LODGE, NO. 32, GARDINER. I visited this lodge for inspection, December 19th, and saw work upon two candidates in the Master Mason's degree. A dozen brethren accompanied me from Augusta, and the total attendance was over 150. The work was splendidly done, the floor work being especially praiseworthy. The ritual was closely followed, and the whole effect was most impressive. The master at that time was Wor. Bro. HARRY E. LARRABEE, a son of the beloved veteran, Wor. Bro. J. M. LARRABEE, who has been a mason over half a century, and, for some years past, the faithful secretary of this lodge. This lodge is the largest in the district, and has had a large amount of work of late.

I installed the officers February 6th, assisted by Wor. Bro. J. M. ARNOLD, of Bethlehem Lodge, as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. LARRABEE as Chaplain. There were fully 100 in attendance. It was the stated communication, and the prospect for work is indicated by the fact that one application was accepted and seven received. The business proceedings showed that the charity work is not neglected, and those in sickness and want were most substantially remembered. At both the inspection and installation banquets were enjoyed and the social feature was made the most of. Hermon is a very strong masonic body, with energetic officers

and with a membership that is loyal and united. Its hospitality is proverbial, and no lodge knows better how to make the stranger realize that he is among brethren. The membership of the lodge is 360; initiates for the year, 19.

BETHLEHEM LODGE, NO. 35, AUGUSTA. This lodge I have visited frequently during the year, always witnessing good work and finding everything pleasant and harmonious. The official inspection was held October 13th, with about 100 members and visitors present, and with a sumptuous banquet following the work. The work was in the Master Mason's degree, and was most impressively rendered. The list of officers in this lodge is a very strong one, and the lodge is extremely fortunate in the active and prominent masons among its members who zealously watch over its welfare. No lodge has a better secretary than Bethlehem has had for a score of years in Wor. Bro. BLANCHARD. I had the privilege of attending the public installation of this lodge November 27th, when the new officers were installed by Past D. D. G. M. THOMAS H. BODGE. The membership of the lodge is 332; initiates for the year, 8.

MORNING STAR LODGE, NO. 41, LITCHFIELD CORNERS. I was unable to accept the invitation to install the officers of this lodge in October, but visited it for purpose of inspection February 20th, and spent a most enjoyable evening. I was accompanied by Wor. Bro. J. E. LUNT, of Kennebec Lodge. About forty members were present. Wor. Bro. STARBIRD was too sick to do himself justice, but he heroically stuck to his task and did a most creditable piece of work. The ritual was followed with great exactness by all the officers, and the floor work was particularly commendable. In no lodge visited have I met so many questions as to the ritual and regarding masonic law and usage, or found such a zeal to do things in just the right way and no other. The secretary of Morning Star, Bro. GILBERT, has been out of the state for a large part of the year, but an able and faithful substitute was found in Wor. Bro. CHAPIN LYDSTON. The lodge has made extensive improvements in its hall during the past year. The membership of the lodge is 102; initiates for the year, 7.

DIRIGO LODGE, NO. 104, WEEKS' MILLS. Accompanied by Bro. L. A. BURLEIGH, S. W. of Augusta Lodge, I visited this lodge March 5th, and inspected work in the Master Mason's degree upon two candidates. About sixty were present, including twenty brethren from Central Lodge. The work was fair, though somewhat marred by neglect of details and lack of a thorough mastery of the ritual. It was done in a dignified manner, however, and a particularly pleasing feature was the close attention given it by every brother present. The social features of

the evening were very pleasant, and it was getting into the small hours of the morning before we started for home. Dirigo is fortunate in its secretary, Wor. Bro. O. F. SPROUL, who has faithfully served it for a quarter of a century. The lodge has had an unusually good amount of work during the winter, and at this meeting received two more applications. The membership of the lodge is 89; initiates for the year, 6.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110, MONMOUTH. This lodge I had the pleasure of visiting twice, once to install the officers, October 7th, and once to inspect the work, February 3d. At the installation I was assisted by Rt. Wor. Bro. H. S. BENT as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. JOHN M. PRESCOTT as Chaplain. At the inspection—and I say it without forgetting the beautiful and impressive work witnessed in several other lodges of the district—I saw the best work in the Master Mason's degree that I have seen this year. The floor work was perfect, the ritual most closely followed, and the spirit of the whole ceremony was remarkably effective.

Monmouth Lodge is fortunate in its group of older members, including Wor. Bros. DANIEL P. BOYNTON, JOHN M. PRESCOTT, E. A. PRESCOTT and HORACE S. BENT, who rarely miss a meeting in years and who hold the younger men now filling the offices up to the high standard which the lodge has long maintained. The spirit of brotherhood is very much in evidence in this lodge, and at both visits the social intercourse and the suppers were features long to be remembered. The membership of the lodge is 112; initiates for the year, 5.

AUGUSTA LODGE, No. 141, AUGUSTA. This is my home lodge, and as I saw good work in it in all the degrees upon over a dozen candidates during the year, no official inspection was deemed necessary. The lodge is in a most prosperous condition, with an able and enthusiastic line of young officers, who maintain a standard of work far above the average. Though the youngest lodge in the district, it is one of the most active and progressive, and no lodge excels it in masonic zeal or the brotherly spirit among its members. Some years ago it introduced the idea of a Past Masters' Night, which has since been successfully carried out every year and which several other lodges have adopted.

I installed the officers of Augusta Lodge, January 16th, assisted by Wor. Bro. W. L. HILTON as Marshal, and Rev. Bro. E. E. NEWBERT as Chaplain. The ceremony was public, and 300 members and invited guests were present. A particularly interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that the words of the half dozen beautiful masonic songs sung by Bro. J. W. BECK and Miss MILLER during the evening were written by Senior Warden L. A. BURLEIGH. Another feature, the memory of which will always be cherished in my own heart, was the presentation to me of a beautiful Past Master's jewel by Wor. Master PERCY GREIG

on behalf of the members of the lodge. The installation ceremonies were followed by a banquet. The membership of the lodge is 300; initiates for the year, 15.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN CLAIR MINOT, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Augusta, April 3, 1906.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In presenting this third annual report as D. D. G. M. of the 12th Masonic District, I regret to state that I have visited but five of the eight chartered lodges in this district during the past year. Of the three unvisited, one of them, Neguemkeag, my home lodge, I did not consider in need of any official visit. The other two, viz: Messalonskee and Rural, I was unable to visit for various reasons. I have several times heard, however, that all was well with them, so I trust they have not suffered for want of official inspection.

On the evening of March 31st, I made an official visit to Lafayette Lodge, at Readfield. No regular work appearing, the evening was passed in an exemplification of work and discussion of the ritual. The work was well rendered in all particulars. I found but few corrections necessary. A very pleasant evening was passed, with refreshments at the close. This lodge has had four deaths within its circle the past year: Brothers CALEB E. GARY, AMOS SAMPSON, WM. HARVEY and NELSON D. GORDON. Two of these, Bros. GARY and GORDON, were Past Masters.

On April 2d, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, at Mount Vernon, at a special meeting called for my convenience. No regular work appearing, the evening was passed in a social way and in discussion of the work. The opening and closing were well given and the officers are well prepared for good work. Refreshments at the close.

On April 3d, I made an official inspection of Asylum Lodge, of Wayne. Work was presented in the E. A. degree and was very well done. I made a few suggestions by which I thought it might be improved, which were received in a fraternal spirit. Prosperity and harmony seem to prevail and a good degree of interest is manifest. Banquet at the close.

On April 4th, I accompanied a delegation of about fifteen brethren of Waterville Lodge on a visit to Vassalboro Lodge, of North Vassalboro. Work was presented in the M. M. degree and was well rendered. A very

pleasant and profitable evening was enjoyed. This lodge has recently made substantial improvements in its hall. Banquet at the close.

My last official inspection was that of Waterville Lodge, at Waterville, on April 16th. Work in M. M. degree, which was very well done. This lodge being the largest in the district and having work on hand nearly all of the time, is always well prepared. Worshipful Bro. WHEELER is a painstaking and earnest worker, and the lodge under his guidance is prosperous in all respects. Banquet and speeches at the close.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to extend my thanks to you, for your kindness in conferring upon me this appointment, and to the brethren for the uniform courtesy and fraternal spirit with which I have been met. Should my successor in office be met with the same spirit, and I have no doubt he will be, he will find the duties of the office divested of all the disagreeable features which might otherwise attend them.

The masonic halls in this district are all suitable for the purpose and comfortable: some of them are elegant. The masters are capable, the secretaries efficient and the officers and members are interested. Harmony prevails. Under this condition of circumstances, I think I am justified in reporting affairs in the Twelfth District as fairly satisfactory.

Faternally submitted,

HAROLD E. COOK, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

Waterville, Me., April 23, 1906.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

On September 16th, I publicly installed the officers of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, Norridgewock. There was a good attendance of the brethren and visiting friends. The enjoyment of the occasion was enhanced by a literary program.

October 11th, I attended the public installation of the officers of Keystone Lodge, No. 80, Solon, and was assisted by R. W. EDWARD G. WESTON, J. G. W., in the installation ceremonies.

October 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, Canaan. Following the installation there was a bountiful repast, good interest was manifested, and there was a large gathering of brethren and visitors.

December 8th, I visited the home of R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, and spent the entire afternoon with ritual and questions.

By invitation, I officially visited Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan, at their stated communication December 11th, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was finely rendered. I am much pleased with the work this lodge is doing. The records are still in the hands of Bro. C. M. LAMBERT, and are correctly kept.

January 9th, I officially visited Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, Canaan, at a stated communication. The candidate not appearing, the lodge exemplified work in the F. C. degree. I made such corrections as seemed necessary, which were well received. The officers and brethren seemed desirous of learning. The records are well kept by Bro. ALPHEUS NASON.

January 10th, I officially visited Keystone Lodge, No. 80, Solon, at a stated communication, and inspected their work in the M. M. degree. The work, on the whole, was well done. I made a few corrections and passed a very pleasant, and I trust, profitable evening. The attendance was good, some of the brethren driving several miles to be present. The records are in the hands of Bro. P. S. LONGLEY, and are well kept.

January 12th, I officially visited Bingham Lodge, No. 199, Bingham, at a special communication which the W. M. kindly called at my request. The work for the evening was the F. C. degree. The ritual was closely followed, and the floor work well done. On this visit I was accompanied by Past D. D. G. M. FRANCIS H. WING, who made some interesting remarks after the work. The records are correctly kept by Bro. GEO. L. BAKER.

I officially visited Siloam Lodge, No. 92, Fairfield, at a stated communication February 1st, and was cordially received by the master and brethren. The work of the evening was the E. A. degree on two candidates, and was performed in an impressive manner. The ritual was closely followed, calling for very few corrections. The records are correctly kept by Bro. EUGENE C. HERRING. Fruit refreshments were served after the meeting.

February 5th, I officially visited Euclid Lodge, No. 194, Madison, at a stated communication, and inspected their work, which was the E. A. degree. There were few errors, and the work was rendered in a creditable manner. The records are in the hands of Bro. BERNARD GIBBS, and are well kept.

I officially visited Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, No. Anson, at a stated communication, February 6th. This lodge having completed all work on hand at its last communication, exemplified work in the M. M. degree which was given in a satisfactory manner. Several applications were pre-

sented at this meeting, showing that the lodge is in a flourishing condition. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. WILBUR C. SIMMONS. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, Norridgewock, being my home lodge, I have paid no official visit, but have attended all of the stated communications, except one, and most of the special meetings. The work in this lodge is good, the officers are interested and the attendance satisfactory. We have had a good amount of work during the past year, and have reason to expect that the coming year will be as good. The records are still in the hands of Bro. CHARLES A. WARD and are well kept.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and the brethren who have made my official visits so pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. O. CARR, *D. D. G. M., 13th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

September 29th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. HARRY E. PLUMMER as Grand Marshal and Bro. GEORGE SHOREY as Grand Chaplain. A goodly number of the brethren with their families and invited guests were present.

October 19th, I publicly installed the officers of Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham, assisted by Bro. YOUNG as Grand Chaplain, and P. M. Bro. JACK as Grand Marshal. The installation was interspersed by reading and singing. After the installation ceremonies a supper was served.

December 19th, by invitation of the brethren of Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham, I publicly installed their officers, assisted by P. M. Bro. W. H. DOUGLASS, of Ancient York Lodge, as Grand Marshal, and W. M. Bro. J. H. BREWSTER, of the same lodge, as Grand Chaplain. The installation ceremonies were interspersed by readings by Prof. M. DENNET, solos by Bro. TEEL, also music by Foster's orchestra. A large number of the brethren and invited guests were present. After the installation a fine collation was served to which all did ample justice.

January 1st, I visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, at Richmond, and wit-

nessed work in the M. M. degree. Although this was the first time this degree had been worked by W. Bro. STEWART and his officers, it was very nicely done. The records are still in the hands of Bro. FAIRCLOUGH, and are very neatly and correctly kept.

January 3d, accompanied by several of the brethren of Acacia Lodge, I made my official visit to United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was well and correctly done, every officer taking his part in a very creditable manner, giving evidence of considerable study, and a strong desire to impress the candidate. Visitors were present from several of the lodges in the district. The records are well kept by Bro. CHAS. I. GIVEEN. After work a supper was served in the banquet hall. On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. A. J. HUTCHINSON.

February 5th, I made my official visit to Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates in a very correct and impressive manner. The records are still in the hands of Bro. WM. PARKIN, which is sufficient guarantee of their being neatly and correctly kept. Visiting brethren were present from several of the lodges in the district. After work a fine collation was served in the banquet hall by ladies of the Eastern Star.

February 7th, I was present at the regular communication of Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. W. Bro. WHITE, although young in Masonry, is a very correct ritualist and easy worker. Suffice it to say that the reputation of Village Lodge for good work was fully sustained. The records, in the hands of Bro. F. H. PURINTON, are neatly and correctly kept, dues well collected and the lodge in a prosperous condition.

February 26th, accompanied by several of the brethren of Acacia Lodge, I visited Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a most pleasing and satisfactory manner. The ritual closely followed and was very impressively rendered by W. Bro. SANFORD L. FOGG. The records, in the hands of Bro. STROUT are models of neatness and beauty of penmanship. The dues are well collected.

February 28th, was the date of my official visit to Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath. The M. M. degree was conferred on three candidates in a very commendable and praiseworthy manner. W. Bro. FURBER is a good ritualist and was ably assisted by his officers. The records are correctly kept by Bro. OLIVER. After work a fine collation was served.

April 9th, I met the brethren of Freeport Lodge, No. 23, and inspected the work. The F. C. degree was exemplified by W. Bro. MITCHELL and

his officers in a very commendable manner and very near the ritual. The records, in the hands of Bro. E. E. PINKHAM, are correctly kept. I had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion P. D. D. G. M. F. M. GRANT.

Acacia Lodge, No. 121, is my home lodge. I made no official visit but have been present at nearly every meeting and made such suggestions and corrections as I thought necessary. The lodge has been prosperous during the past year, having done more than the usual quantity of work. Records correctly kept, dues well collected.

I have visited all the lodges in the district and found them in a prosperous condition and working very close to the ritual.

And now, Most Worshipful, in closing my labors as your representative, allow me to express to you my gratitude for the honor you have bestowed upon me, and to the officers and brethren of the several lodges in the Fourteenth District for the very cordial receptions and the many courtesies extended to me as D. D. G. Master.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM D. TRUFANT, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*
West Durham, April 13, 1906.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

My first official act was to publicly install the officers of Mt. Abram Lodge, at Kingfield, on October 12th, assisted by Bro. FRANK STANLEY as Marshal and Bro. WHITE as Chaplain. Banquet served at close of ceremony.

October 13th, I installed the officers of Davis Lodge, assisted by Bro. F. O. WELCH as Marshal, in presence of the members of the Eastern Star. Refreshments were served.

November 16th, by invitation, I made my official visit to Mt. Bigelow Lodge, Flagstaff. Witnessed work in M. M. degree; work was very good; finances are in good shape and records well kept. Banquet was served at close by the ladies of the Eastern Star.

January 4th, I visited Whitney Lodge, Canton. One candidate in the M. M. degree; very good work was shown. All the officers are much interested. Finances in good condition. A large delegation from Evening Star Lodge, Buckfield, was present. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W.

FRED R. DYER, Past D. D. G. M. of the 16th District. Records are well kept; finances are in better condition than in the past. At close a fine banquet was served and an hour spent in social talk on Masonry.

January 10th, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, Livermore Falls. This lodge has a very commendable custom, that of holding a semi-annual session in the afternoon and evening, at which time it is generally arranged to have actual work on candidates. In the afternoon the work was in the F. C. degree. Banquet at close. In the evening work in the M. M. degree. Oriental Star Lodge has a right to be proud of its officers. Work in both degrees was very fine and correct. Bro. EUSTIS, the secretary, has filled that office for many years. His records are full and accurate. Many members of Whitney Lodge were present in the evening. Dues well collected.

February 8th, I made my official visit to Mt. Abram Lodge, Kingfield. Work in the M. M. degree. The officers are very thorough and accurate. Bro. WOODARD, the secretary, is a good collector. Records well kept.

March 5th, I visited Maine Lodge, Farmington. Work in the E. A. degree, it being the first initiation during the year. Work was very good. On account of the bad traveling but few were present. Records are well kept by Bro. CRAGIN, and dues are well collected.

March 6th, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, Weld. Witnessed work in F. C. degree on two candidates. Work very accurate. Eight Past Masters of this lodge were present. Bro. PHILLIPS has succeeded in collecting many back dues, and the finances are in the best condition for many years.

March 7th, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, Phillips. Work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was not as accurate as it should be, and is not what it has been in the past. Bro. NOBLE, the secretary, is very thorough and accurate. Dues well collected. Banquet at close.

March 9th, I went to New Sharon, to visit Franklin Lodge, but owing to a very bad storm the brethren did not come out. There was no meeting, so I cannot make any report.

April 11th, I visited Wilton Lodge, Wilton. Work in M. M. degree; good work shown; all the officers are very accurate. Dues well collected, and records well kept. Banquet at close.

I have made no official visit to my own lodge. Have been present at nearly all the meetings, and can report good work and the lodge prosperous. Records well kept and dues well collected.

I have made such corrections and suggestions in regard to the work throughout the district as I thought necessary.

Most Worshipful, in closing my report of the work in the Fifteenth

Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond, was visited on the 6th of March. This lodge, to its regret, has had no work for the year, but the E. A. degree was exemplified in very good shape, especially considering that the stimulus of an actual candidate was lacking. The records are in the hands of Bro. JAMES L. BOWKER, who has served as secretary for many years, and they are well and accurately kept. The books show a larger amount of arrears of dues than is desirable.

My last official visit was made to Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel, on the 8th of March. The F. C. degree was conferred on two candidates, and the work was very creditably done, few suggestion being necessary. The small attendance, though the lodge has a good membership, indicates that the interest is not all that might be desired. The records are correctly and carefully kept, though if they were made a little fuller than has been the custom in this lodge, their value for future years would be increased. There is rather too much on the books in unpaid dues.

Besides the visits reported above, I have, during the year on invitation, privately installed the officers of Blazing Star and Paris Lodges, and publicly installed the officers of Jefferson, Granite, Crooked River and Bethel Lodges, making a special visit to each for that purpose. No details of these visits need be given, except to say that all were very pleasant occasions. Nor is it perhaps necessary to state that at each of these visits, as at all those reported above, either light refreshments or an elaborate supper was served, and a social season was enjoyed after the manner of the craft.

I desire to say that the thing I have found most to criticise is the large amount which appears in unpaid dues on the books of some of the lodges. This is principally due to a mistaken delicacy, members in some of the lodges having been allowed to become in arrears for a considerable term of years. Where I have found this condition I have endeavored to impress upon the lodges that in justice to all parties concerned the dues should be remitted in case conditions required it, and where a delinquent was able to pay he should be required to do so, or duly summoned to appear and answer charges.

The year's work has been very pleasant, and I desire in closing to express my gratification at the fraternal manner in which I have been received wherever I have gone in the performance of my duties, and to thank you for the honor of the appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

ARTHUR E. FORBES, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

South Paris, April 2, 1906.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to hand you herewith my report of my official proceedings in the 17th Masonic District for the past year.

On December 16, 1905, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, and saw the work of the F. C. degree. The meeting being held on Saturday night, afforded the brethren, who are commercial travelers, an opportunity to see the work, and many of them availed themselves of the privilege. There was also a very large representation of the past masters of the lodges in this immediate vicinity. The work was very effectively presented. The officers, by the seriousness of their demeanor and the earnestness of their manner, showed that they had a full appreciation of the manner in which the lesson of this degree should be impressed on the candidate. For years it has been the practice of this lodge to hold frequent rehearsals, at which several of the past masters are usually present, and the benefits of properly conducted rehearsals is clearly shown by the good work performed in this lodge. The jurisdiction of this lodge comprises Wards 8 and 9, which include some of the best residential portions of the city. Candidates are carefully scrutinized, and increase of membership is of the best quality.

On December 20th, by invitation of W. M. WM. G. NEWHALL, I installed the officers of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81. Wor. Bro. RICHARD K. GATLEY assisted as Grand Marshal.

December 27th, accompanied by about sixty brethren from Portland, I visited Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth. The work was the M. M. degree, and was performed in a very creditable manner. There were three candidates. The presence of several of the oldest past masters of the lodge, and of visiting brethren from Freeport and Brunswick, indicated that there is a good healthy interest prevading the Craft through that section. due to its record, Casco Lodge gave us a most hospitable welcome, and provided a bountiful banquet at which over two hundred sat down.

January 4, 1906, accompanied by Wor. Bro. GEORGE H. OWEN, I visited Standish Lodge, No. 70, and installed the officers, Wor. Bro. PARKER PAINE assisting as Grand Marshal. The records show a prosperous year, and a high degree of interest was manifested among the Craft. The outlook for the future of this lodge was never more encouraging than at the present time.

January 10th, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, and installed the officers, assisted by Wor. Bro. FRANK M. PRIDE, who acted as Grand

Marshal. Wo. Bro. OLIVER A. COBB worked the Past Master's degree in an admirable manner.

February 3d, accompanied by twelve brethren from Portland, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, North Windham. In spite of the severe cold weather there was a goodly number present, many of whom were obliged to take a long cold drive in order to be present, which testified in the strongest manner their interest in the welfare of the lodge. A fine banquet was provided, which was presided over in the most pleasing manner by the wives and daughters of the brethren, and the whole affair reflected much credit on those having it in charge.

February 12th, I was present at the annual meeting of Deering Lodge, No. 183. It is the custom of this lodge on its annual meetings to provide a supper at seven o'clock, to which an effort is made to bring out as many of the older members of the lodge as possible, giving them an opportunity to participate in the election of the officers, and to renew their interest in the work of the lodge. Nearly two hundred members of the lodge were present on this occasion and participated in the regular work of the annual meeting. Assisted by Wor. Bro. FRED B. MARSTON, acting as Grand Marshal, I installed the officers.

February 13th, accompanied by a suite consisting of Wor. Bro. W. B. ANDREWS, WM. G. NEWHALL, JOS. S. GILLIATT, and Wor. Bro. GEO. H. OWEN as Grand Marshal, I visited officially Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17. The work was the F. C. degree, and was done in the finished manner characteristic of this lodge. About three hundred brethren were present, who gave close attention to the work throughout. At the conclusion of the work an elaborate banquet was served, which together with music by Landmark Orchestra, and remarks by several of the members, made an evening long to be remembered. This lodge is the largest in point of membership, and is also the richest lodge in the state. It stands in the fore front of everything which pertains to pure Masonry, and will next June celebrate its hundredth anniversary.

On February 17th, I made my official visitation upon Harmony Lodge, No. 38, of Gorham. Nearly one hundred brethren from Portland, Deering and Westbrook attended, and were accorded the usual hospitable welcome. The work was the M. M. degree, and was well done, the work of all the officers showing careful preparation and close attention to detail. This lodge is one of the richest in this jurisdiction, having a fund of over eleven thousand dollars. Its charity is proverbial. Deep interest on the part of the older members shows a perpetuation of their policy, and a continuation of this good work.

On February 21st, I visited officially Atlantic Lodge, No. 81. The work was the E. A. degree, and from beginning to end was conducted

with becoming dignity, which, together with accurate ritualistic and ample floor work, deeply impressed both candidates and brethren with the importance and impressiveness of this beautiful degree. The officers were all conscious of their responsibility, and the importance of each doing well his part, and so long as the present loyal and fraternal spirit prevails the usefulness of the lodge is assured. Wor. Bro. RICHARD K. GATLEY delivered the charge in a masterly manner. The pleasure of the occasion was much enhanced by the presence of twelve members of the masonic orchestra, who furnished music during the intermission and banquet. About two hundred and fifty brethren attended.

On March 7th, I made my official visitation upon Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. This lodge is enjoying a gratifying period of prosperity, and fraternally and financially is on a firm basis. The work was well done, and the officers all showed by their proficiency and enthusiasm that they were full of the right spirit. A very gratifying degree of interest in, and loyalty to, the lodge prevails among the brethren. Again were the brethren favored with music from the masonic orchestra, whose thoughtfulness contributed much to the enjoyment of those present. A fine banquet was provided at which over two hundred sat down.

On March 8th, accompanied by ten brethren from Deering and Portland, I made my official visitation on Standish Lodge, No. 70. Although the members of this lodge are scattered over a wide area, they manifested their interest by assembling in goodly numbers to witness the work of the E. A. degree. The earnestness and thoughtfulness of the officers was very notable, and no candidate could have failed to be deeply impressed by the valuable lessons so clearly presented as they were that evening. A wholesome spirit of cordiality pervades both officers and members, which assures a continuation of usefulness of this lodge, which though few in numbers is able to be great in influence. After the work the brethren repaired to the Town Hall, where they enjoyed to the utmost a bountiful repast prepared by the skillful hands of the wives and daughters of the brethren. Vocal and instrumental music furnished by the ladies kept the brethren entertained until a late hour.

On March 21st, I visited officially Hiram Lodge, No. 180. This excellent lodge has long enjoyed a well merited reputation of doing the best of work, and fully maintaining the tenets of the order. This occasion was no exception, and the work of the M. M. degree was superbly rendered, notwithstanding it was the first time it has ever been given by the present line of officers. The work forcibly demonstrated the great value of rehearsals, which practice I heartily endorse. This lodge is enjoying a period of great prosperity, and its jurisdiction is one of the best in this

district. The past masters take an active interest in the welfare of the lodge, which circumstance never fails to contribute to the prosperity of the lodge. Again were the brethren favored with music by the masonic orchestra, which together with a quartet, gave a splendid finish to the work. An elaborate banquet was provided, of which over two hundred and fifty partook.

On March 27th, I made my official visitation on Portland Lodge, No. 1. On this occasion my suite was composed of Wor. Bros. FRED C. TOLMAN, WILLIAM G. NEWHALL, WM. H. OHLER, JR., and FRANCIS T. MILLER, Wor. Bro. THOS. E. McDONALD acting as Grand Marshal. The meeting was very largely attended, nearly four hundred brethren present, and fifty-four different lodges being represented. The M. M. degree was worked in a most finished manner, and was closely followed and much appreciated by all. An elaborate banquet followed the work. Portland Lodge is well on the way of its second century of usefulness, and is held in highest esteem by the members of the craft.

On April 11th, I visited officially Temple Lodge, No. 86. The work was the F. C. degree, and was rendered in a very interesting manner, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of the brethren present. This lodge shortly celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, and can proudly refer to its past history, for in every year of its existence it has performed work, and never suffered its interest to flag. Some of the most prominent members of the craft in this jurisdiction are members of the lodge. Nearly two hundred partook of the fine banquet at the close of the work.

Throughout the entire district the utmost harmony seems to prevail, and there are on every hand proofs of the deep interest being taken in the welfare of the craft.

Respectfully submitted,

SILAS B. ADAMS, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

Portland, April 17, 1906.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conforming to the requirements of the constitution and regulations of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, with pleasure I herewith submit my annual report of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

Having visited the seven lodges comprising this district as required, I am pleased to say that I find them all in a very prosperous condition. I

have witnessed work in nearly all the lodges this year, and in nearly every instance it has been done not only impressively, but very correctly.

I find the halls well furnished, the records carefully and correctly kept, the dues well collected and an increased average attendance in the meetings.

On October 10th, in company with twenty members of Delta Lodge, I visited Mt. Tir'em Lodge, Waterford. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a very satisfactory manner, showing a marked improvement in their ritual work over last year. The records, in the hands of Bro. I. F. JEWETT, are neatly and correctly kept.

January 4th, I was invited to install the officers of Pythagorean Lodge, Fryeburg. This was a special meeting, and the installation which was semi-public was followed by their usual entertainment, consisting of music and reading. No work has been done by this lodge for two years, yet I entertain no doubts in regard to the proficiency of its officers. The records are neatly kept by Bro. T. L. EASTMAN, and the dues are well collected.

On January 6th, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was conferred on two candidates in an excellent manner. Although this is the smallest lodge in the district, the quality of their work and their interest in Masonry is of the highest order.

By invitation, I again visited Shepherd's River Lodge February 3d, for the purpose of installing its officers. The installation was public, after which we listened to pleasant remarks by members and visitors.

On both occasions the tables were properly furnished and every one present suitably provided for.

January 10th, I visited Mt. Moriah Lodge, Denmark, and after the usual routine of business I installed the officers. The installation was public, followed by a supper and dance in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The records are still in the hands of Bro. ORDWAY, who attends strictly to the duties of his office.

January 11th, I installed the officers of Delta Lodge, Lovell. The installation, which was semi-public, was held in Pine Grove Hall and was followed by a supper and entertainment. This being my home lodge I have made no other official visit, having been present and observed the work at nearly all the meetings the past year. The records are correctly kept by our veteran secretary, Bro. E. L. BELL, and the dues are well collected.

On March 9th, I made my official visit to Greenleaf Lodge, Cornish, and found them very busy. One application was received, three balloted upon, and the M. M. degree conferred on three candidates. This being

Past Masters' night—a new departure in Greenleaf Lodge, after the usual routine business was disposed of the several stations were assumed by Past Masters, who worked the M. M. degree in a manner to be commended, scarcely a mistake being made. Bro. SAWYER having been elected J. W., Bro. LEVI COOK was elected and installed secretary. Bro. COOK having previously held this office, no doubts are entertained in regard to the care of the records. Bro. WILL HATCH was also elected to membership, appointed and installed organist at this meeting.

March 10th, visited Oriental Lodge, Bridgton. There was a large attendance at this meeting and I witnessed work in both the E. A. and M. M. degrees. Some mistakes were made in the E. A. degree, but Bro. McKENNEY said he would redeem himself in the M. M. degree, which he surely did. A very complete and perfect record is kept by Bro. D. E. CHAPLIN.

In conclusion, I wish to add that I have made many pleasant acquaintances and been treated with courtesy and kindness, for which I wish to express my sincere thanks to the brethren of the Eighteenth District, also to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment to this office.

ELMON J. NOYES, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Lovell, April 2, 1906.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in May I was re-appointed D. D. G. M. of the 19th Masonic District and duly installed by R. W. Brother P. G. M. COLLAMORE.

May 17th, I officially visited Naval Lodge, No. 184, at Kittery, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was finely done. W. M. Bro. RUNDLETT is a good worker and he has a good set of officers. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and the records correctly kept by Bro. GOODRICH, who is a faithful servant to the lodge. A large number was present and the interest is good. At the close of the meeting a collation was served.

At the regular meeting in June, I visited St. Aspinquid Lodge, No. 198, at York Village, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree. The work was fairly well done. The lodge is in a good financial condition and the records correctly and neatly kept by Bro. WOODWARD. In October, I

publicly installed the officers, and I think the lodge is going to get back to its old standard as it was when it first started. At the close of both these meetings refreshments were served.

October 12th, I visited Arion Lodge, No. 162, at Goodwin's Mills. There being no regular work I had the officers exemplify the work in the Third degree. If the officers would practice as they ought they would do better work. The records are well kept by Bro. J. BURTON ROBERTS. At the close refreshments were served.

November 24th, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, at North Berwick, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was fairly well done. They have a good set of officers and with a little more practice would be all right. Bro. HURD, their Marshal, is as good as I ever saw work, and the members are justly proud of him. During the past year they have made some improvements in the lodge room, by having the walls and ceilings fixed and electric lights put in, which greatly improves the looks of the hall. During my visit I found that some of the brothers were very unmasonic by playing cards in the ante-room, and I informed the W. M. that a stop must be put to it at once and that it must not be repeated, if so they would be liable to lose their charter. Refreshments were served at the close. The lodge is in a good financial condition and the records correctly kept.

December 11th, I visited York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk. There being no regular work, I had the officers exemplify the work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. Bro. ROGERS has been a good worker the two years that he has presided in the East. The lodge is in a good financial condition. The secretary, Bro. GILPATRICK, is a good worker for the lodge.

December 12th, I officially visited Ocean Lodge, No. 142, at Wells Depot. It being a special meeting there was no work. The records are well kept by Bro. BUNKER. The lodge has had some work in the past year and has a good presiding officer in W. B. GOODWIN. He takes great interest in the work of the lodge. At the request of the W. M., I installed the officers in their respective stations. Refreshments were served at the close, and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

The brethren wanted me to visit the lodge again when they were to work the M. M. degree, and I was to do so March 7th, but was unavoidably kept away, so I deputized Bro. JOHN BURLEIGH, of South Berwick, and I hereby give his report.

"On the evening of the 7th inst. I attended the meeting of Ocean Lodge, No. 142, at Wells, where the M. M. degree was worked in a satisfactory manner. I examined the accounts of the secretary and treasurer, also the report of the finance committee. The accounts were prop-

erly and correctly kept and expenditures properly vouched for. After the raising, which was followed by a banquet, I, at the request of the W. M., addressed the lodge on the work of the evening. I said I did not think I had been sent there to criticise or find fault with their lodge but rather to encourage and help them. I pointed out a few of their errors, first assuring myself that they were intentional and not slips of the tongue, and then asked them to question me about the ritual or anything else about Masonry. In other words, we held a school of instruction for an hour or two with, I know, pleasure to myself and I hope benefit to the lodge. I believe this lodge is honestly trying to improve itself, although its candidates are few and its officers widely scattered. Its efforts are bound to meet with reward and should therefore be encouraged. I was very hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. BUNKER and very much enjoyed my experience, so much so that if you get into another tight place do not hesitate to call on me."

January 3, 1906, I officially visited Saco Lodge, No. 9, at Saco. It being their annual meeting, the report of the secretary, treasurer and finance committee were read. The lodge is in a good condition financially. A new set of officers was elected. There was work in the E. A. degree, which was very nicely done. W. Bro. WILLARD is a good worker and has a good set of officers. I examined the records and found them correctly and neatly kept by Bro. LORD.

I had the pleasure of visiting Arundel Lodge, No. 76, at Kennebunkport, on January 9th. The F. C. degree was presented for instruction, and the work was nicely done. Bro. GOODWIN has a fine set of officers. Their financial condition is good, dues well collected, and the records of Bro. RUEL W. NORTON show careful attention. A fine supper, for which this lodge is noted, concluded a very enjoyable evening.

February 5th, I officially visited Dunlap Lodge, No. 47, of Biddeford. I was accompanied by Bro. H. I. DURGIN, of Naval Lodge, No. 84, of Kittery. The M. M. degree was worked on three candidates. It was the first time the officers had worked this degree since they were installed, and the work was done in an excellent manner. The officers are all young men and take great pride in their work. The finances of the lodge are in good condition, and the records neatly and correctly kept.

On March 29th, I made an official visit to St. John's Lodge, No. 51, at South Berwick, and witnessed the work in the F. C. degree. The officers of this lodge merit praise for the excellence of the work presented. Their rendering of the ritual was nearly perfect. The financial condition of the lodge is excellent. Bro. MUZZEY continues in charge of the records, and they are correctly kept. Refreshments were served at the close of the work, and a very enjoyable evening passed.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge my sincere appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by officers and members throughout the district.

And to you, Most Worshipful, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the honor conferred on me in appointing me as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

DAVID G. WALKER, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

Kittery Depot, March 12, 1906.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report of the Twentieth Masonic District.

I have had the pleasure of visiting all the lodges in this district, with the exception of Baskahegan, at Danforth, which owing to severe storms I was unable to do.

On September 2d, I publicly installed the officers of Baskahegan Lodge, of Danforth, with the valuable assistance of Bro. CHARLES GODSO as Marshal. After the installation there was a bountiful supper served in the masonic dining hall by the ladies of the O. E. S.

Saturday, October 7th, with the assistance of Past Master PITT JONES, I publicly intalled the officers of Forest Lodge, with refreshments served by the ladies of the O. E. S.

Tuesday, January 6th, with Bro. C. D. CHASE as Marshal, I installed the officers of Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln. A bountiful supper was served by the incoming officers.

March 6th, I officially visited Horeb Lodge and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. The regular officers were all in their stations and the work was done in a very creditable manner.

March 10th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge, and saw work in the E. A. degree. Although the regular officers were not all in their stations, the work was well rendered and much interest was shown by all. The records are in the hands of the veteran secretary, Bro. GEO. W. SMITH and are well and correctly kept.

I have attended the meetings of Forest Lodge quite regularly, and although they have done but little work in the last year they show great interest in Masonry, both officers and members.

I find the records in all lodges in this district in fine shape.

I wish to thank you for the honor of my appointment as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

RALPH SCRIBNER, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

October 26th, by invitation of Tremont Lodge, No. 77, I officially visited them and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Worshipful Bro. MOORE has been several years in the East and is an earnest and faithful worker. He is well supported by his officers. Their work was good and but few corrections were needed. The records are still in the hands of Bro. W. R. KEEN and are correctly kept and dues well collected.

By invitation of North East Harbor Lodge, I installed the officers of this lodge November 19th, assisted by Past W. E. J. TRUSSELL, as Marshal. On February 19th, I officially visited this lodge and witnessed the exemplification of the F. C. degree, which was well done. The officers and members are very much interested and they are doing good work for a new lodge. Owing to local business conditions they have had but little work since the lodge was constituted. The records are in the hands of Bro. REED and are well kept.

On December 27th, I officially visited Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, and witnessed work in the Fellow Craft's degree. The work was well done, necessitating but very few corrections. This is one of the best working lodges in the district. The records are carefully kept and dues promptly collected. The officers and members of this lodge always seem to take a great interest in the work. After work I publicly installed the officers for the ensuing year. After the work a banquet was enjoyed by all present.

January 5th, by invitation, I officially visited David A. Hooper Lodge, at West Sullivan. They worked the E. A. degree in a correct and impressive manner. After making what few corrections were necessary, I installed the officers for the ensuing year. The records are correctly kept and the dues are well collected.

January 17th, I installed the officers of Bar Harbor Lodge. This being my own lodge, I have not officially visited them but have attended nearly all the meetings of the lodge and kept in close touch with the offi-

cers. W. M. Bro. A. J. BABBIDGE is an earnest, efficient worker and a good ritualist. He is well supported by the other officers. The records are still in the hands of Bro. HADLEY and are as usual correctly kept and the dues well collected.

February 26th, by appointment, I officially visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19. A special meeting was called by the Worshipful Master for this purpose. But very few brethren were present and having no work the evening was spent in going over the ritual with those present. The records are still in the hands of Bro. FREDERICK WOOD, which assures a good, neat and correct account of the work and prompt collection of dues. This is the oldest lodge in the district; it being but three years before they hold their one hundredth anniversary.

February 27th, I officially visited Rising Sun Lodge, of Orland, a special meeting being called for this purpose. This lodge has had no work for over a year, but the officers and members take a good interest and I have no doubt will make a good showing when they have work. They exemplified the Fellow Craft's degree in a correct and impressive manner. The well kept records are still in the hands of Bro. SETH HUTCHINS and the dues are fairly well collected.

In accordance with the established custom I called the ninth annual convention of this district at Odd Fellows' Hall, Ellsworth, February 22d. The convention was opened in due form by R. W. D. D. G. M. EBEN K. WHITAKER. Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, of Winter Harbor, was called upon and exemplified the Entered Apprentice degree. This lodge performed the work in a very creditable manner, necessitating but very few corrections and but very little discussion. North East Harbor, Lodge, No. 208, of North East Harbor, was then called upon and exemplified the Fellow Craft degree. This is the youngest and smallest lodge in the district, but the correct and impressive manner with which they exemplified this degree entitles them to a great deal of praise and credit for their proficiency. The convention was now called from labor to refreshment and a banquet was served in the banquet room. At eight o'clock the convention was called from refreshment to labor again and Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140, of Mount Desert, was called upon and exemplified the Master Mason's degree. The work of this lodge was well done and called for but very few corrections. There were present at the convention upwards of three hundred and fifty masons, representing every lodge in the district and sixteen lodges outside of the Twenty-first District.

There can be no question as to the benefit derived from these conventions. I question very much if there is a district under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge where the several lodges do as good and as uniform

work as is done in the Twenty-first District, and this in my opinion is due largely to these conventions which have been held annually for the past nine years. I would strongly advocate and advise every D. D. G. M. whose district does not already have a convention to call one this coming year without fail.

In closing I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me in appointing me for the second time as your representative in this district. I have not been able to devote as much time to the work as should have been given, or I would have liked, yet the kind and courteous manner in which I have been received by the fraternity throughout the district has more than repaid me for my time and the difficulties encountered.

Fraternally submitted,

E. K. WHITAKER, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of submitting my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-second Masonic District.

The several lodges in this district are in about the same condition this year as they were the last; there has been a goodly number of initiates and also a number of rejections, showing that the lodges are guarded at the doors by faithful Tylers. It is not numbers but quality that we are aiming at, or in other words, timber that is hewed and squared, the kind that will strengthen the grand structure of Masonry that has been erected in the good old State of Maine.

I officially visited four of the lodges in my district and found them as follows:

Thursday, November 9th, I visited Archon Lodge, of Dixmont, for the purpose of installing the officers. There was a goodly number of the brethren present with their wives. After the ceremony of installation we repaired to the banquet hall, where we partook of a bountiful repast. After a short program, prepared for the occasion, we went to our several homes feeling well repaid for the effort that we had made in driving twenty long and lonesome miles. Archon Lodge is in good working order, dues well collected, and the books in good shape.

February 3d, I visited Parian Lodge, Corinna. It being their regular meeting there was a very good attendance. This lodge has not done any

work in the past year, but there is a good prospect for work in the year to come. The brethren exemplified the work in the E. A. degree. They did very well and showed that they could confer the other degrees when they had work, and I have no doubt that in the next year they will be one of the good working lodges in the district. The records are well kept and the dues are very well collected.

Meridian Splendor Lodge, of Newport, has been the lodge that I have attended the past year. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition. In the year just past, fifteen have received the third degree and there are several more to receive it. There was a district meeting held with this lodge February 15th. The several lodges in the 22d district were in attendance. We feel that it is good for brethren to dwell together in unity. This we think is a grand and good move, and a great help towards a uniformity in the work. Corinthian Lodge, of Hartland, conferred the F. C. degree in a very able and praiseworthy manner. The lodge used the lantern to illustrate the lecture, which made it very impressive. The home lodge, with the following regular officers in the chairs: W. M., CHARLES L. CHASE, S. W., BENJAMIN T. SHAW, J. W., ERNEST A. FRYE, Treasurer, GEORGE W. STUART, Secretary, WALDO H. BENNETT, Chaplain, G. F. DINSMORE, Marshal, WALLACE E. RACKLIFFE, S. D., JAMES W. PEASLEY, J. D., FREELAND H. BURRILL, S. S., MARCELLUS WENTWORTH, J. S., ERNEST E. WATERS, and EDGAR R. CARLETON, Tyler, then conferred the M. M. degree, the same being very nicely done, the brethren of Corinthian kindly loaning their lantern during the explanation of the emblems. There were representatives from sixteen lodges present, and all pronounced it good and went to their several homes looking forward to next year when a similar meeting would be held with Meridian Lodge, of Pittsfield.

Friday evening, April 6th, I visited Meridian Lodge, of Pittsfield. It being their regular meeting there was a large attendance. There not being any work, the usual routine was carried out. I examined the records and found them models of neatness. The dues are well collected and Meridian is in a prosperous and thriving condition.

And now, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I thank you for the honor that you have conferred upon me in appointing me D. D. G. M. It has been very pleasant. The brethren have been very cordial and I thank them for the kindness they have showed me.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED L. O. HUSSEY, *D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.*

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

May 19, 1905, my first official duty was to inspect and approve the K. of P. hall, Springvale, for use by Springvale Lodge, No. 190, for masonic purposes, which I did on the above date. This was rendered necessary by the loss of their masonic home, in the disastrous fire which occurred April 14, 1905, the main business portion of the town being swept away, and amongst the ruins was the commodious and well appointed masonic hall, the pride of Springvale Lodge and this district. The charter, records, and officers' jewels, alone were saved, and although fully covered by insurance, yet the lodge lost much that money cannot replace.

On December 18th, I inspected and approved the Odd Fellows' hall, Springvale, for use by Springvale Lodge. This was an extremely desirable change, as the lodge, during its occupancy of the K. of P. hall, was obliged to wait until half-past nine before they could have the use of the hall, which practically killed the attendance of the brethren. It is their distinction to again occupy the most commodious and elegantly furnished quarters in this district.

In response to an invitation, I privately installed the officers of Springvale Lodge on January 9, 1906, assisted by P. M. HARMON G. ALLEN as Marshal. This was the occasion of the opening of the new hall for masonic use, and a goodly number were present. A fine banquet was served after the installation.

My official visit to this lodge was made on March 6, 1906, when the E. A. degree was exemplified. The work of the degree, as well as the opening and closing, was done in a prompt, business-like, and correct manner; and in its standard of work, this lodge is second to none in this district. The lodge has purchased a complete set of officers' jewels and paraphernalia, and is thoroughly equipped in that respect, as also in the personnel of its officers, and Past Masters, to conduct the business of the lodge in a creditable manner. The records, in the hands of P. M. WIL-
LIE F. FERGUSON, are exceptionally neat and correct, and the dues well collected. I was pleased to note evidence of returning interest, in the fairly representative number of brethren who were present.

November 6th, I visited Buxton Lodge, No. 115, at West Buxton. Work in the M. M. degree was to have been presented, but owing to an exceptionally stormy day, the candidate, who hailed from Bar Mills, some five miles away, failed to appear. For the same reason the attendance

was small, and several of the officers were absent. At my request, the first section of the M. M. degree was exemplified by Wor. Bro. OSCAR D. RAND and his associates, in a creditable manner. I found a few corrections necessary, and also made some suggestions, which were very kindly received. The records are still in the hands of P. M. CYRIL P. HARMON, who is an interested and efficient secretary. I had here the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. FRANK H. HARGRAVES.

At the invitation of W. M. OSCAR D. RAND, I again visited Buxton Lodge February 5th, and privately installed the officers, assisted by P. M. JOSEPH F. WARREN as Marshal. Following the installation, the M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate. Few corrections were necessary, and the lecture and charge by Wor. Bro. RAND, were given in an impressive and pleasing manner. A good number of the brethren were in attendance, and refreshments were served at the close.

November 7th, I made my official visit to Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, at Limington, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The lodge was at a disadvantage on this occasion, on account of the recent death of the Worshipful Master, Bro. ANDREW J. CHICK, and the absence of the Senior Warden, his brother. Under the circumstances, the work was rendered in a satisfactory manner, with P. M. Bro. S. N. SMALL in the East. Several corrections were made in the work. The records, in the hands of P. D. D. G. M. HARDY H. MCKENNEY, are correct and complete, but the dues need to be looked after a little more closely. Refreshments were served at the close.

On December 6th, I publicly installed the officers of Adoniram Lodge, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. HARDY H. MCKENNEY as Marshal. About 150 brethren and ladies were present. At the conclusion of the installation, a fine supper was served, the remainder of the evening being spent in social intercourse and dancing.

November 21st, was the date of my visit to Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, at West Newfield, and a goodly number of the brethren were present to greet me. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate, and considering the fact that the officers were new and this the first time they had worked the degree, it was done in a highly creditable manner, and there was not lacking evidence of their interest in the work of the several degrees. The records are well and accurately kept, and dues well collected. I had here the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. AL Q. MITCHELL, who sustains an active interest in his lodge, and by his wise counsel and assistance materially contributes toward the prosperity of the lodge. I was the recipient of courtesies kindly extended by him, which I gratefully acknowledge. At the conclusion of the work, the

lodge repaired to an adjacent hall, and there joined their ladies in refreshments and a social hour.

December 2d, accompanied by several of the brethren from Preble Lodge, with our ladies, I visited Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, at Alfred, and publicly installed its officers, assisted by P. M. LAWTON M. SAYWARD, as Marshal. There was a good attendance of the brethren and ladies and at the close of the installation ceremony a banquet was served, and the remainder of the evening was very enjoyably passed with music, readings, and social intercourse.

My official visit to this lodge was made March 10th, when I witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This was the first time the present officers had conferred the degree, and although I found it necessary to make several corrections and suggestions, the work as a whole was satisfactorily rendered. The lecture was given in a pleasing and correct manner, by P. M. GEORGE H. SMITH. The records, in the hands of Bro. C. E. LANDER, are neat and correct.

January 4th, I visited Drummond Lodge, No. 118, at Parsonsfield, but as events proved, my visit was ill-timed. The M. M. degree was to have been conferred, but the candidate was sick in bed, the secretary and treasurer had both been called away to attend court at Saco, and there were not more than half a dozen brethren present. The W. M., FRANCIS C. MILLIKEN, kindly exemplified the first section of the M. M. degree, and I was satisfied that under proper conditions, the degree would be conferred in a creditable manner. The books of the lodge were not present.

January 10th, I visited Freedom Lodge, No. 42, at Limerick. Assisted by Bro. JAMES F. CHADBOURNE as Marshal, I privately installed the officers, after which the lodge proceeded to work the E. A. degree. The work as rendered admitted of a number of corrections, and was especially lacking in promptness and despatch. The records—without regard to the handwriting—are satisfactory and correct, but the dues should be looked after a little more promptly. I feel obliged to say that this lodge is somewhat below the standard in this district, and I trust that Bro. GEORGE A. CARPENTER, the newly installed Worshipful Master, who is interested in the work, will receive such a degree of interest and support from the officers associated with him, as will enable him to bring the lodge up to the required standard of efficiency.

Preble Lodge, No. 143, Sanford. I have not deemed it necessary to make an official visit to this, my home lodge. With two or three exceptions, I have attended all its meetings, regular and special, during the year, and have witnessed work in all the degrees several times. Very few errors, and those minor ones, have appeared in the work, and the de-

grees have been conferred in a correct and impressive manner by Wor. Bro. R. S. GOVE and his able corps of officers. Bro. JOHN WRIGHT is a very capable and efficient secretary, fully alive to the important duties of his office, and faithful and prompt in the performance of them. The records are models of neatness and accuracy, and the dues well collected. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition, and now holds the distinction of being the largest in this district. It has been at a serious disadvantage for a number of years past, for lack of more commodious quarters, but I am happy to report that it has just completed arrangements for a new hall, in a prospective building to be erected during the coming summer, where we shall find accommodations more befitting the dignity of the order, and the rank of this lodge.

I have had the pleasure of visiting every lodge in this district, several two or three times, and am pleased to report the general condition of the several lodges as satisfactory. Peace and harmony prevail throughout, and while there has been no large addition to our ranks, yet the lodges are maintaining an interest, and attending to their masonic duties.

In accordance with instructions received from the Grand Lodge Committee on History, I have impressed upon the several lodges the importance of complying with Standing Regulation No. 2 of the Grand Lodge, which requires each lodge to furnish its history to December 31, 1900. I trust this appeal may have met with a unanimous response. I would suggest to the several lodges, the advisability of presenting work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, on the occasion of the official visitation; as it is only reasonable to assume that they may need some correction in those degrees. If lodges generally would realize that it is the desire of the D. D. G. M. to help them to a uniform rendering of the work, rather than to make unpleasant criticism, they would be more willing to break away from the long established custom of always presenting the M. M. degree, if possible.

I also wish to urge upon them the desirability of entering upon their records the Finance Committee's annual report, especially that portion of it showing the financial condition of the lodge. It would prove a valuable reference for the lodge itself, and would enable the D. D. G. M. to see for himself the exact financial standing of the lodge without being obliged to trust to information given him.

I desire to express to you, Most Worshipful, my appreciation of the honor conferred, in my appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

I also take this opportunity of thanking the several lodges for their uniformly kind reception, and courtesies tendered me during my visitations.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH LECKENBY, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

My first official act was performed on June 7th, when at a meeting of Tranquil Lodge, I had the honor of installing Wor. and Rev. Bro. CHAS. R. TENNEY, as one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge, having been appointed by you at the last annual communication.

VISITATIONS.

TRANQUIL LODGE, No. 29. My first official visit was made to Tranquil Lodge, on January 10th, it being the annual meeting. After the regular order of business, work was presented on one candidate in the M. M. degree. Wor. M. CHARLES L. TURGEON and each of his officers performed their portion of the work with closeness to the ritual, and in an impressive manner. The devotional exercises, conducted by the Lodge Chaplain, Wor. and Rev. Bro. TENNEY, added greatly to the beauty of the work. The records are neatly kept by Bro. A. C. SPRAGUE, and the dues well collected. The lodge is in a good financial condition. There were present a large number of members and visitors, and about a score of past masters of this and other lodges, several of them being present and past officers of the Grand Lodge. At the close of the work a fine banquet was served, followed by remarks of a pleasant and interesting nature.

CUMBERLAND LODGE, No. 12. By invitation of Wor. M. F. M. HAWKES, I visited Cumberland Lodge February 3d, which holds its communications on Saturday afternoons. After a cold ride of eight miles in a wagon, and against a biting wind, I received a warm and fraternal greeting from the goodly number of brethren assembled in the lodge room of the fine two-story brick edifice owned by the brethren of this lodge. The building is "beautiful for situation," and is wholly devoted to masonic uses. The candidate, who was advanced to the M. M. degree, showed unusual proficiency in the preceding degree. The work was excellently performed by Wor. Bro. HAWKES and his officers, considering that the work in this degree was rendered by the officers for the first time since their installation. The records are correctly and neatly kept by the veteran secretary, P. Master GEORGE H. GODING, who has served in this capacity for more than three decades. The Lodge History is complete to 1900, and is neatly printed and bound. The membership of this lodge is not large, taking into account its age, and I observe that the brethren are looking carefully to the quality of those who seek ad-

mission. Fine refreshments were served in the banquet hall below, at the close of the meeting, and a time was spent in social intercourse.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 105. February 5th, I visited Ashlar Lodge by invitation of W. M. ALBERT G. FOSS, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on one candidate. There was present a large attendance of the members and their visitors. This lodge is next to the largest in the district, numbering 302 members, and it has a large balance in its treasury. The records are under the charge of Bro. FRED I. MORRELL, are neatly kept, and the dues are well collected. The work was intelligently done and the ritual closely followed by each of the officers. Excellent music was rendered by the Ashlar Masonic Quartet. At the close of the meeting a choice banquet was served, with post-prandial exercises.

RABBONI LODGE, No. 150. The evening of February 14th was the occasion of my official visit to Rabboni Lodge, where I witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The ritual was rendered accurately, and each officer performed his part impressively. Wor. M. CHARLES A. LITCHFIELD has worked but a little since his installation, which makes his proficiency the more commendable. Rabboni Lodge has the reputation of doing a high grade of work, which is fully sustained by its present corps of officers. There has been a large accession of members the past year. The secretary, Bro. EDWIN L. GOSS, has the dues well collected, and there is a good balance in the treasury. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. C. R. FOSTER, Senior Grand Warden, and with him were several other past masters of Esoteric Lodge, Ellsworth. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall at the close of the meeting.

WEBSTER LODGE, No. 164. February 23d, by invitation of Wor. M. FRED J. ATWOOD, I had the the pleasure of meeting the brethren of Webster Lodge, at Sabattus, which is the home of M. Wor. Grand Lecturer FRANK E. SLEEPER, who was present in his official capacity of lodge treasurer. Bro. SLEEPER was a prime mover in the birth of this lodge, and its first master. The lodge membership is not large, and it has done no work for some time. Work in the F. C. degree was exemplified for my inspection. The Wor. M. gave a correct and intelligent rendering of the ritual, and the other officers will improve with such inspiration as an actual candidate will give, combined with a study of the esoteric word. The financial condition of the lodge is good, and would become still better if the dues were collected somewhat closer. The excellent character and standing of the officers and brethren of this lodge will, I trust, lead to a good accession to its membership the coming year.

ANCIENT BROTHERS' LODGE, No. 178. February 26th, I inspected work in the M. M. degree in Ancient Brothers' Lodge. W. M. HAROLD C. GODDARD, assisted by a fine corps of officers, did excellent work and

very close to the ritual. The master was especially proficient in the obligation and lecture. The records are well kept by Bro. FRANK L. LOWELL, who has made good progress in the collection of the arrears of dues. The finances are well managed by R. Wor. L. O. BRACKETT. Here I met Past Grand Master WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, of Ashlar Lodge, and a large number of members and visitors. A choice banquet, followed by speeches, completed a most enjoyable evening.

TYRIAN LODGE, No. 73. March 8th, I witnessed work in Tyrian Lodge, in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. Owing to the absence of Wor. M. F. L. MARSTON, on account of sickness, the master's work was done by the J. W. in the E. A. degree, and the S. W. in the F. C. degree, and was excellently performed and well supported by the other officers. The few suggestions made were well received. The past masters of this lodge showed their interest, nine of them being present. The records are in charge of Bro. L. JEFFERIES, who is also the Lodge Historian, the history being written year by year, which is to be recommended to all our lodges. This lodge has a large Charity Fund, and the action of the brethren showed their readiness "to relieve the distressed," when the occasion calls for relief. After the work, refreshments were served, and a social hour followed.

NEZINSCOT LODGE, No. 101. Accompanied by forty of the brethren of Lewiston and Auburn, on the evening of March 10th, I made my last official visit of the year, to the members of Nezinscot Lodge, in their pleasant and well arranged masonic home. I missed the genial face of R. Wor. Bro. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, who was always present at lodge meetings. The thoughts of his tragic death last year cast a shade of gloom over us all. Here I met Past D. D. G. M. OLIVER A. SPRAGUE, who succeeds Bro. FAULKNER in the care of the finances, which I found to be in excellent condition. The records are well kept by Wor. Bro. E. HERBERT COLE. Wor. M. WILLARD B. FRENCH and his officers showed nearly perfect work in the M. M. degree, this occasion being the first work done in the degree for over a year. All the officers had evidently given close study for the correct and impressive rendition of the ritual, and the reputation of this lodge for "good work" was fully sustained. Many of the brethren who accompanied me are members of Nezinscot, and though removed by residence, yet retain their loyalty to their mother lodge. R. Wor. D. D. G. M. W. D. TRUFANT, of the Fourteen Masonic District, and Past D. D. G. M.'s BRACKETT and HEATH, were among the large number of visitors. A fine oyster supper was served in the banquet hall at the close, followed by speeches, and it was past "low twelve" when we boarded the electric car for the twelve-mile ride to our homes, which was quickly made.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of installing the officers of the following lodges:—

October 7th. Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, assisted by Rev. Bro. SUMNER SARGENT and Wor. Bro. DAVID N. OSGOOD.

October 18th. Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, assisted by Wor. and Rev. Bro. CHARLES R. TENNEY and R. Wor. Bro. E. K. SMITH. An elaborate musical programme followed the installation, and a choice banquet was served.

January 22d. Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, assisted by M. Wor. P. G. M. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM and R. Wor. L. O. BRACKETT.

February 7th. Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, assisted by R. Wor. Bro. C. C. HUNT and Wor. Bro. JOHN R. WEBBER.

March 6th. Webster Lodge, No. 164, assisted by M. W. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER and R. Wor. Bro. JUDSON BANGS. The installation was public, the hall being filled with ladies and gentlemen, and a musical and literary entertainment followed the installation, concluding with choice refreshments and an hour of social converse.

November 21st, I assisted R. Wor. Deputy Grand Master CHARLES F. JOHNSON as Grand Secretary, at the dedication of the elegant and commodious lodge room and apartments of Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Westbrook.

I have conferred the Past Master's degree upon three masters, and issued diplomas to sixteen past masters. I learned that in two of the lodges there were a number of past masters of many years' standing that had never received a diploma, and which the Grand Secretary informed me I was authorized to supply, having first satisfied myself by the records that they were entitled to the same.

CONCLUSION. My official visits throughout this district have been made very pleasant by the fraternal greetings and warm welcome extended to me by old and new friends.

I have found a high standard of masonic excellence; peace and harmony, and, therefore, solid prosperity are everywhere seen.

I have impressed upon each lodge the duty of preparing its history, as required by the Standing Regulation of the Grand Lodge.

I wish to thank the officers and members of the several lodges for the universal courtesy and cordiality with which they have received me.

And to you, Most Worshipful, are my heartfelt thanks due for the honor of the appointment as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

MURRAY B. WATSON, *D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.*

Auburn, April 2, 1906.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-fifth Masonic District. It gives me pleasure to report that all of the lodges in this district are in a very flourishing condition. The records are all well kept, the dues well collected, and the interest in Masonry stronger and deeper than ever. During the year, additions to the membership in this district have been made as follows: Aroostook Lodge, 12, Monument Lodge, 12, Island Falls Lodge, 18, Molunkus Lodge, 7, Nollesemic Lodge, 14, Katahdin Lodge, 9. Total, 72. The lodges are all striving to do better work than ever, and as a whole, the work conforms very closely to the standard adopted by the Grand Lodge.

On February 8th, I began my official duties by a visit to Katahdin Lodge, Patten. The officers were installed at the stated meeting in January and had only worked at one special meeting previous to my visit. The work of the evening was the conferring of the Master Mason's degree on one candidate. The officers all seemed to take an interest in the work and the ritual work was very correctly done. The records under Secretary HUSTON are correctly kept and the dues well collected. At the close of the work, a banquet was served and a social hour passed afterwards. Katahdin Lodge has a very pleasant home, which is nearly paid for.

On February 28th, I officially visited my home lodge, Monument, No. 96. This was a special meeting, called to confer the Master Mason's degree, which was conferred on one candidate. In conferring the degrees during the past year, the officers have had the assistance of a male quartet, which adds much to the work. I have attended nearly all of the meetings of the lodge during the past year and have assisted in the work when some of the officers were absent, and have conferred degrees in the absence of the master, and can say that Monument Lodge was never in a better condition than at present.

On March 6th, I made an official visit to Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, at Sherman Mills. The Master Mason's degree was conferred on one candidate. The work was correctly done and no corrections were needed. After the work, a banquet was enjoyed in a near-by hall and a social hour spent.

On March 21st, I officially visited Island Falls Lodge, No. 206, of Island Falls. The work of the evening was the conferring of the Master Mason's degree on two candidates, this being a special communication. The ritual and floor work were very correctly done. Hardly any sug-

gestions were needed. A banquet was enjoyed after the work, which was provided by the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star.

On March 23d, I made an official visit to Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, of Blaine. This was a special communication called, as the stated meeting of this lodge is on Saturday. The work of inspection consisted of the conferring of the Master Mason's degree on one candidate. The work was impressively done, all of the officers taking a special interest in the work. Aroostook Lodge is enjoying a marked degree of prosperity. During the past year, they have raised twelve candidates and have six more waiting for the Master Mason's degree, besides a number of applications for the degrees in the hands of the committee. Extensive repairs have been made in their lodge room and they now have a very pleasant masonic home. After the work, a banquet was served in the banquet room of the lodge.

March 29th, I concluded my official visits by a visit to Nollesemic Lodge, No. 205, of Millinocket. It has been the custom, in some of the masonic districts, to hold a masonic convention at some central point in the district once during each year. Such a custom has not prevailed in this district, but believing it to be a good custom, in my visit to Nollesemic Lodge I endeavored to carry out this idea. On my official visits to the several lodges, I extended an invitation to the officers and members to accompany me on the occasion of my visit to that lodge. Through the courtesy of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, a special train was provided, and leaving Houlton at 4 p. m. March 29th, with forty members of Monument Lodge, stops were made at all stations to Stacyville to take on the brethren, and we arrived at Millinocket with 109 masons aboard. At Millinocket, we were cordially received by Worshipful Master BUCKLEY and members of the lodge. The work of the evening consisted of the conferring of the Fellow Craft's degree by Nollesemic Lodge, for inspection, after which the Master Mason's degree was conferred by the officers of Monument Lodge. Of the work of the officers of Nollesemic Lodge in the Fellow Craft degree, too much praise cannot be given. The ritual work was correct and the floor work was almost perfect. During the evening, a fine banquet was enjoyed, after which speeches and a social hour were enjoyed, and the return was made by the special train. There were four of the six masters in the district present, and nearly all of the officers, and there were representatives present from five of the lodges. All enjoyed the visit and derived much good from it. Nollesemic Lodge is very prosperous and has a large number of candidates in waiting.

I would thank the officers and members of the several lodges in this district for the kindness and attention shown me on my official visits, and

especially the officers for the interest taken in the work and the promptness they have shown in adopting any suggestions, not only those of this year but those of last year as well, as I could see in my visits this year that the greater part of last year's suggestions were retained.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to return to you my most sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the appointment to this most honorable and responsible office.

Fraternally submitted,

ARTHUR G. RICH, *D. D. G. M. 25th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.



MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,

Tuesday, May 1, 1906.

The Trustees met in the Grand Master's office at 5 P. M.

Present—HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *President*,

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

CURTIS R. FOSTER,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

LEANDER M. KENNISTON,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

A. M. WETHERBEE,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

FESSENDEN I. DAY.

The Grand Treasurer's annual report was presented as follows :

PORTLAND, May 1, 1906.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the

Grand Lodge of Maine F. & A. M.

Your Treasurer respectfully reports that the invested fund consists of:

	Fund.	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
20 shares Westbrook Trust Co. Stock,	2,000.00	80.00
1 City of Portland Bond,	1,000.00	60.00
3 Sagadahoc Light & Pow. Co. Bonds, (\$500 each), ..	1,500.00	67.50
1 Town of Brunswick Bond,	1,000.00	40.00
2 Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
2 Rockland Water Co. Bonds,	1,500.00	75.00
2 Wladikawkas Ry. Bonds, ..	2,000.00	80.00
2 Kennebec Light & Heat Co. Bonds, (\$500 each), ..	1,000.00	62.50
1 Mousam Water Co. Bond,	500.00	25.00
1 Denver City Tramway Co. Bond,	500.00	25.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Co. Bond,	500.00	35.00
1 Portland Water Co. Bond,	1,000.00	40.00
1 Newton & Northwestern R. R. Co. Bond,	1,000.00	50.00
2 Rumford Falls Power Co. Bonds,	2,000.00	60.00
1 Delaware Water Co. Bond,	500.00	43.52
2 Newton Street Ry. Co. Bonds, (\$500 each),	1,000.00	25.00
2 Toledo Ry. & Terminal Co. Bonds,	2,000.00	45.00
1 Mary E. Denny Note secured by Mortgage on Real Estate,	4,300.00	220.00
Maine Savings Bank,	25.02	36.18
Portland Savings Bank,	2,766.70	97.67
Augusta Savings Bank,	721.64	25.47
Skowhegan Savings Bank,	686.60	20.73
Waterville Savings Bank,	716.47	25.29
Wiscasset Savings Bank,	739.10	26.09
Bath Savings Institution,	722.96	25.49
Brunswick Savings Institution,	705.49	24.87
Gardiner Savings Institution,	710.69	25.07
Portland National Bank, Savings Department,	1,435.58	50.66
Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Cash on de- posit,	3,113.24	41.29
Interest on Holden Mortgage,		78.12
Merchants National Bank dividend. (Stock called)		30.00
Limerock National Bank dividend. (Stock called)		65.00
	<u>\$46,643.49</u>	<u>2,225.45</u>

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

1905.			
May	2.	Balance from old account,	\$1,825.78
		Interest on investments, excepting Savings Banks,...	1,826.64
June	20.	Received on account of Holden Mortgage,	200.00
Nov.	2.	" " " Merchant National Bank Stock,	
		called,	1,500.00
	10.	" for Holden mortgage,	1,500.00
1906.			
Jan.	2.	" from Maine Savings Bank,	1,000.00
Feb.	26.	" on account of Denny mortgage,	100.00
April	20.	" Final Dividend Merchants National Bank	
		Stock,	790.00
		" Interest on deposit in Union Safe Deposit	
		& Trust Co.,	41.29
			<u>\$8,783.71</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1905.			
May	4.	Paid beneficiaries,	\$ 984.00
		Added to Charity Fund,	402.04
	12.	Paid Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co., rent of safe, ..	10.00
Nov.	3.	" for 2 Toledo R'y & Terminal Co. 4 per cent.	
		bonds,	2,000.00
		" premium on above bonds,	120.00
		" interest on above, 4 months, 2 days,	30.50
Dec.	20.	" for 2 Newton Street R'y bonds, \$500 each,	1,000.00
		" premium on above bonds,	47.50
		" interest 5 months, 19 days,	23.47
1906.			
Jan.	15.	" for 1 Rumford Falls & Power Co. bond,	1,000.00
		" interest on above, 3 months, 15 days,	11.67
			<u>\$5,629.18</u>
		Cash in Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co. to	
		balance,	3,154.53
			<u>\$8,783.71</u>

Fraternally submitted,

MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to a Committee consisting of the President and Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, who reported that they had

examined the securities and found them intact, and that the accounts were correct. Their report, together with the report of the Grand Treasurer, was accepted.

The Secretary presented eighty-four applications for aid, which were referred to a committee of two.

Voted, To change the vote of 1899 by omitting the name of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

Two applications for re-imbursement of charity were ordered to be withdrawn.

Adjourned to 4.30 Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1906.

Met in Grand Master's office at 4.30 P. M.

Present—HUGH R. CHAPLIN, *President*,
CURTIS R. FOSTER,
EDWARD G. WESTON,
STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,
FRANK E. SLEEPER,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

The Committee on Applications for Aid reported a schedule, which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, That \$1,237 be appropriated to pay the schedule.

The Grand Treasurer's bond, with the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co. as surety, to the amount of \$10,000, was presented, whereupon it was

Voted, That the bond be accepted and deposited in the hands of the Secretary.

Voted, That Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, be requested to obtain a new bond correctly running to the proper names.

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 application 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, 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.

1906.



CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
EDMUND B. MALLET, Deputy Grand Master,	"
JAMES M. LARRABEE, Senior Grand Warden,	"
ALBERT M. AMES, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
FRANK E. SLEEPER.	elected May 3, 1904, for three years.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 3, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 2, 1905, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 2, " " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, 1906, " " "
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	" " 1, " " " "

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.]

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 jurisdiction 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.]

SECTIONS 112 and 114, relative to Registration, repealed 1904, [p. 73.]

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.]

36. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Grand Secretary, in addition to the duties required of him by the Constitution, be the Librarian, and perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Committee on Library may advise. [1904, p. 44.]

37. To ascertain which of two lodges is nearer the residence of a candidate, the measurements must be made along the shortest established route or way which the candidate can take regardless of the fact that more people may use one route or way more than the other, and regardless of the fact that one route or way may be easier to travel than the other. [1905, pp. 217 and 241.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1906.



M.W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Waterville
R. W.	EDMUND B. MALLET,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Freeport
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	<i>S. G. Warden,</i>	Gardiner
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	<i>J. G. Warden,</i>	Stockton Springs
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	LEON S. HOWE,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Presque Isle
"	HERBERT H. BEST,	" 2d "	Eastport
"	PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield
"	OWEN L. FLYE,	" 4th "	Brooklin
"	GEORGE S. WALKER,	" 5th "	Charleston
"	CLARENCE B. SWAN,	" 6th "	Old Town
"	WILLARD S. JONES,	" 7th "	Brooks
"	CLIFFORD J. PATTEE,	" 8th "	Belfast
"	FRED C. MILLAY,	" 9th "	Union
"	GEORGE H. LARRABEE,	" 10th "	Newcastle
"	JOHN CLAIR MINOT,	" 11th "	Augusta
"	LON M. PHILBRICK,	" 12th "	Mt. Vernon
"	GEORGE O. CARR,	" 13th "	Norridgewock
"	WILLIAM D. TRUFANT,	" 14th "	West Durham
"	CHAS. B. RICHARDSON,	" 15th "	Strong
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" 16th "	South Paris
"	SILAS B. ADAMS,	" 17th "	Portland
"	JOHN L. MESERVE,	" 18th "	Naples
"	EDGAR H. MINOT,	" 19th "	Saco
"	FRANK R. LINTON,	" 20th "	Lincoln
"	WILLIAM H. DRESSER,	" 21st "	Ellsworth
"	CHARLES T. HARRIS,	" 22d "	Detroit
"	JOSEPH LECKENBY,	" 23d "	Sanford
"	FRED E. DWINAL,	" 24th "	Auburn
"	BENJAMIN C. WALKER,	" 25th "	Island Falls
W.	REV. ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor
"	REV. WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	" "	Portland
"	REV. CHAS. R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
"	REV. NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Orono
"	REV. RUPERT B. MATHEWS,	" "	Newcastle
"	REV. GEO. B. NICHOLSON,	" "	Waterville
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Waterville
"	FRED L. O. HUSSEY,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	Newport
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>	Lisbon
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	RUPERT E. JACKSON,	" "	Skowhegan
"	ALBERT D. RAMSAY,	" "	Montville
"	WM. N. HOWE,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	Dayton
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Westbrook
"	WARREN C. KING,	" "	Portland
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland

List of Subordinate Lodges,

WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

As Returned March 1, 1906.

DISTRICT.

Abner Wade, 207, Sangerville. George L. Barrows, M; Charles W. Ray, SW; Alton L. Carr, JW; Wilbur A. Hill, S. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, September. 5

Acacia, 121, Durham. Fred H. Miller, M; Herbert J. Wagg, SW; Harry H. Strout, JW; Everett L. Macomber, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14

Adoniram, 27, Limington. Harry F. Maxim, M; Everett J. Pattee, SW; Allen L. Hubbard, JW; George M. Brackett, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23

Alna, 43, Damariscotta. George W. Singer, M; Amasa B. Hall, SW; Wilmoth H. Hewey, JW; Walter M. Barstow, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10

Amity, 6, Camden. James F. Burgess, M; John W. Mason, SW; George E. Allen, JW; Henry L. Maker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9

Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Austin S. Thompson, M; Bradford C. Redonnett, SW; Miles A. Plummer, JW; Walter H. McFarland, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10

Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Harold C. Goddard, M; Henry A. Fletcher, SW; James F. Deane, JW; Frank L. Lowell, S., (58 Winter St.) Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, October. 24

Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Fred C. Tolman, M; Millard F. Hicks, SW; Joseph B. Reed, JW; John S. Russell, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17

Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James H. Brewster, M; George W. Woodard, SW; Leroy E. Williams, JW; William Parkin, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14

- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Edgar C. Newcomb, Hampden, R. F. D. No. 2, M; Stephen Mudgett, Brooks, R. F. D. No. 4, SW; Alonzo Tasker, Dixmont Center, JW; Benjamin F. Porter, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Albert V. Wakefield, M; Alonzo E. Day, SW; Ralph B. Jellerson, JW; J. Burton Roberts, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Almon O. Nutter, Mars Hill, M; Frank A. Hackett, Robinson, SW; Chas. E. Robinson, Robinson, JW; John M. Ramsay, S. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, November. 25
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Edward A. Pinkham, M; George H. Tarbox, SW; Frank E. Miller, JW; Reuel W. Norton, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Ernest Saunders, M; Ezra A. Nevens, SW; George O. Campbell, JW; Fred I. Morrell, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Augustus E. Campbell, M; Luther M. Norris, SW; John T. Collins, JW; B. Frank Bradford, S. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. William G. Newhall, M; Elmer A. Doten, SW; Will Horton Adams, JW; Daniel W. Fox, S. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Percy Greig, M; Lewis A. Burleigh, SW; Winfred A. Jackson, JW; Claude W. Townsend, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Auora, 50, Rockland. Rodney I. Thompson, M; Lorenzo E. Moulton, SW; Arthur S. Littlefield, JW; Lorenzo S. Robinson, (Box 568) S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bagaduce, 210, Brooksville. Ernest E. Babson, M; Neal F. Dow, SW; William Cain, JW; James S. Condon, South Brooksville, S; Ira J. Cousins, North Brooksville, SEC. P. L. Meeting third Friday. 4
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Andrew J. Babbige, M; Charles E. Gilley, SW; A. Stroud Rodick, JW; Benjamin L. Hadley, S. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Daniel J. Floyd, M; Calvin L. Harding, SW; Robert H. McCready, JW; Samuel D. Springer, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Victor K. Montgomery, M; Millard F. Blake, SW; Daniel M. F. Alley, JW; H. Elmer Fernald, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Edmund L. Lamb, M; Everett F. Robinson,

- sw; Albert M. Day, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Eben S. Kilborn, m; I. Henry Wight, sw; Albert C. Frost, jw; Herbert C. Rowe, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. J. Maurice Arnold, m; Charles D. White, sw; George H. Bangs, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11
- Bingham, 199, Bingham. Samuel A. Smith, m; W. R. Jordan, sw; R. M. Savage, jw; George L. Baker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Falls. Ralph M. Woodsum, m; James Shea, sw; Rainsford Price, jw; Walter O. Raynes, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Fred B. Davenport, m; Fred N. Beal, sw; Elmer W. Voter, jw; Newell P. Noble, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Thomas W. Nichols, m; C. F. Russell, sw; Carl Z. Bailey, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Oscar D. Rand, m; George E. Smith, sw; Roy P. Higgins, jw; Cyril P. Harmon, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Fred C. Stafford, m; Harold N. Smith, sw; Daniel G. Leavitt, jw; Frank J. Hersey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Charles G. Briggs, m; Irving W. E. McLellan, sw; Ray N. L. Brown, jw; Arthur A. Garden, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Harry B. Harris, m; Frank L. Rowell, sw; F. Omer Furber, jw; Alpheus Nason, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Leone R. Cook, m; Alfred B. Small, sw; James E. Bradley, jw; Aug. H. Humphrey, Yarmouthville, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. Irving H. Reed, m; Fred H. Lewis, sw; Charles R. Getchell, jw; Thomas W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Columbia, 200, Greenville. Arthur L. Folsom, m; Fred C. N. Parks, sw; Ralph P. Brown, jw; James E. Bigney, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Harry A. Fowler, m; Benjamin F. Crehore,

- sw; Chauncey A. Doble, jw; Fred H. Savage, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Alexander R. Johnston, m; Lewis H. Graves, sw; Edward A. Webber, jw; Daniel A. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. James Abernethy, West Pembroke, m; Fred L. Gardner, Dennysville, sw; Harry C. Wilder, West Pembroke, jw; Eugene S. Wilbur, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Albion M. Hancock, m; Frank M. Barrows, sw; Orin Hancock, jw; Harry I. Lowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Frank M. Hawkes, Intervale, m; Lemuel S. Day, sw; Geo. P. Cushman, West Pownal, jw; Geo. H. Goding, Auburn, R. F. D. 7, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- David A. Hooper, 201, West Sullivan. Andrew P. Havey, m; W. B. Blaisdell, sw; Archie B. Havey, jw; Edwin F. Clapham, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Davis, 191, Strong. Charles W. Shaw, m; Leslie A. Vining, sw; Ulysses G. Weymouth, jw; Percival W. Mason, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Carl E. Hannaford, m; Walter W. Symes, sw; Thomas Bond, jw; Luther E. Sanborn, Maplewood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Portland. Francis T. Miller, m; Leon W. Helson, sw; George F. Grant, jw; Francis E. Chase, 161 Neal St., s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Clinton P. Hubbard, m; Frank Harmon, sw; John A. Fox, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. William S. Jones, m; George M. Crommett, sw; Herbert L. Pinkham, jw; Orren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Roy M. Hescock, m; William H. Davis, sw; David Humphrey, jw; Walter C. Jackson, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden Mills. John H. Mayers, m; Wilbur F. Cate, sw; Clarence J. Cheney, jw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10

- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Francis C. Milliken, M; Wilbur M. Merse, SW; Alonzo J. Moulton, JW; Albert R. Leavitt, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. James W. Burnie, M; Carlos C. Heard, SW; Dayton T. Moore, JW; John F. Burnham, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. William S. Mildon, M; Edward G. Buxton, SW; Emery A. Dow, JW; Wheeler C. Hawkes, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Herbert W. Trafton, M; H. F. Kallock, SW; G. H. Churchill, JW; Frank J. Lowery, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Groves S. Bridges, M; William H. Robins, SW; Guy M. Hooper, JW; Ralph E. Dority, S. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Harry E. Rowe, M; John F. Knowlton, SW; James A. French, JW; James E. Parsons, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Daniel M. Nichols, M; Dumont Hilton, SW; Irvin L. Russell, JW; Bernard Gibbs, S. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Manfred Humphrey, M; Edward H. Bickmore, SW; John Morris, Jr., JW; Walter H. Mathews, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Augustus F. Cloutier, M; John E. Moore, SW; Horace A. Murch, JW; Alfred Cole, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Charles E. Drinkwater, M; Charles O. Dickey, SW; Martin G. Black, JW; Fred B. Glidden, S. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, January. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Horace E. Buck, M; Fred M. Mooney, SW; Horace L. Gould, JW; Frederick Wood, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 21
- Forest, 148, Springfield. William E. Murdock, M; James W. Lindsay, SW; Lysander W. Trask, JW; Edwin B. Cole, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Fort Kent, 209, Fort Kent. William N. Gould, M; Lester F. Bradbury, SW; Adrian V. Currie, JW; Herbert W. Coffin, S. Meeting last Thursday; election, March. 1
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. George A. Russell, M; John M. Rowe, SW; Robert Y. Swift, JW; James H. Howes, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15

- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Herman J. Sayward, m; J. Frank Allen, sw; John C. Sanborn, jw; Charles E. Lander, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. George A. Carpenter, m; Ralph H. Clark, sw; Frank A. Chick, jw; John W. Smith, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Stephen Mitchell, m; Fred E. Ward, sw; Horace P. Rowe, jw; Ernest E. Pinkham, s. Meeting Monday on before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Chester H. Lane, Jr., m; Charles F. Barden, sw; Will E. Pratt, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. William J. Parker, m; Leon M. Ayer, sw; Samuel G. Sawyer, jw; Levi L. Cook, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Otis H. Parker, m; John L. Hooper, sw; Edward H. Carpenter, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. William M. Taylor, m; B. Harry Elkins, sw; Charles Calkin, jw; Edward W. Guptill, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Herbert A. Bowker, m; David G. Field, sw; Edward E. Talbot, jw; Carl M. Hutchinson, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermion, 32, Gardiner. Herbert L. Douglass, m; James F. Bagley, sw; Sidney G. Decker, jw; James M. Larrabee, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, South Portland. William H. Ohler, Jr., m; Josiah F. Cobb, sw; Sherman G. Willard, jw; George H. Weeks, Knightville, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Charles D. Blanchard, m; Jerome O. Lynch, sw; J. Fred Clark, jw; Daniel W. Ballantyne, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Edward B. Lowe, m; Ellery Bowden, sw; Fred J. Littlefield, jw; John H. Baker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Bailey W. Bowden, m; Benjamin E. Sylvester, sw; Forest B. Snow, jw; Frank P. Greene, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Isleboro². Loraimus F. Pendleton, m; Alpheus A. Pendleton, sw; Calvin E. Kimball, jw; Leslie E. Smith, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 8

- Island Falls, 206, Island Falls. Samuel R. Crabtree, M; Henry H. Noyes, SW; Martin L. Emerson, JW; Frank L. Mooney, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Dana O. Dudley, M; Archie D. Felt, SW; Sidney M. Perham, JW; James L. Bowker, S; Meeting Tuesday on before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Charles Keene, M; Edwin Cummings, SW; Danford O. French, JW; Henry A. Mansfield, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. J. L. Robbins, M; Edward L. Kennedy, SW; Fred R. Bailey, JW; Ferd G. Huston, S. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 25
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. William E. Nason, M; Wallace W. Patterson, SW; George S. Cressey, JW; John H. Everett, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Chas. E. Brann, M; John B. Aldrich, SW; Roy C. Pearce, JW; Fred A. Tenney, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Turner Davis, M; William H. Soper, SW; Mottier L. French, JW; Perry S. Longley, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Clarence B. Griffin, M; James K. Manning, SW; Walter S. Alexander, JW; Leslie D. Ames, S. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. George N. Thompson, M; Harry B. Marsh, SW; Thomas P. Holt, JW; Charles L. Dillingham, S. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Herbert L. Leavitt, M; William G. Labe, SW; Harry D. Benner, JW; Thomas L. Richards, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Arthur F. Sellers, M; Winfield S. Clark, SW; Arthur Pierce, JW; J. Merrill Bartlett, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, January. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Walter A. Nickerson, M; George C. Hunton, SW; J. Grant Henry, JW; Arthur S. Nickerson, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Henry C. Hussey, M; William B. Longley, SW; Henry D. Burgess, JW; Charles A. Ward, S. Meeting first Friday; election, September. 13
- Lewey's Island, 138, Princeton. William Robinson, Jr., M; Charles E. Johnson, SW; John McCann, JW; Theodore Morrison, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2

- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Arthur H. Norton, M; Percy Leman, SW; Warren A. Moody, JW; Ambrose P. Cargill, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. James B. Clark, M; William Farnham, SW; Fessenden M. Chase, JW; William D. Patterson, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Caleb G. Aldrich, M; Charles Cassaboom, SW; A. J. Dennison, JW; Forrest S. Stevens, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Howard W. Dunn, M; Everett S. Means, SW; Charles A. Dews, JW; Nathaniel J. Moor, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Howard B. Leathers, M; Shepherd M. Luce, SW; Lewis Swett, JW; William A. Mowatt, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Wilfred U. Turner, M; Samuel O. Tarbox, Jr., SW; H. Burton Voter, JW; George B. Cragin, S. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Edward E. Greenlaw, M; Edgar W. Haskell, SW; Herman W. Small, JW; Moses S. Joyce, S. Meeting first Friday; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Wilson N. West, M; Herbert R. Dyer, SW; Sumner C. Pattee, JW; Clifton Whittum, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Everett Tasker, M; Edward B. Edwards, SW; Harry M. Brown, JW; Wilbur F. Emmons, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. David B. Tenney, M; C. Parker Crowell, SW; Eugene Haley, JW; Albert J. Durgin, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Benj. S. Mathews, M; Harry L. Cornforth, SW; Bernard L. Nichols, JW; Orin S. Haskell, S. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Charles L. Chase, M; Benj. T. Shaw, SW; Ernest A. Frye, JW; Waldo H. Bennett, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. George H. Foster, M; Thomas E. Johnson, SW; Edwin M. Foster, JW; Orestes E. Crowell, S. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Lewis E. Jackman, M; Thanny S. Robinson, SW; George T. Gosnell, JW; John Gosnell, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25

- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Roscoe E. Lindsay, M; Augustus V. Blaisdell, SW; Ralph E. Woodbury, JW; Arthur J. Chick, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Ira G. Hersey, M; Percy L. Rideout, SW; Wilbert E. Carr, JW; Charles E. F. Stetson, 18 High St., S. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 25
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corners. Herbert M. Starbird, M; George E. Ring, SW; Henry F. Woodard, JW; Irving W. Gilbert, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. James R. Hawkins, M; Lyman K. Lee, SW; Eugene S. Genthner, JW; James T. Roberts, Dover, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinal Haven. Fred A. Grindle, M; Harry L. Sanborn, SW; Edgar H. Bradstreet, JW; Wm. J. Davidson, (16 High St.) S. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Abram, 204, Kingfield. Fred Hutchins, M; Lavella A. Norton, SW; Frank Hutchins, JW; Arthur C. Woodard, S. Meeting Thursday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Mount Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Charles Daggett, M; Fremont Lincoln, SW; Mortimer D. Jacobs, JW; Walter E. Hinds, S. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Walter J. Richardson, M; Everett W. Richardson, SW; Andrew H. Reed, JW; Lyman H. Somes, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Lewis A. Houston, M; John Houston, SW; Almon C. Brockway, JW; Fred Mellor, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Daniel B. Johnson, M; Albert F. Wentworth, SW; Charles E. Pingree, JW; William C. Ordway, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. John C. Howes, M; George L. Sprague, SW; George Rhodes, JW; Freeman Light, Razorville, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 9
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. Fred H. Bartlett, M; Bertrand G. McIntire, SW; J. Melvin Bartlett, JW; Isaac F. Jewett, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. William H. Tribou, M; John C. Rollins, SW; Charles H. Rogers, JW; Sumner D. Greeley, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Fessenden S. Scholfield, M; Bernie E. Plummer, SW; Henry H. Skolfield, JW; Orletus Philips, S. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December. 15

- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Frank C. Nash, m; Reuben D. Coffin, sw; William F. Campbell, jw; George G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Thomas C. Stanley, m; Harlie E. Freethey, sw; Rodney L. Allen, jw; Owen L. Flye, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Amos S. Rundlett, m; George W. Collins, sw; Frank E. Robbins, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Mathew E. Hodges, m; James S. Emery, sw; Leonard A. Gilbert, jw; Charles A. Stilson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Willard B. French, m; Roscoe G. Ricker, sw; Arthur A. Mitchell, jw; E. Herbert Cole, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 24
- Nollesemic, 205, Millinocket. Dennis H. Buckley, m; John H. Stinchfield, sw; Albert W. Morrill, jw; Frederick C. Bagley, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- North East Harbor, 208, North East Harbor. Geo. E. Turner, m; Edward A. Hodgdon, sw; L. Elrie Holmes, jw; Alvah L. Reed, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Herbert H. Marston, m; Bertrand W. French, sw; Mahlon P. Moore, jw; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Perley C. Goodwin, m; Leander J. Littlefield, sw; William M. Tripp, jw; Frank L. Buker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Frank L. Bradley, m; Clarence H. Dyer, sw; George S. Walker, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Edward S. Vose, m; Samuel F. Miller, sw; Albert S. Cole, jw; Alanson O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Luther F. McKenney, m; Everett L. Haley, sw; David O. Embich, jw; D. Eugene Chaplin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Charles E. Thomas, m; William H. McKenney, sw; Samuel S. Wood, jw; Geo. O. Eustis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Harry R. Farris, Oxford, m; George L. Curtis, sw; James N. Favor, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16

- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Alfred W. Hicks, m; S. Eugene Walker, sw; Erle E. Jewett, jw; David E. Knight, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Parian, 160, Corinna. John E. Gray, m; L. Everett Hutchins, sw; Silas F. Briggs, jw; Belmont A. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Alton C. Wheeler, m; Charles H. Howard, sw; Wirt Stanley, jw; Walter L. Gray, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Charles H. Thompson, m; Frank B. Arnold, sw; Harry E. Hale, jw; Charles S. Hutchinson, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Ashley A. Smith, m; Wilmer J. Dorman, sw; Charles R. Coombs, jw; Clifford J. Pattee, s. Meeting second Monday; election, October. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Norman E. Webster, m; Albert Dennis, sw; Frank J. Rich, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. George H. Mooers, m; John E. Whitney, sw; Murchie A. Seely, jw; Charles A. Carter, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Frank E. Monroe, m; Charles M. Farrar, sw; John A. Perkins, jw; William A. Johnson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Frank A. Cousins, m; Gideon D. Robertson, sw; Levi F. Johnson, jw; Charles H. Stanhope, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. J. A. Walling, m; H. H. Brazzell, sw; J. F. Leighton, jw; Ansell M. Sawyer, s. Meeting first Monday; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 72, Plymouth. Walter G. Loud, m; William L. Howes, sw; James W. Knight, jw; La Forest C. Hopkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Samuel Welch, Jr., m; George A. Ward, sw; George R. Martin, jw; Arthur G. Oliver, (41 Union St.) s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. William B. Andrews, m; Merton N. Prince, sw; Louis J. Fitzpatrick, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 117, Stockton Springs. Frank V. Davis, m; John R. Merrithew, sw; Horace M. Griffin, jw; Louis F. Murray, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8

- Preble, 143, Sanford. Roland S. Gove, m; Fred P. Cate, sw; William H. Walker, jw; John Wright, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, North Windham. Clarence W. Proctor, m; Charles F. Parker, sw; Charles S. Jordan, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. James W. Eastman, m; Ernest F. Doughty, sw; Benjamin T. Newman, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Valorus A. Simmons, m; Lucien H. Thomas, sw; John Lane, jw; Allen L. Mattocks, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Charles A. Litchfield, m; Dana S. Williams, sw; George W. Lane, Jr., jw; Edwin L. Goss, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Stonington. Wm. McKenzie, m; Frank J. Smith, sw; Fred E. Sawyer, jw; Rollins Y. Stinson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 4
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Herbert D. Stewart, m; Charles D. Newell, sw; Mark T. Costellow, jw; William R. Fairclough, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Melvin A. Wardwell, m; Herbert C. Perry, sw; William S. Bridges, jw; Benj. H. Cushman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Fred M. Keyes, m; Charles R. Ripley, sw; Ralph Woodbridge, jw; Seth R. Hutchins, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frank P. Denaco, m; John F. Whitney, sw; Leslie W. Cutter, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. James Y. Meserve, m; Albro A. Bennett, sw; Frank T. Davis, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Lucius H. C. Wiggan, m; William N. Clark, sw; Simeon M. Duncan, jw; Albert I. Mather, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Herman A. Faught, m; Charles B. Blaisdell, sw; Benjamin F. Hussey, jw; James F. Warren, R. F. D. No. 3, Augusta, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. John W. Shaw, m; John G. Smith, sw; Fred P. Granes, jw; Abram T. Lord, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19

- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Edward H. Kelley, m; Irving C. Swett, sw; Percy E. Hanscom, jw; Fred W. Adams, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Bradford S. Woodward, York Corner, m; William P. Cummings, sw; Angevine W. Gowen, jw; Albert E. Cuzner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. James M. Beckett, m; John R. Trimble, sw; William E. Mann, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Saint George, 16, Warren. George J. Newcomb, m; Joseph H. Stickney, sw; George P. Holt, jw; A. M. Wetherbee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Saint John's, 51, South Berwick. Samuel H. Miller, m; Joseph B. G. Welch, sw; Charles H. Sweat, jw; Arthur E. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, March. 19
- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. Enos E. Ingraham, m; Benjamin H. Hall, sw; William Wellman, jw; L. Henry Lovejoy, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. Frederick C. Blake, m; Lincoln M. Harris, sw; Alfred E. Rowe, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting first Friday; election, December. 10
- Sebasticonk, 146, Clinton. Sullivan L. Andrews, m; Julian M. Estes, sw; Arthur F. Roundy, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Samuel N. Adams, m; Fred R. Bradbury, sw; Joseph E. Clement, jw; Frank G. Ham, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Harry L. Holmes, m; Carl C. Piper, sw; Henry C. Newhall, jw; Eugene C. Herring, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Sanford L. Fogg, m; Henry R. White, sw; Arthur B. Stearns, jw; Albert L. Strout, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. George Simpson, m; Ernest C. Butler, sw; Arthur B. Fardy, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Willis H. Folsom, m; M. Harry Dorsey, sw; Horace P. Webber, jw; Willie F. Ferguson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. William M. Martin, m; Ralph W. E. Shaw, sw; Rufus E. Gray, jw; Albert H. Butterfield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 17

- Star in the East, 60 Old Town. Eugene W. Bradeen, M; Frank L. McLellan, SW; Frank L. Penney, JW; Fred J. Whiting, S. Meeting last Monday; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. E. E. McCauslin, M; Edwin M. Soule, SW; Jesse E. Cook, JW; Reuel M. Berry, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Charles F. Kilbreth, M; Herbert E. Foster, SW; Harry E. Wilkins, JW; Levi E. Jones, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Adelbert E. Witham, Portland, M; Harry F. G. Hay, SW; Frank B. Spring, JW; Oliver A. Cobb, Box 255, S. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Harry Lutz, M; S. Augustus Parker, SW; Elisha H. Haney, JW; Charles E. Johnson, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. John H. Merrill, M; Charles E. Merrill, SW; Arthur A. Pike, JW; Arthur C. Sprague, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Southwest Harbor. Samuel S. Moore, M; Henry L. Gray, SW; James S. Fernald, JW; William R. Keene, Manset, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Frank Kilburn, M; R. M. Barker, SW; H. R. Pipes, JW; Renaldo H. McDonald, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Melvin L. Cleaves, M; Walter D. Ramsdell, SW; Frank H. Thompson, JW; Varanus C. Plummer, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Fred L. Marston, M; Will E. Hanscom, SW; Ed L. Charles, JW; Lewin Jefferies, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Edward M. Creighton, M; Herbert L. Grinnell, SW; Pearl C. Oakes, JW; Charles M. Lucas, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Harry W. Varney, M; James H. Fisk, SW; Samuel B. Furbish, JW; Charles I. Giveen, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. William Farwell, M; Elden A. Ward, SW; B. Porter Hurd, JW; Albert W. Ward, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Bert K. Meservey, M; James T. Staples, SW; William A. Lord, JW; Thomas M. Sedwick, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12

- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Fred W. Foss, m; Joseph W. Allen, sw; William T. Morrill, jw; Charles W. Mansur, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Edward L. White, m; Alfred B. Small, sw; Rufus A. Dickinson, jw; Frank H. Purinton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Harry M. Gardiner, m; Carl G. Wiswell, sw; Frank O. Elsemore, jw; C. Hollis White, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Walter T. Anderson, m; C. Omer Porter, sw; Isaac A. Bailey, jw; Almon N. Waterhouse, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Robert C. Foote, m; Arthur E. Umphrey, sw; Edward O. Johnson, jw; Edward M. Hinds, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Alfred Small, m; Edward E. Trecartin, sw; Ahira Calkins, jw; Walter A. Harriman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Francis M. Wheeler, m; Ralph M. Gilmore, sw; Norman K. Fuller, jw; Charles B. Davis, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Wendell E. Maxwell, m; William H. Johnson, sw; Alonzo Ray, jw; Fred A. Richardson, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. A. Montell Briggs, m; Frank M. Oliver, sw; John Briggs, jw; George L. Wadlin, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. William J. Trefethen, m; Colin H. Dascomb, sw; La Roy G. Furnel, jw; Fred E. Trefethen, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. Frank E. Weston, m; Frank L. Davis, sw; Henry E. Frazier, jw; B. Frank Sumner, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Wesley F. Sanderson, m; Homer T. Waterhouse, sw; Bertelle A. Smith, jw; George A. Gilpatric, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Lendall H. Brown, m; Richard H. Hurd, sw; Fred H. Brackett, jw; Brainerd S. Drake, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19

List of Lodges by Districts.



DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—LEON S. HOWE, Presque Isle.

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Caribou.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Ft. Fairfield.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> | 209 Fort Kent, <i>Fort Kent.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—HERBERT H. BEST, 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—PHINEAS B. GUPTILL, Cherryfield.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

District Deputy Grand Master—OWEN L. FLYE, Brooklin.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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> | 210 Bagaduce, <i>Brooksville.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE S. WALKER, Charleston.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 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—CLARENCE B. SWAN, Old Town.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 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—WILLARD S. JONES, Brooks.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—CLIFFORD J. PATTEE, Belfast.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 24 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—FRED C. MILLAY, Union.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 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> . | 189 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—GEORGE H. LARRABEE, Newcastle.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 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—JOHN CLAIR MINOT, Augusta.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield Cor.</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—LON M. PHILBRICK, Mt. Vernon.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 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—GEORGE O. CARR, Norridgewock.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 194 Euclid, <i>Madison</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 199 Bingham, <i>Bingham</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

District Deputy Grand Master—WILLIAM D. TRUFANT, West Durham.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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 B. RICHARDSON, Strong.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 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>Philips.</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. FORBES, South Paris.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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> |
| 57 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—SILAS B. ADAMS, 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>So. Portland.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cum'd Mills.</i> |
| 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN L. MESERVE, Naples.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 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—EDGAR H. MINOT, Saco.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells Depot.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Goodwins' 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—FRANK R. LINTON, Lincoln.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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—WILLIAM H. DRESSER, Ellsworth.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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>W. Sullivan</i> . |
| 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . | 208 N. East Harbor, <i>N. E. Harbor</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES T. HARRIS, Detroit.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 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>Farland</i> . | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 23.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOSEPH LECKENBY, Sanford.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington</i> . | 115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton</i> . |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick</i> . | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld</i> . |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred</i> . | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford</i> . |
| 107 Day Spring, <i>West Newfield</i> . | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 24.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRED E. DWINAL, Auburn.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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>Sabattus</i> . |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner</i> . | 179 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 25.

District Deputy Grand Master—BENJAMIN C. WALKER, Island Falls.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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> . |

≡ Permanent Members. ≡



M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, N. Y.,	P. G. M.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabattus,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	Bangor,	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Norway,	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Lewiston,	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Bangor,	"
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,	Portland,	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	Auburn,	"
"	ELMER E. SPOFFORD,	Deer Isle,	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Ellsworth,	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	Pittsfield,	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	Kent's Hill,	"
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	Bath,	"
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	Ellsworth,	"
"	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,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLEY,	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,	"
" JAMES C. AYER,	Cornish,	"
" CHARLES F. PAINE,	Bar Harbor,	"
" GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	Henderson,	"
" EDWARD G. WESTON,	Thomaston,	"

≡ ADDRESSES ≡

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	- -	Waterville, Me.
MILLARD F. HICKS, <i>Grand Treasurer</i> ,	-	Portland, Me.
STEPHEN BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	- -	Portland, Me.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	- - - - -	Portland, Me.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>		

PERMANENT . MEMBERS . DECEASED.

Past Grand Masters.

M.W. WILLIAM KING,	M.W. FREEMAN BRADFORD,
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	" TIMOTHY CHASE,
" WILLIAM SWAN,	" JOHN MILLER,
" CHARLES FOX,	" JABEZ TRUE,
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	" HIRAM CHASE,
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,
" REUEL WASHBURN,	" JOHN H. LYNDE,
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	" DAVID CARGILL,
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	" ALBERT MOORE,
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
" JOHN T. PAINE,	" MARQUIS F. KING,
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	" HORACE H. BURBANK,
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	" JOSEPH A. LOCKE,
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	" WINFIELD S. CHOATE.

Past Deputy Grand Masters.

R.W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	R.W. JAMES M. CHILD,
" AMOS NOURSE,	" ELISHA HARDING,
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	" SAM. L. VALENTINE,
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	" JOHN J. BELL.

Past Senior Grand Wardens.

R.W. GEORGE THACHER,	R.W. EDMUND B. HINKLEY,
" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	" F. LORING TALBOT,
" JOEL MILLER,	" T. R. SIMONTON,
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	" WILLIAM O. POOR,
" ISAAC DOWNING,	" S. J. CHADBOURNE,
" WILLIAM ALLEN,	" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	" WILLIAM H. SMITH.
" DAVID BUGBEE,	

Past Junior Grand Wardens.

R.W. J. W. MITCHELL,	R.W. STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,
" REUBEN NASON,	" OLIVER GERRISH,
" FRYE HALL,	" JOSEPH COVELL,
" STEPHEN WEBBER,	" FRANCIS J. DAY,
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD,
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	" HENRY H. DICKEY,
" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	" CHARLES W. HANEY,
" JOHN WILLIAMS,	" ALGERNON M. ROAK.

BRETHREN DIED DURING THE YEAR.

FROM MARCH 1, 1905, TO MARCH 1, 1906.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland, Portland. John C. Roberts, January 23; John Gartsee, March 9; Joseph E. Goold, March 17; Samuel M. Kelsey, April 20; Monroe A. Blanchard, May 1; Seth Martin, July 13; James H. Johnson, August 12; Robert F. Ballard, August 19; Charles F. Plummer, September 8; Charles F. Dam, January 28; Harry M. Nickerson, February 5.
- 2 Warren, East Machias. Henry W. Alline, in Addison.
- 4 Hancock, Castine. Samuel J. Wallace, September 28.
- 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. Neri Protasio, June 17.
- 6 Amity, Camden. John G. Trim, March 10; Isaac A. Fountain, May 17; William Green, January 11; Fred Lewis, January 12.
- 7 Eastern, Eastport. Thomas W. Hilyard,* July 26.
- 8 United, Brunswick. Theodore S. McLellan,* July 8; John Furbish,* August 7; William H. Thompson,* November 7; Amasa H. Benson,* January.
- 9 Saco, Saco. Orrin W. Goodwin, May 27; Lora D. Dennett, January 30.
- 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. Augustus C. Hamlin, November 19; William E. Decrow, November 25; Perley H. Fenno, March 8.
- 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. Frank A. Wiley, August 3; Hermdon W. Cousins, November 29.
- 12 Cumberland, New Gloucester. Joseph B. Hammond,* P. M., Aug 3, aged 80 yrs. 3 mos. 25 d.; John W. Merchant,* November 3, in North Yarmouth, aged 71 yrs. 7 mos. 11 d.
- 13 Oriental, Bridgton. Isaiah S. Webb, March 30; George N. Burnham, in Biddeford, April 12; N. Prentiss Potter, April 19; Benjamin C. Stone, June 1; Mellen A. Pingree, in Haverhill, suddenly, June 16.

- 14 Solar, Bath. J. Lufkin Douglass, March 4—Secretary 25 years; Samuel W. Cushing, in Northampton, Mass., May 3; Seth Hobart, May 25; Walter B. Lowell, June 9; James J. Brooks, in Rochester, N. Y., September 13; Thomas F. Cravon, September 16; George E. Terrill, October 5.
- 15 Orient, Thomaston. W. F. Hodgkins, July 1; Alvin A. Reid, July 2; Eli M. O'Brien, July 26; Thomas A. Carr, September 11; Rosa Donato, November 25; E. O. Cushing, December 3.
- 16 St. George, Warren. George Davis, in San Francisco, Cal., April; John L. Demont, May 6; Oliver P. Davis,* July.
- 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. Eben Corey, March 25; John F. Blake, April 1; Holman S. Melcher, June 25; Asa G. Crosby, August 22; Woodman S. Eaton, August 28; Frank S. Waterhouse, September 18; John H. Fogg, January 22.
- 18 Oxford, Norway. Edwin F. Richmond,* March; Jabez E. Budden,* January 29—Chaplain for many years, and for two years Chaplain of the Grand Chapter; Sanford H. Walcott,* February 6.
- 19 Felicity, Bucksport. Richard P. Patterson, May 7; Ivory Grant, May 20; Amasa S. Emerton, October 7; Henry D. Trott, February 7; Joshua P. Hooper, February 14.
- 20 Maine, Farmington. John M. S. Hunter, P. D. D. G. M., March 18; Clark A. Thompson, June 23.
- 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. Murray H. Vining, July 29.
- 22 York, Kennebunk. William S. Webb, January 1; Edwin J. Cram, January 22.
- 24 Phoenix, Belfast. Parish L. Strout, June 20; Thomas Burgess, November 25.
- 25 Temple, Winthrop. John H. Potter,* at Duluth, Minn., January 22.
- 26 Village, Bowdoinham. George L. Whitmore, P. M., September 30; Frank A. Wood, supposed died in Dawson City.
- 27 Adoniram, Limington. Andrew J. Chick,* W. M., September 19.
- 28 Northern Star, North Anson. John A. Fletcher,* November 21; Wm. M. Welch,* December 15.
- 29 Tranquil, Auburn. Isaac Davenport, March 24; Charles S. Emerson, June 17; Henry C. Weston,* December 4; Nathaniel Davis, January 2.
- 30 Blazing Star, Rumford Falls. Josiah O. Fernald, August 4, aged 29 yrs. 3 mos. 11 days.
- 31 Union, Union. M. L. Alden; Lavilla P. Lothrop,* January 11; Randall Bartlett,* January 27.
- 32 Hermon, Gardiner. George W. Dow, P. M., March 17; Daniel Blake, March 19; Gilbert Eastman, March 24; Albert N. Doug-

- lass, July 5; Philip H. Winslow, P. M. of Ionic Lodge, July 8; Lewis King, July 31; George T. Yeaton, September 17; William E. Jarvis, October 20; Ray T. Wood, January 19; Joseph H. Lawrence, February 15.
- 33 Waterville, Waterville. Willard B. Arnold, P. M., April 25; Charles F. Keith, April 26; Thomas E. Ransted,* May 25; Horace G. Tozier,* May 29, oldest member; Nathaniel Meader,* P. M., August 15; Hilliard T. Dunning, September 19; John F. Merrill, November 3.
- 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. William B. Snow,* March 7; Joseph O. Smith, August 31; Charles A. Marston, December 3.
- 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. Charles W. Stone, May; Nathan E. Quint, June 13; F. Wesley Hunt, June 14.
- 36 Casco, Yarmouth. Thomas M. Ward, March 28; Joseph Young, July 8; John A. Griffin, October 16; James M. Bucknam, October 31—Hon. member, raised October 30, 1853; Howard C. Loring, November 12.
- 37 Washington, Lubec. James McGregor, April 24; Michael M. Foster, December 25.
- 38 Harmony, Gorham. Melville W. Cressey,* July 31; David F. Files,* October 9; Frank S. Hamlet, W. M., November 6; Joel P. Gup-till,* November 10.
- 39 Penobscot, Dexter. Elmer A. Brewster, August 25.
- 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. Everard G. Smith, April 2; John S. Whitmore,* April 12; Mott D. Stratton, August 15; Frank W. Chapman, October 25; John M. Cheney, January 6.
- 41 Morning Star, Litchfield. James D. Benson,* December 2.
- 43 Alna, Damariscotta. Marius H. Page, September 7; John L. Flint, January 1; Amariah K. Curtis, January 6.
- 44 Piscataquis, Milo. Lambert Sands,* P. M., October 24; Hannibal Hamlen,* P. M., January 19.
- 45 Central, China. Albert R. Ward, April 7; Nathan Davis, January 28; Amos Gardiner, February 9.
- 46 St. Croix, Calais. John W. Haycock, at Chicago; Samuel W. Haycock, March 20; William Coleman,* May 30.
- 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. John M. Goodwin, March 8; Moses P. Church, March 9.
- 48 Lafayette, Readfield. J. W. V. Rich, June 16; Caleb E. Garey, August 30; William Harvey, August 31; Amos A. Sampson, September 2.
- 49 Meridan Splendor, Newport. John D. Robinson, April 30; J. Frank Lord, August 16; Elbridge D. Doble, August 22; Ralph L. Todd,

- October 3; Charles F. Libby, November 21; Elisha W. Devreux, February 18; Paris K. Rowe.
- 50 Aurora, Rockland. Henry L. Gregory, March 3; Elijah Walker, March 20; Edward C. Kenniston, March 28; Fred H. Berry, June 30; Aramanda Daggett, November 6; Anthony N. Greeley, November 24; William R. Pendleton, February 18.
- 51 St. John's, South Berwick. Frank W. Colcord, June 9; Fitz J. Richards, in Lynn, Mass., July 7; Eben H. Flagg, July 20; Stephen J. Nason, September 9; Almon Willey, January 23.
- 54 Vassalboro, North Vassalboro. Calvin W. Taylor, March 29; Henry A. Ewer, P. M., April 14.
- 55 Fraternal, Alfred. Franklin H. Allen, in Haverhill, Mass., May; S. Raymond Whitehouse, in Lyman, July.
- 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. Thaxter P. Houston, May 10; William C. Day, May 23.
- 60 Star in the East, Old Town. Oshea W. Whitten,* March 12; Amos P. Bradbury,* April 8; James W. Sewall,* May 27; Frank Gray,* November 9; Orrin Bussell,* February 25.
- 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. Isaac Winchenbach,* June 13; Lincoln E. Sproul, September 17.
- 62 King David's, Lincolnville. William L. Howe, March 24—killed in his saw mill.
- 63 Richmond, Richmond. John B. Leavitt, July 27.
- 64 Pacific, Exeter. Storer W. Thaxter, December; Jonathan Hill.
- 65 Mystic, Hampden. William E. Bogart, P. M., June 24.
- 66 Mechanics', Orono. Washington W. Hooper, April 16; Howard S. Webb, June 12; Sewall Chapman, August.
- 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. Sandy B. Nile, December 2, aged 30.
- 68 Mariners', Searsport. John Putnam,* September; Benj. O. Sargent, November.
- 69 Howard, Winterport. Howard Grant, P. M., February 18.
- 70 Standish, Standish. J. Clinton Shaw, P. M., January 18.
- 71 Rising Sun, Orland. Edwin L. Jordan, February 6; Aaron G. Page, February 25; William A. Danforth, February 27.
- 73 Tyrian, Mechanic Falls. Jeffery Parsons,* accidentally killed in his mill December 4.
- 74 Bristol, Bristol Mills. Willard Jones,* December 17.
- 75 Plymouth, Plymouth. William I. Leavitt, September.
- 76 Arundel, Kennebunkport. William H. Hutchins, March.
- 77 Tremont, South West Harbor. William P. Preble,* April; Benjamin J. Staples,* May 2; Thomas Milan,* February 6; Abner Pomroy; Samuel T. Whitney.

- 78 Crescent, Pembroke. Alexander Corbett, at Portland, January 28, 1905.
- 79 Rockland, Rockland. Berndt P. Vetterling, lost at sea; B. Randall Andros, September 13; John F. Singhi, P. M., February 9.
- 80 Keystone, Solon. Stephen Richardson, January 14, 1905; Hiram S. Grant, August 13; Oliver B. French, November 20.
- 81 Atlantic, Portland. George S. Clark,* May 19; Henry P. Merrill, May 11; Howard G. Scarborough, June 10; Henry Hanson, August 21; John Fox Sherry,* September 23; William H. Hunt, November 23; Benjamin B. Farnsworth,* February 9.
- 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. John Low, May 7; John W. Buzzell, charter member, November 7.
- 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. Daniel B. Head, May 28; Walter B. Hellier, May 29; Charles V. Lord, September 26; William H. Pierce, December 14; William P. Vose, February 9; Charles E. Mitchell, February 10.
- 84 Eureka, St. George. William Ferguson, May 28; Josiah Burnham, December 7.
- 85 Star in the West, Unity. John A. Stevens, April 20; Jonathan S. Files, August; Eli A. Chase, October 4.
- 87 Benevolent, Carmel. George D. Pinkham, June 26; Gilman N. Miller, January 16.
- 88 Narraguagus, Cherryfield. George C. Dow, March 11; Samuel L. Tracy, June.
- 89 Island, Islesboro. Edward Parker, August 28.
- 91 Harwood, Machias. Andrew F. Means, March 2; William C. Stone, August 11; Alvin G. Crocker,* September 5; Silas E. Ward, October 18; J. Edwin Vose,* November 23; Edward V. Gates, December 20.
- 92 Siloam, Fairfield. P. Edward Rose, March 2; Edward A. Jones, November 23; William F. Schryver, in Holland.
- 93 Horeb, Lincoln. Thomas Shorey, March 1; George W. Babcock, April 3; Gould R. Anthony, November 27; Harrison Littlefield, December 16.
- 94 Paris, South Paris. William A. Stinchfield,* June 12; A. C. Thomas King,* Senior P. M., June 30; Horatio Woodbury,* P. M., July 10; Freeman C. Merrill, October 11.
- 95 Corinthian, Hartland. Calvin Blake, P. M.; J. P. Folsom, P. M.
- 96 Monument, Houlton. Elbridge H. Kidder,* October 20; Andrew J. Hadley,* November 18; George P. Clark.
- 97 Bethel, Bethel. John A. Morton, August 17; Horatio T. Chase, September 17; Marcus W. Kilgore, October 8.

- 98 Katahdin, Patten. Alfred H. Rowe, April 29.
- 99 Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon. Francis Gilman,* September 3; Herman H. Carson, September; Henry Graves,* February 16.
- 100 Jefferson, Bryant's Pond. Henry F. Cole,* July 11.
- 101 Nezinscot, Turner. Francis T. Faulkner, burned in his mill September 3; Mellen A. Bearce, December 22.
- 102 Marsh River, Brooks. Daniel D. Gould, July 22; Alfred W. Rich,* August 1.
- 103 Dresden, Dresden Mills. Seth Patterson, March 5, 1904.
- 105 Ashlar, Lewiston. Thomas F. Day, March; Arthur W. Mathewson, March; Francis A. Thurston, August; Fred M. Garcelon, August; Henry A. Osgood, December.
- 106 Tuscan, Addison. Amasa D. Tracy, March 5; James H. Leighton, March 12.
- 107 Day Spring, West Newfield. Thomas B. Stone, April 5; Stephen L. Adams, June 16.
- 109 Mt. Kineo, Guilford. W. S. McKusick, December 11.
- 110 Monmouth, Monmouth. Charles E. Towle,* October 8; John B. Fogg, October 31.
- 111 Liberty, Liberty. Isaiah F. Allen, September 20; Russell D. Woodman, November.
- 112 Eastern Frontier, Fort Fairfield. W. L. Orcutt; R. T. Day, January; J. M. Noyes.
- 113 Messalonskee, Oakland. C. Dana Cummings, March 1; Horace A. Burrill, November 19.
- 114 Polar Star, Bath. Leonard Gowell; George W. Gowell; William B. Olys, at San Francisco; William H. Swett; Charles C. Turner; Lowell B. Wallace.
- 115 Buxton, West Buxton. Daniel F. Clay,* December 6.
- 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. Charles L. Bacon; George A. Allen, September 18; Olin F. Burnell.
- 119 Pownal, Stockton Springs. Howes Mayo, April 13; Elvin F. Staples, April 23; Fred B. Clifford, January 16; John L. Panno, January 18.
- 121 Acacia, Durham. George Day, June.
- 122 Marine, Deer Isle. Mathew L. Fifield, August 18.
- 124 Olive Branch, Charleston. C. Noyes Randall, March 30; Charles F. Tibbetts,* April 18; Loamie S. Herrick,* May 11; Addison Harvey,* January 14.
- 125 Meridian, Pittsfield. Hiram Berdeen, charter member, March 10; Frank B. Farmer, P. M., April 13; John Pooler, May 4; Joseph A. Morrison, June 29; Ira F. Towle, December 26.

- 126 Timothy Chase, Belfast. Norman Wardwell, March 2; George A. Patterson, March 7; Leonard G. Webster, March 9; Jones S. Davis, June 23; Dana *B. Southworth, December 4; Thomas Haugh, December 5; Samuel Whitmore, February 6.
- 127 Presumpscot, North Windham. Henry M. Small,* February 6.
- 128 Eggemoggin, Sedgwick. Albert Averill, May.
- 130 Trinity, Presque Isle. H. H. Robinson, September 2.
- 132 Mt. Tir'em, Waterford. Charles V. Godwin, November 7.
- 133 Asylum, Wayne. Thomas Wing, February 6.
- 135 Riverside, Jefferson. John A. Weeks, April 24; Peter Dunton, November 3.
- 138 Lewy's Island, Princeton. Charles L. Nichols, April 28; Albert T. Lerner, June 4; Aaron H. Woodcock; Frank R. Neal, February 20.
- 139 Archon, East Dixmont. Lemon Colson, May 11.
- 140 Mt. Desert, Mt. Desert. William Reed, March 9; Emmons Pray, June 23; J. Bradbury Perkins, July 9; Timothy M. Mason, August 3; William P. Smith, November 8.
- 142 Ocean, Wells Depot. C. Thornton Bodge, killed at railroad crossing January 10.
- 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. Reuben Davis,* May 19; John H. Webster,* July 18; Samuel J. Cary,* September 3; Andrew J. Brower, at South Portland January 15.
- 145 Moses Webster, Vinal Haven. William Kessel, March 28; Rufus Arey, 2d, April 11; William R. Creed, May 15; John R. Merri-
thew, June 24; James Tufnell, in England February; Samuel Y. Crockett, February 2.
- 146 Seabasticook, Clinton. Edward H. Gerald, June 4; Daniel B. Abbott, January 29.
- 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. Isaac W. Shaw, February 22.
- 148 Forest, Springfield. Asia Jones, September 23.
- 150 Rabboni, Lewiston. William B. Small, April 13; Hillman Smith, July 29.
- 151 Excelsior, Northport. Jesse Priest; Mark Elwell.
- 152 Crooked River, Bolster's Mills. Mathew F. Winslow, March 13; Ezekiel Sylvester, April 12; Alanson W. Croswell, May 25; Zebulon Knight, October 11; William F. Blake, November 27.
- 153 Delta, Lovell. Barnes Walker, P. M., June 8; William Hazeltine, February 3.
- 154 Mystic Tie, Weld. David S. Phinney, March 18; Albert White, July 16.
- 156 Wilton, Wilton. George R. Fernald, March 22; Dearborn G. Bean,*

- April 18; S. Moody Keep, May 25; Brooks D. Russell, December 13.
- 157 Cambridge, Cambridge. R. H. Marble, August 30; J. Pease, June 9.
- 158 Anchor, South Bristol. Roscoe M. Sylvester, July 30.
- 159 Esoteric, Ellsworth. John H. Fox,* May 27; Onesiphorus H. Bradbury, Senior Warden elect, in Portland, February 18—buried by Tranquil Lodge, at Auburn.
- 160 Parian, Corinna. E. P. Dearborn; Laban Veazie, April 16; James Smith, May 3.
- 161 Carrabassett, Canaan. Owen Hussey, November 16.
- 162 Arion, Goodwin's Mills. Henry T. Mooers,* April 17; James W. Smith,* P. M., January 30.
- 165 Molunkus, Sherman Mills. Sylvanus P. Hussey, December 6.
- 168 Composite, La Grange. Samuel D. Atwood, April 13; Nahum Emery, January 11; John McCawin, February 16.
- 170 Caribou, Caribou. Charles G. Littlefield, March 16; Joseph Laing, April.
- 171 Naskeag, Brooklin. Josiah W. Nutter,* February 5, honorary and eldest member.
- 172 Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag. Cyrus Daggett, April; John W. Lynch,* November 15; John F. Mahoney, January 17.
- 173 Pleiades, Millbridge. A. H. Martin, August 31; J. F. Putnam, January.
- 174 Lynde, Hermon. Charles A. Bryant, June 9; George W. Hopkins, July 30; Levi D. Snow, February 25.
- 175 Baskahegan, Danforth. John P. Ker*; Arthur Megquier.*
- 177 Rising Star, Penobscot. Henry A. Davis, lost at sea; George O. Gray,* March 16; David Leach, November 1.
- 178 Ancient Brothers', Auburn. John H. Brabson,* April 1; Warren L. Libby,* May 6.
- 179 Yorkshire, North Berwick. James Joynes,* June 30; Haven A. Butler,* January 8.
- 180 Hiram, South Portland. Joseph S. Pillsbury, June; Fred H. Rundlett, July.
- 182 Granite, West Paris. Gilbert M. Small, August 28; Peter M. Holden, November 21.
- 183 Deering, Portland. Martin W. Best, May 8; Charles N. Pierce,* charter member and P. M., February 20.
- 184 Naval, Kittery. John L. Allen, March 15; Charles H. Lewis, April 30; Jacob Joy, charter member, August 21.

- 185 Bar Harbor, Bar Harbor. Ralph Ober, on Pacific Coast autumn of 1905.
- 186 Warren Phillips, Cumberland Mills. Harlan P. Libby, August 13; Howard L. Rice.
- 187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. Joseph H. Johnson, March 22; George G. Long, P. M., February 4.
- 188 Jonesport, Jonesport. Charles R. Dobbin, April 4.
- 189 Knox, South Thomaston. Joshua B. Norton, washed from vessel December 30.
- 190 Springvale, Springvale. Edward P. Frost, October 31; Frank H. Preston, December 26.
- 193 Washburn, Washburn. Willard G. Barton,* May 9; Byron Hilt,* September 1.
- 194 Euclid, Madison. James M. Stevens, March; Benjamin F. Baxter, September.
- 195 Reliance, Stonington. Alison K. Warren, October 13.
- 196 Bay View, East Boothbay. Levi S. Reed, November 10.
- 197 Aroostook, Blaine. George W. Allen, May 4.
- 200 Columbia, Greenville. Angus Ferguson, in Marinette, Wis., April 3.
- 201 David A. Hooper, West Sullivan. Harry T. Cummings, April 10; Henry Boynton, February 21.
- 203 Mt. Olivet, Washington. Thomas Sukeforth, P. M., November 30.
- 205 Nollesemic, Millinocket. James Crocker, May 10; Edward S. McCormack, June 26.
- 206 Island Falls, Island Falls. Herbert J. Anderson, September 4; Leverett H. Peters, March 17.
- 209 Fort Kent, Fort Kent. Omer J. Robbins, May 12; Christopher C. Bradbury, June 16; Duncan Sinclair, September 18.

Recapitulation--1906

Lodges enrolled,	210
“ extinct,	8
“ working,	202
“ under dispensation,	0
“ granted charters at communication, 1906,	1
“ represented at communication, 1906,	187
Number of representatives,	240
Lodges to make returns,	202
Making returns in time,	202
Initiated,	1,237
Raised,	1,218
Affiliated,	108
Re-instated,	72
Corrections,	30
Total increase	1,428
Dimitted,	171
Died,	442
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	1
Expelled,	2
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	230
Total decrease,	846
Net increase,	582
Members, March 1, 1906,	25,889
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$10,262.91
“ “ Disbursements,	\$7,479.82
Amount of Charity Fund,	\$46,643.94

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,	Mch. 30, 1769.	Mch. 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,	Mch. 14, 1796.	Mch. 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden.	Mch. 10, 1801.	Mch. 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,	Mch. 12, 1804.	Mch. 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	Mch. 10, 1806.	Mch. 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	Mch. 14, 1809.	Mch. 14, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	Mch. 9, 1813.	Mch. 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.	Mch. 10, 1819.	Mch. 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 Somersct,	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.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	Jan. 30, 1826.

LODGE	LOCATION	DATE OF PRECEDENCE	DATE OF CHARTER
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 22, 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. 4, 1855.†
62 King David's,	Lincolnton,	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,	Mch. 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	Mch. 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 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. 18, 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,	Mch. 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden;	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 9, 1861.

LODGE	LOCATION	DATE OF PRECEDENCE	DATE OF CHARTER
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115 Moderation,	West Buxton,	Mch. 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,	Parsonsfield.	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875.†
120 Meduncock,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.†
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	Mch. 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 Tir'em,	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,	Mch. 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.	Mch. 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142 Ocean,	Wells,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 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.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	Mch. 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arion,	Goodwin's Mills,	Mch. 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.

LODGE	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
164 Webster,	Webster,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	Aug. 26, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
166 Negumkeag,	Vassalboro,	Dec. 22, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
167 Whitney,	Canton,	Mch. 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,	Cumber'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 Arrostook,	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,	West 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.
208 No. East Harbor,	N. E. Harbor,	Sept. 2, 1903.	May 6, 1904.
209 Fort Kent,	Fort Kent,	Mch. 23, 1904.	May 4, 1905.
210 Bagaduce,	Brooksville,	Sept. 2, 1905.	May 3, 1906.

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 1883.

176 Palestine, consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, in 1895.

181 Reuel Washburn, consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1892.

Lodges enrolled, 210; extinct, 8, working 202.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.

Alabama, Dec. 5, 1905,
 Alberta, Oct. 12, 1905,
 Arizona, Nov. 14, 1905,
 Arkansas, Nov. 15, 1904,
 Belgium, 1905,
 British Columbia, June 22, 1905,
 California, Oct. 10, 1905,
 Canada, July 19, 1905,
 Cuba, March 26, 1905,
 Colorado, Sept. 20, 1905,
 Connecticut, Jan. 17, 1906,
 Delaware, Oct. 4, 1905,
 Dist. Columbia, Dec. 20, 1905,
 England, 1906,
 Florida, Jan. 16, 1906,
 Georgia, Oct. 31, 1905,
 Idaho, Sept. 12, 1905,
 Illinois, Oct. 3, 1905,
 Indiana, May 22, 1906,
 Indian Territory, Aug. 8, 1905,
 Iowa, June 6, 1905,
 Ireland, 1906,
 Kansas, Feb. 21, 1906,
 Kentucky, Oct. 17, 1905,
 Louisiana, Feb. 5, 1906,
 Maine, May 1, 1906,
 Manitoba, June 14, 1905,
 Maryland, Nov. 21, 1905,
 Massachusetts, Dec. 13, 1905,
 Michigan, May 23, 1905,
 Minnesota, Jan. 17, 1906,
 Mississippi, Feb. 26, 1906,
 Missouri, Sept. 26, 1905,
 Montana, Sept. 20, 1905,
 Nebraska, June 6, 1905,

GRAND MASTERS.

Henry H. Matthews, Montgomery.
 George Macdonald, Calgary.
 Edwin S. Miller, Flagstaff.
 S. T. Rowe, Greenwood.
 J. L. Hasse.
 Thos. J. Armstrong, New Westminster.
 Motley H. Flint, Los Angeles.
 James H. Burritt, Pembroke.
 José Fernandez Pellon, Cienfuegos.
 Charles F. Painter, Telluride.
 Benjamin F. Turner, Middletown.
 Levin I. Handy, Newark.
 Walter A. Brown, Washington.
 Duke of Connaught, London.
 Charles W. Johnson, Jacksonville.
 Max Meyerhardt, Rome.
 Jeremiah W. Robinson, Boise.
 Chester E. Allen, Galesburg.
 Lincoln V. Cravens, Madison.
 Richard W. Choate, Haileyville.
 William H. Norris, Manchester.
 Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
 Thomas L. Bond, Salina.
 James Garnett, Columbia.
 L. C. Allen, Shreveport.
 Charles F. Johnson, Waterville.
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
 Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
 John A. Blake, Malden.
 John Rowson, Grand Rapids.
 Thomas Morris, Crookston.
 Charles H. Blum, Shelby.
 A. S. Houston, Mexico.
 Henry L. Frank, Butte.
 Melville R. Hopewell, Tekamah.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

Geo. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 J. J. Dunlap, Edmonton.
 George J. Roskrue, Tuscon.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Van der Vin, Brussels.
 Robert E. Brett, Victoria.
 George Johnson, San Francisco.
 Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Ont.
 Aurelio Miranda, Habana.
 Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.
 John H. Barlow, Hartford.
 Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.
 Arvin W. Johnston, Washington.
 Sir 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.
 William M. Isaac, Baltimore.
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
 Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
 Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
 Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.
 John R. Parson, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Francis E. White, Omaha.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

William Y. Titcomb, Anniston.
 Herbert Brown, Yuma.
 George T. Lyman, Fort Smith.
 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, Moscow.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.
 T. C. Humphrey, South McAlester.
 Joseph E. Morcombe, Cedar Rapids.
 None.
 Thomas E. Dewey, Abilene.
 William W. Clarke, Owensboro.
 Herman C. Duncan, Alexandria.
 Albro E. Chase, Portland.
 Charles N. Bell, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 Lou B. Windsor, Reed City.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Harry T. Howard, Biloxi.
 Rufus E. Anderson, Hannibal.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Charles J. Phelps, Schuyler.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.

Nevada, June 13, 1905,	Charles A. Beemer, Sparks.
New Brunswick, Aug. 22, 1905,	Edwin J. Everett, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 16, 1906,	William A. Plummer, Laconia.
New Jersey, March 21, 1906,	Walter Chandler, Elizabeth.
New Mexico, Oct. 16, 1905,	James G. Fitch, Socorro.
N. South Wales, June 14, 1905,	Sir Harry H. Rawson, Sydney.
New York, May 3, 1906,	Townsend Scudder, New York.
New Zealand, May 10, 1905,	Alfred Henry Burton, Dunedin.
North Carolina, Jan. 9, 1906,	Francis D. Winston, Windsor.
North Dakota, June 27, 1905,	Louis A. Jacobson, Hope.
Nova Scotia, June 14, 1905,	Charles R. Smith, Amherst.
Ohio, Oct. 18, 1905,	Lewis P. Schaus, Newark.
Oklahoma, Feb. 13, 1906,	Fred D. Sparks, El Reno.
Oregon, June 14, 1905,	William H. Flanagan, Grant's Pass.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1905,	George W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia.
Peru, April 14, 1906,	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.
P. E. Island, June 26, 1905,	Charles H. S. Sterns, Souris.
Quebec, Jan. 31, 1906,	David A. Manson, Mansonville.
Rhode Island, May 21, 1906,	Walter A. Presbrey, Providence.
Scotland, 1906,	Charles M. Ramsay.
South Australia, April 19, 1905,	Samuel J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 12, 1905,	Frank E. Harrison, Abbeville.
South Dakota, June 13, 1905,	Edgar D. Brookman, Vermillion.
Tasmania, Feb. 23, 1906,	Charles E. Davies, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 31, 1906,	Robert Burrow, Bristol.
Texas, Dec. 5, 1905,	Stephen M. Bradley, Denton.
Utah, Jan. 16, 1906,	Sidney W. Badcon, Ogden.
Vermont, June 14, 1905,	Walter E. Ranger, Burlington.
Victoria, Dec. 21, 1904,	W. Balls, Headley.
Virginia, Feb. 14, 1905,	Thomas N. Davis, Lynchburg.
Washington, June 13, 1905,	Abraham L. Miller, Vancouver.
West Virginia, Nov. 15, 1905,	George W. McClintic, Charleston.
Western Australia, April, 1905,	C. O. L. Riley, Perth.
Wisconsin, June 13, 1905,	Jesse C. Bradley Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Sept. 6, 1905,	M. R. Johnston, Wheatland.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.	Edward D. Vanderlieth, Carson.
J. Twining Hartt, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	Robert A. Shirrefs, Elizabeth.
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.	J. H. Wroth, Albuquerque.
Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.	Andrew J. Scott, Sydney.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	William Sherer, Brooklyn.
Malcolm Niccol, Dunedin.	
John C. Drewry, Raleigh.	John A. Collins, Enfield.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.	Robert M. Carothers, Grand Forks.
Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
James S. Hunt, Guthrie.	W. M. Anderson, Enid.
James F. Robinson, Eugene.	John M. Hodson, Portland.
William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.	James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
J. Benjamin Choza, Lima.	None.
Neil McKelvie, Summerside.	R. MacNeill.
Will H. Whyte, Montreal.	E. D. T. Chambers, Quebec.
S. Penrose Williams, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
David Reid, Edinburgh.	None.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Jacob T. Barron, Columbia.	
George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.	Samuel A. Brown, Sioux Falls.
John Hamilton, Hobart.	None.
John B. Garrett, Nashville.	Henry A. Chambers, Chattanooga.
John Watson, Waco.	Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Henry H. Ross, Burlington.	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
John Braim, Melbourne.	David Meadowcroft, Melbourne.
George W. Carrington, Richmond.	Joseph W. Eggleston, Richmond.
Horace W. Tyler, Seattle.	Stephen J. Chadwick, Colfax.
Hiram R. Howard, Point Pleasant.	Hiram R. Howard, Point Pleasant.
J. D. Stevenson, Perth.	
William W. Perry, Milwaukee.	Aldro Jenks, Dodgeville.
William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.	William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

REPRESENTATIVES

Of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Oxford.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY.
Belgium—ALBERT J. KRUGER, Anvers.
British Columbia—FRANCIS BOWSER, Vancouver.
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—WARREN C. BICKFORD, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM S. WARE, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. O. STAMPS, Atlanta.
Idaho—WILLIAM C. HOWIE, Mountain Home.
Illinois—AMOS PETTIBONE, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—SAMUEL CLYDE FULLERTON, Miami.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Louisiana—JOSEPH MEYERS, New Orleans.
Manitoba—ROBERT STIRTON THORNTON, Deloraine.
Maryland—THOMAS H. HOOVER, Union Bridge.
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—HENRY R. ADAMS, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—FREDERICK SPEED, Vicksburg.
Missouri—G. A. GOBEN, Kirksville.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena.
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUDBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS.
New Brunswick—JOHN STAR DE WOLF CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—

- New Jersey*—JAMES S. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—GEORGE B. ADAMS, Geneseo.
New South Wales—CHARLES A. Y. SIMPSON, Sydney.
New Zealand—FRANCIS JAMES SMITH, Christchurch.
Noth 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.
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—ELMER ELLSWORTH CORFMAN, Provo.
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—GEORGE B. WHEELER, Eau Claire.

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—WILLIAM N. HOWE, Portland.
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—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
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—LEANDER W. FOBES, Portland.
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 South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS, Ellsworth.
New York—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS, Portland.
North Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Waterville.
North Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH, 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—FRANK J. COLE, Bangor.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—EDWARD G. WESTON, Thomaston.
Tasmania—WILFRED 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—CHARLES F. PAINE, Bar Harbor.
Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, Farmington.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Portland.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY, Auburn.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, Freeport.

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GRAND * LODGE * OF * MAINE.

— 1907 —

Eighty-eighth Annual Communication

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 7, 1907. }

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.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	Grand Master;
R. W.	EDMUND B. MALLET,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Corr. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	Grand Chaplain;
W.	HAROLD E. COOK,	" Marshal;
"	FRED L. O. HUSSEY,	" Senior Deacon;
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	" Junior Deacon;
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" Steward;
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "
"	ALBERT D. RAMSAY,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" Standard Bearer;
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" Pursuivant;
"	WARREN C. KING,	" "
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 Rev. Bro. WM. H. FULTZ, Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

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

On motion of Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

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

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

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.

TRANSPORTATION.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1907.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Transportation made the usual arrangements with the Railway and Steamship Companies, and the rates were given in the annual notices.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
WM. FREEMAN LORD,		
JAMES E. PARSONS,		

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE presented the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1907. }

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to their duties and would report that the chartered lodges are represented as follows:

- 1 PORTLAND, by Merton N. Prince, M; Charles E. Gurney, SW;
Theodore S. Johnson, JW; George F. Gould, Proxy.
- 2 WARREN, by Harry M. Gardner, M.
- 3 LINCOLN, by William D. Patterson, Proxy.
- 4 HANCOCK, by John L. Hooper, M; Charles H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 5 KENNEBEC, by John B. Aldrich, M.
- 6 AMITY, by George E. Allen, SW.
- 7 EASTERN, by Edward E. Newcomb, Proxy.
- 8 UNITED, by Harry W. Varney, M; James H. Fisk, SW; Henry C.
Upton, Proxy.
- 9 SACO, by John G. Smith, M.
- 10 RISING VIRTUE, by Leslie W. Cutler, M; Fred C. Chalmers, Proxy.
- 11 PYTHAGOREAN, by Wallace R. Tarbox, Proxy.
- 12 CUMBERLAND, by George P. Cushman, SW; Frank M. Hawkes,
Proxy.
- 13 ORIENTAL, by David C. Saunders, M; John G. Hamblen, SW;
Clifford C. Smith, Proxy.
- 14 SOLAR, by W. Scott Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 ORIENT, by Horatio G. Copeland, Proxy.
- 16 ST. GEORGE, by Warren Morse, Proxy.
- 17 ANCIENT LANDMARK, by Fred C. Tolman, M; Millard F. Hicks,
SW; Frank C. Allen, Proxy.
- 18 OXFORD, by Merton L. Kimball, Proxy.
- 19 FELICITY, by Pascal P. Gilmore, Proxy.
- 20 MAINE, by Wilfred U. Turner, M.
- 21 ORIENTAL STAR, by William H. McKenney, M; Samuel S. Wood,
SW; Arthur W. Driscoll, Proxy.
- 22 YORK, by Homer T. Waterhouse, M.
- 23 FREEPORT, by Fred E. Ward, M; Freeman M. Grant, Proxy.
- 24 PHŒNIX, by Wilmer J. Dorman, M.
- 25 TEMPLE, by Herbert E. Foster, M.
- 26 VILLAGE, by Edward L. White, M.
- 27 ADONIRAM, by Oliver R. Christie, Proxy.
- 28 NORTHERN STAR, by Frank H. Holley, M.

- 29 TRANQUIL, by John H. Merrill, M.
- 30 BLAZING STAR, by James Shea, M; James B. Stevenson, Proxy.
- 31 UNION, by Warren Hills, Proxy.
- 32 HERMON, by James F. Bagley, M.
- 33 WATERVILLE, by Freeman Walker, Proxy.
- 34 SOMERSET, by George Simpson, M; Levi C. Emery, Proxy.
- 35 BETHLEHEM, by Charles D. White, M.
- 36 CASCO, by Robert R. Morson, Proxy.
- 37 WASHINGTON, by Edwin E. Trecartin, M; Frank Trecartin, Proxy.
- 38 HARMONY, by B. Harry Elkins, M; Everett P. Hanson, Proxy.
- 39 PENOBSCOT, by Albert L. Atkins, JW; Lafayette B. Waldron, Proxy.
- 40 LYGONIA, by Charles A. Dews, SW.
- 41 MORNING STAR, by Henry F. Woodard, M.
- 42 FREEDOM, by Ralph H. Clark, M.
- 43 ALNA, by Wilbur G. Knowlton, M.
- 44 PISCATAQUIS, by Frank E. Monroe, M; Charles M. Farrar, SW;
Vernon K. Gould, JW.
- 45 CENTRAL, by Fred H. Lewis, SW.
- 46 ST. CROIX, by James M. Beckett, M; Isaac N. Jones, Proxy.
- 47 ———DUNLAP, not represented.
- 48 LAFAYETTE, by George C. Hunton, M; Merle J. Harriman, Proxy.
- 49 MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, by Benjamin T. Shaw, M.
- 50 AURORA, by Arthur S. Littlefield, SW; Edward H. Maxcey, JW;
Lorenzo S. Robinson, Proxy.
- 51 ST. JOHN'S, by Charles H. Sweat, M; John M. Burleigh, Proxy.
- 52 MOSAIC, by James R. Hawkins, M.
- 53 ———RURAL, not represented.
- 54 VASSALBORO, by Theodore E. Hardy, M; Bert K. Meservey, Proxy.
- 55 FRATERNAL, by Herman J. Sayward, M.
- 56 MOUNT MORIAH, by Charles E. Pingree, SW; William C. Ordway,
Proxy.
- 57 KING HIRAM, by Harry B. Marsh, M.
- 58 UNITY, by Benjamin P. Hurd, SW.
- 59 MOUNT HOPE,—*Charter surrendered in 1879.*
- 60 STAR IN THE EAST, by Fred J. Whiting, Proxy.
- 61 KING SOLOMON'S, by Jefferson P. Vannah, Proxy.
- 62 KING DAVID'S, by Clarence P. Griffin, M; James K. Manning, SW.
- 63 RICHMOND, by William R. Fairclough, Proxy.
- 64 ———PACIFIC, not represented.
- 65 MYSTIC, by William H. Tribou, M.
- 66 MECHANICS', by Daniel H. Lambert, Proxy.
- 67 BLUE MOUNTAIN, by Elmer W. Voter, M; Newell P. Noble, Proxy.

- 68 MARINERS', by Herbert R. Dyer, M.
69 HOWARD, by Ellery Bowden, M.
70 STANDISH, by Harold W. Dolloff, Proxy.
71 RISING SUN, by Irving R. Saunders, M.
72 PIONEER, by John E. Whitney, M.
73 TYRIAN, by William E. Hanscom, M; Edward L. Charles, JW.
74 BRISTOL, by Thomas W. Nichols, M; Joseph E. Crooker, JW.
75 PLYMOUTH, by William L. Howes, SW.
76 ARUNDEL, by Edward A. Pinkham, M.
77 TREMONT, by Seth W. Norwood, Proxy.
78 CRESCENT, by Fred L. Gardner, M.
79 ROCKLAND, by Alexander A. Beaton, Proxy.
80 KEYSTONE, by Mottier L. French, M; Ernest L. Paul, SW; Malon
Patterson, Proxy.
81 ATLANTIC, by Elmer A. Doten, M; Will H. Adams, SW; Albert
E. Cornish, JW; William G. Newhall, Proxy.
82 ST. PAUL'S, by Benjamin H. Hall, M; Enos E. Ingraham, Proxy.
83 ST. ANDREW'S, by Irving C. Swett, M; Ralph H. Dunbar, Proxy.
84 EUREKA, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
85 STAR IN THE WEST, by Edwin E. McCauslin, M; Edwin M. Soule,
SW; Leroy S. Knight, JW.
86 TEMPLE, by Harry F. G. Hay, M; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
87 BENEVOLENT, by Frank E. Stevens, Proxy.
88 NARRAGUAGUS, by Samuel N. Campbell, Proxy.
89 ISLAND, by Alpheus A. Pendleton, M.
90 HIRAM ABEIFF,—*Charter revoked in 1868.*
91 HARWOOD, by Edward E. Talbot, M.
92 ————SILOAM, not represented.
93 HOREB, by J. Fred Clark, M.
94 PARIS, by Charles H. Howard, M; Wallace B. Strickland, SW.
95 CORINTHIAN, by George M. Lancey, Proxy.
96 MONUMENT, by Ira G. Hersey, Proxy.
97 BETHEL, by Davis G. Lovejoy, Proxy.
98 KATAHDIN, by Alonzo A. Porter, M.
99 VERNON VALLEY, by Joseph W. Allen, M; Fred M. Leighton, Proxy.
100 JEFFERSON, by Sidney M. Perham, M.
101 NEZINSCOT, by Roscoe G. Ricker, M; William B. Bradford, Proxy.
102 MARSH RIVER, by Tilton A. Elliott, Proxy.
103 DRESDEN, by John S. Snow, Proxy.
104 DIRIGO, by George M. Crommett, M.
105 ASHLAR, by Ernest Saunders, M; Charles O. Morrell, Proxy.
106 TUSCAN, by Amos E. Tibbetts, M.

- 107 ———DAY SPRING, not represented.
- 108 RELIEF,—*Charter recalled in 1894.*
- 109 MOUNT KINEO, by Joseph T. Davidson, M; Carroll S. Douglass, JW; Charles F. Scales, Proxy.
- 110 MONMOUTH, by John M. Prescott, Proxy.
- 111 LIBERTY, by Arthur H. Norton, M; Edwin E. Tasker, JW.
- 112 EASTERN FRONTIER, by Alfred D. Sawyer, Proxy.
- 113 MESSALONSKEE, by James H. Witherell, Proxy.
- 114 POLAR STAR, by George A. Ward, M; Elmer W. Rogers, JW; John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 BUXTON, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 LEBANON, by William B. Longley, M.
- 117 GREENLEAF, by Leon M. Ayer, M; John Bradley, Proxy.
- 118 ———DRUMMOND, not represented.
- 119 POWNAL, by Louis F. Murray, Proxy.
- 120 MEDUNCOOK,—*Chartered surrendered in 1884.*
- 121 ACACIA, by Fred H. Miller, M.
- 122 MARINE, by Edward E. Greenlaw, M.
- 123 ———FRANKLIN, not represented.
- 124 OLIVE BRANCH, by Clarence H. Dyer, M.
- 125 MERIDIAN, by Harry L. Cornforth, M; Orin E. Libby, Proxy.
- 126 TIMOTHY CHASE, by Allen L. Curtis, M.
- 127 PRESUMSCOT, by Benjamin Horsfall, Proxy.
- 128 ———EGGEMOGGIN, not represented.
- 129 QUANTARACOOK, by John Lane, M.
- 130 TRINITY, by J. Orin Smith, M.
- 131 LOOKOUT, by George Gardner, Proxy.
- 132 MOUNT TIR'EM, by Clarence H. Pride, M; Warren V. Kneeland, Proxy.
- 133 ASYLUM, by Frederick L. Chenery, M.
- 134 TROJAN,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888.*
- 135 RIVERSIDE, by Albion A. Bennett, SW.
- 136 IONIC,—*Charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 KENDUSKEAG, by John H. Everett, Proxy.
- 138 LEWY'S ISLAND, by Charles E. Johnson, M.
- 139 ARCHON, by Stephen Mudgett, M.
- 140 MOUNT DESERT, by Eugene D. Richardson, M.
- 141 AUGUSTA, by B. Freeborn Smith, Proxy.
- 142 OCEAN, by Leander J. Littlefield, M; Charles H. West, Proxy.
- 143 PREBLE, by Fred P. Cate, M; George Harding, Proxy.
- 144 SEASIDE, by Frederick C. Blake, M.
- 145 MOSES WEBSTER, by Frederick A. Grindle, Proxy.

- 146 SEBASTICOOK, by Sullivan L. Andrews, M.
 147 EVENING STAR, by Frederick R. Dyer, M; Percy M. Andrews,
 Proxy.
 148 FOREST, by William E. Murdock, SW.
 149 DORIC, by William H. Davis, M.
 150 RABBONI, by Dana S. Williams, M.
 151 EXCELSIOR, by Rodel A. Packard, Proxy.
 152 CROOKED RIVER, by Edward L. Hicks, Proxy.
 153 DELTA, by Frank Harmon, M; James H. Walker, Proxy.
 154 MYSTIC TIE, by Henry W. Coburn, Proxy.
 155 ANCIENT YORK, by George W. Woodard, M; James A. Under-
 wood, Proxy.
 156 WILTON, by Frank L. Woodcock, Proxy.
 157 CAMBRIDGE, by Frank G. Kimball, Proxy.
 158 ANCHOR, by Frank W. Jordan, M.
 159 ESOTERIC, by John F. Knowlton, M.
 160 PARIAN, by Henry W. Knowles, M.
 161 CARRABASSETT, by Harry B. Harris, M.
 162 ARION, by J. Burton Roberts, Proxy.
 163 PLEASANT RIVER, by Frank A. Cousens, Proxy.
 164 ———WEBSTER, not represented.
 165 MOLUNKUS, by Lewis E. Jackman, M.
 166 NEGUEMKEAG, by Leonard A. Gilbert, JW.
 167 WHITNEY, by Alpheus Packard, Proxy.
 168 COMPOSITE, by Allan Harris, M.
 169 SHEPHERD'S RIVER, by Fred R. Bradbury, M.
 170 CARIBOU, by Charles G. Briggs, M.
 171 ———NASKEAG, not represented.
 172 PINE TREE, by Frank J. Rich, SW.
 173 ———PLEIADES, not represented.
 174 LYNDE, by Howard B. Leathers, Proxy.
 175 BASKAHEGAN, by George S. P. Brannen, Proxy.
 176 PALESTINE,—*Consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, Sept. 23, 1895.*
 177 RISING STAR, by Melvin A. Wardwell, M.
 178 ANCIENT BROTHERS', by Henry A. Fletcher, M; Isaac Goddard,
 Proxy.
 179 YORKSHIRE, by J. Wesley Webber, M.
 180 HIRAM, by William H. Ohler, Jr., M.
 181 REUEL WASHBURN—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in*
 1882.
 182 GRANITE, by Charles F. Barden, M.
 183 DEERING, by Leon W. Helson, M; Isaac A. Clough, JW; Francis
 E. Chase, Proxy.

- 184 NAVAL, by David G. Walker, Proxy.
 185 BAR HARBOR, by Eben K. Whittaker, Proxy.
 186 WARREN PHILLIPS, by Charles W. Carll, Proxy.
 187 IRA BERRY, by Benj. E. Sylvester, M; Ithamar E. Stanley, Proxy.
 188 JONESPORT, by Edwin Cummings, M.
 189 KNOX, by Winfield S. Clark, M.
 190 SPRINGVALE, by Harmon G. Allen, Proxy.
 191 DAVIS, by Charles W. Shaw, M.
 192 WINTER HARBOR, by B. Frank Sumner, Proxy.
 193 WASHBURN, by Calvin D. Carter, M.
 194 EUCLID, by Dumont Hilton, M.
 195 RELIANCE, by Fred E. Sawyer, SW.
 196 BAY VIEW, by Edward F. Farnham, Proxy.
 197 AROOSTOOK, by Howard W. Safford, Proxy.
 198 ST. ASPINQUID, by William P. Cummings, SW.
 199 BINGHAM, by Samuel A. Smith, M; William R. Jordan, SW; William A. Richmond, Proxy.
 200 COLUMBIA, by Ernest G. Judkins, Proxy.
 201 DAVID A. HOOPER, by Andrew P. Havey, Proxy.
 202 ———MOUNT BIGELOW, not represented.
 203 MOUNT OLIVET, by George L. Sprague, M.
 204 MOUNT ABRAM, by Frank Hutchins, SW; C. Frank Collins, JW.
 205 NOLLESEMIC, by Andrew Eie, Proxy.
 206 ISLAND FALLS, by Henry H. Noyes, M.
 207 ABNER WADE, by Charles W. Ray, M.
 208 NORTH EAST HARBOR, by George E. Turner, M.
 209 FORT KENT, by James McCaskill, M.
 210 ———BAGADUCE, not represented.

Chartered lodges, 202; represented, 189; delegates, 254.

The following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present:

M. W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

R. W.	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYSTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MILLARD M. CASWELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JAMES C. AYER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	CHARLES F. PAINE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWARD G. WESTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	-	-	Grand Master.
R. W.	EDMUND B. MALLET,	-	-	Deputy Grand Master.
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	-	-	S. G. Warden.
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	-	-	J. G. Warden.
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	-	-	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	-	-	Grand Secretary.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	-	-	Corr. Grand Secretary.
"	LEON S. HOWE,	-	-	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.
"	PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	-	-	" 3d "

R. W.	OWEN L. FLYE, - - -	D. D. G. M.	4th Dist.
"	GEORGE S. WALKER, - - -	"	5th "
"	CLARENCE B. SWAN, - - -	"	6th "
"	WILLARD S. JONES, - - -	"	7th "
"	FRED C. MILLAY, - - -	"	9th "
"	GEORGE H. LARRABEE, - - -	"	10th "
"	JOHN CLAIR MINOT, - - -	"	11th "
"	LON M. PHILBRICK, - - -	"	12th "
"	GEORGE O. CARR, - - -	"	13th "
"	WILLIAM D. TRUFANT, - - -	"	14th "
"	CHAS. B. RICHARDSON, - - -	"	15th "
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES, - - -	"	16th "
"	SILAS B. ADAMS, - - -	"	17th "
"	JOHN L. MESERVE, - - -	"	18th "
"	WILLIAM H. DRESSER, - - -	"	21st "
"	CHARLES T. HARRIS, - - -	"	22d "
"	JOSEPH LECKENBY, - - -	"	23d "
"	FRED E. DWINAL, - - -	"	24th "
"	BENJAMIN C. WALKER, - - -	"	25th "
W. & Rev.	WILLIAM H. FULTZ, - - -	Grand Chaplain.	
W.	HAROLD E. COOK, - - -	"	Marshal.
"	FRED L. O. HUSSEY, - - -	"	Senior Deacon.
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY, - - -	"	Junior Deacon.
"	CONVERS E. LEACH, - - -	"	Grand Steward.
"	RALPH H. BURBANK, - - -	"	" "
"	ALBERT D. RAMSAY, - - -	"	" "
"	WM. N. HOWE, - - -	"	Sword Bearer.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS, - - -	"	Standard Bearer.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS, - - -	"	Pursuivant.
"	WARREN C. KING, - - -	"	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER, - - -	"	Lecturer.
"	WALTER S. SMITH, - - -	"	Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY, - - -	"	Tyler.

The following Grand Representatives are in attendance:

Alabama—GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL.
 Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.
 Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU.
 British Columbia—WILLIAM N. HOWE.
 Canada—BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.
 Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER.
 Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE.

Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY.
Florida—MILLARD F. HICKS.
Georgia—BIAL F. BRADBURY.
Idaho—ALERO E. CHASE.
Illinois—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES.
Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.
Louisiana—MILLARD M. CASWELL.
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON.
Montana—LEANDER W. FOBES.
Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
New Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH.
New Jersey—ADELBERT MILLETT.
New South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS.
New York—HENRY R. TAYLOR.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS.
North Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON.
North Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD.
Peru—ALFRED S. KIMBALL.
Quebec—JAMES C. AYER.
Rhode Island—FRANK J. COLE.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES.
South Dakota—EDWARD G. WESTON.
Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN.
Texas—CHARLES W. CROSBY.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW.
Virginia—CHARLES F. PAINE.
Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE, }
RALPH H. BURBANK, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, and was left in the hands of the committee until two P. M., in order that additions might be made.

The Grand Master announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, HOWARD D. SMITH, JAMES E. PARSONS.

On the Pay Roll.

FRED C. CHALMERS, THOMAS H. BODGE, FRANK E. MONROE.

On Unfinished Business.

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

He then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

One year ago by your kindness I was honored by an election to the office of Grand Master, and entered upon the duties of this most important office with a full appreciation of the honor which you had conferred, and partial knowledge of the work to be performed; and now at the close of the term for which I was elected, which I am permitted to address you from this station, I wish to assure you in opening that I do so with a deeper and fuller appreciation of the honor and a largely increased knowledge of the extent and magnitude of the work belonging to this high office.

It is with the greatest pleasure that upon this occasion, the eighty-eighth annual communication of this Grand Lodge, I can bring you not only words of welcome, but those of encouragement and cheer, for, never in the history of the world have the realization of the hopes of Freemasonry for the triumph of brotherly love, "which teaches us to regard the whole human species as one family, the high and low, rich and poor, who as created by one Almighty Parent and inhabitants of the same planet are to aid, support and protect each other" seemed so near.

The work of the Peace Congress which has just been held in the United States, and the sentiments there expressed by representative citizens from the most powerful nations in the world, show that the world has made and is now making a rapid advance toward that time "when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks; when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." To this advance, Freemasonry has contributed as much as any other factor except the Christian religion. It has never taught that brotherly love was confined to the area of one country, but rather that it leaps over all barriers and is universal. Who can estimate how great an influence Freemasonry has exerted in bringing about the almost universal desire of the great nations to unite in the cultivation of the arts of peace, and in freeing the world from the horrors and carnage of war, since, in them all, it numbers among its supporters men of the greatest intellectual powers and the broadest sympathies, who have subscribed to its tenets and practice them; for Freemasonry is not a system of ethics built up for the admiration of mankind, but a practical guide for human conduct, and these men, imbued with a love of sincerity and truth, have bound themselves at its altar to practice its teachings, among all of which none is more important than brotherly love, which unites men of all nations, races, religions and opinions.

It is evident that the present marks not the beginning of a new era, for at the very beginning of history man had planted within him by the Creator the seeds of brotherly love and sympathy, but that it marks the secure and safe establishment of that era, when nations shall look with horror upon attempts to establish justice by resort to war, and when the doctrine of "might makes right" will find its place in the discarded ideas of the world among the curiosities showing the perversion of man's nature. The truth conveyed in the poet's lines is now more plainly realized than ever before:

"Till the war-drums throbbed no longer, and the battle-flags
were furl'd

In the parliament of men the federation of the world,
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm
in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber rapt in universal law."

You, brethren, gathered from nearly all the active walks of life in Maine, have been contributing your part in this great advance by your zealous and active support of our fraternity. The past year has shown a marked increase in our numbers, and a faithfulness and loyalty upon the part of the officers and members of the subordinate lodges within this jurisdiction, which has not failed to make them strong influences in inculcating our duties to God, our neighbor and ourselves. I rejoice with you over the prosperity of our order and bid you all a hearty welcome to this communication, hoping that from it you may derive much that will be of benefit to you, and carry away with you to your homes pleasant memories of its work and your brethren which will long continue.

Permit me, according to the usual custom, to lay before you an account of my stewardship as Grand Master since the last annual communication.

Before entering upon a report of the matters which have claimed our attention, let us reverently pause and pay our tribute of respect to the memory of a permanent member of this Grand Lodge, R. W. Wilford J. Fisher, Past Grand Junior Warden, and Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania near this Grand Lodge, who died April 25, 1907, but a few days prior to our present communication, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Brother Fisher was made a mason in Eastern Lodge, No. 7, in 1874, and continued a member of this lodge until his death. He was Worshipful Master of his lodge for several years, District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District 1882-1884, and was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1887. He was a true and loyal mason and an active and zealous member of the Grand Lodge until his advancing years rendered his attendance upon its annual communications impossible.

No other death has occurred among the permanent members of this body during the past year.

Announcements of deaths of prominent members of the Grand Lodges in other jurisdictions have been received as follows:

ALABAMA.—Henry H. Matthews, Grand Master, died June 8, 1906.

COLORADO.—John Humphreys, Senior Grand Warden, died April 25, 1906.

CONNECTICUT.—Frederick S. Stevens, Past Grand Master, died October 17, 1906.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—George Harold Walker, Past Grand Master, died May 5, 1906.

FLORIDA.—Norvelle Robertson Carter, Past Grand Master, died December 1, 1906.

GEORGIA.—William A. Davis, Past Grand Master, died January 19, 1907.

KANSAS.—Thomas Emmet Dewey, Past Grand Master, died June 9, 1906. M. W. John Guthrie, Past Grand Master, died July 1, 1906.

MANITOBA.—Thomas Tweed, Past Grand Master, died April 4, 1906.

MICHIGAN.—Charles L. Stevens, Grand Master, died January 30, 1907. Henry Chamberlain, Past Grand Master, died February 9, 1907. Erastus E. Stone, Senior Grand Warden, died in January, 1907.

MINNESOTA.—Charles Griswold, Grand Master, died December 25, 1906.

MISSOURI.—Allan McDowell, Grand Lecturer, died May 20, 1906.

MISSISSIPPI.—Phineas Messinger Savery, Past Grand Master, died December 20, 1906. Bradley T. Kimbrough, Past Grand Master, died June 18, 1906.

NEW YORK.—Frank Hurd Robinson, Past Grand Master, died October 11, 1906.

OHIO.—Charles Alexander Woodward, Past Grand Master, died February 15, 1907.

QUEBEC.—Edson Fitch, Past Grand Master, died April 19, 1906.

RHODE ISLAND.—Edward Livingston Freeman, Past Grand Master, died February 24, 1907.

TENNESSEE.—James L. Sloan, Past Grand Master, died August 26, 1906.

WEST VIRGINIA.—George Davis, Past Grand Master, died November 19, 1906.

To these jurisdictions we extend our sympathy and mourn with them for the losses which they have sustained.

INSTALLATIONS.

Soon after the close of our last annual communication I installed Harold D. Cook as Grand Marshal.

I authorized

W. Frank M. Bradley, Master of Olive Branch Lodge, to install Bro. George S. Walker as D. D. G. M. 5th District.

W. Samuel R. Crabtree, Master of Island Falls Lodge, to install Bro. Benjamin C. Walker as D. D. G. M. 25th District.

M. W. Hugh R. Chaplin to install Rev. Elmer E. Pember as Grand Chaplain.

R. W. Curtis R. Foster to install Bro. William H. Dresser as D. D. G. M. 21st District.

W. Percy Greig, Master of Augusta Lodge, to install Bro. John Clair Minot as D. D. G. M. 11th District.

R. W. Fred L. O. Hussey to install Bro. Charles T. Harris as D. D. G. M. 22d District.

W. James B. Clark to install Rev. Rubert B. Mathews as Grand Chaplain, also to install Bro. George H. Larrabee as D. D. G. M. 10th District.

R. W. Edmund B. Mallet to install Bro. Silas B. Adams as D. D. G. M. 17th District.

R. W. Albert M. Penley to install Bro. Fred E. Dwinal as D. D. G. M. 24th District, also to install Rev. Charles R. Tenney as Grand Chaplain.

W. David B. Tenney, Master of Mechanics' Lodge, to install Rev. Norman LeMarsh as Grand Chaplain.

W. Adelbert E. Witham, Master of Temple Lodge, to install Bro. Albert H. Burroughs as Grand Pursuivant.

September 24, 1906, R. W. Herbert H. Best being about to remove from the Second District to a distant part of the state, tendered his resignation as District Deputy Grand Master of that district, and I appointed W. Millard D. Lawrence to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, and authorized W. William B. Mildon, Master of Eastern Lodge, to install him.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted dispensations to attend Divine service in commemoration of St. John's Day to the following lodges :

Amity, No. 6,	Asylum, No. 133,
Bar Harbor, No. 185,	Bingham, No. 199,
Central, No. 45,	Corinthian, No. 95,
Doric, No. 149,	Delta, No. 153,
Freedom, No. 42,	Greenleaf, No. 117,
Key Stone, No. 80,	Lincoln, No. 3,
Lebanon, No. 116,	Lewy's Island, No. 138,
Meridian, No. 125,	Naval, No. 184,
Oriental Star, No. 21,	Piscataquis, No. 44,
Penobscot, No. 39,	Pleasant River, No. 163,
Seaside, No. 144,	St. Paul's, No. 82,
Somerset, No. 34,	Siloam, No. 92,
Wilton, No. 156,	

and to

Rockland, No. 79,	Casco, No. 36,
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to attend Divine service on a day other than St. John's Day.

I have granted dispensations to the following named lodges to elect one or more officers at a meeting other than the annual meeting, for good causes made known to me :

Anchor, No. 139,	Crescent, No. 78,
Crooked River, No. 152,	Jefferson, No. 100,
Molunkus, No. 165,	Plymouth, No. 75,

Trinity, No. 130,
Rabboni, No. 150,

Temple, No. 25.

I have granted dispensations to the following named lodges to act upon petitions for degrees in a shorter time than that allowed by the Constitution, having satisfied myself by careful investigation in each case that a sufficient cause existed for such action :

Wilton, No. 156,
Marine No. 122,

Bay View, No. 196.

I have refused a large number of requests for dispensations where there was not in my opinion sufficient reason for granting the same. In doing so I have not been actuated by any other motive than to render the best service to Masonry.

I was present at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge and heard the address of my predecessor in the office of Grand Master relating to this subject. It met my full approbation and it was plainly evident that in what he said he had the hearty support of the Grand Lodge. I have tried to follow the course pursued by him. I believe it cheapens and degrades Masonry in the mind of the applicant and the uninitiated to convey the impression that for the sake of adding to our numbers or to suit the mere convenience of a candidate we are willing to set aside our Constitution and the wise regulations that have been enacted to guard the entrance to our lodges. I believe that the great power conferred upon the Grand Master to grant dispensations to take action not authorized by the Constitution without a dispensation should be cautiously used, and only when great necessity exists for its exercise.

I have approved amendments or additions to the by-laws of the following lodges :

Pleasant River, No. 163,
Mt. Kineo, No. 109,
Tremont, No. 77,
Granite, No. 182,
Freeport, No. 23,
Crescent, No. 78,

Piscatquis, No. 44,
Somerset, No. 34,
Meridian, No. 125,
Shepherd's River, No. 169,
Whitney, No. 167.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

The attention of the legislature of 1905 was called to the fact that the grave of Ex-Governor Jonathan G. Hunton at Readfield, Maine, was unmarked by a monument or tombstone of any kind, and the legislature appropriated a sufficient sum of money to erect a fitting monument to his memory. As Ex-Governor Hunton was a Mason, the Grand Lodge of Maine was invited to dedicate the monument, and it appearing fitting and appropriate on account of the prominence of Ex-Governor Hunton in civil life and as a Mason, the invitation was accepted and a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Readfield on Sept. 5, 1906, for the purpose of dedicating the monument erected to his memory by the State of Maine, at which the Grand Master was present and had the assistance of the following Grand Officers:

Grand Chaplain, W. and Rev. W. H. Fultz,

Grand Marshal, W. Harold E. Cook,

Grand Tyler, W. Warren O. Carney,

and the following brethren kindly consented to act as members of the Grand Lodge upon the occasion:

R. W. C. W. Crosby as Deputy Grand Master.

W. Thomas H. Bodge as Senior Grand Warden,

Bro. L. O. Tebbetts as Junior Grand Warden,

Bro. H. R. Jackson as Grand Secretary,

Bro. C. E. Wing as Grand Treasurer,

Bro. F. I. Brown as Senior Deacon,

Bro. Fred Leighton as Junior Deacon,

Bro. Ernest Masterman as Grand Steward,

Bro. John S. Milliken as Grand Steward.

The day was a beautiful one, and escorted by Lafayette Lodge, with seventy-five members, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the cemetery, where the monument to the memory of our distinguished brother was dedicated in accordance with the ancient usages and rites of the order so far as they could be adapted to the occasion. At the close of the dedicatory exercises a procession was formed

and proceeded to the church, where addresses were delivered by His Excellency Governor William T. Cobb and W. G. Hunton Esq., a direct descendant of the late Ex-Governor Hunton.

To the members of the Grand Lodge and the brothers who so kindly assisted the Grand Master upon this occasion, I wish to tender my sincere thanks.

CONSTITUTION OF BAGADUCE LODGE, NO. 210.

On September 28, 1906, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Brooksville for the purpose of constituting Bagaduce Lodge, to which a charter was granted at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

I had the assistance upon this occasion of the following Grand Officers:

R. W. James M. Larrabee, Senior Grand Warden,
W. and Rev. William H. Fultz, Grand Chaplain,
W. Harold E. Cook, Grand Marshal,

and the following members of the Grand Lodge who kindly acted in the following offices:

R. W. Edward G. Weston as Deputy Grand Master,
“ James E. Parsons as Junior Grand Warden,
Bro. W. E. Howell, as Grand Tyler,
Bro. Harry E. Rowe, as Grand Treasurer,
R. W. Owen L. Flye, as Grand Secretary.

Many brethren from surrounding lodges were present.

After the constitution of the lodge the officers were installed by me with the assistance of W. and Rev. William H. Fultz as Grand Chaplain, and W. Harold E. Cook as Grand Marshal.

The zeal and interest manifested by the members of this latest addition to the number of our lodges were highly commendable. I found them deeply interested in Masonry and confident of the future prosperity of their lodge, which I have no doubt, judging from their spirit and earnestness, is fully assured.

DEDICATIONS.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Islesboro on January 10, 1907, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Island Lodge, No. 89, and at Sanford on March 20, 1907, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Preble Lodge, No. 143. As I was unable to be present, I commissioned R. W. Edmund B. Mallet, Deputy Grand Master, to act for me, and for his courtesy and kindness in doing this I wish to acknowledge my full appreciation. He has reported that the new homes chosen by these lodges are commodious and attractive and in every way well adapted to the uses for which they are required, and that he was most courteously received by the brethren of both lodges, and ably assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge who accompanied him, and by the brothers who filled the stations of the Grand Officers who were absent. From other information I have learned that both occasions were a source of great pleasure and profit to all who attended them.

CENTENNIAL.

On June 10, 1906, I attended the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, through the kind and courteous invitation of the committee of the lodge having the matter in charge. Appropriate exercises were held in the First Free Baptist Church in the afternoon, in which addresses were delivered of great interest and profit to all. The great work performed by Ancient Landmark Lodge during the one hundred years of its existence was fully reviewed, and the high moral tone which pervaded all the exercises showed strongly that the members of this powerful lodge fully realized the importance of the mission of our fraternity. A large audience was present at the exercises in the church, which were carried out by the committee in charge in an admirable manner. At the close of the exercises a reception was tendered to the Grand Master. In the evening a splendid banquet was served at City Hall, at which the Grand Master responded to the toast "The Grand Lodge of Maine,"

and there were entertaining and delightful addresses by prominent Masons. The whole manner in which the exercises were conceived and carried out by Ancient Landmark Lodge were highly creditable to it, and it starts upon the work of another century with a record behind it which must prove a great stimulus and incentive to all its members, and if, at the end of the second century of its existence, it can then pause, and looking backward, feel that as much good has been accomplished, not only for the fraternity, but for society, as has been accomplished during the past century of its existence it will have accomplished much for the advancement of society.

WAIVERS.

I have approved waivers of jurisdiction over candidates by the following lodges:

Washington, No. 37,

St. Andrews, No. 83.

DECISIONS.

I have made no decisions that will add anything to the great body of masonic law as it is understood in this jurisdiction.

I have been asked to answer a great many questions which could be answered by reference to our Constitution and Standing Regulations and Drummond's Masonic Textbook. I have been glad to answer such questions, for beneath them all I could see the spirit of loyalty to our fraternity, and the great desire to adhere in every respect to masonic customs and regulations, and to preserve the ancient landmarks, so that no question, however trivial, has proved an annoyance, but it has given me pleasure to assist in whatever way I could in removing doubt from the mind of the questioner.

A great many such questions have related to the jurisdiction of lodges over candidates, doubt having arisen as to where the residence of the candidate really is. The question of residence is often a difficult one to decide in law, as well as in the matter of determining jurisdiction of lodges, but no better test for the solution

of the question can be applied than that laid down by that great source of Masonic Jurisprudence, our lamented Brother Drummond, which is "The residence intended by our Constitution is the home where the party has the right to vote and is bound to pay taxes," and then he observes, "This test will generally settle the question, but no rule can be given by which every case can be decided."

At the last annual communication the Grand Master in his address submitted for your consideration, without any ruling upon his part, the following question :

Can a man, whether an E. A., F. C. or M. M., be tried by a lodge for an offence alleged to have been committed before he was made a Mason ?

and in his logical and convincing style he discussed the question and answered it in the negative.

At the beginning of my term of office this question was presented to me for a decision, and I ruled that one who had received the E. A. degree could not be tried by a lodge for an offence alleged to have been committed by him before he was initiated. It seemed to me that the reasoning of Past Grand Master Chaplin was sound and unanswerable, and I present my ruling applied to an actual case, so that the Grand Lodge may pass upon it, if that is necessary.

I have been asked if a collective ballot taken for several candidates by the unanimous vote of a lodge is illegal.

In the case presented there were seven candidates, and by an unanimous vote of the lodge a collective ballot was taken, and all were declared elected. The E. A. degree was conferred upon part of them, and then I was asked if the ballot was legal. I replied that I could find nothing in our Constitution or Standing Regulations which prohibited such a ballot, but that it was opposed to the spirit of the law governing the ballot, about which there should be the utmost freedom and secrecy. As several of the candidates balloted upon collectively had already received the E. A. degree, I did not decide that the ballot was illegal. The objections to such a ballot, even by unanimous vote of the lodge,

are obvious. No member of the lodge is able to register his objection to any candidate without voting against all, and if the question of unanimous consent to such a ballot is put to a vote, and a brother should vote in the negative, and afterward, when the candidates were voted upon separately, one should be black-balled, the brother who voted in the negative upon the question of taking the collective ballot would be singled out as the one who had cast a black ball, and thus the secrecy of the ballot would be destroyed.

If a brother who desired to vote against the acceptance of one of the candidates should refrain from voting in the negative when the question of a collective ballot was put to vote, he would be compelled to vote against the acceptance of all the candidates and thus the freedom of the ballot would be destroyed. I was informed when this matter was presented to my attention that it had been the custom in the Masonic District in which this lodge is located, to ballot collectively upon candidates, a unanimous vote having first been obtained to do so. I directed the District Deputy Grand Master in that district to correct the custom. The question has seemed to me to be of sufficient importance to be called to the attention of the Grand Lodge, so that by an amendment to the Constitution or the passage of a standing regulation a collective ballot should be expressly forbidden.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

I have received from Composite Lodge, No. 168, a copy of its proceedings in relation to the restoration of Charles L. McKenney to the rights and benefits of Masonry, and have placed the same in the hands of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

A question of invasion of jurisdiction was reported to me, but upon investigation it clearly arose from a mistake and was satisfactorily explained to the lodge which felt aggrieved, and it seemed to me no good purpose or benefit to Masonry would be served, but rather an injury suffered by any further action in the matter.

It is a source of congratulation that such harmony has pre-

vailed during the past year throughout the different lodges within this jurisdiction, and I congratulate the Committee on Grievances and Appeals that only one case is presented for their consideration.

I have received information that there is a clandestine lodge within this jurisdiction, and the proof seems positive that such is the fact. I take this occasion to enjoin upon the officers of all lodges the greatest care in the reception of visitors.

SAN FRANCISCO.

At the last annual communication you authorized by an appropriate resolution the Grand Master, at his discretion, to draw his order upon the Grand Treasurer for a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars to be expended by him as directed for the relief of the members of our fraternity who had suffered by the direful disaster in San Francisco, but the necessity for the exercise of this discretion seemed to have passed and no part of said sum has been used.

OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

Our relation with other jurisdictions have been most fraternal and cordial.

I received a most cordial invitation from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia to be present at the official opening of a Fair by M. W. L. Fraser, Past Grand Master and present Governor of Nova Scotia, in aid of a contemplated Masonic Home, on September 25, 1906.

I also received an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Delaware to be present at the celebration of its centennial anniversary at Wilmington on June 7, 1906.

Both of the above invitations I was compelled to decline, much to my regret.

I have received a request from the Grand Lodge of Greece for exchange of representatives, and referred the same to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master of Arkansas, I have commissioned Jacob Trieber, of Little Rock, Arkansas, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

At the request and upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master of New York, Bro. James H. Breeze, Past Master of Etolian Lodge, No. 479, was nominated by me as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of New York.

CLOSING.

In the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters I was extremely fortunate, and to each one I wish to extend my thanks for his faithful and efficient services rendered, as I know, from a heart filled with love for our fraternity and unselfish devotion to its interests.

To all the Grand Officers I wish to express my appreciation of their services and their kindness, but in particular to our most efficient Grand Secretary, who has had so many of us novices to instruct. I wish to assure him that it is in no perfunctory manner that I wish to pay my tribute to his worth, for I have been the recipient of much kindness at his hands, and fully realize that, although his patience and forbearance have been at times sorely tried, I have always found him the same quiet, faithful, courteous gentleman that you all have found him, and which have made him beloved by all.

As I look back over the year that has passed with its work, its cares, and its perplexities, I want to thank you, brethren, not alone for the honor which you conferred upon me in electing me to the high office which I have held, but more particularly for the opportunity which you thereby afforded me of obtaining a wider knowledge of the principles of our fraternity, with which has come a deeper love for it, a surer faith in the accomplishment of the mission which, under the providence of God, it has undertaken,

and a stronger desire to contribute my feeble efforts to its prosperity and the ultimate triumph of the truths which it teaches.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

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 Doings of the Grand Officers, also the report of the Grand Lecturer, which was referred to the same committee, viz :

GRAND LECTURER.

SABATTUS, May 1, 1907.

MOST WORSHIPFUL CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

During the year now closing I have performed the duties of Grand Lecturer as promptly and faithfully as health and ability would permit. My correspondence has been large, and I think I have given more instruction, both privately and at "Lodges of Instruction," than ever before in one year.

Five "Lodges of Instruction" have been held, viz: at Machias, Oct. 11th, at Rockland, Oct. 18th, at Portland, Oct. 23d, at Lewiston, Oct. 26th, and at Augusta, Oct. 31st, 1906.

The "school" at Machias was not so successful, numerically, as had been anticipated, but this was no doubt owing to the condition of weather and traveling, one of the most severe storms of the year having begun on the previous day. One D. D. G. Master was present, (Dist. No. 3,) and eight lodges were represented. In the evening Harwood Lodge presented work which was inspected by D. D. G. M. GUPTILL.

The "school" at Rockland was well attended, there being present four D. D. G. Masters, (Dists. Nos. 4, 8, 9, and 10,) many P. D. D. G. Ms., and brethren representing nineteen lodges. Aurora Lodge worked the M. M. degree in the evening and D. D. G. M. MILLAY, assisted by the other Deputies present, inspected the work.

The "school" at Portland was said to have been one of the most enthusiastic gatherings of the kind held in that city for a long time. Four

D. D. G. Ms. were present, (Dists. 17, 18, 19, and 23), also two Past Grand Masters, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, several P. D. D. G. Ms., and representatives from eighteen lodges. No evening session was held.

Lewiston has always been a popular place in which to hold Lodges of Instruction and this year was no exception. Five D. D. G. M.'s, were present. (Dists. Nos. 12, 14, 15, 16 and 24), four Past Grand Masters, many P. D. D. G. M.'s, several officers of the Grand Lodge, and representatives from twenty-six lodges. The attendance was very large and interest great. Rabboni Lodge worked the F. C. degree in the evening for the inspection of D. D. G. M. DWINAL and his associate Deputies.

The "school" at Augusta was also an especially successful one. Seven D. D. G. M.'s, were present, (Dists. 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 22 and 25), and sixteen lodges were represented by about 125 brethren. In the evening Bethlehem Lodge worked the M. M. degree for the inspection of D. D. G. M. MINOT and the six other Deputies.

The Deputies from Districts Nos. 1, 2, 7, 20 and 21 did not attend either "school," no reasons given.

At all the meetings the ritual was very thoroughly studied, and eagerness to obtain exact knowledge was manifested. The "schools" were conducted on the plan which I have followed for many years:—allowing abundant time for questions and answers as to *what* the ritual *is*, and *why*, but none for discussion as to what it *ought to be*. Masonic hospitality was abundant. Harwood Lodge at Machias, Aurora and Rockland at Rockland, and Rabboni at Lewiston supplied bountiful suppers, and Bethlehem and Augusta at Augusta dinner and supper, to all would partake with them. Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Lecturer.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, which was referred to the Committee of Finance:

PORTLAND, ME., May 7, 1907.

Grand Lodge of Maine F. & A. M.

in account with MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.*

1906.

RECEIPTS.

May	1.	Cash on hand, balance from old account,.....	\$9,376.58
Oct.	5.	Received interest from Portland National Bank,...	65.58
1907.			
Jan.	13.	Received from Charles F. Johnson, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Wilton Lodge, No. 156,.....	3.00

Feb.	14.	Received from Charles F. Johnson, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Marine Lodge, No. 122,.....	3.00
March	1.	Received from Charles F. Johnson, Gr. Master, for dispensation to Bay View Lodge, No. 196,....	3.00
April	1.	Received interest from Portland National Bank,...	19.49
	15.	Received from Charles G. Raymond, 6 months interest on note for \$350 secured by mortgage on real estate,.....	10.50
May	1.	Received interest from Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co. to April 1, 1907,	50.44
		Received interest from Fidelity Trust Co. to May 1, 1907,.....	72.00
	2.	Received from Gr. Chapter, 3/10 office expenses,..	140.70
		“ “ Gr. Com'dy, 2/10 “ “ ..	93.80
		Received from District Deputies as follows:	
March	20.	Joseph Leckenby, 23d District,	210.00
	22.	John L. Meserve, 18th District,	212.20
	28.	Frank R. Linton, 20th District,	190.00
		Willard S. Jones, 7th District,	156.80
	29.	William H. Dresser, 21st District,	424.20
		Phineas B. Guptill, 3d District,	271.40
	30.	Millard D. Lawrence, 2d District,	163.40
		Arthur E. Forbes, 16th District,	290.40
		George O. Carr, 13th District,	319.00
April	1.	Fred C. Millay, 9th District,	491.80
	2.	Fred E. Dwinal, 24th District,	481.40
	3.	George S. Walker, 5th District,	414.20
		Charles B. Richardson, 15th District,	279.60
	9.	George H. Larrabee, 10th District,	319.40
		Benj. C. Walker, 25th District,	295.20
		William D. Trufant, 14th District,	365.60
	12.	Leon S. Howe, 1st District,	226.60
		Silas B. Adams, 17th District,	767.80
	13.	Clarence B. Swan, 6th District,	381.00
	15.	Edgar H. Minot, 19th District,	353.40
		Charles T. Harris, 22d District,	211.20
	17.	Lon M. Philbrick, 12th District,	250.40
		Clifford J. Pattee, 8th District,	207.00
	22.	Owen L. Flye, 4th District,	273.60
	23.	John Clair Minot, 11th District,	340.20

\$17,733.89

1906.

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	3.	Paid pay roll as per order committee,	\$2,557.85
		" Hugh R. Chaplin, Grand Master, postage and expressage,	6.90
	7.	" Walter S. Smith, services as Organist,	10.00
	15.	" Warren O. Carney, services as Grand Tyler,	30.00
		Expressage on D.D.G.M. trunks, . . . . .	.75
		Sundries, lunches, &c.,	12.57
	5.	" American Bank Note Co., 500 M. M. Diplomas	100.00
	12.	" Portland Savings Bank, one quarter's rent,	100.00
	22.	" Albro E. Chase, Com. on Correspondence,	100.00
July	3.	" Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	12.00
August	3.	" Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., one quarter's salary,	150.00
Sept.	10.	" Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	10.00
	11.	" Portland Savings Bank, one quarter's rent,	100.00
	26.	" Warren O. Carney, expense attending dedica- tion Gov. Hunton monument,	7.60
Oct.	8.	" W. E. Howell, expense to Brooksville, ac- count Bagaduce Lodge, No. 210,	15.25
	19.	" George D. Loring, binding 73 Vols.	62.05
		" Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec. 1906 proceedings,	629.90
		" " " Notices, letter-heads, &c.,	36.60
		" " " Postage, expressage and sun- dries,	34.35
Nov.	1.	" " " One quarter's salary,	150.00
		" M. F. Hicks, Gr. Treas. 6 mos. salary,	125.00
	7.	" American Bank Note Co., 500 M.M. Diplomas,	100.00
		" Chas. G. Raymond for note secured by mort- gage on real estate in this city,	350.00
		" Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	11.00
Dec.	7.	" Portland Savings Bank, one-quarter's rent,	100.00
	11.	" Anderson, Adams & Co., Ins. on Library, &c.	127.58
1907.			
Jan.	3.	" Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., sundries as per bill,	5.00
	5.	" Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,	9.00
	8.	" Frank E. Sleeper, Gr. Lecturer, expenses at- tending Lodges of Instruction, postage, &c.,	91.81
		" Frank E. Sleeper, Gr. Lecturer, salary,	25.00
	23.	" American Bank Note Co., 200 P. M. Diplomas,	40.00
Feb.	1.	" Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., one-quarter's salary,	150.00

March	4.	Paid Portland Savings Bank, one-quarter's rent,...	100.00
	13.	" Mrs. O'Toole, cleaning offices,...	11.00
April	10.	" Masonic Trustees, for use of Halls,...	125.00
	23.	" American Bank Note Co., 500 M.M. Diplomas,	100.00
May	1.	" M. F. Hicks, Gr. Treas., 6 mos. salary,....	125.00
		" Herbert Harris, Librarian, labor on books,...	50.50
	2.	" Stephen Berry, Gr. Sec., Salary to May 1, 1907,	150.00
		" " Notices, &c.,.....	41.50
		" " Sundries for room,.....	4.80
		" " " " " ".....	6.22
		" " Sundry expenses,.....	16.91
	4.	" M. F. Hicks, sundries, postage, &c.,.....	4.39

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

Leon S. Howe, 1st District,	\$25.60
Millard D. Lawrence, 2d District,.....	12.30
Phineas B. Guptill, 3d District,.....	21.08
Owen L. Flye, 4th District,.....	37.75
George S. Walker, 5th District,.....	19.12
Clarence B. Swan, 6th District,.....	20.82
Willard S. Jones, 7th District,.....	12.06
Clifford J. Pattee, 8th District,.....	15.26
Fred C. Millay, 9th District,.....	37.75
George H. Larrabee, 10th District,.....	24.10
John Clair Minot, 11th District,.....	11.00
Lon M. Philbrick, 12th District,.....	20.40
George O. Carr, 13th District,....	20.00
William D. Trufant, 14th District, ..	13.50
Charles B. Richardson, 15th District,.....	41.30
Arthur E. Forbes, 16th District,.....	24.90
Silas B. Adams, 17th District,.....	5.50
John L. Meserve, 18th District,.....	15.50
Edgar H. Minot, 19th District,.....	16.98
Frank R. Linton, 20th District,.....	5.32
William H. Dresser, 21st District,.....	24.21
Charles T. Harris, 22d District,.....	29.00
Joseph Leckenby, 23d District,.....	25.34
Fred E. Dwinall, 24th District,.....	5.22
Benjamin C. Walker, 25th District,.....	23.91
Cash in Portland National Bank,.....	7,445.49

Cash in Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co.,	1,712.95
" " Fidelity Trust Co.,	2,072.00
	<u>\$17,733.89</u>

Fraternally submitted,

MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1907,

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The several committees will report upon the routine duties of my office.

The returns, with the exception of those from one lodge, were received in good season, and generally well made. A few secretaries need to be reminded that first names must be given instead of initials. Some returns read, "Meetings on or before full moon," without specifying the day. The day is quite important.

A few also need to be reminded that lists of newly-elected officers should be sent in at once, without waiting for installation, especially when a new secretary has been elected.

I received a letter from Bro. ALBERT J. KRUGER, our Grand Representative to Belgium, asking a congratulatory letter to that Grand Orient on the occasion of the celebration of its 75th anniversary, April 7th, 8th and 9th, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine. I replied that I was not authorized to speak for this Grand Lodge, but sent my personal congratulations, and added that I was confident that this Grand Lodge would hail with pleasure any progress which might be made for the unity of the Craft.

In sending for blank applications for the Charity Fund, the request should specify how many and whether for male or female. It is not enough to say "a few blanks."

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

He also presented a letter from Bro. HUGH MURRAY, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

GARIBALDI.

The Grand Secretary presented a letter from the Grand Orient of Italy, proposing to celebrate the first Centenary of Joseph Garibaldi's birth on July 4th, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

RETURNS.

He further submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 7, 1907.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 202 chartered lodges.

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

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Initiated,.....	1220.	1339	1282	1237	1344
Raised,.....	1224.	1309	1267	1218	1281
Affiliated,.....	127.	127	101	108	140
Re-instated,.....	89.	83	74	72	68
Dimitted,.....	165.	194	147	171	203
Died,.....	419.	471	451	442	490
Suspended,.....	0.	3	3	1	1
Expelled,.....	0.	3	1	2	1
Susp. from membership, ..	167.	183	150	221	135
Deprived of membership, ..	16.	11	6	9	5
Number of members,	23,940	24,611	25,307	25,889	26,530
Rejected,.....	319.	361	357	356	384

The gain is 641 or about 2 1/2 per cent., a slight increase on last year.

The death rate is almost 19 to a thousand, a marked increase over the 17 1/2 of last year.

The average lodge membership is 131.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, }
 EDWIN A. PORTER, } *Committee.*
 JAMES C. AYER, }

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1907.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-initiated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. D.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	P. of Mem.		
1	Portland,	9	10	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	370	7
2	Warren,	4	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	120	1
3	Lincoln,	8	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	120	0
4	Hancock,	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	87	0
5	Kennebec,	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	124	0
6	Amity,	7	7	1	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	212	5
7	Eastern,	1	3	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	157	2
8	United,	12	13	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	206	5
9	Saco,	15	13	3	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	162	6
10	Rising Virtue,	14	9	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	183	1
11	Pythagorean,	6	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	113	3
12	Cumberland,	3	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	137	2
13	Oriental,	4	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	106	0
14	Solar,	9	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	238	2
15	Orient,	9	8	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	154	0
16	St. George,	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	0
17	Anc't Landmark, ..	22	23	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	504	7
18	Oxford,	8	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	172	3
19	Felicity,	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	109	0
20	Maine,	6	5	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	132	3
21	Oriental Star,	4	3	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	227	0
22	York,	9	8	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	144	2
23	Freeport,	5	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	136	2
24	Phœnix,	4	5	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	145	2
25	Temple,	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	101	2
26	Village,	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	114	0
27	Adoniram,	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0
28	Northern Star,	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	116	1
29	Tranquil,	27	27	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	337	3
30	Blazing Star,	10	8	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	269	1
31	Union,	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
32	Hermon,	16	15	4	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	373	4
33	Waterville,	16	15	1	0	3	6	0	0	8	0	312	14
34	Somerset,	9	11	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	192	10
35	Bethlehem,	15	12	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	343	2
36	Casco,	9	8	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	171	3
37	Washington,	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	110	2
38	Harmony,	4	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	153	3
39	Penobscot,	7	8	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	157	3
40	Lygonia,	12	13	1	2	1	10	0	0	0	0	248	0
41	Morning Star,	5	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	107	1
42	Freedom,	6	8	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	55	3
43	Alna,	5	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	154	1
44	Piscataquis,	21	17	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	151	12
45	Central,	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	98	2
46	St. Croix,	3	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	188	1
47	Dunlap,	9	5	1	1	1	7	0	0	2	0	245	0
48	Lafayette,	5	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	112	0
49	Meridian Splendor,	11	9	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	134	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
50	Aurora,	14	9	9	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	276	1
51	St. John's,	2	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	1	122	2
52	Mosaic,	6	5	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	159	0
53	Rural,	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	69	0
54	Vassalboro',	9	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	68	2
55	Fraternal,	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	64	0
56	Mount Moriah, ...	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
57	King Hiram,	5	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	123	0
58	Unity,	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)												
60	Star in the East, ..	15	11	3	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	182	9
61	King Solomon's, ..	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	115	0
62	King David's,	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	58	0
63	Richmond,	2	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	123	0
64	Pacific,	1	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	77	0
65	Mystic,	6	6	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	122	0
66	Mechanics',	8	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	119	3
67	Blue Mountain, ...	2	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	129	4
68	Mariners',	8	8	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	106	0
69	Howard,	6	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	118	2
70	Standish,	6	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	100	4
71	Rising Sun,	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
72	Pioneer,	17	17	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	139	13
73	Tyrian,	6	9	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	202	0
74	Bristol,	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	129	0
75	Plymouth,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	43	0
76	Arundel,	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	82	7
77	Tremont,	8	6	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	156	0
78	Crescent,	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	113	1
79	Rockland, ...	8	8	0	6	2	12	0	0	0	0	204	0
80	Keystone,	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	117	4
81	Atlantic,	11	9	1	0	2	4	0	0	5	0	289	11
82	St. Paul's,	7	6	0	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	187	4
83	St. Andrew's,	12	11	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	256	3
84	Eureka,	9	9	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	106	1
85	Star in the West, ..	5	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
86	Temple,	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	211	0
87	Benevolent,	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	60	0
88	Narraguagus, ...	1	2	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	84	1
89	Island,	7	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	102	1
90	Hiram Abiff, (ch.)	rev											
91	Harwood,	8	7	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	169	0
92	Siloam,	8	10	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	187	3
93	Horeb,	9	5	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	0	169	1
94	Paris,	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	93	2
95	Corinthian,	5	6	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	102	2
96	Monument,	17	15	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	233	6
97	Bethel,	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	98	0
98	Katahdin,	8	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	104	9
99	Vernon Valley, ...	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	82	0
100	Jefferson,	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	81	0
101	Nezinscot,	6	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	95	5
102	Marsh River,	4	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	72	1
103	Dresden,	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	35	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N.P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
104	Dirigo,	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	93	2
105	Ashlar,	8	8	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	302	3
106	Tuscan,	17	16	2	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	159	0
107	Day Spring,	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	47	0
108	Relief, (<i>ch. rec'd</i>) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Mount Kineo,	9	8	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	143	2
110	Monmouth,	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	113	1
111	Liberty,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	86	0
112	Eastern Frontier,	7	9	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	124	0
113	Messalonskee,	4	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	97	1
114	Polar Star,	7	9	1	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	289	1
115	Buxton,	7	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	99	0
116	Lebanon,	6	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	94	1
117	Greenleaf,	8	11	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	184	0
118	Drummond,	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	69	0
119	Pownal,	5	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	96	0
120	Meduncook, (<i>ch. s.</i>) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Acacia,	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	0
122	Marine,	19	19	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	208	3
123	Franklin,	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	58	0
124	Olive Branch,	5	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	72	0
125	Meridian,	4	4	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	145	3
126	Timothy Chase,	10	10	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	117	2
127	Presumpscot,	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
128	Eggemoggin,	4	1	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	99	0
129	Quantabacook,	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	71	0
130	Trinity,	4	4	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	131	5
131	Lookout,	6	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	48	2
132	Mount Tire'm,	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	77	1
133	Asylum,	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	63	0
134	Trojan, (<i>consol'd</i>) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Riverside,	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	110	0
136	Ionic, (<i>ch. sur.</i>) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Kenduskeag,	3	3	1	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	98	0
138	Lewey's Island,	3	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	119	0
139	Archon,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
140	Mount Desert,	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	99	0
141	Augusta,	14	17	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	310	1
142	Ocean,	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	62	0
143	Preble,	8	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	138	14
144	Seaside,	21	22	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	230	4
145	Moses Webster,	8	10	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	223	2
146	Sebasticook,	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	2
147	Evening Star,	1	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	85	4
148	Forest,	9	9	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	100	0
149	Doric,	7	7	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	103	0
150	Rabboni,	13	8	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	249	2
151	Excelsior,	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
152	Crooked River,	3	4	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	101	1
153	Delta,	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	85	2
154	Mystic Tie,	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	65	1
155	Ancient York,	8	8	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	147	4
156	Wilton,	3	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	137	0
157	Cambridge,	9	8	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	69	6

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D	S.	E.	N. P. D. S. D.	Mem.	R.
158	Anchor,.....	7	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	67	1
159	Esoteric,.....	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	238	0
160	Parian,.....	4	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	73	0
161	Carrabassett,....	6	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	82	0
162	Arion,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	58	1
163	Pleasant River,...	15	12	2	0	3	4	0	0	0	163	4
164	Webster,.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	51	1
165	Molunkus,.....	12	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
166	Neguemkeag,....	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	39	0
167	Whitney,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	89	0
168	Composite,....	7	10	0	0	5	3	1	0	0	92	6
169	Shepherd's River,	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
170	Caribou,.....	9	9	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	133	5
171	Naskeag,.....	5	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	83	1
172	Pine Tree,.....	15	13	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	128	4
173	Pleiades,.....	10	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	152	1
174	Lynde,.....	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	67	0
175	Baskahegan,....	9	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	133	5
176	Palestine,.....	Con	soli	dat	ed							
177	Rising Star,.....	5	6	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	83	0
178	Ancient Brothers,	20	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	208	0
179	Yorkshire,.....	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	87	3
180	Hiram,.....	18	15	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	249	4
181	Reuel Washburn,.	Con	soli	dat	ed							
182	Granite,.....	4	3	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	90	0
183	Deering,.....	20	21	2	0	1	2	0	0	5	323	4
184	Naval,.....	8	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	123	1
185	Bar Harbor,....	14	12	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	202	4
186	Warren Phillips,.	6	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	206	3
187	Ira Berry,.....	2	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	61	0
188	Jonesport,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	135	0
189	Knox,.....	7	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	57	0
190	Springvale,.....	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	130	2
191	Davis,.....	6	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	98	0
192	Winter Harbor,...	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	120	0
193	Washburn,.....	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	80	1
194	Euclid,.....	5	7	0	0	5	2	0	0	15	131	3
195	Reliance,.....	12	11	1	2	1	4	0	0	9	166	0
196	Bay View,.....	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0
197	Aroostook,.....	12	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	5
198	St. Aspinquid,...	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	62	0
199	Bingham,.....	12	8	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	124	2
200	Columbia,.....	11	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	3
201	David A. Hooper,.	15	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	120	2
202	Mount Bigelow,...	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	2
203	Mount Olivet,...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0
204	Mount Abram,...	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	61	4
205	Nollesemic,....	6	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	110	6
206	Island Falls,...	19	23	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	103	9
207	Abner Wade,....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
208	N. East Harbor,.	5	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	30	0
209	Fort Kent,.....	6	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	46	1
210	Bagaduce,.....	6	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	0
		1344	1281	140	68	203	490	1	1	135	5,26,530	384

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL reported as follows :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the decisions and so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to standing regulation number fifteen, and the question of masonic trials for alleged offences committed before the accused was made a mason, found on pages 20, 21, and 22 of the published proceedings of 1906, laid over till this year, have carefully considered the questions involved and report that in our opinion the conclusions reached by the Grand Master are in accordance with masonic law, and should stand for the government of this Grand Lodge. But to avoid confusion the committee desire to state as to decision first, relating to the rights of masons made by lodges under dispensation, that prior to the adoption of Sections 66 and 111 of the present Constitution of the Grand Lodge, such masons did not have the right of ballot.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
C. I. COLLAMORE,		
WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,		

Report accepted and adopted.

STANDING REGULATION—BALLOTING.

BRO. KIMBALL further submitted the following as Standing Regulation No. 38, which was adopted :

38. *Resolved*, That in balloting upon applications for degrees, the ballot shall be taken upon each applicant separately.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE presented the report on Foreign Correspondence in print, which was accepted, with permission to add reports on later proceedings. (*See Appendix.*)

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

The following lodges asked for Certificates of Charter, and their requests were granted :

Freedom, No. 42, Limerick.
Meridian Splendor, No. 49, Newport.
Alna, No. 53, Damariscotta.
Star in the East, No. 60, Old Town.
Fraternal, No. 55, Alfred.

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
PORTLAND, May 7, 1907.

Your Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers have attended to their duties and beg leave to submit the following report :

We congratulate the Grand Master on the successful administration of the affairs of his office.

We recommend that his decisions be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

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

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
HOWARD D. SMITH, } *Committee.*
JAMES E. PARSONS, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—DEGREES BY COURTESY.

BRO. MERTON L. KIMBALL proposed the following amendment to the Constitution, which was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution :

Resolved, That Section III, Article VII of the Constitutions of this Grand Lodge be amended by adding thereto the words " Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any lodge in this jurisdiction from conferring any degree upon a candidate lawfully elected thereto by a lodge in this or in any other jurisdiction with which this Grand Lodge holds fraternal relations, on the request under seal from the electing lodge, the identity and standing of the candidate being fully

established, in which case the membership of the brother shall remain in the electing lodge."

So that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SEC. III. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any lodge in this jurisdiction from conferring any degree upon a candidate lawfully elected thereto by a lodge in this or in any other jurisdiction with which this Grand Lodge holds fraternal relations, on the request under seal from the electing lodge, the identity and standing of the candidate being fully established, in which case the membership of the brother shall remain in the electing lodge.

The Grand Lodge then, at 11:30, was called from labor to refreshment until 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 7, 1907. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2 o'clock.

AMENDMENT—DEGREES BY COURTESY.

BRO. MERTON L. KIMBALL proposed the following as an alternate form of his amendment, and it was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Resolved, That Section III, Article VII, of the Constitutions of this Grand Lodge, be amended by adding thereto the words "Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any lodge in this jurisdiction from conferring any degree upon a candidate lawfully elected

thereto by a lodge in any other jurisdiction with which this Grand Lodge holds fraternal relations, on the request under seal from the electing lodge, the identity and standing of the candidate being fully established, in which case the membership of the brother shall remain in the electing lodge and the fees shall belong thereto."

So that said section, as amended, shall read as follows :

SECTION III. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership; provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to prohibit any lodge in this jurisdiction from conferring any degree upon a candidate lawfully elected thereto by a lodge in any other jurisdiction with which this Grand Lodge holds fraternal relations, on the request under seal from the electing lodge, the identity and standing of the candidate being fully established, in which case the membership of the brother shall remain in the electing lodge and the fees shall belong thereto.

LYGONIA LODGE—CHARTER.

The following was presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters :

ELLSWORTH, May 6, 1907.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having lost our Hall and contents by fire, we respectfully ask that a copy of the charter be granted us to take the place of the original which was destroyed.

LYGONIA LODGE, NO. 40, F. & A. M.

by CHARLES A. DEWS, S. W.

PAY ROLL.

The Committee on Pay Roll reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Pay Roll have prepared a schedule which is in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

FRED C. CHALMERS, }
FRANK E. MONROE, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and schedule ordered to be paid at the proper time.

FINANCE.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 7, 1907.

Your Committee of Finance have audited the accounts against the Grand Lodge, and have examined the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer and certify to their correct statement. The accounts of the Grand Secretary have also been examined and found correct. The book of records has been examined and the book has been neatly written and is up to date.

The receipts of the Grand Lodge for the past year have been as follows:

1906. May 1. Cash on hand from old account,	\$9,376.58
Cash receipts for the year,	8,357.31
	<u>\$17,733.89</u>

The expenditures have been,

1907. May 7. Cash on hand to new account,	\$6,503.45
	11,230.44
	<u>\$17,733.89</u>

For the details connected with this summary we refer you to 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 \$47,670.30.

There is also in his hands to the credit of the Grand Lodge a mortgage note, secured by real estate, to the amount of \$350.00.

The committee submit the following recommendations:

To the Grand Lecturer,	\$ 25.00
To the Grand Treasurer, including the cost of his bond,	300.00
To the Grand Secretary,	650.00
as compensation for their services for the year ending May 1, 1908.	

To the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for the year ending May 1, 1907,

To be placed in the Charity Fund the mortgage note of \$350.00 and two thousand dollars of the cash on hand.

We regret to report that one lodge has neglected to forward its per capita tax to the Grand Treasurer.

Faternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	
HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

The Grand Treasurer's report was then accepted.

HISTORY.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1907

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine begs leave to report that the history of the following lodge has been received and deposited in the vault of the Grand Lodge, namely :

St. Paul's, No. 82, Rockport, from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1901, 16 pp., typed.

The history of Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, from 1891 to 1906, has been prepared, but is retained by the lodge with the intention to print.

The small number of histories received during the last year or two indicates two facts: first, that the great majority of those lodges which have regard for the Grand Lodge law have already deposited their histories in the Grand Lodge Library; second, that those lodges which have not yet taken the trouble to have their histories prepared, having had, thus far, no regard for the Grand Lodge law on the subject, are not likely to furnish their histories in the future, unless some brother appears among their members who is animated by a different spirit from those who have heretofore been influential in the lodge affairs.

Your committee would here voice the thanks of the Grand Lodge to the very large number of lodges which have kept their histories up to date, and would remind them that a new instalment will be due in 1910, and that preparation for the same should be begun immediately.

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
F. I. DAY,		
C. R. FOSTER,		

Report accepted and adopted.

LIBRARY.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE presented the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1907.

The Committee on Library submit as part of their report the following report of the Librarian:

PORTLAND, April 30, 1907.

To the Library Committee of the

Grand Lodge of Maine, F. and A. M.

The following gifts have been received by the Library during the year just closing, and have been acknowledged by the Grand Secretary:

From the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Thomas Sutton Parvin memorial volume, by JOSEPH E. MORCOMBE.

From the Grand Council of New York, History of the Grand Council, R. and S. M., New York, from its origin to 1873.

From M. W. GEORGE W. KENDRICK, JR., Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Bi-centenary Celebration of the Birth of Benjamin Franklin, March 7, 1906.

Seventy-three volumes of proceedings have been bound.

The catalogues of duplicates in both the Drummond and the general libraries have been kept up to date.

During the past winter a leak in the water pipes in the room above brought down a large part of the ceiling in the Grand Secretary's room, making necessary a thorough overhauling of the books and the cleaning of the shelves. A steel ceiling has since been put in, and the loose plaster has been removed from the shelves; but many of the books were seriously defaced by the water, and received injuries which cannot be remedied.

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, *Librarian.*

We recommend that the usual sum of fifty dollars be placed at the disposal of the committee with which to buy advisable books, and that power be given them to bind such proceedings as come to the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	}	<i>Committee</i>
ALBRO E. CHASE,		
JOHN W. BALLOU,		

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

ELECTION.

The hour of election having arrived, the Grand Master called to the East M. Wor. HUGH R. CHAP-

LIN, P. G. M., who appointed the following committees to receive, sort and count votes :

- I. W. SCOTT SHOREY, CHARLES W. CROSBY, CURTIS R. FOSTER.
 II. ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, WM. FREEMAN LORD, FRANK E. MONROE.

These committees having attended to their duties reported the election of

CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>M. W. Grand Master,</i>	Waterville;
EDMUND B. MALLET,	<i>R. W. Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Freeport;
WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland;
LEON S. HOWE,	" <i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Presque Isle;
MILLARD F. HICKS,	" <i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	" <i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland; GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland; HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Bangor.

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabbathus; ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, Warren.

The reports were accepted.

The Grand Master thanked Bro. CHAPLIN for his assistance and resumed the East.

At 4:20 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 P. M. Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Wednesday, May 8, 1907. }

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

The Grand Master invited to the East M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, who, after a few remarks, called upon the officers of Seaside Lodge, No. 144, of Boothbay Harbor, FREDERICK C. BLAKE, Master, to confer the third degree upon an actual candidate, which was done in an admirable manner, after which the Grand Lecturer resumed the East and relinquished it to the Grand Master.

A vote of thanks was extended to Seaside Lodge, Bro. GEORGE W. GOSS, of Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston, making complimentary remarks upon the work.

At 4:35 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 9, 1907. }

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

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE reported as follows:

PORTLAND, May 9, 1907.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

The committee have had before them but two cases.

First, The petition of Brother Charles S. McKenney to be relieved from the sentence of indefinite suspension. The action of Composite

Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange, endorsing the same and a remonstrance from brethren of Mechanic's Lodge at Orono, against the same being granted.

In this case the brother was indefinitely suspended for fraudulently obtaining the degrees by misstating his residence.

Your committee have made diligent search for the facts in this case, have examined witnesses, and heard the personal statement of the brother.

We come to this conclusion and offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the officers in charge of Composite Lodge at the time this action took place, and the Investigating Committee, deserve and should receive the censure of this Grand Lodge for the lax methods (to say nothing more) pursued by them in this matter.

Resolved, That it appears to your committee that Brother McKenney, and those under whose advise he acted, had knowledge that the action they were taking was not in accordance with the law of this Grand Lodge, and they therefore recommend:

That the petition of Brother Charles S. McKenney be not approved, and that the sentence of indefinite suspension stand.

Second. The petition of Brother Hugh Murray for a hearing before the Grand Lodge for certain alleged grievances.

The committee gave the brother the opportunity he desired, heard his statement and also heard all others who might have knowledge of the matter.

We find that there is nothing in the case upon which the Grand Lodge or any lodge, could or should, take action.

We therefore recommend that the whole matter be dropped.

Fraternally submitted,

C. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	
BENJ. L. HADLEY,	

Report accepted and recommendations severally adopted.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—ALBERTA.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE reported the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, May 9, 1907.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1906, your Committee on Foreign Correspondence made a conditional report on the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Alberta. So far as the committee was

concerned it was unable to carry out the conditions in due season, therefore it now submits the following report:

Whereas, by political change the northwest territory of British North America was separated into the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in September, 1905, and

Whereas, the lodges of Alberta have met in delegate convention and organized a new Grand Lodge and were duly organized under date of October 12, 1905, therefore

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of Alberta as a lawful Grand Lodge with supreme and exclusive masonic authority in that district, and that an exchange of representatives be requested.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION—DEGREES BY COURTESY.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS submitted the following:

MOVED, to amend Part Third, Art. VII, Sec. III, of the Constitution by inserting the words, "petition for and" before the word "receive," and also by adding, after the word "membership," the words "A candidate receiving the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, at the request of another lodge, shall be subject to the laws of the latter lodge to the same extent as if he had received the degree therein." So that the section shall read as follows:

"Every candidate who shall petition for and receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership. A candidate receiving the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, at the request of another lodge, shall be subject to the laws of the latter lodge to the same extent as if he had received the degree therein."

To the Committee on Amendments.

This amendment is offered for the purpose of clearing the way for a Standing Regulation (to be offered next year if this amendment is adopted) giving a lodge the authority to confer degrees at the request of another.

It seems to some of us that the Constitution itself should not be encumbered with a long paragraph providing specifically for such authority, but that it would more appropriately be incorporated in a Standing Regulation.

Fraternally yours,

HERBERT HARRIS.

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

BELGIUM.

The Grand Secretary presented and read a letter from ALBERT J. KRUGER, our Grand Representative to the Grand Orient of Belgium, which was ordered on file.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

BRO. AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 9, 1907.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters having carefully considered the matter referred to them, present the following report: In the matter of the petition of Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, of Ellsworth, for a copy of their charter to take the place of the original which has been destroyed by fire, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that a copy of the charter be issued, and the dispensation of the Grand Master continued until it is received.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	} Committee.
A. L. TALBOT,	
FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported that nothing further had come before them, which report was accepted.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR submitted the following, which was accepted and adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 9, 1907

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Condition of the Fraternity have attended to their duties and beg leave to report :

We have examined the report of the Grand Lecturer, together with the reports of the District Deputies, twenty-five in number, and from those sources are assured, that conditions of harmony and unanimity prevail among the lodges, which have seldom been equalled.

The caption "Grievances and Appeals" seems, at this session, to have been almost an unused tribunal.

The Grand Lecturer's report, supplemented by the unanimous corroboration of District Deputy Grand Masters, re-affirms the value and importance of the "School" and "Convention" systems.

The zeal and fidelity, which the Deputies have manifested in the discharge of their important, and often arduous duties, are commendable.

If any of them have, under misapprehension of their powers, granted a dispensation for a lodge "to form a *public* procession without permission from the Grand Master," we would call their attention to amendment of Section 127, made 1899, page 245. If there is anything which your committee would add in admonition to lodges, it would be, *collect your just dues*. "Collect," "remit" or "suspend."

We congratulate the Grand Master on the results of his administrative labors, and the craft of Maine for its prosperity. With promises so encouraging the current masonic year yet offers opportunities for greater achievements, and the continued advancement of Masonic Brotherhood.

Faternally submitted,

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

APRONS.

On motion of Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, it was

Voted, That the Grand Lodge procure aprons for the Permanent Members.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

M. Wor. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, P. G. M., was called to the East. He appointed M. Wor. HENRY R. TAYLOR, P. G. M., to act as Grand Marshal.

M. Wor. CHARLES F. JOHNSON was presented and installed as Grand Master, with prayer by W. Bro. WM. H. FULTZ, Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W. HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
" CARL C. KING,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Caribou
" IRVING W. CASE,	" 2d "	Lubec
" PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield
" CHARLES H. HOOPER,	" 4th "	Castine
" GEORGE S. WALKER,	" 5th "	Charleston
" CLARENCE B. SWAN,	" 6th "	Old Town
" SULLIVAN L. ANDREWS,	" 7th "	Clinton
" JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE,	" 8th "	Islesboro
" ENOS E. INGRAHAM,	" 9th "	Rockport
" ALBERT H. HUNTER,	" 10th "	Damariscotta
" CHARLES A. KNIGHT,	" 11th "	Gardiner
" LON M. PHILBRICK,	" 12th "	Mt. Vernon
" MALON PATTERSON,	" 13th "	Solon
" WALLACE N. PRICE,	" 14th "	Richmond
" FRANK L. WOODCOCK,	" 15th "	East Wilton
" BENTON L. SWIFT,	" 16th "	West Paris
" HENRY S. COBB,	" 17th "	Cumb'l'd Mills
" JOHN L. MESERVE,	" 18th "	Naples
" EDGAR H. MINOT,	" 19th "	Saco
" FRANK R. LINTON,	" 20th "	Lincoln
" WILLIAM H. DRESSER,	" 21st "	Ellsworth
" CHARLES T. HARRIS,	" 22d "	Detroit
" WILLIE F. FERGUSON,	" 23d "	Springvale
" FRED E. DWINAL,	" 24th "	Auburn
" BENJAMIN C. WALKER,	" 25th "	Island Falls
W. REV. WILLIAM H. FULTZ, <i>Grand Chaplain,</i>		Portland
" REV. ELMER F. PEMBER,	" "	Bangor

W.	REV. CHAS. R. TENNEY,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>	Auburn
"	REV. NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Orono
"	REV. RUBERT B. MATTHEWS,	" "	Ellsworth
"	REV. GEO. B. NICHOLSON,	" "	Waterville
"	REV. LEWIS D. EVANS,	" "	Camden
"	REV. JOHN M. BEILER,	" "	Machias
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Waterville
"	FRED L. O. HUSSEY,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	Newport
"	WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>	Lisbon
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	JOHN C. MINOT,	" "	Augusta
"	ALBERT D. RAMSAY,	" "	Montville
"	SILAS B. ADAMS,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
"	JOHN M. BURLEIGH,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	S. Berwick
"	RODNEY I. THOMPSON,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Rockland
"	WARREN C. KING,	" "	Portland
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland

The elected and appointed officers who were present were installed by P. G. M. COLLAMORE, and proclamation was made.

The Grand Master assumed the East and thanked P. G. Master COLLAMORE for his assistance.

He then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

SILAS B. ADAMS, RALPH H. BURBANK, JOHN C. MINOT.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, SAMUEL L. MILLER, MILLARD M. CASWELL.

On History.

HERBERT HARRIS, FESSENDEN I. DAY, CURTIS R. FOSTER.

On Dispensations and Charters.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, FRANKLIN R. REDLON.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, W. SCOTT SHOREY.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.

On Foreign Correspondence.

ALBRO E. CHASE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

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

*On Library.*GRAND MASTER (*ex-officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, JOHN W. BALLOU.*On Transportation.*

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

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, EDWIN A. PORTER, JAMES C. AYER.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1907.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Unfinished Business would most respectfully report, that this Grand Lodge has acted upon every matter brought before it at the present session.

JOS. M. HAYES,
 ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, } Committee.

Report accepted.

The minutes were then read and approved, and at 11:40 the Grand Lodge was closed, prayer being offered by the Rev. WM. H. FULTZ, Grand Chaplain.

Attest :



Stephen Berry

Grand Secretary.



The eighty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, on Tuesday, May 5, 1908, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Reports • of • District • Deputy • Grand • Masters.



FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report on the conditions of Masonry in the First Masonic District.

Not being able to make satisfactory dates for inspection with some of the lodges in this district, I could not make my report as early as I ought, my last visitation being on April 25th. I hope you will pardon me for being so tardy.

I have had the pleasure of installing the officers of four of the six lodges in this district this year, and of witnessing work in the Master Mason's degree in every one of them.

On Wednesday, January 23d, I had the pleasure of installing the officers of Washburn Lodge, assisted by Bro. CHARLES STODDARD as Marshal. This was a public installation, and there was a good attendance. The installation was followed by a short entertainment of singing and recitations, after which refreshments were served. A very pleasant evening was passed.

On Monday evening, January 7th, I installed the officers of my home lodge, Trinity, at Presque Isle. There was a good attendance. I was assisted by Bro. WILLIAM R. PIPES as Marshal.

My first visit for inspection was made to Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, on February 6th. I witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was done with the same precision and exactness as on my former visitation. The work done by this lodge is of the very best, and under the present Master, Bro. HERBERT W. TRAFTON, no fear should ever be felt that the affairs of Eastern Frontier Lodge will be below par. Its records are in good hands and dues are well collected.

Monday evening, March 25th, I made my official visit to my mother lodge, Trinity, No. 130, Presque Isle. I witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree by its new set of officers, who worked the degree for the first time. Trinity Lodge has got one of the best set of officers, this year, that it has ever had. They are all young men and are taking a great deal of interest in the work. With Bro. J. ORIN SMITH as Master, the affairs of Trinity Lodge are in good hands and every act will be done according to the ritual and Text Book. This lodge has recently purchased a new piano, and with this addition I expect to see the work of the lodge excelled by none in the district. Every candidate is compelled to learn his lecture before advancement, and the examinations that I have witnessed in this lodge are not only a credit to the candidate, but show that the master has the correct idea of conducting and presiding over a lodge. I wish that the personal feeling of some of the members of this lodge toward worthy applicants for the degrees might be eliminated. The records of this lodge are in good hands; dues pretty well collected, and a small sum in the treasury.

On March 27th, I witnessed work in the M. M. degree by Washburn Lodge. While this is a small lodge, the work done was exceedingly good. The members and officers of this lodge show that they are good students and are always glad to receive advice and correction. Brother CARTER makes a good master, and the records, in the hands of Bro. ED HINES, cannot be other than correct. The finances of this lodge are in good shape. On this evening, I was accompanied by about twenty-five brothers from Presque Isle, who are always glad of an opportunity to visit Washburn Lodge.

Caribou Lodge, at Caribou, was visited on April 4th. I found the work in the M. M. degree, done by this lodge, to be of a high order. The officers are all well posted in the different positions, and the work followed very near to the ritual. I also witnessed work in the Fellow Craft degree at this meeting. This, also, was done in a creditable manner. The officers of Caribou Lodge, under Bro. CHARLES BRIGGS, as master, and Bro. A. A. GARDNER, as secretary, are in good hands. Dues are well collected, and about \$300 is in the treasury.

Pioneer Lodge, of Ashland, was visited on Wednesday evening, April 17th, when I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, and made such corrections and suggestions as were needed. This lodge, during the past year, has done more work than any other in the district, and the work done on the night of my visitation was very good. The officers, all being new in their places, did exceedingly well, and I feel that if a second visitation were to be made later, that I should find their work of a very high order. Bro. WHITNEY makes a good presiding officer. The rec-

ords are in good hands, dues well collected, and the indebtedness on their new hall growing less every year.

On April 26th, I visited Fort Kent Lodge, installed its officers and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This lodge is doing finely. They have a number of degrees on the waiting list, and the work done by them on my visitation was good. I gave them many suggestions about floor work, which they were glad to know, as well as corrections in the ritual.

I was very much pleased with the work performed by Fort Kent Lodge, for, situated as they are, so far away and without many visitors, they have had to study out a great deal of the floor work themselves. They are entirely free from debt; have about \$38 in the treasury; records in good shape and dues well collected. The new officers, under Bro. J. J. McCASKELL, are bound to do good work. He will make a good presiding officer, and I predict a good report from them next year.

In closing, I wish to say that the condition of Masonry in the First District, as I found it, was never in better shape. The affairs of each lodge are in excellent hands, and while some of the lodges are not doing as much work as they might, the quality of their initiates is good, which counts a great deal more than quantity.

I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for my appointment as District Deputy of the First District. This closes my third year in this position. I have enjoyed the duties attached to the office very much, and I relinquish them, feeling that I have not only done my duty to the Grand Lodge of Maine and the subordinate lodges of this district, but to the whole masonic order "wheresoever dispersed over the face of the earth."

To the different lodges, I wish to express my gratitude for the many kindnesses shown me on my visitation. The manner in which I have been received and the courteous treatment accorded me more than pays me for the time spent in study to properly prepare myself to criticise and instruct you in the work.

Fraternally submitted,

LEON S. HOWE, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having been appointed to the vacancy caused by the removal of R. W. Bro. H. H. BEST to another jurisdiction, I have performed the duties

assigned me and herewith submit a report of my official proceedings as D. D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District for the past year.

January 7, 1907, I visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, and upon invitation of Worshipful Master W. S. MILDON, I installed the officers, and am pleased to say that every officer was present and were regularly installed in their respective stations.

March 15th, I made an official visit to Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, and witnessed work in the Fellow Craft degree, and although this was the first time the officers of the lodge had worked the degree it was done in a very impressive manner, and with a very few exceptions was correctly done. At the close of the work I made a few corrections and suggestions that seemed necessary. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall at the close of the lodge and a pleasant hour was passed with the brethren before repairing to our respective places of abode. The members of the lodge are working together harmoniously, and are in good financial condition, having purchased the hall situated in the lower story directly under their lodge room and are going to fit it up for a banquet hall, and when completed will have one of the most convenient masonic homes in the district. The records are well kept and the dues are well collected by the efficient secretary, E. S. WILBUR.

March 22d. The annual convention of masonic lodges of this district was held with St. Croix Lodge, Calais, on the above date. The convention met at 3 P. M. and every lodge was represented. There was a large number of brethren from other lodges present. There were several brethren present from the jurisdiction of New Brunswick; among them were P. D. G. M. JAMES VROOM and R. W. D. D. G. Master R. W. WHITLOCK, of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. This being a special meeting of St. Croix Lodge, the convention was opened in due form, and after a short address by the D. D. G. M. a hearty welcome to the visiting brethren was extended by W. M. J. M. BECKETT, of St. Croix Lodge. Washington Lodge, of Lubec, upon invitation, assumed their stations and conferred the Fellow Craft degree upon a candidate in a manner that was very much admired by all present, leaving but little opportunity for correction by the committee appointed to note any errors that might occur in the work. At the close of the work the officers of St. Croix Lodge assumed their stations and the convention was called from labor to refreshment at 5:30, and repaired to the vestry of the Congregational Church, where an elaborate banquet was provided by the members of St. Croix Lodge, and served in an excellent manner by the Baptist Church Society of Milltown.

At the completion of the banquet the brethren returned to the lodge room, where they were entertained by a concert by Dr. MOORE and his Victor machine until the resuming of work at 8 P. M.

The lodge was called to order at the appointed time, and Bro. KAY was made a Master Mason by St. Croix Lodge, the work being done in a very correct and impressive manner, the lecture of W. M. BECKETT being particularly interesting. At the close of the work an interesting discussion was had in regard to the holding of conventions, and it was the voice of those present that the conventions should be continued. R. W. D. D. G. M. R. W. WHITLOCK, of the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, on invitation, addressed the convention, after which at 11:30 the session closed, and the brethren returned by special train to their homes.

While present at the convention, I made my official examination of the records and other matters of St. Croix Lodge. The records are well kept by their veteran secretary, P. M. S. D. MORRELL. This lodge has quite an amount in its treasury, and are looking around for some suitable building to purchase for a permanent home.

April 1st, I officially visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, and inspected its records, which are neatly kept by its secretary, Bro. W. C. HAWKES. The dues are well collected, very few members being in arrears. There was no work, but as my residence is within the jurisdiction of this lodge, and being a frequent attendant at its meetings, and having witnessed work by this lodge during the year prior to my appointment as D. D. G. M., and knowing from the work that they have done in the past, I have no doubt the new officers will maintain the high standard that has been characteristic of Eastern Lodge.

April 3d. My official visitation to Washington Lodge, No. 37, was made on the above date, but as the candidate that was expected to be present was absent from town, I did not deem it necessary to have work exemplified, as I had witnessed their excellent work at the convention a short time prior to this date. The records are properly kept and the finances are in good condition. A pleasant hour was spent in discussing matters of interest to the lodge. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall at the close of the meeting and a pleasant time was spent in social intercourse with the members of the lodge.

I have been unable to visit Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton, as they have had no work since I received my appointment, and being engaged in visitations to other lodges whose regular meetings occur on the same dates, I did not deem it necessary to have them call a special meeting that I might make an official visit. I met several members from the lodge at the annual convention, and from them learned that peace and harmony prevailed within their borders.

As I was about to close this report I was grieved to learn of the death of Past Junior Grand Warden WILFORD J. FISHER, a member of Eastern Lodge, who was called to the Grand Lodge above on Thursday, April

25, 1907. In the death of Bro. FISHER Eastern Lodge has sustained the loss of a true and faithful brother and the Grand Lodge of Maine is deprived of a worthy member.

Bro. FISHER was born at Grand Manan, N. B., in 1822, and was made a mason in Eastern Lodge in 1874. He served as master of the lodge for several years, was D. D. G. M. of the 2d Masonic District 1882-1884, and was elected Junior Grand Warden May 4, 1887. He was also an esteemed member of Eastern R. A. Chapter and St. Bernard Commandery. He was buried with masonic honors Sunday, April 28th. The attendance was very large, Washington Lodge, of Lubec, acting as escort to Eastern Lodge.

In conclusion I am pleased to report that although the past year has not been one of great prosperity in regard to the addition of new members, yet all the lodges have had work and the work that has been done has been well done. The lodges are all in a very satisfactory financial condition.

I wish to thank the officers and members of the several lodges for the cordial and fraternal manner in which I have been received on my official visitations, and to you, Most Worshipful, I wish to extend my thanks for the honor conferred upon me by appointing me as your representative in this district for the past year.

MILLARD D. LAWRENCE, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*
Eastport, April 27, 1907.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

April 23d, visited Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree; the work was well done and the ritual was closely followed.

October 1st, again visited Pleiades and again witnessed the M. M. degree. This visit was a surprise to them as they did not know of my intention to visit them, but in spite of the way that I slid in on them they did the work finely and proved to me that Dr. WALLING is in touch with the ritual as well as his staff of officers.

October 11th, attended Grand Lecturer SLEEPER's school of instruction at Machias. This school was rather poorly attended. In the even-

ing I had Harwood Lodge work the E. A. degree, which they did in fine shape. I invited Bro. SLEEPER to assist me in the corrections, which were received in a fraternal spirit. I made this my official visit to Harwood, and found the records neatly and accurately kept.

January 12, 1907, by invitation, I visited Tuscan Lodge, 106, at Addison, and witnessed the raising of a candidate to the sublime degree of a M. M. The work was so well done that I could not refrain from highly complimenting the officers for the able manner in which the degree was conferred. After the work was completed I proceeded to install the officers, assisted by Bro. Past D. D. G. M. D. W. CAMPBELL, of Narraguagus Lodge, as Grand Marshal, and Bro. V. C. PLUMMER, of Tuscan Lodge, as Grand Chaplain. In the installation of the Master I gave him the P. M. degree, and also issued a Past Master's diploma to the retiring master, Bro. MELVIN L. CLEAVES, who, by the way, has done much to keep the standard of Tuscan Lodge so as to compare with any in the district. It was on this visit that I took a violent cold that handicapped me in performing the rest of my official duties. In fact, at this writing, I am not well from its effect.

January 21st, had made an appointment to install the officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias, but on account of the violent cold contracted on my visit to Tuscan, I invited Bro. WILLIS H. ALLEN, of Harwood Lodge, to do it for me, which he kindly did, and Secretary C. M. HUTCHINSON sent me a report of same. The installation took place on the 28th of January.

February 6th, by appointment, I visited Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, at Jonesport. The lodge was opened in the M. M. degree at 7:30, and as there was a candidate in waiting, he was duly brought forward and raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. As I had made arrangements for work on my visit, I found the officers in excellent trim for work, and the degree was worked in a masterly manner. At the completion of the work I made some few corrections that I had noted. All was received in that kindly manner characteristic of masons. I found the records correctly and neatly kept by Bro. H. A. MANSFIELD, who showed me by his individual account book that the dues were well collected. Jonesport Lodge has had one of its most successful years in many ways.

At this meeting I installed the officers, assisted by Bro. GEORGE MANSFIELD, of Jonesport Lodge, as Grand Marshal, and Bro. S. B. CUMMINGS, also of Jonesport Lodge, as Grand Chaplain. I should have conferred the P. M. degree on the newly elected Master, but was prevented on account of not having present a quorum.

February 11th, I made an appointment with Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, to install their officers. Notwithstanding I had made my official visit to

this lodge, they were pleased to work the Fellow Craft degree. The degree was finely rendered, not only in the accuracy of the ritual, but in that impressive manner that lends so much to degree work. I have visited this lodge three times during the year, have witnessed work on each occasion, and have always been received with that cordial welcome which is particularly noticeable among Milbridge masons.

March 5th, by appointment, I made my official visit to Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias. The work was in the Fellow Craft degree, which was done in a masterly manner. After a few corrections, I proceeded to install the officers, assisted by Bro. Rev. EDWARD KRUMERIG as Grand Chaplain, and Bro. P. M. WARREN POPE as Grand Marshal. I inspected the records, and found them models of neatness and accuracy, and it was pleasing to me that Bro. C. H. WHITE was again elected and installed into this responsible position. This meeting with the brothers of Warren Lodge proved a pleasant and profitable one for all.

March 6th, by appointment, I made my official visit to Lookout Lodge, No. 131, at Cutler. I had previously made arrangements for them to work in some degree, so they worked the F. C. The work was more than well done, in fact they surprised me. After the work was completed I proceeded to install the officers. I then inspected the records, which I knew were all right, as faithful Bro. F. S. STEVENS intends that all his work shall be. The dues are well collected and a number of applications assures a prosperous season to come.

March 14th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, at Cherryfield, my home lodge, which I have attended at all its meetings throughout the year. I was assisted by Bro. P. D. D. E. R. WINGATE, of Narraguagus Lodge, as Grand Marshal, and Bro. ALEXANDER CASE as Grand Chaplain.

I have made an official visit to every lodge in the district, and have installed the officers of all but one. I conferred the degree of P. M. on four newly-elected masters, and have issued P. M. diplomas to four retiring masters. I find the condition of the lodges of the Third District good. All are doing good work and interested in the welfare of the fraternity. I find quite a gain in membership over last year. I wish to acknowledge my sincere appreciation of the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by officers and members throughout the district. And to you, Most Worshipful, I wish to express my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me by re-appointment as a representative of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Faternally submitted,

PHINEAS B. GUPTILL, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Cherryfield, April 5, 1907.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District.

On September 22d, I went to Castine to inspect the Odd Fellows' Hall at that place which was to be occupied by Hancock Lodge as their lodge home, they being obliged to leave the hall they had formerly occupied. I found the hall well fitted in all respects for masonic work, and so certified to the secretary.

September 28th, it was my privilege to attend the constitution of Bagaduce Lodge, at Brooksville, and to act as Grand Secretary. A complete account of this ceremony will doubtless be given in the address of the M. W. Grand Master.

On October 18th, I attended a school of instruction held by the Grand Lecturer at Rockland. This was a most helpful and instructive meeting and I received much benefit.

On November 28th, a Convention of the lodges of this district was held at Odd Fellows' hall, Brooklin, with about 250 masons in attendance. The Convention was called to order at 2:30 P. M. It had been expected to have the E. A. degree worked by Rising Star Lodge, of Penobscot, but owing to threatening weather and bad traveling the officers of that lodge were not able to be present. The F. C. degree was worked by Naskeag Lodge, of Brooklin. The Convention was then called from labor to refreshment, and a banquet was served in the banquet room. At 7:30 the Convention was called from refreshment to labor again, and Marine Lodge, of Deer Isle, was called upon to work the M. M. degree. Following this came questions on the work and ritual, and interesting remarks from brethren of the various lodges. At the close refreshments were served in the banquet room. This Convention, the first to be held in this district for a number of years, was a success in every way; and I hope it may be made a permanent annual feature in our district, as it has in our neighboring district, the Twenty-first.

January 3d, I inspected Hancock Lodge at Castine, and privately installed the officers, assisted by Bro. R. W. SMITH, of Naskeag Lodge, as Marshal. On this occasion I missed the presence of Wor. Bro. CHARLES H. HOOPER, the veteran secretary of Hancock Lodge, he being unable to attend on account of ill health. In a letter received from him later he informed me that he had not missed an installation before for about forty years. I found this lodge in its usual prosperous condition; it has a bright and good working set of officers, the records are well kept, and the dues closely collected.

January 4th, I publicly installed the officers of Bagaduce Lodge, Brooksville. On February 15th I visited this lodge again, witnessing work in the F. C. degree. The work was well done, requiring but few corrections. The officers and brethren of this new lodge appear to be enthusiastic, and to be striving to do correct work.

On January 30th, I installed the officers of Naskeag Lodge, at Brooklin. The ceremony was public to the families of the members and at the close of the installation remarks were made by a number of the guests, including several of the ladies.

February 4th, I visited Ira Berry, Lodge at Bluehill, and privately installed the officers. My visit to this lodge was saddened by the death of Wor. Bro. BAILEY W. BOWDEN, whom I had installed as W. M. in 1906, and who died but a few days before the installation of 1907. Although Ira Berry Lodge has had but little work within the past year, yet the lodge is in good condition. The dues are well paid and the officers are ready for work when it shall come.

February 19th, I visited Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, and saw the M. M. degree worked in a very fine manner. The spirit which enters into the work in this lodge cannot fail to impress the candidate, and not only is the work of a high order, but what is better, the fraternal spirit appears to be cultivated among the brethren to a marked degree. The social features of the evening were very pleasant. I was disappointed not to meet the secretary, Bro. M. S. JOYCE, who was detained at home by illness, but during his indisposition the records are carefully looked after by his son, Wor. Bro. M. D. JOYCE. Marine Lodge is all right.

On March 6th, in company with several brethren from Naskeag Lodge, I visited Rising Star Lodge, at Penobscot, and it is not necessary to say that we were royally entertained. The M. M. degree was worked with good effect and the usual careful attention to details. This lodge is fortunate in having a strong set of officers, and its Past Masters also appear to take an active interest in the welfare of the lodge. Wor. Bro. CUSHMAN still has charge of the records, thus insuring their accuracy and completeness.

On March 9th, I visited Reliance Lodge, at Stonington. I had expected to visit this lodge one week before, which was their regular meeting with work; but bad weather prevented. The E. A. degree was exemplified, and, although lacking the stimulus given by an actual candidate, yet the ritual was closely followed and the work well done. The records are well kept by Bro. STINSON and the lodge is in a strong condition financially. The dues are in better shape than last year, several of the delinquent members having been suspended.

On March 18th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, at Sedgwick, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. In this lodge may be found a rather unusual list of officers. Bro. T. A. Smith, Past D. D. G. M., is Master, and the Senior Warden, Senior Deacon and Marshal are Past Masters. With this combination at the head of the list there is no reason to fear that the work of this lodge will fall below its usual high standard of excellence. The records are carefully kept, and the lodge is in a strong condition.

As I have been present at nearly every meeting of my home lodge, Naskeag, I have made no official visit. The lodge is in good condition financially and fraternally. At the annual meeting in January, the secretary reported the only dues remaining unpaid to be owing by six members, who were away, all of whom were "good."

Within the year I have conferred the Past Master's degree upon four candidates, and have filled out and delivered four Past Master's diplomas.

I am glad to be able to report the condition of the fraternity throughout the district to be in a most satisfactory condition. Harmony prevails, and the frequent visits interchanged among the lodges bear witness of that "noble contention, or, rather, emulation, of who best can work and best agree."

Again, Most Worshipful, would I thank you for the honor of my appointment to this office. The experience of the past two years has been not only a great pleasure but a great benefit. The cordial greetings and fraternal courtesies extended have been most gratifying, for which I hereby express sincere thanks.

Fraternally submitted,

OWEN L. FLYE, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Brooklin, April 2, 1907.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

July 18th, at the request of the M. W. Grand Master, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, to inspect their new hall. I found every thing about the hall in fine order and gave them permission to move into it and do their work. It is a fine hall and any lodge ought to feel proud to

have such a hall. I have also seen the Third degree at two different meetings. The officers are earnest in their work and attend the meetings regularly. They are in debt somewhat for their new hall, but with the number of members they now have, the prospect of increasing their numbers and the dues well collected, I do not see any reason why they should not soon be clear of debt.

November 15th, I visited Doric Lodge, at Monson, witnessing work in the M. M. degree. The work was finely done, following the ritual very closely, and every officer seemed to be trying to do his part a little the best. I think they had the greatest number of Past Masters there that I have seen in any lodge, which speaks well for them. I also, on January 4th, installed the officers in the presence of a large audience, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. Bro. MORRILL as Grand Marshal. Doric Lodge has for members of one family father, son and grandson, of which the elder is Past D. D. G. Master.

November 20th, I visited Composite Lodge, at LaGrange, and publicly installed the officers, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. Bro. FRED SAVAGE as Grand Marshal, after which refreshments were served to a large gathering of masons and friends. I did not witness any work there, but from other masons I learn that they work well. Later, at their request, I granted them permission to move into a new hall that they have constructed the past year, which is so much better than their old home I do not blame them for feeling proud.

January 7th, I visited Penobscot Lodge at Dexter, and publicly installed the officers, assisted by Bro. ELDER as Grand Marshal. Refreshments were furnished to about three hundred guests. I have tried to get to Penobscot Lodge on two different occasions but was prevented either by bad storms or by bad roads.

January 24th, I visited Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft. The first time there was a great spread of good things for the inner man, after which I installed the officers publicly, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. Bro. JAMES T. ROBERTS as Grand Marshal. There was also furnished one of the best entertainments that I ever listened to, such as one will never forget.

January 26th, I visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, at Guilford, and witnessed work in E. A. Degree. The work was well done. I also at the same meeting installed the officers, assisted by Bro. BRIGGS as Grand Marshal. They do not own their lodge rooms, but I think that they have money enough to build a good hall.

March —, I visited Abner Wade Lodge, at Sangerville, and witnessed work in E. A. degree. The officers of this lodge are mostly young members, but they take interest in the work, and make as few mistakes as any.

March 18th, I visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. This was a Past Master's night; every office was filled by a Past Master, and the chair in the east was filled by Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine, Bro. GEORGE W. MCCLAIN; and with such officers, what could you expect but good work? and when a lodge has so many past masters to assist and instruct them, the younger ones will learn easier.

March 26th, I visited Columbia Lodge, at Greenville, and witnessed work in E. A. degree. This lodge has such an amount of territory that they say it is hard to get all the officers there at the same time, but at this meeting enough were there to work the degree well, and they needed but few corrections. I also granted a dispensation for Columbia Lodge to attend divine worship at one of the churches in the village on April 14th. The pastor of the church and members of Columbia Lodge gave them an invitation to come in a body and as masons.

I have not made any regular visit to Olive Branch Lodge, it being my masonic home, and as I have hardly missed a meeting for years, and knowing that all of the officers are trying hard to reach the top round of the ladder, I am sure they are doing good work.

I do not think that you could improve on the secretaries in the different lodges, for all of them are models of neatness, and are willing to give all of the information asked for. On the whole, the several lodges have gained in numbers and finances, and they seem to be in harmony all over the district.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, allow me to thank you for the honor you have conferred on me by this office, and I wish also to thank all of the officers and members of this district for the kindness and attention shown me during my visits to the different lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE S. WALKER, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Charleston, April 27, 1907.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

There are nine lodges in this district, the aggregate membership of which, according to the returns to March 1, 1907, was 1,205. During the

year 74 have been admitted: 30 have died, 6 have been dimitted and 8 have been suspended; two of the lodges have made a net gain of 8, one of 6, 1 of 5, two of 3, and two of 1, making a total gross gain in membership of 35; one lodge has made a net loss of 5, which deducted from the gross gain gives a net gain of 30. I have made an official visit on all the lodges in the district and witnessed work in all of them, and with the exception of two the work was upon actual candidates.

My first official visitation was on October 29th, when by invitation, I installed the officers of my own lodge, Star in the East, No. 60, assisted by Wor. Bro. V. E. TUCKER as Grand Marshal, and Wor. Bro. Rev. A. A. BLAIR as Grand Chaplain. The installation was private on the stated communication, a large proportion of the brethren being present and a number of visitors. Refreshments were served at the close.

On October 31st, I attended a lodge of instruction at Augusta, which to me was very interesting, and the hospitality extended to us by Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges made one feel that although previously strangers he was then among friends and brothers. The instruction we received gave some new points and confirmed the knowledge we already had of the work. In the evening the M. M. degree was worked by Bethlehem Lodge on one candidate, which was done in a very pleasing and impressive manner. R. W. Bro. J. C. MINOT, D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh District, addressed the lodge with some very pleasing and particularly appropriate remarks, calling attention in a very kindly manner to the few errors that had occurred. M. W. Bro. SLEEPER, upon being called on, responded with most pleasing and interesting remarks. After the lodge closed we departed on our respective ways, carrying with us the most pleasurable remembrances of the occasion and of the royal manner in which we had been entertained.

By invitation of the W. M. of Mystic Lodge, No. 65, of Hampden, I visited the lodge on December 15th and witnessed work in the M. M. degree as far as the recapitulation. The work on the whole was well performed on one candidate, but very few errors appearing. There seemed to be a strong desire on the part of the officers, particularly the master, to receive instruction wherever at fault and to bring the work of the lodge as near to perfection as possible. Banquet served at refreshment. The records are in good hands and dues well collected. The lodge room has recently been improved and steel ceiling added, making very pleasant quarters. On January 12th, I again visited Mystic Lodge and installed the officers, assisted by Bro. A. A. POMROY as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. H. D. FRENCH as Grand Chaplain. The installation was public, but owing to a snow storm which blocked the electric cars for a time there was not a very large gathering. At the close of the installation

ceremonies refreshments were served in the banquet hall. Again on February 23d, I made a visit to Mystic Lodge, and this time witnessed work in the E. A. degree. While some of the officers were not as familiar with the work as I could wish, it was principally due to nervousness I was informed; aside from this and as a whole the work was very satisfactory, only a few wrong words and one or two minor matters to which we called attention. This last visit was made principally as I did not witness the last part of the work on my first visit.

On December 28th, I visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, of Winterport. This being their annual stated communication, I witnessed the routine work, including the reports of the officers for the past year, which showed the lodge to be in a prosperous condition, owning their building and a good balance in the treasury beside. The records, in the hands of Wor. Bro. BAKER, are a model of neatness and system. After the election of officers one candidate was introduced and duly initiated into the E. A. degree, the second and third sections of the lecture being given orally. The work was very well performed, considering the fact that the W. M. and J. W. were out of the state, the S. W. acting as master. We made such corrections as were necessary, which were kindly received. I also received a very cordial invitation to install the officers of this lodge on January 9th. After the lodge closed light refreshments were served in the banquet hall and the social chat during this time added much to the enjoyment of an already pleasant evening. In accordance with the invitation extended to me I again visited Howard Lodge on the evening of January 9th and installed the officers, assisted by W. P. M. Bro. A. J. CROCKER as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. I. H. W. WHARF as Grand Chaplain. The installation was public to masons and their families. An excellent banquet was served in the banquet hall, after which we again returned to the lodge room and listened to a fine musical program rendered by a local orchestra who had also previously given some fine selections. It was at a late hour when the company dispersed, thus ending another very pleasant evening.

On December 31st, by invitation of W. M. H. B. LEATHERS, I installed the officers of Lynde Lodge, No. 174, of Hermon, assisted by Wor. Bro. C. N. PATTEN as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. J. M. TAYLOR as Grand Chaplain. After the installation of the officers of Lynde Lodge, the officers of the Order of the Eastern Star were installed by the District Deputy Grand Matron, Miss SNOW, whose work was particularly pleasing and interesting. After the installation we repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful repast was served by the ladies. Although it was a disagreeable rainy night there was a goodly number present and we enjoyed a very pleasant evening. On the evening of March 23d, at their

stated meeting, I made my official visit on Lynde Lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates. As this was the first time the new set of officers had worked this degree perfect work could not be expected, and under the circumstances we could not find much fault, particularly as the work was impressively done. While some of the officers appeared not to be as familiar with the work as is to be desired, with a little more time they will undoubtedly become more familiar with it. There were naturally some errors and our corrections of the same were kindly received. Banquet was served at refreshment and a large number of the brethren were present, especially when we consider that many of them had to travel quite a distance. I find their new secretary already has the affairs of the lodge well in hand and will undoubtedly look after the records closely; the dues at the present time are fairly well collected, and from my conversation with the secretary I think he will make an effort to get in some of the dues that are in arrears.

On January 18th, I visited St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 83, of Bangor, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. As was to be expected, there were a few errors in the use of wrong words, to which we called attention, but the work on the whole was very satisfactory, the S. D. delivering his lecture in a most impressive manner. I found the records, in the hands of W. P. M. Bro. ADAMS, to be a model of neatness and perfection, and the dues well collected. St. Andrew's Lodge is very solid financially, having a good fund in the treasury, beside its interest in the masonic building. A good amount of work has been done during the past year, with good prospects for the coming year.

On January 23d, by invitation of the master elect, I visited Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, at Orono, and installed the officers, assisted by W. P. M. Bro. A. M. SHAW as Grand Marshal, and W. P. M. Rev. Bro. NORMAN LEMARSH, Grand Chaplain. The installation was public, and at half after six we sat down to a bountiful repast in the banquet hall. Shortly before eight o'clock we repaired to the lodge room, and were called to order by W. M. Bro. DAVID B. TENNEY, and upon his invitation I assumed the east, and installed the officers into their respective stations; a noteworthy fact in connection with this installation being that this was the thirty-seventh time R. W. Bro. A. J. DURGIN had been installed secretary, and the twenty-third time Wor. Bro. MAYO had been installed treasurer. The W. M. called upon several of the brethren, who responded with very pleasing and interesting remarks. After a short time spent informally in a social way, we departed for our homes.

On February sixth, I made my official visit on Mechanics' Lodge, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This was the first time the new officers had worked any degree, and considering this fact the work was

quite satisfactory. The work of the master was especially good, given almost verbatim, excepting a few errors, which, outside of one or two wrong words, were mere slips. This argues well for Mechanics' Lodge during the coming year, if so nearly perfect work can be given the first time. Some of the other officers were not as familiar with the work as I would wish, but with a little more time they will probably become more familiar with it. The lodge room has recently been overhauled, and steel ceiling added, making very commodious and comfortable quarters. It is needless to state that the records and dues are well looked after by R. W. Bro. DURGIN. Banquet at refreshment.

On February 27th, I made my official visit at the stated meeting of Benevolent Lodge, No. 87, at Carmel. On this evening the weather was very cold, and much to my regret the master and most of the regular officers were not present, but the lodge is extremely fortunate in being able to furnish so many efficient substitutes. While there was no work, I thought it my duty to make a special effort to visit Benevolent Lodge this year, as for various reasons the District Deputy Grand Master was unable to do so last year. Had I been able to learn that there was a possibility of work a little later, I should have postponed my visit, but not knowing this, I did not wish to discommode the officers and brethren by requesting them to call a special meeting for my visit when they had no work. After the regular work of the evening the E. A. degree was exemplified, one of the brethren very kindly acting as candidate. Under the circumstances the work was impressively performed, with but few errors. After the lodge closed light refreshments were served, and a very pleasant hour was passed in a discussion of the work, all the brethren manifesting a deep interest.

On March 11th, I made an official visit on my own lodge, Star in the East, at Old Town, although I have attended nearly every meeting of the lodge during the year, offering such corrections as necessary from time to time, which apparently have been received in the same kindly spirit they have been given. The work at this time was in the M. M. degree on four candidates, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon, with banquet at half after six. The occasion was one to be remembered as being most enjoyable, and the appropriate selections and responses rendered by the Temple Quartet of Bangor, who were present, added very greatly to the impressiveness of the work, which was carried through by the officers with but very few minor errors, being mere slips in most cases. A part of the work given by some of the brethren was not exactly as has been customary, and therefore was hardly a fair representation of the work of Star in the East Lodge, so in my review of the work I merely touched on this part of it. A large gathering was

present during the banquet and early part of the evening. The records are in good hands, and dues well collected. For the last few years, and particularly during the year just passed, the lodge has done a good amount of work, and is in a prosperous condition at the present time.

On March 19th, I visited Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, at Bangor, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates, commencing at five o'clock in the afternoon. Banquet at refreshment. Work was resumed in the evening. All the officers showed themselves to be proficient, but very few errors appearing in the work. We made our corrections of such errors as appeared and offered a few suggestions, all of which were very kindly received. The officers seem to manifest the same spirit of interest as has been shown in nearly all the lodges I have visited, several preferring questions after the lodge closed in regard to some matters about which they were in doubt. It goes without saying that the records and the collection of the dues, which are in the hands of M. W. Bro. COLLAMORE, are well looked after. There was a good gathering present and the evening, to me at least, was a very pleasant one, and particularly so that all the brethren seemed to be sufficiently interested in the work to remain until the lodge closed, as I could detect no appreciable thinning out of the members present.

On March 27th, I visited Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, at Kenduskeag, which was also their stated meeting. Since the election of the new officers in December the lodge has been unfortunate in that there has been very serious illness in the family of the W. M., therefore has not been very well organized during the last few months, and up to this time has not done any work. I requested the officers to go through the work in the E. A. degree, which under the circumstances was very well performed, only a few wrong words appearing. Outside of one matter which was discussed at some length, most of the members seemed to be interested only in the matter of their new hall which they propose building. I think, however, they may be pardoned for such interest, as I can well understand how dear to the heart of every mason is the hope of owning their lodge building and the prospect of the immediate fulfillment of that hope diverting their interest from other matters; and the lodge is to be congratulated on their good fortune in obtaining so desirable a location. I found the dues well collected, the records in competent hands and correctly kept with one exception, to which I called attention.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for my appointment to this honorable office, and to express my appreciation of the kind and hospitable treatment accorded me by the officers and brethren of the different lodges on the occasion on my visit to them.

Fraternally submitted,

CLARENCE B. SWAN, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh District.

As the lodges of the district are all in good working order, and manifesting a good degree of interest, I think it unnecessary to report each lodge separately. Owing to the extremely cold weather and bad roads, I have been unable to visit some of the distant lodges, but I have kept in touch with them, and know about their work and interest in the order, and am glad to report them as doing well.

There are several lodges that need special notice. The first is Sebasticook, of Clinton. The lodge is made up of young men, that are successful business men, and they run their lodge as they do their business, and the result shows that they have one of the best in the district.

Star in the West Lodge, of Unity, is another one that is run on the same principle, and is successful.

I might mention Marsh River Lodge, but that being my own lodge, I will only say that we are alive.

And now, Most Worshipful Grand Master, let me thank you for the great honor conferred upon me by appointing me D. D. G. M. of the Seventh District, and the brethren of the several lodges for their kind and courteous treatment.

Fraternally yours,

WILLARD S. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

On June 9th, accompanied by several brethren from Belfast, I visited Excelsior Lodge, of Northport, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. This is the lodge referred to by the Grand Secretary in his report of last May as having only thirty-eight members, with no work for the past four years. Very few mistakes of ritual were made and the work was well done. A good percentage of the members attend the meetings.

On June 20th, I visited Mariners' Lodge, of Searsport, and witnessed

work in the Master Mason's degree. This lodge has done a good amount of work during the year, and its officers, all of whom are young masons, are much interested. On February 12th, I again visited this lodge and publicly installed its officers.

On July 25th, I visited Pownal Lodge, of Stockton Springs, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. On account of the new railroad and the great amount of shipping here, this lodge has many visitors, the visitors far outnumbering the members at many of the meetings. On February 6th, I again visited this lodge and privately installed its officers. On both of these occasions I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. ALBERT M. AMES, our Junior Grand Warden.

On August 16th, I visited Island Lodge, of Islesboro, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. This is the first time I ever had the pleasure of seeing Island Lodge work and it fully came up to the reputation it has established for good work. On January 10th, Island Lodge saw the fruition of its hopes and the reward of its labors for the past three years, when R. W. EDMUND B. MALLET, our Deputy Grand Master, dedicated its new hall to Masonry. To many of us it was a new experience. Although the night was dark and stormy, the hall was crowded with members and visitors. Representatives from the other lodges in the district were present, a Rockland orchestra enlivened the occasion with music, and everything that hospitality could suggest was done for our comfort, even to royally entertaining us over night, as we were unable to leave the island on account of the storm. Island Lodge is to be congratulated upon its beautiful and convenient home.

On October 18th, I attended the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Rockland. This was the first Convention I ever had the privilege of attending, and the profit derived from it well repaid for the loss of the two days it necessitated. In the evening Aurora Lodge, of Rockland, conferred the Master Mason's degree under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer.

On November 12th, I privately installed the officers of Phoenix Lodge, of Belfast. I have been present at every meeting of this, my home lodge, held during the year, and witnessed work in all the degrees. Our new master has had no work yet, but as he is an inspecting officer of the Grand Chapter and a prominent worker in the Scottish Rite bodies of Rockland, we expect to see him do perfect work.

I have been present at many of the meetings of Timothy Chase Lodge, of Belfast, the past year, as usual, and seen them confer all the degrees. Their Worshipful Master, ALLEN L. CURTIS, is said to be the youngest master of a lodge in Maine; all but one of the working officers have been raised within two years; the S. D. and S. S. are twins, whom none of us can tell apart; but every officer is in his place when the lodge is

organized, and after a little more practice, they are going to make an exceptionally good working lodge.

I have made arrangements three different times to visit King David's Lodge, of Lincolnville, but sickness has prevented each time. All of the lodges in the district are in a prosperous condition, the dues are well collected, and the members attend the meetings well.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of this, my second appointment, and to say that the unvarying courtesy with which the officers and members of the lodges in the district have received me is appreciated. The past two years have been the pleasantest in my masonic experience.

Faternally submitted,

CLIFFORD J. PATTEE, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Belfast, April 15, 1907.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having finished my work as Deputy of the Ninth Masonic District, I respectfully submit a report of my doings:

June 5, 1906, visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, expecting to see work on E. A. degree, but the candidate did not appear. As I did not visit this lodge last year, I thought it right that I should visit them again, so on October 9th, I visited them and witnessed work on M. M. degree on three candidates.

October 18th, attended the School of Instruction at Rockland, and received a great deal of valuable information. I felt at the close of the session, as I think we all must who were present, that we were deeply indebted to the Grand Lecturer for the kind and patient manner in which he taught us our lessons.

Aurora Lodge, No. 50, worked the M. M. degree in the evening, it being my official visit to that lodge. M. W. Bro. F. E. SLEEPER was present and addressed the lodge, giving some instruction in the work. Bro. SLEEPER was also pleased to say that the work was commendable.

October 27th, visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, Tenant's Harbor, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The attendance was good considering that it was a stormy night.

October 30th, visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, Thomaston, and saw them work the M. M. degree on four candidates. I have visited this lodge three times this year, and have seen them work all of the degrees.

January 8, 1907, visited Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, Vinalhaven, and saw them work the Third degree. The Master, Bro. HARRY L. SANBORN, insisted on my being his guest during my stay on the island, and I was entertained in a manner that made it hard to say "good-bye."

February 22d, visited Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, Washington. They had no work and intended to exemplify the E. A. degree, but it was a very cold night and many of the officers being absent, they were unable to do so. The Master, Bro. GEORGE L. SPRAGUE, is a well-informed mason and able to give the officers the instruction needed. This lodge was the first to send in its returns. The brethren need to take a little more interest and give their master better support.

March 15th, visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden. On this occasion the officers worked the M. M. degree. I always enjoy a visit to Amity Lodge.

March 16th, visited Knox Lodge, No. 189, South Thomaston, and witnessed work on F. C. and M. M. degrees. I think this lodge deserves special mention for the progress they have made during the past two years. At that time they were doing no work and holding no meetings. This year they have made seven masons, and are as good a working lodge as there is in the Ninth District. I was very pleasantly entertained at the home of the master, Bro. WINFIELD S. CLARK.

March 18th, visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport. The work was on the M. M. degree. This lodge has written up its history the past year, and it will be sent to the Grand Secretary in time to be reported on the first of May.

I intended to visit St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren, March 20th, but was prevented from doing so by a severe snow storm. The candidate was present, so they could not well postpone, and they worked the M. M. degree. R. W. P. D. D. G. M. Bro. G. D. GOULD was present, and he wrote me that their work was as good as he had ever seen in the lodge. I visited them on March 25th, and saw them work the F. C. degree. This lodge has a very attractive hall, having made extensive repairs during the past year, and put in acetyline lights.

I have not made an official visit to Union Lodge, No. 31, Union, as that is my home lodge and I have attended many of the meetings and seen them work all the degrees on three candidates.

November 27th, I installed the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, No.

145, Vinalhaven, assisted by Bro. DAVID R. MANSON as Grand Marshal and Bro. W. S. CARVER as Grand Chaplain.

November 30th, installed the officers of Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203, Washington, assisted by Bro. F. M. LUCAS of Union as Grand Marshal and Bro. W. E. OVERLOCK as Grand Chaplain, previous to which I conferred the P. M. degree on the master elect, Bro. GEORGE L. SPRAGUE, and Bro. SYLVANUS C. PIERPONT, assisted by several P. M.'s from Union.

January 3d, installed the officers of Union Lodge, No. 31, Union, assisted by Bro. W. E. HILT as Grand Marshal and Bro. S. W. JONES as Grand Chaplain.

I was invited to install the officers of St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren, January 26th, but owing to a bad snow storm I could not get there and the officers were duly installed by P. G. S. Bro. U. B. EASTMAN, Bro. MORSE acting as Grand Marshal.

I have presented diplomas to the following P. M.'s: W. C. MORTON, U. ERNEST CUMMINGS, ED. M. CREIGHTON, of Union Lodge, No. 31. RODNEY I. THOMPSON, Aurora, No. 50. CHARLES W. LIVINGSTONE, LUCIUS H. C. WIGGIN, of Rockland Lodge, No. 79. JAMES F. BURGESS, JESSE H. OGIER, of Amity Lodge, No. 6. ENOS E. INGRAHAM, of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82. JOHN C. HOWES, of Mt. Olivet Lodge, No. 203. GEORGE J. NEWCOMB, of St. George Lodge, No. 16. EDWIN S. VOSE, of Orient Lodge, No. 15.

The lodges have done good work the present year, having made twenty-nine more masons than we did last year; they all have good secretaries; the records are well kept and the dues well collected, and they appear to be in good condition financially, and capable of maintaining the high standard of work for which this district is noted.

I have made what corrections in the work I thought best, and have tried in every instance to give the same instruction I received from the Grand Lecturer, and it has always been well received by the brethren. Refreshments have always been served at the close of the lodge and there is no contention among the brethren save that "noble contention or rather emulation of who best can work and best agree."

It is with a feeling of regret that I close my labors as deputy of the Ninth District. The work has been hard in some respects, as I have had to take many long drives across the country in cold and sometimes stormy weather to keep my appointments; but the many courtesies I have received from the brothers has more than paid for it; and if the brethren of the Ninth District will remember me as kindly as I do them, I ask no more.

I thank you, M. W. Grand Master, for the honor you conferred on me in appointing me to represent you in this district and shall always feel deeply indebted to you for the same.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED C. MILLAY, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Union, March 29, 1907.

TENTH DISTRICT,

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Tenth Masonic District.

I am pleased to say that the lodges of this district are as a whole in most excellent condition. Peace and harmony prevail, and a reasonable amount of work is not only being done, but being performed in a way that reflects much credit upon the various lists of officers.

ALNA LODGE, NO. 43. On Wednesday evening, December 19th, I publicly installed the officers of this, my home lodge. Although our proceedings were interrupted by an alarm of fire, requiring a suspension of work for a time, yet we were enabled to continue the installation at a later hour. Refreshments were served. Although it has been my privilege to visit this lodge on many occasions, yet I was asked to officially inspect the work on March 19th. Notwithstanding a very stormy night, many were present and the work in the M. M. degree was performed in a creditable manner. This lodge is in an excellent financial condition and the records are carefully kept.

SEASIDE LODGE, NO. 144. It was my privilege on February 1st, to visit this lodge and witness the work. This lodge is deserving of the highest commendation as to the manner in which the work was performed. A remarkable degree of prosperity has existed the past year and few lodges will be able to report as much work done. Both as to ritual and floor work, this lodge aims to do its best, and they may justly be proud of the results.

ANCHOR LODGE, NO. 158. February 16th, I witnessed this lodge work the M. M. degree. Almost an entire new set of officers were in the chairs, yet the ritual was closely followed and the work performed in a dignified and satisfactory manner. For a small lodge they have been doing a large amount of work and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

BAY VIEW LODGE, NO. 196. On one of the coldest nights of the winter, February 22d, I inspected this lodge and in spite of the unfavorable

weather a goodly number were present. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate in a way that deserved much praise. This lodge starts the new year with an enthusiastic list of officers, who are determined to do all possible for the welfare of the lodge. The work was thoroughly discussed and a very pleasant and, we trust, profitable evening was passed by all present.

DRESDEN LODGE, No. 103. In October, I publicly installed the officers of this lodge. Past D. D. G. M. Bro. MAYERS is again in the East, and the lodge, under his management, has had a successful year. A large number of friends of the members were present and a very pleasant evening enjoyed. Excellent refreshments were served. Much to my regret I was unable to officially inspect the work here later in the season as planned. As, however, practically the same list of officers serve this year as last, I am sure the work must meet our approval.

RIVERSIDE LODGE, No. 135. In the face of another severe storm I visited Riverside Lodge on February 27th, and felt repaid for the effort necessary to be there. The candidate not appearing, work was exemplified in the M. M. degree. The ritual was followed with a degree of accuracy that deserved and received much praise. Past D. D. G. M. Bro. BESSE is a regular attendant at the lodge meetings and has done much to help the officers in their work.

KING SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 61. This lodge was visited on March 15th. Although the M. M. degree had never been worked before by the new list of officers, yet the degree was conferred in an accurate and pleasing manner. They have a fine, large lodge room which permits excellent floor work. The lodge seemed to be in a prosperous condition.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 74. It was my pleasure to inspect the work of this lodge on Monday evening, March 18th. A candidate was raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. in due and ancient form. There were many points of excellence about the work. The lodge is doing more work than usual this year and W. M. Bro. NICHOLS is to be congratulated on the condition of the lodge. The records, in the hands of Bro. ERVINE, who has held the position of secretary for so many years, are very carefully and neatly kept.

LINCOLN LODGE, No. 3. My last official visit for the year was to this lodge on Friday evening, March 22d. A full attendance was present, there being several visitors from other lodges. This lodge, in practically the same hands as last year, worked the M. M. degree. W. M. Bro. CLARK and his officers are one and all endeavoring to present the principles of Masonry in a correct form, and I was pleased to be able to congratulate them on the work done. The outlook for the year is very encouraging.

Without exception, the various lodges of the district have extended to me every possible courtesy, and I would at this time return to them my thanks and appreciation of the same. They have shown an earnest endeavor to present the work in as accurate a form as possible, and been ever ready to correct any mistakes they were making. After the work refreshments have invariably been served, and a social hour has been enjoyed by all. The records of the various lodges are in the hands of masons interested in the work, and they manifest much pride in having the records preserved in a careful and accurate form. Dues are quite well kept up, and there seems to be a general tendency to attend more carefully than ever to this side of the work.

I feel like congratulating all the lodges of the district on their evident prosperity, and assure you, Most Worshipful, that Masonry has no need to blush for the Tenth District. Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE H. LARRABEE, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*
Newcastle, April 6, 1907.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my second report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District. During the year I have visited seven of the eight lodges in the district at least once, and several of them a number of times each. In six of them I have witnessed work, and in six I have installed the officers. I am glad to report that all the lodges in the district are in a prosperous condition, doing a good amount of work and with harmony prevailing among the brethren. A high standard of work is maintained and the officers are enthusiastic in its performance and zealous for the welfare of the great Order which we love. All eight of the lodges are in good financial condition, and in all of them the records are well kept.

KENNEBEC LODGE, NO 5, HALLOWELL. This lodge, the mother of the masonic organizations in this section of Maine, I have visited several times and am glad to report that it is in a most satisfactory condition, doing a good amount of work and with a fine line of officers. I visited this lodge for inspection June 3d, accompanied by a party of Augusta brethren, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. Wor. Bro. BRANN was exceptionally accurate in the ritual. The work was made very

impressive and was well done in all respects. About fifty members were present and an excellent supper was enjoyed after the work.

I installed the officers of Kennebec Lodge, December 12th, assisted by Wor. Bro. BRANN as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. LUNT as Chaplain. There was a good attendance, and speeches and supper followed the ceremonies. The new officers are full of zeal, and have done excellent work during the winter. The membership of the lodge is 124; initiates for the year, 5.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 25, WINTHROP. Assisted by Wor. Bro. IRVING O. GAGE, of Augusta Lodge, as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. KILBRETH as Chaplain, I installed the officers of this lodge October 29th. There was a good attendance, and following the ceremonies a social time and excellent supper were enjoyed. On February 4th, I visited Temple Lodge for inspection, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree upon two candidates. It was the first work of the new officers, and the first done in the lodge for about one and one-half years, but there were few mistakes of importance to be corrected. The spirit of the work was admirable, and its letter was much nearer perfect than is frequently seen in lodges where work is being constantly done. About forty were present, and the occasion was a very pleasant one. The membership of the lodge is 101; initiates for the year, 2.

HERMON LODGE, No. 32, Gardiner. The annual inspection of this lodge was held December 4th, with over one hundred brethren in attendance, including a dozen from Augusta. The work was in the Master Mason's degree, and while nothing less than good work is ever seen in Hermon Lodge, the work of this evening, while free from slip or error of importance, lacked something of the finish and exactness which had characterized the inspection of a year earlier. A feature of the evening was the presentation of a beautiful Knight Templar charm to the secretary of the lodge, Right Wor. Bro. J. M. LARRABEE, for the past year Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maine, it being the occasion of his 73d birthday, and his 51st anniversary as a mason.

I was present at the annual communication of Hermon Lodge, January 1st, and installed the newly-elected officers, with the help of Wor. Bro. DOUGLASS as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. JEWETT as Chaplain. An incident of the business of the evening was the burning of \$600 of the hall bonds which had been bought in during the year, and the appropriation of \$500 to buy in bonds during 1907. During the year the beautiful hall of the lodge has received the addition of a piano, through the efforts of the Eastern Star. The lodge has a large amount of work, and is in all respects prosperous and harmonious.

On April 16th, I had the pleasure of attending the annual Past Mas-

ter's night of Hermon Lodge, with work upon three candidates in the Master Mason's degree. All the stations were filled by past masters, some of whom presided over the lodge over a quarter of a century ago. There were 25 past masters present, of whom 17 were of Hermon Lodge. There was a total attendance of over 150, and the work was followed by a banquet and speeches. The oldest mason present was FULLER G. SHERMAN, who has been a member of the order sixty-two years, and whose son, DANIEL H. SHERMAN, master of Hermon in 1890, ably presided over the work of the evening. The membership of the lodge is 373; initiates for the year, 16.

BETHLEHEM LODGE, NO. 35, AUGUSTA. The inspection of this lodge was held October 31st, on the evening following the all day meeting here of a Lodge of Instruction under Most Wor. Bro. SLEEPER. No fewer than seven district deputy grand masters, and the representatives of 20 lodges were present, and they witnessed work well worthy the best traditions of this fine old lodge. The ritual was closely followed by all the officers, and the work was very impressively done. It was an interesting coincidence that the father of Wor. Bro. J. M. ARNOLD was W. M. of the lodge just 60 years earlier.

I had the pleasure of being present November 26th, when the new officers were publicly installed by Right Wor. Bro. THOMAS H. BODGE, of this city. Although it was a rainy evening, a good crowd was present and a pleasing entertainment was enjoyed, which was followed by a banquet. I have attended this lodge frequently during the year and never fail to see good work. The present Master, Wor. Bro. WHITE, is one of the most accurate ritualists I have ever seen work, and the list of officers is a very strong one.

There is one important matter in which this lodge, or at least its secretary, merits severe censure. Although they were due six weeks ago, the Grand Lodge dues and returns have not been sent in at the time of writing this report (April 29th), although repeated requests have been made for them myself and by Grand Secretary BERRY, to whom the delay has been particularly annoying. The other lodges were all prompt in this matter, and the delay of Bethlehem Lodge, which seems wholly unnecessary and inexcusable, has been the only unpleasant incident of my term of office.

MORNING STAR LODGE, NO. 41, LITCHFIELD CORNERS. I installed the officers of this lodge September 11th. The occasion was public and the hall was packed with members and their guests. There was an excellent entertainment in connection with the exercises and then came a banquet in the lower hall. I visited the lodge for inspection December 29th, and witnessed good work in both the Fellow Craft and Master Ma-

son's degrees. Most of the officers were new to the work but they nevertheless did it in most praiseworthy fashion. Special credit is due Bro. MALOON, the S. D., who did his work in the Fellow Craft degree with an accuracy and an intelligence of interpretation which could hardly be excelled. About fifty members were present and they followed the work with the closest interest. Wor. Bro. WOODARD is a most zealous and painstaking master, and under him the lodge has had a very prosperous year. I planned to visit the lodge for a third time March 26th, to witness work, but was prevented by the bad traveling. The membership of the lodge is 107; initiates for the year, 5.

DIRIGO LODGE, No. 104, WEEKS' MILLS. This is the only lodge in the district that I have been unable to visit. Twice during the winter arrangements were made for a visit of inspection, but once a severe storm made the trip impossible and the second time the bad condition of the roads proved an obstacle equally as great. Wor. Bro. O. F. SPROUL, for over 25 years the faithful secretary of the lodge, writes me that things have been going well with it and that there has been a good amount of work. The membership of the lodge is 93; initiates for the year, 4.

MONMOUTH LODGE, No. 110, MONMOUTH. I installed the officers of this lodge November 24th, assisted by Wor. Bro. J. M. PRESCOTT as Marshal. The attendance was small. The new officers are all young members, but they have the right spirit and the splendid example of a good number of older masons who are still with them, and who have given Monmouth Lodge an enviable reputation in the district. Thus far in the year there has been no work and so I have not visited the lodge for inspection. The membership of the lodge is 113; initiates for the year, 2.

AUGUSTA LODGE, No. 141, AUGUSTA. A feature of the year for this lodge was its work before the Grand Lodge at Portland in May, by invitation of Grand Lecturer SLEEPER. The annual inspection was held December 11th, with 150 brethren present, the visitors among them representing 25 lodges. The work was in the Master Mason's degree and was the best work I have seen during my term of office, not only in the closeness with which the ritual was followed and the precision of the floor work, but also in its general dignity and impressiveness. It was given additional effectiveness by the special music by a quartet and other features used in working before the Grand Lodge.

I installed the new officers January 22d, with the help of Wor. Brother GRIEG as Marshal and Rev. Bro. E. E. NEWBERT as Chaplain. The ceremony was public and the heavy storm that prevailed did not prevent the hall from being filled to its capacity. We were honored by the presence of Most Wor. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Grand Master of the Grand

Lodge of Maine, whose address was much enjoyed by all. There was an exceptionally fine entertainment of musical numbers and readings after the ceremony of installation, the evening concluding with a banquet at which about 300 sat down. I have constantly attended the meetings of the lodge during the year, witnessing excellent work in all degrees. The new Master, Wor. Bro. L. A. BURLEIGH, is recognized as the best ritualist in this section, thoroughly posted in all details of the work and an exceptionally impressive worker. The membership of the lodge is 310; initiates for the year, 14.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN CLAIR MINOT, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*
Augusta, April 29, 1907.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As a part of my official duty, I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the 12th Masonic District.

By request, I visited Asylum Lodge at Wayne, on October 30th, installed the officers, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. The records of this lodge are kept by a secretary who not only understands his duty, but attends to it.

At the request of Wor. Bro. T. S. HARDY, I visited Vassalboro Lodge, at North Vassalboro, on February 27th. This is one of the lodges that has enjoyed prosperity during the past year. Although the mercury was doing one of its tumbling stunts, which has made the past winter a remarkable one, a large number of brethren were present, over twenty coming from Waterville. The M. M. degree was ably presented, after which we enjoyed a banquet, which had been prepared by the ladies of Kennebec Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

My official visit to Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, at Vassalboro, was made February 28th. While the membership of this lodge is not large, their financial condition is good, and the members loyal. One candidate was passed to the degree of a F. C. in a manner which showed that some of the officers had given the ritual attention. The work of the S. D. was certainly to be commended.

On April 1st, I attended a special communication of Waterville Lodge, No. 33, at Waterville. The work was in the M. M. degree, and was presented by a corps of officers that are not only proficient in their work but

are gentlemen in every respect. I feel sure that a candidate who receives his degrees in this lodge, cannot fail to appreciate the dignity and high importance of Masonry. I understand that the lodge has recently come into possession of the building which they occupy and are now contemplating repairs which will make their lodge room one of the best in the State.

April 6th, I attended the regular meeting of Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield, and found a good number of brethren present. No candidate appearing, a portion of the F. C. degree was exemplified. It was very good work considering the fact that they have had but little practice. Judging from the interest shown they will soon be able to do as good work as any lodge in the district.

I made two appointments with Rural Lodge, of Sidney, but on account of severe weather and poor health was unable to attend. I have, however, had the pleasure of meeting the W. M. and several other members, and from their report I judge that the lodge is in good condition.

At this time I have been unable to make an appointment with Messalonskee Lodge, of Oakland, but hope to do so before the next Grand Lodge session.

As I have been present at a majority of the meetings of my home lodge, Vernon Valley, I have deemed it unnecessary to make an official visit. The officers are efficient and able to do good work.

Every lodge in the district seems to be well officered, in fairly good financial condition and harmonious in every respect.

In closing this report I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of the appointment.

Faternally submitted,

LON M. PHILBRICK, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Mount Vernon, April 15, 1907.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

On September 24th, I installed the officers of Euclid Lodge, No. 194, Madison, in the presence of masons and their families. Banquet served at close of ceremony.

September 29th, I publicly installed the officers of Lebanon Lodge,

No. 116, Norridgewock. The ceremony of installation was rendered more interesting and impressive by orchestral music.

October 10th, I installed the officers of Keystone Lodge, No. 80, Solon, the brethren bringing their families. The installation occurred in the afternoon, and the evening was passed in a social gathering.

November 6th, I publicly installed the officers of Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, Canaan. The installation ceremony was interspersed with music, which added much to the enjoyment of the occasion. Supper was served at close of ceremony.

October 31st, I attended a Lodge of Instruction at Augusta, which was presided over by R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, from which I gained valuable information.

November 27th, I officially visited Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, North Anson. The work, which was the M. M. degree, was well rendered, calling for few corrections. The records are well kept by Bro. WILBUR SIMMONS.

January 2d, I officially visited Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, Canaan. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree, and it was performed in a creditable manner. The records are still in the hands of Bro. ALPHEUS NASON, and are correctly kept.

January 7th, I officially visited Euclid Lodge, No. 194, Madison, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The manner in which the work was performed is a credit to the lodge, and the ritual was closely followed. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. CHURCHILL.

January 23d, I officially visited Keystone Lodge, No. 80, Solon, and inspected their work in the E. A. degree. The work was well performed, requiring only a few corrections in ritual. The records are still in the hands of Bro. P. S. LONGLEY, and are neat and accurate.

March 11th, I officially visited Siloam Lodge, No. 92, Fairfield, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree on two candidates, which was very satisfactory, showing that this lodge has a fine board of officers. The records and other books show that Bro. E. C. HERRING is attending to his duties.

March 12th, I officially visited Bingham Lodge, No. 199, Bingham, and found this lodge doing quite a large amount of work, having had special communications nearly every month. On the evening of my visit, the work was the M. M. degree, which was rendered in a satisfactory manner. The records are correctly kept by Bro. GEORGE L. BAKER.

I have been unable to visit Somerset Lodge, No. 34, Skowhegan. I arranged to visit this lodge at their stated communication in January, but circumstances prevented. I also arranged to visit them at the stated communication in February, and a severe snow storm prevented my

doing so, but from a general knowledge of Somerset Lodge, I can safely report them as doing 'good work and in a prosperous condition. The records are still in the hands of Bro. C. M. LAMBERT.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, Norridgewock, being my home lodge, I have paid no official visit, but am pleased to report the lodge in a prosperous condition and doing a fair amount of work. A very gratifying degree of interest in the lodge prevails among the brethren. The officers are proficient in their work. The records are well kept by Bro. CHARLES A. WARD.

I have found no evidence of discord throughout the district, but harmony and good fellowship prevail, and I have been cordially received by the brethren in all of my visits.

Permit me, Most Worshipful Grand Master, to extend my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in appointing me to represent you in this district.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE O. CARR, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

October 26th, I attended the convention holden at Lewiston, called by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER. These schools of instruction are of inestimable value to D. D.s and officers of lodges. May the practice of holding them long continue.

At this meeting I had the pleasure of meeting several of the deputies from other districts and enjoying the hospitality of Rabboni Lodge.

December 15th, I officially visited Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was conferred in a dignified and impressive manner. W. M. Bro. WOODARD is an easy worker, good ritualist and well supported by his officers. The members are interested, and the records neatly and correctly kept. After work a fine collation was served by ladies of the Eastern Star, to which all did ample justice. At this visit, I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M., H. E. PLUMMER.

January 9th, I had the pleasure of meeting with the brethren of Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath. The work in the M. M. degree was pre-

sented by W. M. SAMUEL WELCH, JR., and his officers in a very easy, creditable and pleasing manner and very close to the ritual. The records, in the hands of Bro. OLIVER, are correctly kept. At the close of the work a fine collation was served in the banquet hall.

March 4th, I visited Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath. The work of the evening was in the M. M. degree and was presented in true masonic spirit. W. M. Bro. WHITE is correct in his work, follows the ritual closely, and is ably supported by his subordinates. The records are still in the hands of Bro. STROUT; they are correctly kept and dues well collected. I had the pleasure on this occasion of meeting P. D. D. G. M. SETH T. SNIPE. A fine banquet was served at close of the work.

March 25th, by invitation of the W. M., I officially visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, Freeport. I had previously been invited to visit this lodge when the M. M. degree was conferred, but was unable to do so. At this meeting work was presented for inspection in the F. C. degree. The work was conferred by W. M. Bro. WARD and his officers in a manner which showed a thorough understanding of the ritual. The records are in Bro. PINKHAM's care and are correctly kept. At this visit I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. F. M. GRANT. Refreshments closed a very pleasant evening.

March 26th, was the date of my official visitation to Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond. The work was in the F. C. degree and was finely rendered, and must have made a lasting impression upon the candidate. W. M. Bro. NEWELL presided with grace and ability and is well supported by his officers. Bro. FAIRCLOUGH still has charge of the records, which is a guaranty of their correctness. After work a fine banquet was served and a social hour enjoyed.

March 27th, I visited Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham, and witnessed work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, which was finely done. This lodge has a reputation for good work which was fully sustained at this visit by W. M. Bro. WHITE and his officers. The records, in the care of Bro. F. H. PURINTON, are faithfully kept and dues well collected. At the close of the work a banquet was served.

April 9th, by invitation of W. M. HARRY W. VARNEY, I visited United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick. The M. M. degree was conferred on three candidates in a manner highly creditable to the lodge, and so close to the ritual as to necessitate but few corrections. The records are carefully kept by Bro. GIVEN. At this visit I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. A. J. HUTCHINSON. Refreshments were served at close of the work, and a social hour enjoyed with the brethren.

Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham, being my home lodge, I have not thought necessary to visit officially. I have been present at nearly all of

the meetings, and given such suggestions and corrections as I thought necessary. Owing to our limited jurisdiction, we have had no work since June, when the M. M. degree was conferred on three candidates. Visitors were present from Ancient York, 'Tranquil, Rabboni, Ancient Brothers', and other lodges. The lodge is well officered and prepared for work when it comes; records correctly kept, and dues well collected.

I have filled out and delivered six Past Master's diplomas.

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to state that I have visited all the lodges in the district, and found them all in good condition, and doing a fair amount of work.

I have been cordially received by officers and brethren of the different lodges, for which I wish to express heartfelt thanks. And to you, M. W. Grand Master, for the honor conferred by appointing me D. D. G. M. for the Fourteenth District.

Fraternally submitted,

W. D. TRUFANT, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

West Durham, April 19, 1907.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of submitting my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I am happy to report a good degree of interest prevailing throughout the district. Peace and harmony exist, and the bonds of brotherly love and friendship were never stronger than at the present time.

At the stated communication in October, I publicly installed the officers of Davis Lodge, after which a banquet was served.

October 25th, I attended the masonic convention at Lewiston, and the instructions there received I have endeavored to impart to the lodges in this district to the best of my ability.

December 8th, by invitation, I visited Mt. Bigelow Lodge, Flagstaff, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was very well done. Much interest is shown by all the members. Refreshments were served at the close.

December 26th, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, Livermore Falls, and witnessed work in F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was open to very little criticism. A large number from Wilton were present. Banquet served at the close.

January 28th, I made my official visit to Maine Lodge, Farmington.

Work, in the Master Mason's degree was very well done and the ritual closely followed.

January 29th, by invitation, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, Weld. Although one of the coldest nights for the winter, the attendance was good. Work in the E. A. degree, which was very accurate. Banquet at close.

January 30th, I visited Wilton Lodge, Wilton. Work in Master Mason's degree, which was very creditable to the officers. By invitation, members of Mystic Tie were present. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time enjoyed by all present.

February 7th, I visited Whitney Lodge, Canton. Work in the Master Mason's degree. This lodge is doing good work and all seem interested in Masonry. Banquet at close.

February 28th, I visited Mt. Abram Lodge, Kingfield. Work in the M. M. degree was exemplified. The officers of this lodge are very thorough and much interested.

March 5th, I made my official visit to Franklin Lodge, New Sharon. Work in the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very impressive manner. More interest is shown than in the past by all members, especially the officers. Refreshments served at close.

March 27th, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, Phillips. Work in the E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was very well done. Refreshments at close.

I have attended nearly all of the meetings of Davis Lodge, Strong, and can report good work, and much interest shown.

I have found the same secretaries in office as last year, with one exception, Whitney Lodge, Canton. In every instance they are good men and true, and well qualified to fill these important positions. Dues are well collected and all the interests of the several lodges carefully guarded.

I have endeavored to make such suggestions and criticisms, when visiting the different lodges, as seemed to me necessary. I have upon all such occasions tried to emphasize the true principles of Masonry. I trust that I may have been of some help, however slight, in aiding the brethren to a better understanding and appreciation and application of these principles.

And now, Most Worshipful, in closing my labors as your representative, allowed me to express to you my gratitude for the honor you have conferred upon me, and to the officers and brethren of the several lodges in the Fifteenth District for the very cordial receptions given me and for the many courtesies extended me as D. D. G. M.

Faternally submitted,

CHAS. B. RICHARDSON, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Strong, April 15, 1907.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

On the 26th of October, I attended the lodge of instruction at Lewiston, in charge of Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, though on account of other masonic duties, I was obliged to ask to be excused from a part of the afternoon session.

On the 6th of November, I made my official visitation to King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. By invitation of the lodge, I installed the officers, who immediately proceeded with the work of the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was slightly inaccurate, but very good considering that it was the first of these officers. The records of the lodge are correctly kept, and the dues are fairly well paid.

My official visit to Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, was made on the 26th of November. In spite of a bad storm of rain and snow, over thirty of the brethren were in attendance. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate. In this lodge the younger masons have manifested an uncreditable unwillingness to do the work of the lodge, so that it is officered largely by veterans, Past D. D. G. M. DYER being master, and several of the other working officers being past masters. Under those conditions I saw, just as I should expect to see, some fine work, free from errors, as good as any that I have seen in any of the lodges of the district. The records are well kept by Bro. ALFRED COLE, who has been secretary of the lodge for many years.

On the 28th of November, I visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond. This lodge has had no work for a long time, and in the absence of a candidate the work of the E. A. degree was exemplified. It was accurately done, only two or three suggestions being necessary, and showed that the lodge was well prepared for a candidate whenever one should appear. The records are well kept by Bro. JAMES L. BOWKER, the veteran secretary. Too large an amount is still carried on the books as unpaid dues.

On the 10th of January, I visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate. The present officers had never conferred that degree before, and while some verbal corrections were necessary, a good spirit was shown in the work, and it was good in all essentials. The records are well kept, and during the past year the lodge has done a good work in cleaning its books of a large amount which had been carried as unpaid dues.

Bethel Lodge suffered from a fire on the night of December 9th, which destroyed its hall, one of the most finely furnished in this part of the state. Fortunately the charter and records were saved without damage, also a part of the regalia, and a portion of the furniture was unexpectedly found to be only slightly damaged. The lodge now has good quarters in Odd Fellows' Hall at a low rental.

Although I have attended most of the meetings of my own lodge, Paris, No. 94, during the year, my official visit was made on the 26th of February. The E. A. degree was conferred upon one candidate. This was the first and only work which the officers had an opportunity to do for the year, and it was very smoothly done, requiring few suggestions. The records are well kept by Brother WALTER L. GRAY, and the dues are well paid up. Immediately after the work of this meeting, by invitation I installed the officers elected at the preceding meeting.

On the 27th of February, I visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Falls. The F. C. degree was conferred on two candidates, the present officers not having before done the work of that degree. The officers manifested a good endeavor, though they were some inaccuracies which made the work fall a little short of what is to be desired. The records, in the hands of Bro. WALTER O. RAYNES, are still almost ideal, in both form and appearance. Blazing Star is the largest lodge in this district, and is enjoying a large share of material prosperity.

On the 25th of March, I visited Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris, where the M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate. The work required some corrections, though I think the inaccuracies were due more to embarrassment on the part of some of the officers than to any other cause. There was a good attendance at the meeting, and much interest was manifested. The records are well kept, and the dues fairly well paid.

March 28th, I made my official visit to Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills. Considering the condition of the traveling, there was a very satisfactory attendance. As there was no actual work on hand, the E. A. degree was exemplified. It was well done, and only a few suggestions were necessary. The records are correctly kept, and the dues are fairly well paid, though the lodge does not insist upon that degree of promptness which I consider advisable.

My last official visit was made to Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, on the 29th of March. The F. C. degree was conferred upon five candidates. Sickness interfered somewhat with the organization of the lodge on that evening. Worshipful Master FARRIS was confined to his home, and his place was taken by Past Master LEE M. SMITH, who can safely be called upon to supply any place in the lodge work. The work was in

general well done, and called for little criticism from the visiting officer. As for the records, it is only necessary to say that they are kept by Bro. HOWARD D. SMITH, who has been secretary of the lodge for nearly thirty years. Oxford Lodge cleans up its dues every year, and there is only an insignificant amount standing on the books as unpaid.

Besides the visits above reported, I have during the year, by invitation, installed the officers of Oxford and Granite lodges.

In closing my two years' service as district deputy, I wish to express the pleasure which the work has given me. I have been everywhere cordially and hospitably received, and there has been nothing to disturb the harmony existing among the several lodges in the district.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR E. FORBES, *D. D. G. M., 16th M. D.*

South Paris, April 9, 1907.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present my official report of duties in the Seventeenth District for the past year.

On October 25th, I visited, by invitation, Standish Lodge, No. 70. The attendance was large, and the work of the M. M. degree certainly merited the close attention given by all present. This lodge is still prospering, and the revival of interest, dating back some eight years, is fully maintained.

The presence of four members, of an average age of eighty years, shows that the charm of our ceremonies is effective while life lasts. The banquet, provided by the wives and daughters of the members, was of the usual high standard of excellence, and was fully enjoyed. The visiting brethren numbered twenty-eight, representing eleven different lodges.

On December 1st, I made my official visitation on Harmony Lodge, No. 38. The lodge and ante-rooms were crowded to their full capacity, which fact affords the best proof of the esteem in which this excellent lodge is held by the craft. The work was the M. M. degree, and was performed in a very praiseworthy manner. The ritual was closely adhered to, and every detail showed careful preparation. A very enjoyable banquet followed the work, and was fully enjoyed by all. This lodge has a financial record to be proud of, and its present policy bids fair to be perpetual.

Accompanied by ten of the brethren from Portland, I visited officially Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, on December 29th. A good attendance and a hearty welcome awaited us. The membership of this lodge is so widely scattered that rehearsals are difficult, if not impossible; yet the work of the M. M. degree was well and conscientiously performed, the lessons properly presented, and instruction carefully given to the three candidates. The lodge has an enviable record as regards loyalty to the principles of our institution and fraternal interest in its members. Refreshments at the close of the work were fully enjoyed by all the brethren.

On January 14th, I made my official visitation on Deering Lodge, No. 183. Like every other member of this lodge, I take great pride in the character of its membership, its substantial growth, and the uniform high quality of its work. The work was in the M. M. degree, and was splendidly performed with all the precision and accuracy characteristic of this lodge. Every officer, from junior steward to master, knows that the brethren expect none but the very best efforts, and with this spirit permeating the line, slovenly work is impossible. Nearly two hundred of the brethren enjoyed the banquet which was spread at the conclusion of the work.

I visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, officially January 30th, and saw the work of the E. A. degree. This was the first work of the present line of officers, and I was much gratified to compliment them on the extreme accuracy of the ritualistic portion of the work, and the dignity and smoothness of the other portions of the ceremonies. The instructions were given in a manner which could not fail to impress the candidate with the "dignity and high importance of Masonry." As there was a very large attendance of the craft I took the occasion to emphasize the duty of keeping the result of the ballot absolutely secret. An elaborate banquet was provided and thoroughly enjoyed by all.

March 12th, accompanied by a suite composed of Wor. Bros. MERTON N. PRINCE, ELMER A. DOTEN, LEON W. HELSON, and WILLIAM H. OHLER, JR., with Wor. Bro. GEORGE H. OWEN acting as Grand Marshal, I made my official visitation upon Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. The hall was packed to the doors with brethren who gave close attention, from beginning to end, to the fine presentation of this interesting degree. Music by the Masonic Orchestra and Quartet added much to the enjoyment of the work and a fine banquet which followed.

On March 14th, I made my official visitation with Hiram Lodge, No. 181, and was accorded the same hearty masonic welcome which has always been extended by this progressive lodge whenever it has been my privilege to meet with them, officially or otherwise. The M. M. de-

gree was worked upon two candidates with practically absolute accuracy down to the minutest details. A very large delegation of visiting brethren were present and enjoyed the rendering of the work. As usual, the banquet was first class, and fully appreciated by the large number partaking.

Together with about thirty of the craft from Portland and vicinity, I made my official visit on Casco Lodge, No. 36, Yarmouth, on March 26th, and can highly commend the work of the F. C. degree, which was instructively and impressively conferred. The same interest and loyalty is manifest in both officers and members as has heretofore characterized their long established lodge. The refreshments at the close of the work were much enjoyed by all.

The following evening I attended Portland Lodge, No. 1, to inspect the work of the E. A. degree. I was attended by a suite composed of Wor. Bros. FRED C. TOLMAN, HARRY F. G. HAY, and C. OMER PORTER, with Wor. Bro. GEO. H. OWEN acting as Grand Marshal. Again the hall was not large enough to hold all the brethren who wished to see the work, which was particularly fine, and, so far as I can recall, was rendered nearer the ritual than any I have thus far seen, and the floor work as good as the crowded state of the hall would permit. Music by the Masonic Orchestra, and a sumptuous banquet, formed a fitting close to a very pleasant, instructive and fraternal evening.

On the occasion of my official visitation on Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, April 3d, I was accompanied by nearly fifty of the Craft from Portland and Deering District, and much enjoyed the cordial welcome and high class rendering of the work of the E. A. degree. The visiting brethren were all much interested in the effective manner in which a stereopticon is used, which certainly adds much to the impressiveness of many sections of the work. A fine collation was enjoyed by all at the conclusion of the work, as were the several selections by the Masonic Orchestra.

On April 10th, accompanied by a large number of the brethren from Portland and vicinity, I made my official visitation upon Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Westbrook. There has been a gratifying revival of interest in this lodge, and every officer in the present line is taking that deep interest which assures success and prosperity for the future. The work was in the E. A. degree, and from first to last was of appropriate dignity, accuracy and impressiveness. At the close of the work all of the large number present enjoyed the abundant refreshments which had been provided.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to report that without a single exception the eleven lodges in this district are in a very prosperous condi-

tion fraternally and financially. There seems to be a commendable desire on the part of all the officers to inform themselves as to the proper rendering of the ritual, and to perfect themselves in its rendering. The practice of examining the candidate in the preceding degree is universal, and is done in a manner which cannot fail to benefit not only the candidate but the brethren present.

I had the pleasure to install the officers of four lodges, and believe the practice of some of the lodges in making a special event of their annual meeting and installation should be commended. It certainly renews the interest of the brethren if they can be able to take part in the election and installation of their officers, and it certainly retains and promotes an interest in the welfare of the lodge.

The thanks of the craft in this jurisdiction are due to the brethren who compose the Masonic Orchestra, who on so many occasions have contributed to the enjoyment of the brethren, and I am convinced that the brethren fully appreciate the time and talent which has been so freely given by the members of this orchestra.

I am constrained to take this opportunity to call the attention of the brethren to the unselfish and efficient work done by the secretaries of the different lodges. Without an exception these officers have discharged the complex duties of their position in a very efficient manner, and have contributed perhaps as largely to the welfare of the craft as any other body of officers.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy with which I have been treated by officers and brethren, and I have no fear that my successor will have any less attention shown him, or will have occasion to report other than favorably upon the condition of the lodges in this district during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

SILAS B. ADAMS, *D. D. G. M., 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

December 13th, accompanied by P. M. C. C. SMITH, of Oriental Lodge, I visited Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 56, at Denmark. The E. A. degree was conferred upon one candidate. A closer application to the ritual

will doubtless prove of great benefit to the officers. The records are full and complete and still in the hands of Bro. ORDWAY. Dues are well collected. After the work a lunch was served and a social hour enjoyed. On this occasion I enjoyed the hospitality of Bro. H. W. EVANS.

December 24th, accompanied by R. W. S. O. WILEY and Brothers FRINK and MURPHY, of Oriental, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, at Fryeburg. The M. M. degree was worked upon two candidates in a very impressive manner and with very few mistakes. They now have a membership of one hundred and thirteen, ten of which have been added the past year. The officers are young men and are evidently close students of the ritual. Dues are well paid. The records are still in the hands of R. W. Bro. EASTMAN and are very good. They have a fund of over \$1,200 and have in contemplation the building of a new masonic home for lodge purposes, which is certainly to be commended, as their present quarters are small and occupied by several different bodies, and in the near future they will certainly need more commodious quarters. The records show a good attendance at the meetings. After the work an oyster supper was served, after which a social hour was enjoyed.

January 25th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, at Cornish. No work was presented in the degrees, but the officers elect were installed in a very able and impressive manner by Past Master DANIEL G. CHAPLIN, assisted by Bro. H. I. HILL as Grand Marshal. This is one of the busiest lodges in the district, its officers are young men of force and character, and I believe we have nothing to fear for the welfare of Greenleaf. Dues are well collected, and the lodge has a small fund to its credit. The records are in the hands of Bro. L. L. COOK and are models of neatness and good penmanship. After the work all present repaired to the banquet hall and partook of an oyster supper.

February 14th, accompanied by Brother L. J. FRINK, I visited Delta Lodge, No. 153, at Lovell. This being their first meeting after the new officers were installed, and having no candidate for work, at my suggestion the officers exemplified the work in the E. A. degree, and the manner in which the work was performed was certainly a credit to its officers, of which the lodge may well feel proud. It convinced me that the officers, from W. M. down, are close students of the ritual, and have without doubt received good instruction in the past. Dues are well collected. The records are still in the hands of Bro. BELL and need no further comment. We received many courtesies at this time from several brethren, to whom our thanks are due.

February 23d, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton. The work was in the M. M. degree, and the ease and familiarity with ritualistic and floor work displayed by the various officers, shows careful

thought and study by each officer of the duties which he is required to perform. Wor. Bro. SAUNDERS is no novice in the East, having served in that position in the past. The records, in the hands of Bro. CHAPLIN, are models of excellence, and contain all those essentials which will materially assist any further historian. Dues are well collected, and all delinquents are properly dealt with.

February 26th, I visited Mt. Tir'em Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford. Owing to the very bad traveling and the severity of the weather, there was but a small attendance, many of the officers and members living several miles from the lodge room. The work of the evening was the E. A. degree, which was rendered in an impressive manner by the several officers. The officers are evidently students of the ritual and strive to render the work in such a manner as to impress the candidate with the beautiful lessons taught by the degree. And from the fact that Wor. Bro. PRIDE has in years past occupied the same responsible position he now holds, I entertain no fears for the future welfare of Mt. Tir'em. Bro. JEWETT still wields the pen at the secretary's desk. After the work a lunch and social hour was enjoyed.

March 6th, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169, at Brownfield. The lodge having no work to present, at my suggestion the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very efficient manner. While this is the smallest lodge in the district in point of numbers, it seems to be very much alive, and there is an earnest desire by the officers to perform correct work. Three applications were received at this meeting. The records are in the hands of Bro. A. F. JOHNSON, who has recently been elected to that office, and seems to fully understand his duties. Dues are well collected.

In conclusion, allow me to say that my visits to the several lodges within the district have been made very pleasant by the fraternal greetings of old friends and many new ones.

I have found peace, harmony and prosperity to prevail throughout the district.

And I wish to extend to the craft my sincere appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of being,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN L. MESERVE, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Naples, March 25, 1907.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District. Masonry in this district shows a steady and substantial growth, all the lodges excepting one having done some work. The loss by death has been large this year, but there is a net gain of fourteen in the district. With the exception of one lodge, Ocean, No. 143, I have visited all the lodges of the district; have installed the officers in five, and inspected the work in five. The interest in all is good, and peace and harmony prevail.

YORK LODGE, NO. 22, KENNEBUNK. With Bro. W. S. MITCHELL and Wor. Bros. JAMES H. BURNIE and LAWRENCE E. WILLARD, I visited York Lodge on May 21st, at which time the Master Mason's degree was conferred on five candidates. The work was well done, Wor. Bro. WESLEY G. SANDERSON being an efficient master, and the rest of the officers enthusiastic and capable. The finances are in good condition, and the records, in the hands of Rt. Wor. Bro. GEORGE A. GILPATRICK, are neatly and correctly kept, the dues being well collected. This lodge is particularly fortunate in occupying commodious and well furnished quarters. After the work a banquet was served.

ARUNDEL LODGE, NO. 76, KENNEBUNKPORT. On March 5th, I visited this lodge, and assisted by Bro. BEAN as Chaplain, and Rt. Wor. ISAAC P. GOOCH as Marshal, installed the officers. The ceremony was public, and about two hundred members and visitors were present. After the work refreshments were served, and a musical program was enjoyed.

On March 12th, I again visited this lodge, and inspected the records and finances, which were in good condition. The work of the evening was the Fellow Craft degree, which I was unable to see, being obliged to return home that night, and having to leave early to make connections.

NAVAL LODGE, NO. 184, KITTERY. I visited this lodge October 31st and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree; all the officers were present and much interest was manifested in the work, which was especially well done. There is one particular thing upon which this lodge justly prides itself, and that is the instructing of candidates for advancement. The candidate on this occasion passed the best examination on the preceding degree that I have ever seen. Here I had the honor of meeting Rt. Wor. GEORGE M. SIDES, District Deputy Grand Lecturer of New Hampshire, and also Rt. Wor. Bro. DAVID G. WALKER, who is a member of Naval Lodge. Following the work, refreshments were

served and an hour of good fellowship enjoyed. Especially appreciated during this visit, were the courtesies extended me by Wor. Bro. GEORGE W. COLLINS and Bro. CHENEY.

ARION LODGE, NO. 162, GOODWIN'S MILLS. Accompanied by Wor. Bro. CARLOS C. HEARD, I visited this lodge and installed the officers at public installation, on December 20th. Although it was a very stormy night, there was an excellent attendance, about one hundred being present. This lodge has pleasant and comfortable quarters, and is gradually reducing its debt, though doing comparatively little work. Wor. Bro. BURTON ROBERTS is still secretary and a good worker for the lodge. The steward of the lodge served a piping hot oyster stew, which was "the real thing."

YORKSHIRE LODGE, NO. 179, NORTH BERWICK. On January 26th, I visited this lodge and installed the officers, Wor. Bro. WEBBER being installed for his twelfth year as master; he having been master for a period of seven years and again for four years. He is an earnest, conscientious and very able worker, and the rest of the officers are enthusiastic and capable. A banquet and speeches followed the work and the occasion was altogether most enjoyable. I was pleasantly entertained, while in town, at the home of Bro. WEBBER.

DUNLAP LODGE, NO. 47, BIDDEFORD. Being a member of Dunlap, and in constant attendance at its communications, I have felt it unnecessary to have any particular time designated for my official inspection. On Dec. 6th, I installed the newly-elected officers, assisted by Wor. Bro. JAMES H. BRADBURY as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. JAMES E. ETCHELLS as Chaplain. Wor. Bro. CARLOS C. HEARD is a perfect ritualist, and a fine presiding officer; the rest of the officers are young men, and deeply interested in their lodge, and that the excellence of the work which they do is manifestly appreciated by the members, is evidenced by the large attendance at the communications. The rendition of the ritual and the floor work in Dunlap Lodge is not surpassed in this district. This lodge has taken in a large number of new members in the last year, and is financially in first class condition. The records are neatly and correctly kept by the secretary, Wor. Bro. JOHN F. BURNHAM, and the dues are collected very closely.

SACO LODGE, NO. 9, SACO. January 2d, I installed the newly-elected officers of this lodge, assisted by Bro. ROSCOE S. GRAVES as Chaplain, and Wor. Bro. PHILIP C. TAPLEY as Marshal; the new officers are all young men, and very ambitious for the best welfare of the lodge. As I had seen nearly all the work done in this lodge during the year, I did not intend to visit it at any particular time for inspection, but on invitation of Wor. Bro. JOHN G. SMITH, I was present March 6th, and witnessed

work in the Master Mason's degree, which was exceptionally well done. The ritual was well rendered, and the floor work was fair. Saco Lodge is soon to dedicate one of the finest halls in the whole state, occupying the entire third floor of the new Bank Building. The furnishings and equipment will be modern and first class in all respects.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 51, SOUTH BERWICK. Accompanied by Wor. Bro. JAMES E. ETCHELLS, of Dunlap Lodge, and Bro. W. S. MITCHELL, of Saco Lodge, I visited St. John's Lodge, February 25th. The work of the evening was the Master Mason's degree, which was conferred on two candidates in a most impressive manner. The ritual was well rendered, but I felt it my duty to make some slight corrections in the work of opening the lodge, which I fear Bro. WELCH failed to receive in a proper spirit. The night was one of the most severe of the winter and some of the officers were in consequence unable to be present. I had the honor of meeting on this occasion Most Wor. Bro. FOSS, of Dover, N. H., who visited the lodge accompanied by sixteen brethren from his home lodge. Refreshments were served after the work and an hour of sociability enjoyed.

ST. ASPINQUID LODGE, No. 198, YORK VILLAGE. My visit to this lodge was on the evening of March 26th, when the Fellow Craft degree was conferred on one candidate. The work was well done but the lodge is working at a disadvantage in not having more candidates. Wor. Bro. WOODWARD is a sincere and conscientious worker for the lodge, and hopes for more activity during the present year. I should be lacking in appreciation, if I failed to mention the cordiality shown me by the members of this sterling lodge.

In closing, I wish to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy with which I have been received by officers and members of all the lodges in the district.

Fraternally submitted,

EDGAR H. MINOT, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

Biddeford, April 27, 1907.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is with much pleasure that I have the honor to submit to you my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district, but owing to the extreme cold

and stormy weather on the meeting nights which prevented attendance, have witnessed no work except in my home lodge.

All of the lodges in the district have done a fair amount of work during the year. Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, being the banner lodge for the year.

On December 18th, I installed the officers of Horeb Lodge, No. 93, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. P. J. MILLS as Marshal.

On December 29th, I made an official visit to Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, at Mattawamkeag. As it was impossible for any of the candidates to be present, the First and Third degrees were recited by the officers. I am satisfied that the officers are close students of the ritual and should do good work. The records are still in the hands of Past D. D. G. M. GEORGE W. SMITH, whose long and faithful service is greatly appreciated and who still maintains his record of having never missed a meeting of his lodge. The banquet following the meeting was, as usual, a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. No one can visit this lodge without feeling that the brothers do everything in their power to make the visitor feel at home.

On January 26th, I had the pleasure of visiting Forest Lodge, No. 148. The day was one of the stormiest of the winter and the attendance was necessarily small. After the closing of the lodge, I had a very enjoyable visit with W. M. Bro. C. D. CHASE and Past D. D. G. M. Bro. P. H. JONES, and have very pleasant recollections of my visit.

On February 23d, I paid an official visit to Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth. Here again storms and delayed trains prevented attendance. The records are in as good shape as could be expected, as the secretary, Bro. SPRINGER, has been unavoidably absent a great part of the time.

In closing, I am pleased to report that the lodges in this district are in harmony with each other, and the membership steadily increasing.

I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honors conferred on me and the brethren for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK R. LINTON, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*
Lincoln, April 2, 1907.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of presenting my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-first District for the past year. In general, the work of the

several lodges in this district is excellent. While there are minor points where improvement might be made, I have, for the most part, found little to criticise and much to commend.

On Dec. 19th, I visited Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, by invitation. There was a full attendance, and no candidate appearing, the lodge exemplified the F. C. degree in a very accurate and impressive manner. The thoroughness of their work is due, in a great degree, to the enthusiasm and interest of the brethren, as shown by the large number of special meetings held during the past year for practice. After the exemplification, I conferred the P. M. degree upon Bro. CAMPBELL C. BAKER, master-elect, and installed the officers for the ensuing year. The records are in the hands of Bro. B. F. SUMNER, which is a guaranty of their accuracy, and the dues are well collected.

On January 17th, I installed the officers of Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, before a large audience of masons and their families. I was ably assisted in the ceremonies of installation by R. W. JAMES E. PARSONS, R. W. CURTIS R. FOSTER, W. and Rev. R. B. MATHEWS, with P. M. J. W. NEALLEY as Grand Marshal. I conferred the P. M. degree upon the master-elect, Bro. JOHN F. KNOWLTON. The past record of most of the officers of Esoteric, in other positions, prove their fitness for their present station, and they will pardon me for saying that great interest must be taken in their work this year if they wish to maintain the past high standing of this lodge for excellence in work. This is my own lodge, and I have not deemed an official visit necessary, as I have been present at nearly every meeting during the year. Dues well collected, and records well kept.

I was invited to install the officers elect of Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, on January 23d, and after conferring the P. M. degree upon Bro. EVERETT S. MEANS, Master-elect, I conducted the ceremonies of installation before a large audience of masons and their families. On the night of January 24th, their hall was entirely destroyed by fire. The lodge lost not only their hall, but also all their furniture and valuable papers, except part of their books and records. They are now holding their meetings in Esoteric Hall and are working with undaunted courage. I have witnessed their work every month during the past year, and have not thought it necessary to visit them officially. The large amount of work they have done should warrant a closer attention to some minor details than they are giving. Their dues are well collected.

On February 15th, I visited Tremont Lodge, No. 77. Three candidates were expected for the M. M. degree, but a long distance from the lodge room and very rough weather prevented them from coming, and the degree was exemplified very accurately. Bro. SAMUEL S. MOORE is

still in the East, and with Bro. W. R. KEENE as secretary, we can rest assured that Tremont Lodge is in trustworthy hands. The brethren are greatly interested in Masonry, and I had occasion to answer many questions, but not much occasion to correct mistakes.

On February 16th, I visited Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140. This was Bro. RICHARDSON's first attempt to work since he was installed master, and his rendition of the work shows him thoroughly competent to preside over and govern his lodge. With its present officers, and the interest displayed by the brethren, Mt. Desert Lodge is sure of a good year. Bro. LYMAN H. SOMES, Secretary, was confined to his house by sickness, but his books were present, and showed care and accuracy. The dues are well collected.

On February 23d, I visited David A. Hooper Lodge, No. 201. The W. M., Bro. W. B. BLAISDELL, is a young man, full of love for the order, and he worked the F. C. degree in a very interesting and impressive manner. This is the banner lodge of this district the past year, having raised fifteen candidates, all good men and true. The officers are all interested in making the most possible out of their work in their several stations. The records are well kept, the dues closely collected, and David A. Hooper Lodge has every prospect of a prosperous and successful year.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, held a special meeting March 26th, at my request. A more successful or profitable meeting it has seldom been my fortune to attend. Three candidates presented themselves, and were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The work was almost perfect, both in accuracy and rendition. The books are still in the hands of Bro. SETH R. HUTCHINS, and are brief and concise, but showing every detail of lodge work. The dues are well collected.

At my request, Felicity Lodge, No. 19, held a special meeting March 27th. On account of the Master-elect and Senior Warden-elect declining to be installed, the condition of the lodge is somewhat unsettled. They had applied for a dispensation for a new election, but had not received it at the time of my visit. They had three applications to be balloted upon at their next regular meeting, and on receiving their dispensation, I think their interest will be revived, and they will try to do some work which will be a credit to themselves and to the order. There is an undercurrent of sentiment on the part of enough members to warrant the belief that Felicity Lodge will come out soon in all the strength and glory of her former days.

April 4th, I visited Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, and witnessed the conferring of the Entered Apprentice degree on three candidates. Although many of the officers were detained at home on account of sickness, the ease with which the several vacancies were filled, and the

accuracy of the work, showed that Bar Harbor has plenty of well posted masons, and can meet almost any emergency successfully. I visited them again on April 18th, and saw them confer the Master Mason's degree on three candidates. Bar Harbor is doing good work, and has the prospect of a very successful year. The records are in the hands of Bro. BENJ. L. HADLEY, and are well kept, and the dues well collected.

Northeast Harbor Lodge, No. 208. Owing to a combination of circumstances, such as weather, sickness, and the limited number of nights on which this lodge have control of their hall, I have been unable to visit them. Their reports show good interest in the work, and that they are working for the good of masonry. If possible, I shall visit them before the session of the Grand Lodge.

In accordance with our custom in this district, I called the Tenth Annual Convention to be holden in Ellsworth the first week in March. The disastrous fire of Lygonia Lodge, of Ellsworth, placed the masons of Ellsworth in such circumstances, that I felt it wise to call the convention off for this year.

That the influence of these conventions has produced greater interest, and has been the means of great uniformity and accuracy in the work of the Twenty-first Masonic District is beyond dispute; and it was with regret that I felt the necessity of cancelling the convention for the present year.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred in appointing me District Deputy of the Twenty-first Masonic District.

I also wish to thank the brethren throughout the district for the uniform courtesy and cordiality expressed towards me at all times. I shall always remember the past year as one of the most pleasant of my masonic life.

Fraternally submitted,

W. H. DRESSER, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

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 Twenty-second Masonic District for your consideration.

A business engagement having prevented my attendance on the Grand

Lodge, I was installed at Newport by R. W. FRED L. O. HUSSEY, D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-second Masonic District.

Wednesday, October 31st, I attended the Lodge of Instruction held at Augusta by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. In my opinion these lodges are of great value to the craft. If the Grand Lecturer could arrange to hold them earlier in the year it would be much better for the Deputies who are serving their first year, as they are not competent to instruct in the work until they have attended at least one of these schools. There we got the work down fine. In the evening the entertaining lodge held a communication and conferred the M. M. degree on one candidate. The presence of the Grand Lecturer, several D. D. G. Masters and other prominent members acting as critics, did not seem to embarrass any of the officers, and the work was done in a very able manner. We very much appreciated their kindness in working for our benefit, and also the very cordial welcome which we received and the generous banquet.

December 26th, went to Hartland and installed the officers of Corinthian Lodge. A large per cent. of the members were present with their ladies, who seemed to enjoy the ceremonies very much. After the installation, a nice supper was served in the dining hall. This was followed by a very interesting program. Gave the officers what instruction I could in the very short time allowed me. Books very nicely kept. Dues quite well collected.

January 3d, by request, I installed the officers of Meridian Splendor Lodge of Newport, assisted by G. S. D. FRED L. O. HUSSEY. The ceremony was witnessed by the members of the R. A. Chapter, which body was also present and installed officers the same evening. Refreshments and a social hour followed.

January 25th, attended a regular meeting of Meridian Lodge, of Pittsfield. The M. M. degree was given to one candidate. The work was done in a very able manner by W. M. BENJ. S. MATTHEWS. After the work I instructed the lodge in the several degrees. The books, in the hands of Bro. O. S. HASKELL, show that he is not only competent but painstaking in his work. Dues well kept up.

February 8th, I was called to install the officers of Meridian Lodge, Pittsfield. This lodge has a very large membership and it was thought that the hall was not large enough to allow of every brother inviting as many as he wished, so it was decided that each brother should be furnished with four tickets, one for himself, the other three for any whom he might wish to invite. Should judge from the very large gathering that every ticket was used. A very interesting program was carried out, por-

tions of it being introduced between the installation of the three principal officers. The remainder of it being given at the close.

February 15th, I went to Cambridge, and installed the officers by invitation. After the installation a fine supper was served in their very cosy dining hall. A short but interesting program came next, after which we returned to the lodge room and they exemplified in the Third degree. They were a little rusty, but took very kindly to my corrections and suggestions, and in my opinion, next year will find them doing good work. Under the persistent efforts of their very efficient secretary, the dues have been collected up to the present year.

March 1st, I attended the District Meeting at Pittsfield. There being no candidate they exemplified the work in the Second and Third degrees. This was the first work attempted by the new W. M., but the able manner in which he acquitted himself showed that he had improved the short time allowed him to prepare. The meeting was very largely attended, twenty-three lodges being represented. Work nicely done was the opinion of all. This was the second meeting of the kind in this district and they are proving beneficial to all the lodges.

March 23d, met the brothers of Parian Lodge, of Corinna, in a regular communication. The third degree was worked on one candidate. The W. M. being sick and unable to attend, P. M. SHEPHERD took the East and did the work very well. The rest of the officers were well up in their work except the secretary. He is a traveling man, and not present at the meetings very often. This seems to me to be a very great mistake, as the secretary should be a brother who would be present at *every* meeting unless detained by sickness. Competent, but takes no interest. Not up with their dues.

March 26th, I visited Plymouth Lodge, which is having quite a struggle to keep up. At their stated meeting in September, there were not enough present to elect officers. Dispensation was granted to elect in December, but the day proved so very stormy that not one member was present. A second dispensation was granted and officers elected March 15th. On arriving at the hall March 26th, I was requested to install, and did so, after which they exemplified in the third degree. Made corrections and offered such suggestions as was thought necessary. I wish this lodge might be assisted in some way. The few left are faithful, conscientious brothers, trying hard to keep their charter. Books nicely kept. Dues well collected.

March 27th, in company with P. M. ARTHUR BUSWELL, I visited Pacific Lodge, of Exeter. I witnessed work in the Third degree on one candidate. Part of the officers being absent, and their places filled by brothers without experience, the work was not up to the standard. Am

confident that another fall will find a marked change in their work. Gave full instructions, which every brother seemed to appreciate. Records fine. A little tardy on dues, but promised to look after this matter at once.

March 28th, I went to East Dixmont to visit the brothers of Archon Lodge. The weather and traveling was such that not enough members were out to open a lodge. The W. M. requested me to remain with him through the night, which I did, and corrected the work quite as thoroughly as I should had I been in open lodge. The members of this lodge are scattered over three towns, and the weather and traveling must be the best to get out a goodly number. Records all right. Dues quite well collected.

April 4th, I officially visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, of Newport. The officers of this lodge demonstrated their ability to do the work in a creditable manner by conferring the Second degree on two candidates and the Third on one. They are all young men of marked ability. I noticed that the corrections which I made at the District Meeting were remembered by each through the entire work. This lodge is doing a large amount of good work, having had eleven initiations the past year, the largest number of any lodge in the district. Secretary BENNETT presented for inspection some very fine looking records. Dues being well collected.

This, Most Worshipful, brings to a close my official report. By attending the school of instruction and studying the Text Book I have tried to inform myself so as to feel competent to visit the lodges and give them instructions which would be of benefit to them. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have *tried* to do my duty, and believe that peace and harmony has prevailed in the lodges throughout the Twenty-second District. Every lodge in the district has had work except Plymouth, but we hope and trust that the dark cloud which seems to hang over this lodge at present may in the end prove to have a silver lining.

And now, Most Worshipful, please accept my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I also will take this opportunity to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges for the very kind and courteous way in which they have received me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

CHAS. T. HARRIS, D. D. G. M., 22d M. D.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of my official duties for the year in the Twenty-third Masonic District.

October 23, 1906. It was my privilege to attend the School of Instruction held by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, at Portland on this date, where I received valuable instruction on numerous points relative to the floor work and ritual. I am free to confess, that some of these were new to me, and were not practiced or used by any lodge in this district. This fact will testify to the importance of the Schools of Instruction, as also to the necessity of a close scrutiny of the work of the lodge on the occasion of the official visit by the D. D. G. M., and the courage to call attention to errors, no matter how trivial. It was a matter of sincere regret to me that owing to the illness of the Grand Lecturer, I was unable to avail myself of this privilege during the preceding year.

November 26th, I visited Buxton Lodge, No. 115, and found a remarkable coincidence of my former visit. Again the candidate hailed from Bar Mills, and again on account of a heavy rain storm was prevented from attending. Wor. Bro. OSCAR D. RAND and his officers exemplified work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a creditable manner. The records, in the hands of Wor. Bro. CYRIL P. HARMON, are well kept and the lodge has a nice balance in the treasury. This lodge has had a good amount of work, and with one exception, the largest number of initiates for the year. P. D. D. G. M. FRANK H. HARGRAVES was present on this occasion.

November 27th, I made my official visit to Adoniram Lodge, No. 27. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree on two candidates, one of them being a former fellow-townsmen. The attendance was somewhat small and several of the officers were absent. P. M. Bro. JOHN F. MOULTON officiated in the absence of the W. M., who was detained at home by sickness. The work, as exhibited, did not conform closely to the ritual, and admitted of a number of corrections which, no doubt, were due in part to the substitution of officers. The records are in the hands of Bro. G. M. BRACKETT, and are kept in a satisfactory manner. Refreshments and a social hour concluded the evening.

December 29th, by invitation of Wor. Bro. HERMAN J. SAYWARD, I publicly installed the officers of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, assisted by Bro. GEORGE W. CARL as Marshal. A large number of the brethren and ladies were present, and at the conclusion of the installation ceremony, a fine banquet was served and a social hour enjoyed.

February 2, 1907, I made my official visit to Fraternal Lodge, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, a good attendance of the brethren being present. This lodge is enjoying an unusual amount of work, and at the same time is exercising care in the material accepted. The work of the degree, lacking somewhat in smoothness and correctness of ritual, was very evidently not from lack of interest, but rather accounted for by the fact of this being the first work of the officers. The brethren are animated by a desire to do the work correctly, receiving my corrections in the true spirit, and were eager to elicit information on doubtful points. The financial condition of the lodge is good, and the records are very satisfactory.

January 29th, I visited Springvale Lodge, No. 190, accompanied by several members of Preble Lodge, for the purpose of installing its officers. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a highly creditable manner, the officers showing by their almost perfect ritualistic and correct floor work, the zeal and painstaking care which has become characteristic of this lodge. Following the work of the degree, I installed the officers, P. M. HARMON G. ALLEN assisting as Marshal. A banquet was served at the close.

March 26th, I made my official visit to Springvale Lodge, and was greeted by a good attendance of the brethren. The work of the evening was the F. C. degree, and although the first time the officers had worked the degree, it was done in an excellent manner by Wor. Master M. HARRY DORSEY and the officers associated with him. A few errors in the lecture were noted and corrections made. This lodge is one of the two strongest, best equipped and most efficient in this district. Since the great fire in 1905, it has had but few candidates, but in the natural order of things, this condition is not likely to continue for any great length of time. On each occasion I have visited this lodge, I have had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. FRANK H. DEXTER, who sustains an active interest in the affairs of his lodge.

March 9th. My official visit to Freedom Lodge, No. 42, was made on this date, when I witnessed work in the F. C. degree. In its method of conducting business and conferring degrees, this lodge is still somewhat below the standard, and would do well to hold rehearsals on the ritual work, with the special object of bringing each officer more nearly up to the required efficiency. This lodge is also having a good amount of work, which I trust may prove a useful addition to its ranks. P. M. GEORGE A. CARPENTER is in charge of the records, which are satisfactory; the dues, however, should be collected more closely. I had the pleasure of meeting here P. D. D. G. M. HARDY H. MCKENNEY. Refreshments were served at the close.

March 27th, I visited officially Day Spring Lodge, No. 107. I found that this lodge had not held a meeting since its regular communication in October, and on this occasion there was only a quorum present. It has been laboring under disadvantages this past winter, owing to various causes: the fact that there are only about four members who live in the immediate vicinity of the lodge, the considerable amount of sickness amongst its members, the unusually severe weather, and the lack of candidates. A school of instruction was held, which I trust may prove helpful to the lodge. The records and financial condition of the lodge are satisfactory. I had the pleasure of meeting P. D. D. G. M. A1 Q. MITCHELL, and gratefully acknowledge courtesies received.

March 28th, I made my official visit to Drummond Lodge, No. 118, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. The work of the degree, on the whole, was fairly well done, a number of errors, however, principally in the lectures, were noted and corrected. It was very disappointing to me to find that the secretary, Bro. ALBERT R. LEAVITT, was not present and had neglected to send in his books for examination. As a consequence, I have been unable to examine the books of this lodge during the two years of my official visitations. I have also to call the attention of the lodge to a lack of courtesy on the part of the secretary, in failing to reply to two communications addressed to him for the purpose of arranging the date of my official visit, and thereby disarranging my plans. As I failed to elicit any response whatever from the secretary, I was obliged to communicate through the Wor. Master. Such discourtesy is without excuse, and I trust the secretary will in future appreciate alike the consideration due to the official representative of the Grand Master and the importance of the official visit. My thanks are due to Wor. Master WILBUR M. MESERVE for courtesies extended, which I gratefully acknowledge.

December, 1906, I officially approved the new hall and apartments, on the third floor of the Co-operative Association's new block on Washington Street, for use by Preble Lodge, No. 143, for masonic purposes. The enterprise and zeal of this lodge has secured for itself a masonic home of which it may well be proud, a vast improvement on what was made to serve its purpose for the preceding twenty-five years. The hall is a handsome one, size 42 x 34 feet, fitted up with new and elegant furnishings, and is supplemented by a dining hall, kitchen, smoking room, toilet room, and the necessary paraphernalia and preparation rooms.

January 23, 1907, I installed the officers of this, my home lodge, assisted by Wor. Bro. CHARLES W. BLAGDEN as Marshal.

March 16th, I made my official visit, without any notification to the lodge, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I have been present at

nearly all the meetings of the lodge during the year, and as it has had work continuously I have had an opportunity of witnessing the degrees several times. The work on this particular evening was not up to the standard of this lodge, on account of the lack of preparation on the part of one of the subordinate officers, I am happy to say, however, that this proved the exception to the rule, as the Wor. Master, Bro. FRED P. CATE, is a first-class ritualist, and the officers associated with him are capable of doing very excellent work. The records are still in the hands of Bro. JOHN WRIGHT. A more efficient and capable secretary could not be desired. A nice balance remains in the treasury after furnishing the new hall and other incidental expenses. A good interest is maintained in the lodge, the meetings are well attended, and a large number of applicants are seeking admission.

March 20th, I had the pleasure of assisting, as Senior Grand Warden, in the dedication of our new hall, by Rt. Wor. Deputy Grand Master EDMUND B. MALLET. The ceremony was public, and the brethren and their ladies, to the number of two hundred or more, were present. At the conclusion of the dedicatory service, a fine musical and literary program was rendered, concluding with refreshments and a social hour.

I have again visited every lodge in this district, and have taken special pains to instruct each one, without exception, in those points which I learned for the first time at the School of Instruction, as stated previously in my report, as well as to briefly review all three degrees and draw attention to points on which some lodge or lodges were in error. If by so doing I may have been of some help to the various lodges, I shall be amply repaid.

I beg you to accept, Most Worshipful, my sincere thanks for the honor of my appointment as your representative in the Twenty-third District, an honor which I shall look back upon with much pleasure.

I also wish to express to the several lodges my appreciation of their unvarying kindness and courtesies received during my official visitations.

Faternally submitted,

JOSEPH LECKENBY, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*
Sanford, April 16, 1907.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON, "

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report of the duties performed by me as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

I have visited each of the several lodges under my jurisdiction, and

find them all in a good flourishing condition financially, and most all have had abundance of work, and all have made progress in their lodge histories, so that in two or three years they will have it completed up to the last decade. They all show a great interest in the work, and strive to get as near perfection as possible, and the impression they make on the candidate must be of the best. In making my official visits I have noted what errors existed, and made such corrections as I thought necessary, which were very gratefully received.

My first visit was to Rabboni Lodge, of Lewiston, on the evening of October 26th, after the Lodge of Instruction held by Dr. SLEEPER in the afternoon, when work was performed in F. C. degree, and quite a number of D. D. G. M.'s were present, beside other distinguished masons.

January 7th, I visited Ashlar Lodge, of Lewiston, when work was done in E. A. degree.

January 23d, I visited Tranquil, of Auburn, when work was done in M. M. degree.

November 13th, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, of Turner, when work was done in E. A. degree.

February 25th, by invitation of Wor. Bro. SAUNDERS, I installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge, assisted by Wor. Bro. L. O. MORSE as Marshal, and Wor. Bro. C. O. MORRILL as Chaplain.

March 18th, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, of Auburn, when work was done in M. M. degree.

March 21st, I visited my own lodge, Tyrian, of Mechanic Falls, when the E. A. degree was conferred on three candidates.

March 25th, I visited Cumberland Lodge, of New Gloucester, when the E. A. was exemplified, as the candidate they were to have was taken sick the day of the meeting so that they had to exemplify it on one of the members.

March 26th, by invitation of Wor. Bro. W. E. MAXWELL, I publicly installed the officers of Webster Lodge, of Sabbattus, assisted by Wor. Bro. MORSE, as Marshal and Wor. Bro. E. G. WOODSIDE as Chaplain.

April 11th, I make my official visit to Webster Lodge, when the E. A. was conferred on two candidates, which was the first they had had for the year. This lodge's history is completed to about 1880, and I urged upon them the necessity of having it written up to 1900 at least, by another year, which I think they will do. There have been initiated in this district within the year 83; dimitted 9; suspended from membership 3; deceased 22; leaving a total membership of 1577.

And now, M. W., this completes the work performed by me in my official capacity, and I wish most sincerely to thank you for the honor con-

ferred in appointing me to the office of District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED E. DWINAL, *D. D. G. M., 24th M. D.*

Auburn, April 15, 1907.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. CHARLES F. JOHNSON,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Twenty-fifth Masonic District.

It gives me pleasure to report that the lodges in this district are doing good work, and are gaining in membership each year.

On October 31st, I attended a school of instruction held at Augusta, and presided over by Dr. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. At this meeting the ritual was recited by brothers present, and corrections made when necessary by Dr. SLEEPER. There were two sessions, forenoon and afternoon. In the evening work in the M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate by Bethlehem Lodge in a very satisfactory manner.

On Wednesday, November 14th, I installed the officers of Island Falls Lodge, assisted by Bro. FRANK L. MOONEY as Grand Marshal. Masons' wives were invited to be present at the installation, following which refreshments were served in the dining hall and a very enjoyable evening passed.

On January 29th, I officially visited Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, at Sherman Mills. At this meeting I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. Molunkus Lodge has the smallest membership of any lodge in the district, but they are taking in new members, and are doing good work, and it seems to me that their future is very bright.

On March 15th, I made my official visit to Aroostook Lodge, at Blaine, a special meeting being called for the work. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a very pleasing manner. At this meeting I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. FRANK H. COLLINS, a former D. D. G. M. Refreshments were served at the close and a very enjoyable evening passed.

On March 27th, I visited my home lodge, Island Falls, No. 206. Work in the M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in a very creditable manner.

March 28th, I officially visited Nollesemic Lodge at Millinocket, it being their regular meeting. Work in the M. M. degree was conferred

on one candidate. The work was well done and hardly any suggestions were necessary. The records are well kept, and the dues very well collected. A banquet was served by the ladies at a nearby church.

On April 1st, I made my official visit to Katahdin Lodge, Patten. This was a special meeting for conferring the M. M. degree, the work was well rendered, and but few corrections were necessary. A banquet was served and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

April 3d, I visited Monument Lodge, Houlton. This is the largest lodge in the district, having a membership of over 200. At this meeting work in the M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate and was well rendered. The ritual was closely followed, the floor work was well done, and few corrections were necessary. On this visit I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. Masters ARTHUR G. RICH and GEORGE A. A. GORHAM, both members of Monument Lodge. A banquet was served at the close and a social hour passed.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers and brethren of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District for the kind and cordial manner in which I have been received, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment to this responsible office.

Fraternally submitted,

BENJ. C. WALKER, *D. D. G. M. 25th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND.

Tuesday, May 7, 1907.

The Trustees met in the Grand Master's office at 4.30 P. M.

Present—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, *President*,
 EDMUND B. MALLET,
 ALBERT M. AMES,
 STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,
 FRANK E. SLEEPER,
 A. M. WETHERBEE,
 CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
 ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
 LEANDER M. KENNISTON.

The Grand Treasurer's annual report was presented as follows :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1907.

*To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the
 Grand Lodge of Maine, F. & A. M.*

Your Treasurer respectfully reports that the invested fund consists of:

	Fund.	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
20 shares Westbrook Trust Co. Stock,.....	2,000.00	120.00
1 City of Portland Bond,.....	1,000.00	60.00

3 Sagadahoc Light & Pow. Co. Bonds (\$500 each),	1,500.00	67.50
1 Town of Brunswick Bond,	1,000.00	40.00
2 Northern Pacific Ry. Co. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
2 Rockland Water Co. Bonds,	1,500.00	75.00
2 Wladikawkas Ry. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
2 Kennebec Light & Heat Co. Bonds (\$500 each),	1,000.00	37.50
1 Mousam Water Co. Bond,	500.00	25.00
1 Denver City Tramway Co. Bond,	500.00	25.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Co. Bond,	500.00	35.00
1 Portland Water Co. Bond,	1,000.00	40.00
1 Newton & Northwestern R. R. Co. Bond,	1,000.00	50.00
2 Rumford Falls Power Co. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
1 Delaware Water Co. Bond,	500.00	30.00
2 Newton Street R. R. Co. Bonds (\$500 each),...	1,000.00	50.00
2 Toledo Ry. & Terminal Co. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
1 Mary E. Denny Note, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate,	4,300.00	215.00
Maine Savings Bank,	61.20	2.46
Portland Savings Bank,	2,864.37	108.40
Augusta Savings Bank, ..	747.11	28.27
Skowhegan Savings Bank,	707.33	24.95
Waterville Savings Bank,	741.76	26.16
Wiscasset Savings Bank,	765.19	28.94
Bath Savings Institution	748.45	26.41
Brunswick Savings Institution,	730.36	25.77
Gardiner Savings Institution,	735.76	25.95
Portland National Bank, Savings Department,	1,486.24	52.46
Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Cash on de- posit,	3,782.53	84.53
	<u>\$47,670.30</u>	<u>2,084.30</u>

CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

1906.		
May 1.	Balance from old account,	\$3,154.53
	Savings Bank Dividends,	398.81
2.	Unexpended balance returned from Hugh R. Chap- lin, Grand Master,	225.00
	Interest on investments, excepting Savings Banks, ..	1,734.53
		<u>\$5,512.87</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

May 3.	Paid beneficiaries,	\$987.00
	“ Savings Bank Dividends added to Charity Fund,	398.81
11.	“ Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co., rent of safe,	10.00
24.	Placed in hands of the Grand Master,	250.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,645.81
	Cash in Union Safe Deposit & Trust Co., to balance,	<hr/>
		\$3,867.06
		<hr/>
		<u>\$5,512.87</u>

Fraternally submitted,

MILLARD F. HICKS, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to a Committee consisting of the President and Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE.

The Secretary presented eighty-one applications for aid, which were referred to a committee of two.

Adjourned to 4:30 Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1907.

Met in Grand Master's office at 4:30 P. M.

Present—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, *President*,
EDMUND B. MALLET,
ALBERT M. AMES,
STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,
FRANK E. SLEEPER,
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
LEANDER M. KENNISTON.

The Committee on Applications for Aid reported a schedule which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, That \$1,115 be appropriated to pay the schedule.

The Committee on Grand Treasurer's account reported that they found the funds intact as per schedule. Report accepted.

The Grand Treasurer's bond with the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co. as surety, to the amount of \$10,000, was presented, whereupon it was

Voted, That the bond be accepted and deposited in the hands of the Secretary.

At 5:15 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 be-

half 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, 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,

1907.



CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
EDMUND B. MALLET, Deputy Grand Master,	"
WILLIAM N. HOWE, Senior Grand Warden,	"
LEON S. HOWE, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	elected May 2, 1905, for three years.
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 2, " " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, 1906, " " "
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	" " 1, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 7, 1907, " " "
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	" " 7, " " " "

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.]

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 jurisdiction 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.]

SECTIONS 112 and 114, relative to Registration, repealed 1904. [p. 73.]

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.]

36. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Grand Secretary, in addition to the duties required of him by the Constitution, be the Librarian, and perform such duties and receive such compensation as the Committee on Library may advise. [1904, p. 44.]

37. To ascertain which of two lodges is nearer the residence of a candidate, the measurements must be made along the shortest established route or way which the candidate can take regardless of the fact that more people may use one route or way more than the other, and regardless of the fact that one route or way may be easier to travel than the other. [1905, pp. 217 and 241.]

38. *Resolved*, That in balloting upon applications for degrees, the ballot shall be taken upon each applicant separately.

[1907, p. 214.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1907.



M. W.	CHARLES F. JOHNSON,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Waterville
R. W.	EDMUND B. MALLET,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Freeport
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland
"	LEON S. HOWE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Presque Isle
"	MILLARD F. HICKS,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Corr. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	CARL C. KING,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Caribou
"	IRVING W. CASE,	" 2d "	Lubec
"	PHINEAS B. GUPTILL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield
"	CHARLES H. HOOPER,	" 4th "	Castine
"	GEORGE S. WALKER,	" 5th "	Charleston
"	CLARENCE B. SWAN,	" 6th "	Old Town
"	SULLIVAN L. ANDREWS,	" 7th "	Clinton
"	JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE,	" 8th "	Islesboro
"	ENOS E. INGRAHAM,	" 9th "	Rockport
"	ALBERT H. HUNTER,	" 10th "	Damariscotta
"	CHARLES A. KNIGHT,	" 11th "	Gardiner
"	LON M. PHILBRICK,	" 12th "	Mt. Vernon
"	MALON PATTERSON,	" 13th "	Solon
"	WALLACE N. PRICE,	" 14th "	Richmond
"	FRANK L. WOODCOCK,	" 15th "	East Wilton
"	BENTON L. SWIFT,	" 16th "	West Paris
"	HENRY S. COBB,	" 17th "	Cumb'd Mills
"	JOHN L. MESERVE,	" 18th "	Naples
"	EDGAR H. MINOT,	" 19th "	Saco
"	FRANK R. LINTON,	" 20th "	Lincoln
"	WILLIAM H. DRESSER,	" 21st "	Ellsworth
"	CHARLES T. HARRIS,	" 22d "	Detroit
"	WILLIE F. FERGUSON,	" 23d "	Springvale
"	FRED E. DWINAL,	" 24th "	Auburn
"	BENJAMIN C. WALKER,	" 25th "	Island Falls
W.	REV. WILLIAM H. FULTZ,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Portland
"	REV. ELMER F. PEMBER,	" "	Bangor
"	REV. CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
"	REV. NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Orono
"	REV. ROBERT B. MATTHEWS,	" "	Ellsworth
"	REV. GEO. B. NICHOLSON,	" "	Waterville
"	REV. LEWIS D. EVANS,	" "	Camden
"	REV. JOHN M. BEILER,	" "	Machias
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Waterville
"	FRED L. O. HUSSEY,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	Newport
"	WINFIELD S. HICKLEY,	<i>Grand Junior Deacon,</i>	Lisbon
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	JOHN C. MINOT,	" "	Augusta
"	ALBERT D. RAMSAY,	" "	Montville
"	SILAS B. ADAMS,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
"	JOHN M. BURLEIGH,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer,</i>	S. Berwick
"	RODNEY I. THOMPSON,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Rockland
"	WARREN C. KING,	" "	Portland
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland

List of Subordinate Lodges,

—WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,—

As Returned March 1, 1907.

DISTRICT.

- Abner Wade, 207, Sangerville. Charles W. Ray, M; Alton L. Carr, SW; Harry M. Carr, JW; Wilbur A. Hill, S. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, September. 5
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Fred H. Miller, West Durham, M; Herbert J. Wagg, SW; Harry H. Strout, JW; Everett L. Macomber, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Harry F. Maxim, M; Everett J. Pattee, SW; Warren W. Ford, JW; George M. Brackett, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Wilbur G. Knowlton, M; Wilmoth H. Hewey, SW; William J. Knowlton, JW; Walter M. Barstow, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. John W. Mason, M; George E. Allen, SW; Fred C. Mitchell, JW; Henry L. Maker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Frank W. Jordan, M; Miles A. Plummer, SW; Edwin C. Gamage, JW; Walter H. McFarland, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Henry A. Fletcher, M; James F. Deane, SW; Charles G. Ross, JW; Frank L. Lowell, S, (18 North River Road). Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Fred C. Tolman, M; Millard F. Hicks, SW; Joseph B. Reed, JW; John S. Russell, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. George W. Woodard, M; Leroy E. Williams, SW; Asbury M. Blake, JW; William Parkin, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14

- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Stephen Mudgett, Brooks, R. F. D. No. 4, m; Frank A. Nye, sw; Alonzo Tasker, Dixmont Center, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Alonzo E. Day, m; Oscar G. Hanson, sw; Ralph B. Jellerson, jw; J. Burton Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Almon O. Nutter, Mars Hill, m; Chas. E. Robinson, sw; Edmund W. Hunter, jw; John M. Ramsay, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, November. 25
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Edward A. Pinkham, m; George H. Tarbox, sw; Frank E. Miller, jw; Arthur H. Carver, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Ernest Saunders, m; Ezra A. Nevens, sw; Geo O. Campbell, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Frederick L. Chenery, m; Luther M. Norris, sw; Albert W. Riggs, jw; B. Frank Bradford, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Elmer A. Doten, m; Will Horton Adams, sw; Albert E. Cornish, jw; Daniel W. Fox, 6 Park Place, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Lewis A. Burleigh, m; Winfred A. Jackson, sw; Milton P. Dutton, jw; Claude W. Townsend, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50 Rockland. Lorenzo E. Moulton, m; Arthur S. Littlefield, sw; Edward H. Maxcey, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, (Box 568) s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bagaduce, 210, Brooksville. Ernest E. Babson, m; Neal F. Dow, sw; William Cain, jw; Eugene S. Snow, North Brooksville, s. Meeting third Friday; election, January. 4
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Charles E. Gilley, m; A Stroud Rodick, sw; Albert L. Morgan, jw; Benjamin L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Daniel J. Floyd, m; Calvin L. Harding, sw; Robert H. McCready, jw; Samuel D. Springer, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. C. Tyler Hodgdon, m; S. William Gatchell, sw; Alden S. Gray, jw; H. Elmer Fernald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Everett F. Robinson, m; Dexter D. Roberts, sw; William G. Clapham, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6

- Bethel, 97, Bethel. I. Henry Wight, m; Fred B. Merrill, sw; Alphonse Van den Kerchoven, jw; Herbert C. Rowe, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Charles D. White, m; Willis E. Swift, sw; George C. Libby, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11
- Bingham, 199, Bingham. Samuel A. Smith, m; W. R. Jordan, sw; W. E. Robinson, jw; George L. Baker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Falls. James Shea, m; Rainsford Price, sw; G. Willard Johnson, jw; Walter O. Raynes, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Elmer W. Voter, m; Fred N. Beal, sw; Carl E. Cragin, jw; Newell P. Noble, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Thomas W. Nichols, m; C. F. Russell, sw; James E. Crooker, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Willis Crockett, m; Scott McCorrison, sw; Wilbur C. Townsend, jw; Cyril P. Harmon, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon, election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Melvin W. Knowles, m; Ora V. Stafford, sw; John H. Wilson, jw; Frank J. Hersey, (R. D. 4, Dexter,) s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Charles G. Briggs, m; Irving W. E. McLellan, sw; Ray N. L. Brown, jw; Arthur A. Garden, s. Meeting first Thursday, election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Harry B. Harris, m; Frank L. Rowell, sw; F. Omer Furber, jw; Alpheus Nason, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Alfred B. Small, m; James E. Bradley, sw; Arthur F. Bennett, jw; Aug. H. Humphrey, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. Irving H. Reed, m; Fred H. Lewis, sw; Charles R. Getchell, jw; Thomas W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Columbia, 200, Greenville. John H. Gerrish, m; Ralph P. Brown, sw; Eugene W. Vaughn, jw; James E. Bigney, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Allan Harris, m; Jewett W. Bishop, sw; Arthur W. Knowles, jw; Fred H. Savage, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election October. 5

- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Louis H. Graves, m; Harry E. Williams, sw; James C. Fuller, jw; Daniel A. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday, on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Fred L. Gardner, Dennysville, m; Frank C. Gardner, sw; Harry C. Wilder, West Pembroke, jw; Eugene S. Wilbur, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Irving F. Cobb, m; Orin Hancock, sw; Walter E. Edwards, jw; Harry I. Lowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Lemuel S. Day, m; Geo. P. Cushman, West Pownal, sw; John Gilman Davis, Empire, jw; Lewis E. Jordan, R. F. D., s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- David A. Hooper, 201, West Sullivan. Wm. B. Blaisdell, m; John Campbell, sw; Andrew Doran, jw; Edwin F. Clapham, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Davis, 191, Strong. Charles W. Shaw, m; Leslie A. Vining, sw; Ulysses G. Weymouth, jw; Percival W. Mason, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Walter W. Symes, m; Thomas Bond, sw; George T. Wilson, jw; Luther E. Sanborn, Maplewood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Portland. Leon W. Helson, m; George F. Grant, sw; Isaac A. Clough, jw; Francis E. Chase, 161 Neal St., s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Frank Harmon, m; John A. Fox, sw; Ernest S. Hatch, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. George M. Crommett, m; Herbert L. Pinkham, sw; Guy Field, jw; Orren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. William H. Davis, m; William R. Hughes, sw; Eugene H. Flint, jw; Charles W. Morrill, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden Mills. John H. Mayers, m; John B. Wellman, sw; Lyman C. Philbrook, jw; Wilbur F. Cate, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Wilbur M. Meserve, m; Alonzo J. Moulton, sw; John A. Leavitt, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23

- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Carlos C. Heard, m; Clarence F. Kendall, sw; Arthur F. Cowan, jw; John F. Burnham, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Edgar M. Cherry, m; Emery A. Dow, sw; Frank C. Jewett, jw; Wheeler C. Hawkes, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Herbert W. Trafton, m; G. H. Churchill, sw; E. K. Guild, jw; Frank J. Lowery, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Theodore A. Smith, m; Henry A. Small, sw; Arthur H. Sargent, jw; Ralph E. Dority, s. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. John F. Knowlton, m; Martin M. Moore, Ellsworth Falls, sw; Herbert A. Ash, Ellsworth Falls, jw; William H. Dresser, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Dumont Hilton, m; Irvin L. Russell, sw; James M. Spence, jw; Delbert L. Churchill, s. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Albert W. Hall, m; Ernest Rawley, sw; George Andrews, jw; Elmer E. Allen, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Frederick R. Dyer, m; John E. Moore, sw; Wilson H. Conant, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Charles E. Drinkwater, m; Charles O. Dickey, sw; Martin G. Black, jw; Fred B. Glidden, s. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, January. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Horace E. Buck, m; Fred M. Mooney, sw; Leland P. Lowell, jw; Frederick Wood, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 21
- Forest, 148, Springfield. C. D. Chase, m; William E. Murdock, sw; James W. Lindsay, jw; Edwin B. Cole, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Fort Kent, 209, Fort Kent. William N. Gould, m; Lester F. Bradbury, sw; Adrian V. Currie, jw; Herbert W. Coffin, s. Meeting last Thursday; election, March. 1
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. George A. Russell, m; John M. Rowe, sw; Robert Y. Swift, jw; James H. Howes, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Herman J. Sayward, m; Fred J. Sherburne, sw; Harry E. Chadburne, jw; Charles E. Lander, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23

- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ralph H. Clark, m; Frank A. Chick, sw; Jas. F. Nason, jw; George A. Carpenter, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Fred E. Ward, m; Horace P. Rowe, sw; Clarence E. Hodsdon, jw; Ernest E. Pinkham, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Charles F. Barden, m; Will E. Pratt, sw; Millard Emmons, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Leon M. Ayer, m; George H. Kennard, sw; Le Roi S. Syphers, jw; Levi L. Cook, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John L. Hooper, m; Edward H. Carpenter, sw; Frank E. Rea, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. B. Harry Elkins, m; Frank E. Hoyt, sw; Geo. S. Burnell, jw; Edward W. Guptill, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Edward E. Talbot, m; Walter S. Coffin, sw; Albert S. Allen, jw; Carl M. Hutchinson, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. James F. Bagley, m; Sidney G. Decker, sw; Frank L. Amesbury, jw; James M. Larrabee, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, South Portland. William H. Ohler, Jr., m; Josiah F. Cobb, sw; Sherman G. Willard, jw; George H. Weeks, Knightville, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. J. Fred Clark, m; George W. Thombs, sw; Walter W. Holmes, jw; Daniel W. Ballantyne, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Ellery Bowden, m; Wilfred H. Lord, sw; Charles R. Eaton, jw; John H. Baker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Benjamin E. Sylvester, m; A. C. Hinckley, sw; W. W. Wescott, jw; Frank P. Greene, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Isleboro'. Alpheus A. Pendleton, m; Calvin E. Kimball, sw; Alton S. Hatch, jw; Leslie E. Smith, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Island Falls, 206, Island Falls. Henry H. Noyes, m; William L. Miner, sw; Benjamin J. Dodge, jw; Frank R. Kelley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25

- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Dana O. Dudley, m; Archie D. Felt, sw; Sidney M. Perham, jw; James L. Bowker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Edwin Cummings, m; Danford O. French, sw; Lewis Hinkley, jw; Henry A. Mansfield, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. A. A. Porter, m; Fred R. Bailey, sw; L. V. Stevens, jw; H. O. Tompkins, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 25
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; Frank B. Thurston, sw; Fred W. Perkins, jw; John H. Everett, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. John V. Aldrich, m; Roy C. Pearce, sw; George W. Savage, jw; Fred A. Tenney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Mottier L. French, m; Ernest L. Paul, sw; Elmer W. York, jw; Perry S. Longley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Clarence B. Griffin, m; James K. Manning, sw; Walter S. Alexander, jw; Leslie D. Ames, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Harry B. Marsh, m; Thomas P. Holt, sw; Arthur N. Stowell, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. William G. Labe, m; Thomas L. Richards, sw; Thomas F. Sproul, jw; Clinton E. Matthews, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Winfield S. Clark, m; Milton E. Bassick, sw; Arthur Pierce, jw; J. Merrill Bartlett, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, January. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. George C. Hunton, 2d, m; J. Grant Henry, sw; Charles M. Daicy, jw; Arthur S. Nickerson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. William B. Longley, m; O. Fremont Hall, sw; Henry D. Burgess, jw; Charles A. Ward, s. Meeting first Friday; election, September. 13
- Lewey's Island, 138, Princeton. Charles E. Johnson, m; Howard A. Horsman, sw; Harvey L. Bryant, jw; Theodore Morrison, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Arthur H. Norton, m; Percy Leman, sw; Edwin E. Tasker, Freedom, R. F. D., jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7

- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. James B. Clark, m; William Farnham, sw; Edward C. Leighton, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Willie Wilder, m; Lucius E. Gardner, sw; Roscoe E. Ackley, jw; Forrest S. Stevens, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Everett S. Means, m; Charles A. Dews, sw; Andrew J. Moor, jw; Nathaniel J. Moor, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Shepherd M. Luce, m; Fred A. Wing, sw; Lewis F. Swett, jw; Stephen M. Hewes, s. Meeting Saturday, on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Wilfred U. Turner, m; Samuel O. Tarbox, Jr., sw; H. Burton Voter, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Edward E. Greenlaw, m; Edgar W. Haskell, sw; Herman W. Small, jw; Moses S. Joyce, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Herbert R. Dyer, m; Chester L. Bailey, sw; George P. Carter, jw; Clifton Whittum, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Edward B. Edwards, m; Harry M. Brown, sw; Wilbur F. Emmons, jw; Albert B. Payson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics, 66, Orono. C. Parker Crowell, m; Eugene Haley, sw; Nathan R. Smith, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Harry L. Cornforth, m; Bernard L. Nichols, sw; Alberto B. Douglas, jw; Orin S. Haskell, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Benj. T. Shaw, m; Ernest A. Frye, sw; James W. Peasley, jw; Waldo H. Bennett, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. George H. Foster, m; Thomas E. Johnson, sw; Henry L. Hunton, jw; Orestes E. Crowell, s. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Lewis E. Jackman, m; Thanny S. Robinson, sw; Leonard W. Harris, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Augustus V. Blaisdell, m; Ralph E. Woodbury, sw; Ronald C. McIlroy, jw; Arthur J. Chick, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11

- Monument, 96, Houlton. Percy L. Rideout, m; Frank A. Peabody, sw; Charles A. McCanna, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, 18 High St., s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 25
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corners. Henry F. Woodward, m; Ralph W. Goss, sw; Charles H. Allen, jw; John McManus, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. James R. Hawkins, m; Eugene S. Genthner, sw; William M. Steward, jw; James T. Roberts, Dover, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinal Haven. Harry L. Sanborn, m; Edgar H. Bradstreet, sw; Benjamin K. Smith, jw; William J. Davidson, (16 High St.) s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Abram, 204, Kingfield. Lavella Norton, m; Frank Hutchins, sw; C. Frank Collins, jw; Arthur C. Woodward, s. Meeting Thursday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Mount Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Danville C. Durrell, m; Mortimer D. Jacobs, sw; Edward L. Donahue, jw; Walter E. Hinds, s. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Eugene D. Richardson, m; Charles G. Bondreaux, sw; John W. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Joseph T. Davidson, m; Almon C. Brockway, sw; Carroll S. Douglass, jw; Fred Mellor, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Albert F. Wentworth, m; Charles E. Pingree, sw; Augustus S. Colby, jw; Perley H. McKusick, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. George L. Sprague, m; A. E. Poland, sw; George Rhodes, jw; Freeman Light, Razorville, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 9
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. Clarence H. Pride, m; Bertrand G. McIntire, sw; Anthus J. Stimpson, jw; Isaac F. Jewett, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. William H. Tribou, m; John C. Rollins, sw; Charles H. Rogers, jw; Sumner D. Greeley, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Bernie E. Plummer, m; Henry H. Skolfield, sw; Oliver D. Welch, jw; Orletus Philips, s. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. William F. Campbell, m; Frank C. Nash, sw; Alvah Farnsworth, jw; George G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 3

- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Harlie E. Freethey, M ; L. Granville Phillips, SW ;
Ralph C. Willey, JW ; Owen L. Flye, S. Meeting first Wednesday ;
election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. George W. Collins, M ; Frank E. Robbins, SW ;
J. Edward Hatch, JW ; Levi L. Goodrich, S. Meeting Wednesday
on or before full moon ; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Mathew E. Hodges, M ; James S. Emery,
SW ; Leonard A. Gilbert, JW ; Charles A. Stilson, S. Meeting Thurs-
day on or before full moon ; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Roscoe G. Ricker M ; Albert T. Bradford, SW ;
Embert H. Jones, JW ; E. Herbert Cole, S. Meeting Saturday on or
before full moon ; election, June. 24
- Nollesemic, 205, Millinocket. John H. Stinchfield, M ; Albert W. Mor-
rill, SW ; William E. Glenn, JW ; A. Everett Googins, S. Meeting
Thursday on or or before full moon ; election, October. 25
- North East Harbor, 208, North East Harbor. Geo. E. Turner, M ; Fred
W. Bucklin, SW ; L. Elrie Holmes, JW ; Alvah L. Reed, S. Meeting
first Tuesday ; election, December. 21
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Frank H. Holley, M ; Mahlon P.
Moore, SW ; John J. Gallant, JW ; Wilbur C. Simmons, S. Meeting
Tuesday on or next preceding full moon ; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Leander J. Littlefield, M ; William M. Tripp,
SW ; Marcellus A. Donnell, JW ; Frank L. Buker, S. Meeting
Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Clarence H. Dyer, M ; Melvin F. Mar-
tin, SW ; George W. Bagley, JW ; Oscar L. Smith, S. Meeting Fri-
day on or before full moon ; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Charles G. Brackett, M ; E. C. Rollins, SW ; B.
H. Copeland, JW ; Alanson O. Tobie, S. Meeting first Tuesday ;
election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. David C. Saunders, M ; John G. Hamblen, SW ;
Frank P. Davis, JW ; D. Eugene Chaplin, S. Meeting Saturday on
or before full moon ; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. William H. McKenney, M ; Samuel
S. Wood, SW ; Charles W. Gammon, JW ; Geo. O. Eustis, S. Meet-
ing Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, June. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Harry R. Farris, Oxford, M ; Herbert F. Andrews,
SW ; Edwin H. Allen, JW ; Howard D. Smith, S. Meeting Friday on
or next before full moon ; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Alfred W. Hicks, M ; S. Eugene Walker, SW ; W.
D. Elliott, JW ; David E. Knight, Garland, S. Meeting Wednesday
on or before full moon ; election, December. 22

- Parian, 160, Corinna. H. Warren Knowles, m; Charles A. Gray, sw;
Fred W. Burrill, jw; Belmont A. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on
or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Charles H. Howard, m; Wallace B. Strickland,
sw; Lafayette L. Briggs, jw; Walter L. Gray, s. Meeting Tues-
day on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year.
16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Frank B. Arnold, m; Harry E. Hale, sw;
Albert L. Atkins, jw; Charles S. Hutchinson, s. Meeting Monday
on or before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding
27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Wilmer J. Dorman, m; Charles R. Coombs, sw;
Adrian C. Tuttle, jw; Clifford J. Pattee, s. Meeting second Mon-
day; election, October. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Virgil W. Hobbs, m; Frank J. Rich,
sw; Norman E. Webster, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Sat-
urday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. John E. Whitney, m; Murchie A. Seely, sw;
Walter D. C. Andrews, jw; Arthur G. Andrews, s. Meeting second
Wednesday; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Frank E. Monroe, m; Charles M. Farrar, sw;
Vernon K. Gould, jw; Forrest S. Drake, s. Meeting Friday on or
before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Gideon D. Robertson, m; Levi F.
Johnson, sw; Lewis E. Gerrish, jw; Frank A. Cousins, Henderson,
s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November.
5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Justin A. Walling, m; Harvey H. Brazzell,
sw; Joseph F. Leighton, jw; Nelson C. Wallace, s. Meeting first
Monday; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Frank L. Pickard, m; William L. Howes, sw;
James W. Knight, jw; La Forest C. Hopkins, s. Meeting Tuesday
on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Samuel Welch, Jr., m; George A. Ward, sw;
George R. Martin, jw; Arthur G. Oliver, (41 Union St.) s. Meeting
second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Merton N. Prince, m; Charles E. Gurney, sw;
Theodore S. Johnson, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second
Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton Springs. Frank V. Davis, m; Horace M. Griffin,
sw; Clifford N. Fletcher, jw; Louis F. Murray, s. Meeting first
Wednesday; election, January. 8

- Preble, 143, Sanford. Fred P. Cate, m; William H. Walker, sw; Weston F. Chadbourne, jw; John Wright, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, North Windham. Charles F. Parker, m; Charles S. Jordan, sw; John N. Swett, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. James W. Eastman, m; Ernest F. Doughty, sw; Benjamin T. Newman, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. John Lane, m; Lucien H. Thomas, sw; Orrin P. Jackson, jw; Allan L. Mattocks, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Dana S. Williams, m; George W. Lane, Jr., sw; Grosvenor M. Robinson, jw; Edwin L. Goss, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Stonington. Elmer E. Crockett, m; Fred E. Sawyer, sw; Peter Anderson, jw; Rollins Y. Stinson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 4
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Charles D. Newell, m; James A. Proctor, sw; Charles W. Jack, jw; William R. Fairclough, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Melvin A. Wardwell, m; Herbert C. Perry, sw; William S. Bridges, jw; Benj. H. Cushman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Irving R. Saunders, m; Adelbert B. Gross, sw; Charles E. Gray, jw; Seth R. Hutchins, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Leslie W. Cutter, m; Charles E. Collamore, sw; George A. Savage, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. James Y. Meserve, m; Albro A. Bennett, sw; Edson E. Achorn, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Lucius H. C. Wiggin, m; William N. Clark, sw; Simeon M. Duncan, sw; Albert I. Mather, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. J. Emory Nash, m; Charles B. Blaisdell, sw; Edman P. Fish, jw; James F. Warren, R. F. D. No. 3, Augusta, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. John G. Smith, m; Fred P. Granes, sw; John P. Deering, jw; Abram T. Lord, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19

- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Irving C. Swett, m; Guy A. Hersey, sw; Harry W. Libby, jw; Frederic W. Adams, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Bradford S. Woodward, York Corner, m; William P. Cummings, sw; Anguvine W. Gowen, jw; Albert E. Cuzner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. James M. Beckett, m; John R. Trimble, sw; William E. Mann, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Saint George, 16, Warren. George J. Newcomb, m; Joseph H. Stickney, sw; George E. Brigham, jw; Charles E. Blackington, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Saint John's, 51, South Berwick. Charles H. Sweat, m; Charles H. Chute, sw; Benton Nason, jw; J. Willey Whitehouse, Berwick, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, March. 19
- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. Benjamin H. Hall, m; William Wellman, sw; Frank A. Campbell, jw; L. Henry Lovejoy, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. Frederick C. Blake, m; Alfred E. Rowe, sw; Lyman P. Orne, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting first Friday; election, December. 10
- Sebasticoock, 146, Clinton. Sullivan L. Andrews, m; Julian M. Estes, sw; Arthur F. Roundy, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Fred R. Bradbury, m; Joseph E. Clement, sw; Samuel N. Adams, jw; Almon F. Johnson, East Brownfield, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Harry L. Holmes, m; Carl C. Piper, sw; W. Frank Choate, jw; Eugene C. Herring, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Henry R. White, m; Arthur B. Stearns, sw; Frank Lightbody, jw; Albert L. Strout, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. George Simpson, m; Ernest C. Butler, sw; Arthur B. Fardy, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. M. Harry Dorsey, m; Horace P. Webber, sw; Arthur E. Horne, jw; Willie F. Ferguson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. Ralph W. E. Shaw, m; Rufus E. Gray, sw;

- Albert H. Butterfield, jw; Joseph T. Swasey, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Robert E. Hutchinson, m; Frank L. Penney, sw; Dana W. Libby, jw; Fred J. Whiting, s. Meeting last Monday; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. E. E. McCauslin, m; Edwin M. Soule, sw; Leroy S. Knight, jw; Reuel M. Berry, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Herbert E. Foster, m; Will E. Hayward, sw; Geo. M. Foster, jw; Levi E. Jones, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Harry F. G. Hay, m; Frank B. Spring, sw; Edwin T. Mayberry, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, Box 64, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Allen L. Curtis, m; S. Augustus Parker, sw; Augustus D. Hayes, jw; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. John H. Merrill, m; Charles E. Merrill, sw; Arthur A. Pike, jw; Arthur C. Sprague, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Southwest Harbor. Samuel Moore, m; Harry Brown, sw; E. Leon Higgins, jw; William R. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. J. Orin Smith, m; H. E. Wellington, sw; H. B. Homes, jw; Renaldo H. McDonald, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Amos E. Tibbetts, m; Lovetus H. Plummer, sw; George N. Leighton, jw; Varanus C. Plummer, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Will E. Hanscom, m; Orren A. Martin, sw; Ed L. Charles, jw; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Edward M. Creighton, m; Herbert L. Grinnell, sw; Samuel E. Fuller, jw; Charles M. Lucas, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Harry W. Varney, m; James H. Fisk, sw; Samuel B. Furbish, jw; Charles I. Giveen, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Elden A. Ward, m; B. Porter Hurd, sw; James H. Post, jw; Albert W. Ward, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 7

- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Theodore E. Hardy, M; William A. Lord, SW; J. Arno Wyman, JW; Thomas M. Sedwick, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Joseph W. Allen, M; Moses A. Gordon, SW; Alvaro Gordon, JW; Chas. W. Mansur, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Edward L. White, M; Anson P. M. Given, SW; Albion H. Hillmon, JW; Frank H. Purinton, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Harry M. Gardiner, M; Carl G. Wiswell, SW; Frank O. Elsemore, JW; C. Hollis White, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. C. Omer Porter, M; Isaac A. Bailey, SW; Herbert S. Hudson, JW; Almon N. Waterhouse, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Calvin S. Carter, M; Robert W. Chapman, SW; Isaac B. Umphrey, JW; Edward M. Hines, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Edward E. Trecartin, M; George E. Boynton, SW; Thomas G. Mitchell, JW; Walter A. Harriman, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Ralph M. Gilmore, M; Norman K. Fuller, SW; George W. Townsend, JW; Charles B. Davis, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Wendell E. Maxwell, M; William H. Johnson, SW; Alonzo Ray, JW; Fred A. Richardson, S. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. John Briggs, M; Caleb E. Mendall, SW; J. Alton Tyler, JW; John N. Foye, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. William J. Trefethen, M; Colin H. Dascomb, SW; La Roy G. Furnel, JW; Fred E. Trefethen, S. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. Campbell C. Baker, M; James B. Webber, SW; Lewis E. Bickford, JW; B. Frank Sumner, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Homer T. Waterhouse, M; Bertelle A. Smith, SW; Albert W. Meserve, JW; George A. Gilpatrick, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, M; Fred H. Brackett, SW; James A. Hussey, JW; Brainerd S. Drake, S. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19

List of Lodges by Districts.



DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—CARL C. KING, Caribou.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland</i> . | 170 Caribou, <i>Caribou</i> . |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Ft. Fairfield</i> . | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn</i> . |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle</i> . | 209 Fort Kent, <i>Fort Kent</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—IRVING W. CASE, Lubec.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport</i> . | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke</i> . |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec</i> . | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton</i> . |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

District Deputy Grand Master—PHINEAS B. GUPTILL, Cherryfield.

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|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias</i> . | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler</i> . |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield</i> . | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge</i> . |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias</i> . | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport</i> . |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES H. HOOPER, Castine.

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine</i> . | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot</i> . |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> . | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill</i> . |
| 128 Eggmoggin, <i>Sedgwick</i> . | 195 Reliance, <i>Stonington</i> . |
| 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin</i> . | 210 Bagaduce, <i>Brooksville</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE S. WALKER, Charleston.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 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—CLARENCE B. SWAN, Old Town.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 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—SULLIVAN L. ANDREWS, Clinton.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOSEPH A. SPRAGUE, Islesboro.

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| 24 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—ENOS E. INGRAHAM, Rockport.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 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> . | 189 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—ALBERT H. HUNTER, Damariscotta.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 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—CHARLES A. KNIGHT, Gardiner.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 3 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield Cor</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> . | 411 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

District Deputy Grand Master—LON M. PHILBRICK, Mt. Vernon.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 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—MALON PATTERSON, Solon.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 194 Euclid, <i>Madison</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 199 Bingham, <i>Bingham</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

District Deputy Grand Master—WALLACE N. PRICE, Richmond.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 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>Bewdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRANK L. WOODCOCK, East 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 Mystie Tie, <i>Weld</i> . | 224 Mount Abram, <i>Kingfield</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

District Deputy Grand Master—BENTON L. SWIFT, West Paris.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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> . |
| 57 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—HENRY S. COBB, Cumberland Mills.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 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>So. Portland</i> . |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham</i> . | 183 Deering, <i>Portland</i> . |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish</i> . | 186 Warren Philips, <i>Cum'd Mills</i> . |
| 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN L. MESERVE, Naples.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg</i> . | 132 Mount Tir'em, <i>Waterford</i> . |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgeton</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—EDGAR H. MINOT, Saco.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 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—FRANK R. LINTON, Lincoln.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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—WILLIAM H. DRESSER, Ellsworth.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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> . |
| 73 Tremont, <i>Southwest Harbor</i> . | 201 David A. Hooper, <i>W. Sullivan</i> . |
| 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . | 208 N. East Harbor, <i>N. E. Harbor</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES T. HARRIS, Detroit.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 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—WILLIE F. FERGUSON, Springvale.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 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—FRED E. DWINAL, Auburn.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 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>Sabbattus</i> . |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner</i> . | 179 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 25.

District Deputy Grand Master—BENJAMIN C. WALKER, Island Falls.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 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> . |

Permanent Members.

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, N. Y.,	P. G. M.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabattus,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	Bangor,	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Norway,	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Lewiston,	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Bangor,	"
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,	Portland,	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	Auburn,	"
"	ELMER P. SPOFFORD,	Deer Isle,	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Ellsworth,	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	Pittsfield,	"
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	Kent's Hill,	"
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	Bath,	"
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	Ellsworth,	"
"	JAMES M. LARRABEE,	Gardiner,	"
"	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,	"
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Denmark,	"
"	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,	"
" JAMES C. AYER,	Cornish,	"
" CHARLES F. PAINE,	Bar Harbor,	"
" GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	Henderson,	"
" EDWARD G. WESTON,	Thomaston,	"
" ALBERT M. AMES,	Stockton Springs,	"



≡ ADDRESSES ≡

CHARLES F. JOHNSON, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	- - -	Waterville, Me.
MILLARD F. HICKS, <i>Grand Treasurer</i> ,	- - -	Portland, Me.
STEPHEN BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	- - -	Portland, Me.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	- - - - -	Portland, Me.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>		

PERMANENT . MEMBERS . DECEASED.

Past Grand Masters.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	M. W. FREEMAN BRADFORD,
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	" TIMOTHY CHASE,
" WILLIAM SWAN,	" JOHN MILLER,
" CHARLES FOX,	" JABEZ TRUE,
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	" HIRAM CHASE,
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,
" REUEL WASHBURN,	" JOHN H. LYNDE,
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	" DAVID CARGILL,
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	" ALBERT MOORE,
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
" JOHN T. PAINE,	" MARQUIS F. KING,
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	" HORACE H. BURBANK,
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	" JOSEPH A. LOCKE,
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	" WINFIELD S. CHOATE.

Past Deputy Grand Masters.

R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	R. W. JAMES M. CHILD,
" AMOS NOURSE,	" ELISHA HARDING,
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	" SAM. L. VALENTINE,
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	" JOHN J. BELL.

Past Senior Grand Wardens.

R. W. GEORGE THACHER,	R. W. EDMUND B. HINKLEY,
" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	" F. LORING TALBOT,
" JOEL MILLER,	" T. R. SIMONTON,
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	" WILLIAM O. POOR,
" ISAAC DOWNING,	" S. J. CHADBOURNE,
" WILLIAM ALLEN,	" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	" WILLIAM H. SMITH.
" DAVID BUGBEE,	

Past Junior Grand Wardens.

R. W. J. W. MITCHELL,	R. W. OLIVER GERRISH,
" REUBEN NASON,	" JOSEPH COVELL,
" FRYE HALL,	" FRANCIS J. DAY,
" STEPHEN WEBBER,	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD,
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	" HENRY H. DICKEY,
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	" CHARLES W. HANEY,
" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	" ALGERNON M. ROAK,
" JOHN WILLIAMS,	" WILFORD J. FISHER.
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	

BRETHREN DIED DURING THE YEAR,

FROM MARCH 1, 1906, TO MARCH 1, 1907.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland, Portland. Elestus S. Wormell, December 11, 1890; Reuben Brown, 1900; Lyman S. Clark, March 6; Charles J. Brazier, June 30; John L. Shaw, February 8.
- 2 Warren, East Machias. George A. Jewett; John H. McVery; J. H. Wooster.
- 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. Albion B. Hipson, April 15; William H. Sherman, February 19.
- 4 Hancock, Castine. Jeremiah S. Perkins; John N. Gardner, November 26, P. M. and Treasurer for many years.
- 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. Orlando Currier, September 7; John W. Clarke, November 17.
- 6 Amity, Camden. William Ellis Crane,* April 12; Adelbert H. Salisbury,* June 22; William Hopkins,* June 25; Alden Miller, Jr.,* July 7; Dudley S. Martin,* September 15; George F. Hemingway,* in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles F. Hobbs,* in Brooklyn, N. Y.; William P. Farnsworth, in Islesboro, February 6.
- 7 Eastern, Eastport. John Higgins,* March 27; Charles W. Bibber, April 29; George W. Capen, May 4; Samuel L. Wadsworth, September 20; Samuel Gilmore,* January 31; Julius Wolff, February 25.
- 8 United, Brunswick. A. W. Hunt, May 18.
- 9 Saco, Saco. Joseph E. Burnham, October 16; George F. Owen, December 8; Joseph F. Chadbourne, December 10; James H. England, February 25.
- 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. Fred M. Burton, in Abington, Mass., April 29; John F. Whitney, May 25; Simeon Ladd, July 21; Eugene M. Hersey, August 30; George B. Canney, November 26; Chas. A. Weeks, in Chicago, January 1; Joshua K. Sherman, in New York, February 28.

- 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. George W. Page, September 6; David H. Chandler, October 14.
- 12 Cumberland, New Gloucester. Newell Prince Haskell, March 1, P. M., aged 55 yrs. 18 d.; Silas Weymouth Foster,* March 13, aged 70 yrs. 2 mos. 13 d.
- 13 Oriental, Bridgton. Ira C. Sawyer, in Springvale, April; James M. White, in Skowhegan, May; Hiram F. Clark, January 27, one of oldest Tylers in State; George H. Willard, P. M., February 5; George H. M. Brown, February 21.
- 14 Solar, Bath. John O. Shaw, March 20; Hugh Tobey, in Medford, June 24; Ezekiel L. Dunton, July 13; Abner C. Morse, August 15; Frank M. Jameson, in Boston, August 30; Columbus P. Nash, September 12; Newell W. Hall, October 5; Walter G. Webber, P. M., December 9; Frank E. Southard, December 20; Hiram Augustus Huse, January 14.
- 15 Orient, Thomaston. Thomas H. Chadwick, lost at sea; S. W. Masters, April 1; J. C. Levensaler, May 19; H. M. Gardiner, May 31; C. S. Smalley, June 21; Oral J. Maloney, September 5; J. B. McLellan, November 25; D. H. Rivers, January 9; W. A. Metcalf, February 1.
- 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. Henry I. Stevenson, March 3; Edward C. Swett, March 11; Caleb N. Lang, April 21; Louis E. Lunt, August 7; Arthur S. Newman,* in Bar Harbor, August 8; Albion Keith, August 24; Arthur H. Atwood, November 24; Charles F. Tobie, P. M.; James Keazer, January 15; Charles Walker, January 26.
- 18 Oxford, Norway. Charles S. Carter, January 10.
- 19 Felicity, Bucksport. Isaac Britton, March 21; Arthur S. Wilson, April 28; Dewett C. Folsome, July 3; Seth N. Beals, January 13.
- 20 Maine, Farmington. Charles W. Keyes, June 16; Eben Morton, December 25; Charles E. Marr, February 7; Charles H. Davis, P. M., February 8.
- 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. I. M. Chandler, May 5; Asa Hewitt, August 12; James H. Hutchinson, January 23.
- 22 York, Kennebunk. George Bickford, March 18; Ivory Littlefield,* April 3; Henry W. Temple, May 21; Frank Downs, July 17; John T. Brown, July 27.
- 23 Freeport, Freeport. Nathaniel Dyer, August 20; Walter J. Parker, November 23.
- 24 Phoenix, Belfast. Everett S. Carter,* P. M., April 8; William O. Folsom, April 16; Alden D. Chase, P. M., October 30; Alfred A. Small, P. M., November 20.

- 25 Temple, Winthrop. Charles S. Cochrane,* August 13.
- 26 Village, Bowdoinham. Eben C. Pratt, May 17.
- 28 Northern Star, North Anson. Edwin Collins,* December 15.
- 29 Tranquil, Auburn. Len H. Curtis, May 26; James F. Atwood,* July 2; Henry P. Dorman,* December 27.
- 30 Blazing Star, Rumford Falls. William H. Farnum, P. M., March 3; Orlando P. Russell, November 19; Fernando M. Thomas, December 3; Elmer E. Bennett, January 21; Leon E. Burgess, February 2; John W. Newton, February 19.
- 32 Hermon, Gardiner. Nathaniel K. Chadwick, May 10; Fred C. Mooers, January 3; Robert Pope, February 28.
- 33 Waterville, Waterville. William Lincoln,* March 28; George P. Kelley, in Holyoke, April 8; Russell Jones, P. M., honorary member, April 12; John W. Crawford,* in Covena, California, October 22; Edward L. Meader, November 24; Charles H. Gilman,* February 9.
- 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. Samuel F. Robinson,* April 15; Edwin Gledhill, May 3; George N. Page, September 2.
- 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. Charles E. Grover,* September 28; Amasa M. Bennett, at Oakland, Cal., January 7.
- 36 Casco, Yarmouth. William Bruntan, March 11; David Pierce, June 19; Cyrus Kingsley, July 4; Lorenzo D. Hicks, August 3; Edwin G. Blanchard, December 20.
- 37 Washington, Lubec. George H. Townsend.
- 38 Harmony, Gorham. Fred N. Mayberry, April 12; Samuel E. Stone,* July 14; Fred B. Sampson, P. M., October 14.
- 39 Penobscot, Dexter. John K. Patterson, March 1; Albert Ellms, April 20; Alonzo C. Libby, June 1; Samuel Copeland, December 31.
- 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. Lorenzo Jordan, lost at sea; Andrew J. Higgins,* April 12; Augustus D. Parsons, August 2; David H. Hooper, August 8; Willie V. Coggins,* November 19; Andrew P. Wiswell, December 4; Gilbert B. Davis,* December 12; Harvey L. Silsby, January 7; Francis A. Torrey, January 13; Levi B. Wyman,* February 20.
- 41 Morning Star, Litchfield. William H. Toothaker,* September 5.
- 42 Freedom, Limerick. Joseph W. Holland, in Byfield, May 10.
- 43 Alna, Damariscotta. William A. Woodward, March 12; Abner L. Hiscock, May 18; John R. Skinner; Joseph Emerson, September 19; James M. Tukey, December 18.
- 44 Piscataquis, Milo. Charles E. Taylor,* August 31; Jonas B. Smart,* February 6.

- 45 Central, China. Ora O. Crosby,* October 12; Mark Rollins, February 12.
- 46 St. Croix, Calais. Elijah C. Wilder, March 16; George S. M. Murchie, July 13; John Fleming,* November 18.
- 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. William A. Foss, April 18; Edward S. Morris, July 2; Charles E. Rogers, October 4; Stephen Locke, October 18; John S. Locke, P. M., December 5; Wright Bardsley, January 6; John B. Murphy, January 31.
- 48 Lafayette, Readfield. Nelson D. Gordon, March 26; Orrin Farnham, August 9.
- 49 Meridian Splendor, Newport. James Babb; George S. Bradford.
- 50 Aurora, Rockland. Allison Shuman, May 24; Charles J. Jameson, May 29; Dominick A. McDonald,* June 4; Thomas B. Glover, June 14; Benjamin B. Bean, July 30; Albert J. Crockett, August 4; Oliver H. Crockett, September 6; Charles D. Jones, September 16; Henry Thomas Ward, at Norfolk, September 29; Enoch Davies,* October 28; Thomas J. St. Clair,* January 13.
- 51 St. John's, South Berwick. Ephraim Hodgdon, Secretary for many years, February 21.
- 53 Rural, Sidney. Samuel S. Longley, March 4.
- 54 Vassalboro, North Vassalboro. Herbert Peace, September 20; William T. Soule, June 7.
- 55 Fraternal, Alfred. Mial F. Yeaton,* in Springvale.
- 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. Charles W. Eustis, March 8.
- 60 Star in the East, Old Town. Albert D. Parlin,* April 12; Hartwell Lancaster,* May 12; Elisha Rowe,* June 20; Henry L. Gray,* November 25; Andrew Tibbetts,* January 12; Herman Foster,* December 15.
- 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. Sewell J. Hatch,* December 24; William M. Sides, January 23.
- 62 King David's, Lincolnville. Ernest W. Moody,* July 16; Felix Wade,* June 28; Elisha W. Griffin,* January 19.
- 63 Richmond, Richmond. Samuel B. Dinsmore, April 11; Robert J. Preble, July 15; J. Garfield Perry, July 16; Harry C. Lancaster, December 6; Silas Baker, February 5.
- 64 Pacific, Exeter. Henry W. Johnson, May 18; Seneca M. Paul, accidentally killed, December 1; Joseph E. Robinson, January 20; Samuel Hurd, Jr., January.
- 65 Mystic, Hampden. C. Turner Pickard, June 23; Irving J. Dudley, July 6; Francis A. Deane, December 21.
- 66 Mechanics', Orono. Charles M. Vinal, P. M., December 6; Mark Thompson.

- 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. Charles W. Carr, March 10; Elijah W. Blodgett, June 16; E. Darwin Prescott, Honorary Member, raised January 23, 1856, December 20.
- 69 Howard, Winterport. A. Wheeler Hardy,* March 6.
- 70 Standish, Standish. Enoch Blake, January 2; Augustus Rand, January 26; Stephen H. Gowen.
- 73 Tyrian, Mechanic Falls. Azor Bicknell*, May 5; A. E. Sawyer, June 10; L. W. Mason, August 12; R. E. Farris,* October 29; T. C. Thompson, November 5; S. E. King, November 11; W. G. Millett, December 5.
- 75 Plymouth, Plymouth. William H. Toothaker, November 12.
- 77 Tremont, South West Harbor. William S. Joyce,* May 2; Francis McMullen,* May 30; George W. W. Richardson, September 20; Gilbert L. Lurvey,* P. M., November 3; Harvey W. Hodgkins,* November 29.
- 78 Crescent, Pembroke. Benjamin B. Murray, March 1, at Calais; Edwin H. Pattangall,* killed by steam cars, May 3; Samuel L. Leighton,* June 17.
- 79 Rockland, Rockland. Silas W. McLoon,* March 22; Samuel H. Burpee, May 9; Albert Stephenson, May 11; Samuel H. Elwell,* May 18; Jerry Murphy, May 23; Simon A. Fish, June 24; Greenleaf W. Palmer, August 6; Alvah C. Andrews, December 1; Zenas Shaw, December 4; Ephraim W. Allen, January 24; Harlow R. Arey, in New Orleans, February 11; John M. Dalziel, February 15.
- 80 Keystone, Solon. Moses French, June 26; Josiah C. Hunnewell, December 23.
- 81 Atlantic, Portland. Henry Bullard,* May 14; James K. Emery, October 11; Albert B. Butler,* January 14; Miles T. Libby,* February 3; Alexander Corbett,* a stranger, February 6.
- 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. George W. Heath, June 7; Albert F. Piper, June 21.
- 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. Wilbur J. Young, March 17; Elton W. Ware, August 2.
- 84 Eureka, St. George. John Gardner, November 20; Alfred Butman, January 4; Walter H. Mathews, February 11.
- 86 Temple, Westbrook. Charles W. Libby,* aged 77 yrs. 3 mos., April 19; Ralph H. Knight, aged 28 yrs., December 18; Charles A. Chute, aged 69 yrs. 10 mos., December 22; Henry Blatchford,* aged 84 yrs., January 4.
- 87 Benevolent, Carmel. Hiram F. Farr,* November.
- 88 Narraguagus, Cherryfield. Melzor S. Smith, March 27; Emerson

- K. Wilson, March 5; Gilford B. Small, July; Ira N. Yeaton, July; Stillman M. Tabbutt.
- 89 Island, Islesboro. Stephen Knowlton, March 22; Alonzo Coombs, February 6.
- 91 Harwood, Machias. Horatio N. Tobey, March 28; Gilbert L. Harmon,* May 13; Stephen Hadley, December 26.
- 92 Siloam, Fairfield. Samuel H. Blackwell, September 25; Edwin L. Jones, November 15.
- 93 Horeb, Lincoln. Josiah W. Hayden, May, 1904; John K. Lang, April 8; Benjamin H. Chesley, P. M., December 16; Joseph Burland, December 25.
- 94 Paris, South Paris. Albert Q. Pottle, April 28, 1904; George A. Wilson,* March 4; Horace N. Bolster, July 30.
- 95 Corinthian, Hartland. John L. Field, May 19; Daniel Snow, February 2.
- 96 Monument, Houlton. Festus F. Innis,* March 21.
- 99 Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon. Isaac Mason,* October 23; George H. Cofran, in Boston, January 7; Moses R. Leighton,* February 26.
- 100 Jefferson, Bryant's Pond. Horatio F. Houghton, May 3; Eugene B. Clark, May 22.
- 101 Nezinscot, Turner. Horatio M. Mayo, Charter Member, September 5; Lewis P. Bradford, P. M., January 21.
- 102 Marsh River, Brooks. James A. Bailey,* June 3, 1905; Eli C. West,* May 17.
- 104 Dirigo, Weeks' Mills. David P. Bolster, in Augusta.
- 105 Ashlar, Lewiston. Noël R. Wright, March 31; Milton C. Wedgewood, April 9; Samuel B. Harmon, June 20; Hiram Morrell, June 29; David F. Noyes, August 18; Daniel Moulton, January 26; Charles H. Jumper, February 7.
- 106 Tuscan, Addison. Ole A. Anderson; John H. Crandon, March 24; Stephen S. Leighton, May 23; Daniel W. Leighton, November 13; Harrison Look, December 10; Stephen E. Phipps, December 17.
- 107 Day Spring, West Newfield. Joseph W. Murphy, March 5; Le Roy O. Straw, March 5; Usher B. Thompson, July 8; Hiram R. Waldron, October 11.
- 109 Mt. Kineo, Guilford. J. R. Edes, September 1; Charles F. Howard, December 19.
- 110 Monmouth, Monmouth. Francis L. Wallace,* June 24.
- 111 Liberty, Liberty. William L. Boynton,* October 18; Joseph Benu-lieu, December 13.

- 112 Eastern Frontier, Fort Fairfield. J. S. Hall, May 13; F. C. Jeffs, June 6.
- 113 Messalonskee, Oakland. George F. Chapman, October 20; George A. Farnham, February 5.
- 114 Polar Star, Bath. Augustus C. Sprague, P. M., May; James W. Kelley, May 8; William B. Palmer, P. M., May 11; Onslow M. Kingsbury, May 15; Lewis Cameron, July 15; Albert G. Eaton, August 16; George W. Luce, October 25; Augustus N. Morse, November 18; George M. Duley, January 20; William Kelley.
- 115 Buxton, West Buxton. Thomas H. Berry, October 28; Albion Fluent,* February 26.
- 116 Lebanon, Norridgewock. R. Alonzo Davis, P. M., March 27; Albert Emery, P. M., April 11; Jeremiah L. Hartford, April 16; Charles Smith, February 28.
- 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. John H. Mason, April 1; Sylvester Strout, April 10; John Devereux, July 9; William Nevers, August 27; J. Cushman Ricker, September 3; Osborne J. Riley, December 2; Gilbert Chase, February 8; Edward A. Gurney, January 13.
- 118 Drummond, Parsonsfield. John A. Pease,* October 11.
- 119 Pownal, Stockton Springs. Edward H. La Folley, Honorary Member and first Tyler of the first Pownal Lodge, 1863, aged 84 yrs, 3 mos., December 26.
- 122 Marine, Deer Isle. Samuel Pickering, May 10; Francis M. Holden, July 14; Elikim H. Eaton, August 10; Franklin B. Ferguson, September 22; Daniel W. Mathews, October 8.
- 123 Franklin, New Sharon. Nathaniel Harding,* May 3; George W. Johnson; Edward L. Russell,* February 8.
- 124 Olive Branch, Charleston. Walter M. King,* May 7; Charles D. Chapman,* January 15.
- 125 Meridian, Pittsfield. Cyrus S. Noble, November 19; Elijah P. Eddy, December 1; Eri Drew, January 1.
- 126 Timothy Chase, Belfast. Charles H. Bray, June 20.
- 127 Presumpscot, North Windham. John H. Herbert, in Franklin Falls, June 30, 1905.
- 128 Eggemoggin, Sedgwick. Charles H. Clossom, March 3; Mark L. Elwell, May 22; O. P. Carter, July 11; Eben M. Garland; E. K. Drew.
- 129 Quantabacook, Searsmont. James Bicknell, in Lawrence, May 18; Ambrose Thompson,* June 15.
- 130 Trinity, Presque Isle. S. D. Butterfield, March 17.
- 131 Lookout, Cutler. M. W. Ackley, P. M., November 15.

- 132 Mt. Tir'em, Waterford. Edward L. Hamlin,* June 13; Alvin Pike, January 25.
- 133 Asylum, Wayne. Elias H. Kent, April 26; Luther W. Fillebrown, May 26.
- 135 Riverside, Jefferson. J. J. Bond, August 23; A. B. Noyes, September 11; C. M. Davis, December 8; M. A. Kennedy, February 4.
- 137 Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag. Almon R. Pendexter, April 2, 1905; Gershom F. North, in Colorado, December 8; Jere C. Haskell, April 2; Greenlief Harvey, Chaplain last year, January 2; John B. Nickels, February 22; Joseph P. Rowell, Tyler for the last 11 years, February 24.
- 138 Lewy's Island, Princeton. Saunders G. Spooner, August 3; Jirah H. Pulk, February 2.
- 140 Mount Desert, Mount-Desert. Edward P. Somes, May 28.
- 141 Augusta, Augusta. George L. Hamlen, March 3; Everett W. Priest, May 15; Nehemiah Howard Sawtelle,* at Sidney, September 14; John W. Chase, February 6.
- 142 Ocean, Wells Depot. Charles F. Clark, April 22.
- 143 Preble, Sanford. Isaac J. Young, May 20.
- 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. John H. McClintock, 63 yrs. 2 mos., August 30; William F. Marr, 64 yrs. 1 mo. 22 d., January 2; George L. Witham,* 74 yrs., January 9.
- 145 Moses Webster, Vinalhaven. Jeremiah H. Hamilton, July 20; Amos D. Ames, July 23; Stephen L. Calderwood, August 27; Joseph P. Hunt, December 2; James S. Bunker, February 28.
- 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. Andrew J. Hall, Honorary Member, May 18; Sanford A. Lucas, June 13.
- 148 Forest, Springfield. Edgar L. Brown, killed sprinkling logging road, March 19; Alfred E. Gowell, October 8; Steward Trask, December 15.
- 149 Doric, Monson. Charles L. Bray, August 16.
- 152 Crooked River, Otisfield. Charles B. Lamb, September 17; Lester L. Jillson, January 4.
- 153 Delta, Lovell. Henry G. Walker, December 23; Henry A. Elliot, January 19; Frank C. Walker, February 8.
- 155 Ancient York, Lisbon Falls. Arthur R. Cole, May 24; John H. Coombs, January 29.
- 156 Wilton, Wilton. Isaiah L. Newman, July 2; George A. Brown, February 11.
- 157 Cambridge, Cambridge. Fred Linnell, October 25.
- 160 Parian, Corinna. H. S. Grindle; A. W. Knowles, February 24; F. B. Shaw, February 25.

- 161 Carrabassett, Canaan. Samuel J. Moore, March 1; Benjamin Chase, January 27.
- 163 Pleasant River, Brownville. Judson Briggs,* April 12; Albert Rogers,* September 6; John E. Price, October 30; E. E. Williams,* December 18.
- 164 Webster, Sabattus. Calvin D. Bubier,* November 20.
- 166 Neguemkeag, Vassalboro. Henry P. Cox; Charles I. Perley,* April 25; George S. Perkins,* P. M., August 21; Ira E. Ellis, November; O. A. Tolman,* February 14.
- 167 Whitney, Canton. William W. Blanchard, January 28.
- 168 Composite, La Grange. Henry A. Weymouth, July 16; Emery R. Bailey, January 28; John S. Babcock, February 4.
- 170 Caribou, Caribou. Alphonso Lufkin, March 1; Carl A. Ulrich, January 31.
- 171 Naskeag, Brooklin. Elijah R. Powers, in Lakeville, April 21.
- 172 Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag. George Cutler, May, in Bangor; Edgar O. Bailey,* October 5; William H. Lobley,* November 16.
- 174 Lynde, Hermon. Job Kelley, October 15; Albert B. McLaughlin, February 17.
- 179 Yorkshire, North Berwick. Harvey Allen,* July 4.
- 180 Hiram, South Portland. Forest E. Fletcher, December 6; Mose E. Batchelder, January 21.
- 182 Granite, West Paris. Herbert L. Swift, June 5; Hannibal Curtis, July 17.
- 183 Deering, Portland. William B. Morrill, P. M., December 3; Herbert F. Libby,* P. M., February 9.
- 184 Naval, Kittery. Asa R. Young, April 21; Theodore Wilcox, Charter Member, May 6; Inkerman B. Davis, June 2; Wallace S. Jackson, June 10; William A. Bowman, Charter Member, February 16.
- 185 Bar Harbor, Bar Harbor. Albion F. Jordan,* March 14; John H. Hopkins,* January 31.
- 186 Warren Phillips, Cumberland Mills. Stephen Norton, March; Frank L. Libby, April; Sewell Welch, January.
- 187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. Bailey W. Bowden, January 16.
- 188 Jonesport, Jonesport. William P. J. Cummings, April 10.
- 189 Knox, South Thomaston. Samuel Thayer, in Florida, Honorary Member, October 1.
- 190 Springvale, Springvale. John W. Frost, Honorary Member, May 18.
- 192 Winter Harbor, Winter Harbor. Wilford G. Foss, October 9.
- 194 Euclid, Madison. Edwin S. Newell, March 24; Charles F. Dunbar, January 11.

- 195 Reliance, Stonington. Butler H. Mills, May 26; Amos F. Dow, July 1; Seth W. Fifield, July 28; Eben F. Simpson, January 27,
198 St. Aspinquid, York Village. Samuel J. Goodwin, March 11.
199 Bingham, Bingham. Mark Savage, March 21.
201 David A. Hooper, West Sullivan. Ira Robertson; John D. Crimmins, May 17; John S. Wentworth, December 29; Fred W. Bridgham, January 6.
204 Mount Abram, Kingfield. George M. Vose, August 5.
205 Nolleseme, Millinocket. Edmond Heebner, October 3.
206 Island Falls, Island Falls. David A. Sewall, April 12.
210 Bagaduce, North Brooksville. Charles W. Parker, February 23.

≡ 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,	Mch. 30, 1769.	Mch. 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,	Mch. 14, 1796.	Mch. 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	Mch. 10, 1801.	Mch. 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,	Mch. 12, 1804.	Mch. 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	Mch. 10, 1806.	Mch. 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	Mch. 14, 1809.	Mch. 14, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	Mch. 9, 1813.	Mch. 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,	Mch. 10, 1819.	Mch. 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 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.†
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
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.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	Jan. 30, 1826.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
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 22, 1827.	July 10, 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. 4, 1855.†
62 King David's,	Lincolnton,	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,	Mch. 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 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. 10, 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,	Mch. 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	Mch. 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 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. 18, 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,	Mch. 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 9, 1861.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115 Moderation,	West Buxton,	Mch. 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,	Parsonsfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875. †
120 Meduncock,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864. †
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	Mch. 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 Eggmoggin,	Sedgwick,	Mch. 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	Mch. 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 Tir'em,	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,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142 Ocean,	Wells,	Mch. 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,	Mch. 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.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	Mch. 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arion,	Goodwin's Mills,	Mch. 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.

LODGE	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
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,	Mch. 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,	West 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.
208 No. East Harbor,	N. E. Harbor,	Sept. 2, 1903.	May 6, 1904.
209 Fort Kent,	Fort Kent,	Mch. 23, 1904.	May 4, 1905.
210 Bagaduce,	Brooksville,	Sept. 2, 1905.	May 3, 1906.

NOTE. 59 Mt. Hope, charter surrendered 1879.

90 Hiram Abiff, charter revoked 1868.

108 Relief, charter revoked 1804.

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. 27, in 1892.

Lodges enrolled, 210; extinct 8, working 202.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.

Alabama, Dec. 4, 1906,
 Alberta, Feb. 20, 1906,
 Arizona, Nov. 13, 1906,
 Arkansas, Nov. 20, 1906,
 Belgium, 1905,
 British Columbia, June 21, 1906,
 California, Oct. 9, 1906,
 Canada, July 18, 1906,
 Cuba, March 24, 1907,
 Colorado, Sept. 19, 1906,
 Connecticut, Jan. 16, 1907,
 Delaware, Oct. 3, 1906,
 Dist. Columbia, Dec. 19, 1906,
 England, 1907,
 Florida, Jan. 15, 1907,
 Georgia, Oct. 30, 1906,
 Idaho, Sept. 11, 1906,
 Illinois, Oct. 2, 1906,
 Indiana, May 22, 1906,
 Indian Territory, Aug. 14, 1906,
 Iowa, June 4, 1907,
 Ireland, 1907,
 Kansas, Feb. 20, 1907,
 Kentucky, Oct. 16, 1906,
 Louisiana, Feb. 4, 1907,
 Maine, May 9, 1907,
 Manitoba, June 13, 1906,
 Maryland, Nov. 20, 1906,
 Massachusetts, Dec. 12, 1906,
 Michigan, May 22, 1906,
 Minnesota, Jan. 23, 1907,
 Mississippi, Feb. 19, 1907,
 Missouri, Sept. 25, 1906,
 Montana, Sept. 19, 1906,
 Nebraska, June 5, 1906,

GRAND MASTERS.

Benjamin M. Jacobs, Birmingham.
 Oswald W. Kealy, Medicine Hat.
 Herbert Brown, Tucson.
 Jacob Trieber, Little Rock.
 J. L. Hasse.
 James H. Schofield, Trail.
 Edward H. Hart, San Francisco.
 James H. Burritt, Pembroke.
 Fernando Figueredo y Socarras.
 Arther E. Jones, Denver.
 Andrew J. Hallock, Danbury.
 Robert K. Stephenson, Wilmington.
 Francis J. Woodman, Washington.
 Duke of Connaught, London.
 Elmer E. Haskell, Palatka.
 Max Meyerhardt, Rome.
 William F. Smith, Mountainhome.
 Chester E. Allen, Galesburg.
 Lincoln V. Cravens, Madison.
 William A. McBride, Atoka.
 R. M. Hunter, Sibley.
 Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
 Edward W. Wellington, Ellsworth.
 Samuel K. Veach, Carlisle.
 Lee E. Thomas, Shreveport.
 Charles F. Johnson, Waterville.
 John McKechnie, Winnipeg.
 Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
 John A. Blake, Malden.
 Charles E. Sweet, Dowagiac.
 Gustaf Widell, Mankato.
 Henry C. Yawn, Lumberton.
 David M. Wilson, Milan.
 A. D. MacDonald, Kalispell.
 Zuingle M. Baird, Hartington.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Geo. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.	William Y. Titcomb, Anniston.
J. J. Dunlap, Edmonton.	E. A. Braithwaite, Edmonton.
George J. Roskrige, Tucson.	William F. Nichols.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	Sam H. Davidson, Evening Shade.
Van der Vin, Brussels.	None.
Robert E. Brett, Victoria.	W. A. D. Smith, New Westminster.
George Johnson, San Francisco.	James B. Stevens.
Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Ont.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
Carlos G. Charles y Hunter, Habana.	Francisco de P. Rodriguez, Habana.
Charles H. Jacobson, Denver.	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
John H. Barlow, Hartford.	John H. Barlow, Hartford.
Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.	Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
Arvine W. Johnston, Washington.	George W. Baird, Washington.
Sir Edward Letchworth, London.	None.
Wilber P. Webster, Jacksonville.	Silas B. Wright, DeLand.
William A. Wolihin, Macon.	A. Q. Moody, Boston.
Theophilus W. Randall, Boisé.	George E. Knepper, Moscow.
Isaac Cutter, Camp Point.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.	Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.
Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.	T. C. Humphrey, South McAlester.
Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Charles C. Clark, Burlington.
Henry E. Flavelle, Dublin.	None.
Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.	Matthew M. Miller, Topeka.
Henry B. Grant, Louisville.	William W. Clarke, Owensboro.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans.	Herman C. Duncan, Alexandria.
Stephen Berry, Portland.	Albro E. Chase, Portland.
James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.	Charles N. Bell, Winnipeg.
William M. Isaac, Baltimore.	Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	None.
Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.	Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
John Fishel, St. Paul.	Irving Todd, Hastings.
Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.	Harry T. Howard, Biloxi.
John R. Parson, St. Louis.	Rufus E. Anderson, Hannibal.
Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.	Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena.
Francis E. White, Omaha.	Charles J. Phelps, Schuyler.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.

Nevada, June 12, 1906,	Walter J. Harris, Reno.
New Brunswick, Aug. 22, 1905,	Edwin J. Everett, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 15, 1907,	William A. Plummer, Laconia.
New Jersey, March 20, 1907,	Austin H. McGregor, Newark.
New Mexico, Oct. 15, 1906,	Abram N. Pratt, Carlsbad.
N. South Wales, June 13, 1906,	Sir Harry H. Rawson, Sydney.
New York, May 9, 1907,	Townsend Scudder, New York.
New Zealand, May 9, 1906,	Wm. Lee (Baron Plunket) Canterbury.
North Carolina, Jan. 8, 1907,	Francis D. Winston, Windsor.
North Dakota, June 26, 1906,	Grant S. Hager, St. Thomas.
Nova Scotia, June 13, 1906,	Charles R. Smith, Amherst.
Ohio, Oct. 10, 1906,	Horace A. Irvin, Dayton.
Oklahoma, Feb. 12, 1907,	Earl Beebe, El Reno.
Oregon, June 13, 1906,	W. T. Williamson, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1906,	George W. Kendrick, Jr., Philadelphia.
Peru, April 14, 1900,	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.
P. E. Island, June 25, 1906,	W. K. Rogers, Charlottetown.
Quebec, Feb. 13, 1907,	George O. Stanton, Montreal.
Rhode Island, May 20, 1907,	Arthur H. Armington, Providence.
Saskatchewan, Aug. 9, 1906,	H. H. Campkin, Indian Head.
Scotland, Nov. 1, 1906,	Sir Thomas D. G. Carmichael, Skirling.
South Australia, April 18, 1906,	Samuel J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 11, 1906,	Frank E. Harrison, Abbeville.
South Dakota, June 12, 1906,	Robert H. McCaughey, Mellette.
Tasmania, Feb. 22, 1907,	Charles E. Davies, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 30, 1907,	George E. Seay, Gallatin.
Texas, Dec. 4, 1906,	John P. Bell, Bellville.
Utah, Jan. 16, 1906,	Sidney W. Badcon, Ogden.
Vermont, June 13, 1906,	Charles A. Calderwood, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria, Dec. 19, 1906,	George E. Emery.
Virginia, Feb. 12, 1907,	Silvanus J. Quinn, Fredericksburg.
Washington, June 12, 1906,	Edward F. Waggoner, Spokane.
West Virginia, Nov. 14, 1906,	Tom G. Strickler, Ellenboro.
Western Australia, April, 1906,	C. O. L. Riley, Perth.
Wisconsin, June 12, 1906,	Edwin J. Farr, Eau Claire.
Wyoming, Sept 5, 1906,	Peter S. Cook, Cheyenne.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.	Edward D. Vanderlieth, Carson.
J. Twining Hartt, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.	Harry M. Cheney, Lebanon.
Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	Robert A. Shirrefs, Elizabeth.
Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.	J. H. Wroth, Albuquerque.
Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.	Andrew J. Scott, Sydney.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	William Sherer, Brooklyn.
Malcolm Niccol, Christchurch.	
John C. Drewry, Raleigh.	John A. Collins, Enfield.
Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.	Robert M. Carothers, Grand Forks.
Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.	Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
James S. Hunt, Guthrie.	W. M. Anderson, Enid.
James N. Robinson, Eugene.	John M. Hodson, Portland.
William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.	James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg.
J. Benjamin Choza, Lima.	None.
Neil McKelvie, Summerside.	George A. Aitken.
Will H. Whyte, Montreal.	E. D. T. Chambers, Quebec.
S. Penrose Williams, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
J. M. Shaw, Regina.	
David Reid, Edinburgh.	None.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Jacob T. Barron, Columbia.	George T. Bryan, Greenville.
George A. Pettigrew, Sioux Falls.	Samuel A. Brown, Sioux Falls.
John Hamilton, Hobart.	None.
John B. Garrett, Nashville.	Henry A. Chambers, Chattanooga.
John Watson, Waco.	Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Henry H. Ross, Burlington.	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
John Braim, Melbourne.	David Meadowcroft, Melbourne.
George W. Carrington, Richmond.	Joseph W. Eggleston, Richmond.
Horace W. Tyler, Olympia.	Stephen J. Chadwick, Colfax.
Hiram R. Howard, Point Pleasant.	Hiram R. Howard, Point Pleasant.
J. D. Stevenson, Perth.	
William W. Perry, Milwaukee.	Aldro Jenks, Dodgeville.
William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.	William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Oxford.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—JACOB TRIEBER, Little Rock.
Belgium—ALBERT J. KRUGER, Advers.
British Columbia—FRANCIS BOWSER, Vancouver.
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—WARREN C. BICKFORD, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM S. WARE, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. O. STAMPS, Atlanta.
Idaho—WILLIAM C. HOWIE, Mountain Home.
Illinois—AMOS PETTIBONE, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—SAMUEL CLYDE FULLERTON, Miami.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Louisiana—JOSEPH MEYERS, New Orleans.
Manitoba—ROBERT STIRTON THORNTON, Deloraine.
Maryland—THOMAS H. HOOVER, Union Bridge.
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—HENRY R. ADAMS, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—FREDERICK SPEED, Vicksburg.
Missouri—G. A. GOBEN, Kirksville.
Montana—
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUDBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS.
New Brunswick—JOHN STAR DE WOLF CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—

- New Jersey*—JAMES S. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JAMES H. BREEZE, Spencerport.
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.
Oregon—JOHN MCCrackEN, Portland.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Pirnce Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN BOTHRELL TRESIDDER, Montreal.
Rhode Island—ARTHUR A. RHODES, Pawtuxet.
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—ELMER ELLSWORTH CORFMAN, Provo.
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.
Wisconsin—GEORGE B. WHEELER, Eau Claire.

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—WILLIAM N. HOWE, Portland.
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—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
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—LEANDER W. FOBES, Portland.
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 South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS, Ellsworth.
New York—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS, Portland.
North Carolina—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Waterville.
North Dakota—ELBRIDGE G. HEATH, 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—
Quebec—JAMES C. AYER, Cornish.
Rhode Island—FRANK J. COLE, Bangor.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—EDWARD G. WESTON, Thomaston.
Tasmania—
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—CHARLES F. PAINE, Bar Harbor.
Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, Farmington.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Portland.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY, Auburn.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, Freeport.

≈ OFFICERS ≈

OF THE

Grand . Lodge . of . Maine,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1907.

GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820, '21.*	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
Simon Greenleaf, 1282, '23.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.*
William Swan, 1824, '25.*	John H. Lynde, 1869-'71.*
Charles Fox, 1826, '27.*	David Cargill, 1872-'74.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, '29.*	Albert Moore, 1875, '76.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, '31.*	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.*
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-'34.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1879-'80.
Reuel Washburn, 1835-37.*	Marquis F. King, 1881, '82.*
Abner B. Thompson, '38-'40.*	William R. G. Estes, 1883, '84.
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1885, '86.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-'44.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1887, '88.
John T. Paine, 1845, '46.*	Albro E. Chase, 1889, '90.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1891, '92.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, '50.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1893, '94.*
John C. Humphreys, '51, '52.*	Augustus B. Farnham, 1895, '96.
Freeman Bradford, 1853.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1897, 98.*
Timothy Chase, 1854.*	Winfield S. Choate, 1899, 1900.*
John Miller, 1855.*	Alfred S. Kimball, 1901, 1902.
Jabez True, 1856.*	William J. Burnham, 1903.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.*	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1904, '05.
Hiram Chase, 1858, '59.*	Charles F. Johnson, 1906, '07.
Josiah H. Drummond, '60-'62.*	

*Deceased.

DEDUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820, '21.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.*
William Swan, 1822, '23.*	John L. Lynde, 1866, '68.*
Charles Fox, 1824, '25.*	David Cargill, 1869-'71.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1826, '27.*	Albert Moore, 1872-'74.*
Peleg Sprague, 1828, '30.*	Edward P. Burnham, '75, '76.*
Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
Amos Nourse, 1832.*	Marquis F. King, 1879, '80.*
Reuel Washburn, 1833, '34.*	William R. G. Estes, 1881, '82.
David C. Magoun, 1835-'37.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1883, '84.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-'43.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1885, '86.
James L. Child, 1844.*	Albro E. Chase, 1887, '88.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1889, '90.
Elisha Harding, 1846.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1891, '92.*
Samuel L. Valentine, '47, '48.*	Augustus B. Farnham, '93, '94.
John C. Humphreys, '49, '50.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1895, '96.*
Freeman Bradford, 1851, '52.*	Winfield S. Choate, 1897, '98.*
Timothy Chase, 1853.*	Alfred S. Kimball, 1899, 1900.
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.*	William J. Burnham, 1901, 1902.
Hiram Chase, 1856, '57.*	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1903.
Josiah H. Drummond, '58, '59.*	Charles F. Johnson, 1904, '05.
William P. Preble, 1860-1862.	Edmund B. Mallet, 1906, '07.
John J. Bell, 1863.*	

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820, 1821.*	Alexander H. Putney, '45, '46.*
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.*	John C. Humphreys, '47, '48.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, '25.*	Freeman Bradford, 1849, '50.*
George Thacher, Jr., '26, '27.*	Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, '29.*	Jabez True, 1853.*
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.*	Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.*
John L. Megquier, 1832-'34.*	Isaac Downing, 1856.*
Joel Miller, 1835-'37.*	William Allen, 1857.*
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-'41.*	Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.*
John T. Paine, 1842-1844.*	John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.*

David Bugbee, 1862.*	Manly G. Trask, 1889.
Edmund B. Hinckley, 1863.*	Daniel P. Boynton, 1890.
Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.*	George R. Shaw, 1891.
David Cargill, 1866-1868.*	Augustus B. Farnham, 1892.
Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1893.*
Albert Moore, 1871.*	Herbert Harris, 1894.
Edward P. Burnham, '72-'74.*	Winfield S. Choate, 1895.*
William O. Poor, 1875.*	Albert M. Penley, 1896.
Charles I. Collamore, 1876.	Alfred S. Kimball, 1897.
Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.*	Elmer P. Spofford, 1898.
Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.*	William J. Burnham, 1899.
William R. G. Estes, 1880.	James E. Parsons, 1900.
John B. Redman, 1881.	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1901.
Arlington B. Marston, 1882.*	Edwin A. Porter, 1902.
William H. Smith, 1883.*	Charles W. Crosby, 1903.
Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.	W. Scott Shorey, 1904.
Joseph M. Hayes, 1885.	Curtis R. Foster, 1905.
Albro E. Chase, 1886.	James M. Larrabee, 1906.
Horace H. Burbank, 1887.*	William N. Howe, 1907.
Leander M. Kenniston, 1888.	

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, '21.*	Frye Hall, 1847.*
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	Stephen Webber, 1849.*
George Thacher, Jr., '24, '25.*	Timothy Chase, 1850.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, '27.*	William Somerby, 1851, '52.*
Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*	Thomas B. Johnston, '53, '54.*
Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	William Kimball, 1855.*
David C. Magoun, 1832-'34.*	William Allen, 1856.*
Abner B. Thompson, '35-37.*	John Williams, 1857.*
Stephen Webber, 1838-'40.*	Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.*
John T. Paine, 1841.*	Oliver Gerrish, 1859.*
Alexander H. Putney, '42-44.*	Joseph Covell, 1860.*
John C. Humphreys, '45, '46.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.*

T. K. Osgood, 1862.*	Algernon M. Roak, 1889.*
F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*	E. B. Mallet, Jr., 1890.
John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*	Samuel L. Miller, 1891.
Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.*	Howard D. Smith, 1892.
John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.	Wm. Freeman Lord, 1893.
Henry H. Dickey, 1871.*	Gustavus H. Cargill, 1894.
William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*	Moses Tait, 1895.
Charles I. Collamore, 1875.	Benjamin L. Hadley, 1896.
A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.	Enoch O. Greenleaf, 1897.
S. J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.*	Millard M. Caswell, 1898.
Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.	Franklin R. Redlon, 1899.
Archie L. Talbot, 1880.	John H. McGorrill, 1900.
Fessenden I. Day, 1881.	Adelbert Millett, 1901.
Charles W. Haney, 1882.*	James C. Ayer, 1902.
Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.	Charles F. Paine, 1903.
Augustus Bailey, 1884.	George W. McClain, 1904.
Henry R. Taylor, 1885.	Edward G. Weston, 1905.
Benjamin Ames, 1886.	Albert M. Ames, 1906.
Wilford J. Fisher, 1887.	Leon S. Howe, 1907.
Samuel G. Davis, 1888.	

GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-'30.*	William O. Fox, 1880-'82.*
James B. Cahoon, 1831-'33.*	Frederick Fox, 1883-1894.*
Benjamin Davis, 1834-'43.*	M. F. King, June, '94-1904.*
Henry H. Boody, 1844-'52.*	Millard F. Hicks, Oct. '04-'07.
Moses Dodge, 1853-'79.*	

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. '91-1907.
Charles Fox, 1845.*	

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

R. W. WILFORD J. FISHER,

Junior Grand Warden in 1887.



Born at Grand Manan, N. B., 1822.

Died in Eastport, April 25, 1907,

AGED 85 YEARS.



"O blessed sleep! that will not break."

Recapitulation--1907

Lodges enrolled,	210
" extinct	8
" working,	202
" under dispensation,	0
" granted charters at communication, 1907,	0
" represented at communication, 1907,	189
Number of representatives,	234
Lodges to make returns,	202
Making returns in time,	202
Initiated,	1,344
Raised,	1,281
Affiliated,	140
Re-instated,	68
Total increase,	1,489
Dimitted,	203
Died,	490
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	1
Expelled,	2
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	140
Corrections,	12
Total decrease,	848
Net increase,	641
Members, March 1, 1907,	26,530
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$10,715.65
" " Disbursements,	\$8,149.26
Amount of Charity Fund,	\$47,670.30

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② Appendix ②

Report • on • Correspondence.

≈ 1906 ≈

*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, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry H. Matthews, after a short introductory paragraph in his address, proceeds to give an account of his official acts. There were eleven dispensations granted for new lodges; one for the re-organization of a lodge; eight for lodges to continue work because of loss of charter, charter destroyed by fire, holding no communication for six successive months and former dispensation having expired by limitation; and one for the consolidation of two lodges.

In this connection we "rise to remark" that from the "recapitulation" we learn that there were 426 chartered lodges on the roll in 1905 and five lodges U. D.; of these 421 made returns and 402 paid the dues. The roll of lodges shows that 636 lodges have been chartered or are now U. D., during the life of the Grand Lodge, eighty-five years. The membership was reported as 16,667. We do not criticise the action of this Grand Lodge in granting dispensations to make new lodges, as we know nothing of the circumstances by which the jurisdiction is controlled, but to us who are very conservative in granting dispensations for lodges there arises the thought that it becomes necessary to bring to the door of those

who want to be masons the opportunity to do so rather than to ask of them to avail themselves of the opportunity already at hand.

Thirty-three dispensations were granted to confer the degrees out of statutory time and yet others were refused. Three lodges were allowed to mortgage their property for the purpose of building a Masonic Hall. The corner stone of eight buildings were laid by special Deputies appointed by the Grand Master.

He decided that a man who cannot read and write is eligible to Masonry, in which decision we do not concur, although we are aware that the ancient charges say nothing on this point. Having made this decision why should he put on a rider in the following:

"Should a candidate for Masonry be mentally, morally, intellectually and physically capable of learning and teaching the Ritual?

"I hold that he is eligible to Masonry, and the lodge should be the judge of this qualification."

The Committee on Jurisprudence approved this decision but quoted the constitution:

"Section 7. No subordinate lodge shall proceed to confer any or either of the degrees of Masonry upon any person who is not a man, free born, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, of good reputation, of sufficient natural and intellectual endowments with an estate, office, trade or occupation, or some other obvious source of honest subsistence, from which he may be able to spare something for works of charity and for maintaining the ancient dignity and utility of the Masonic Institution. He must also be free from such corporeal deformity as would render him incapable of practicing and teaching the ritual of the fraternity."

We think that the following decision may be right so far as the legality exists unless prevented by the local law. The general impression we believe to be that it should be prevented by a law of the Grand Lodge, so that no question of libel might arise by the public notice of a masonic trial. We quote:

"I hold that it is not illegal to notify brethren of the lodge on postal cards that the lodge will be convened on a certain date for the trial of a certain brother, naming him, for unmasonic conduct, but recommended that in such a case that it be better to send notices in a sealed envelope."

Having already intimated our want of information upon the masonic regulations of this jurisdiction, we quote another decision which helps to enlighten us:

"A profane residing outside of any municipal corporation, being desirous of becoming a mason, applies for membership in a lodge within a municipality, and one and one-half miles distant from his place of residence. There is a lodge one-quarter mile distant from his residence, and another lodge one-half mile from his residence, neither of which is inside of a municipality. There is also a fourth lodge within a different municipality, one mile distant from his place of residence. He lives one hundred yards from the city limits of the city in which the lodge is lo-

cated, to whom he has applied for membership, and about four hundred yards from the city limits in which the fourth lodge is located. What is the duty of the lodge to whom he has applied?

"I hold that it is the duty of the lodge to whom said application is made to direct the Secretary of the lodge to write to the lodge within a quarter of a mile of the applicant's residence to know if they have ever refused him admission, and if they know of any just and sufficient reason why he ought not to be made a mason; and without inquiry and answer thereto the said application or petition should not be acted on."

It appears by the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence having under consideration the decision of the Grand Master touching the right of a member in good standing to dimit, that such a member can not dimit under the edicts of Alabama if thereby the lodge is reduced below the required number.

After reading a few pages disclosing the acts of lodges or officers violating masonic law and thereby bringing the fraternity into disgrace, it is refreshing to read the following:

"An appeal for aid was read from Mrs. Jeanie Wilson, the widow of a Master Mason, at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and on motion a short recess was taken and voluntary contributions were received from the brethren, amounting to \$158.88, and said sum was placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary to be handed by him to Mrs. Wilson.

"Bro. Edward S. Gatchell, Senior Grand Deacon, then volunteered to collect from the brethren from different parts of the State the required balance necessary to cancel and discharge a mortgage on the property of Mrs. Wilson. \$181.12 was collected by Brother Gatchell, which added to the amount previously collected in the Grand Lodge makes the sum of \$340.00. This amount was paid to Mrs. Wilson and the mortgage on her premises was fully satisfied and discharged and a certified copy of such satisfaction delivered to Mrs. Wilson."

Owing to the illness of the Grand Master, which caused his absence from the jurisdiction, the Deputy Grand Master, assuming his duties during his absence, made a report thereof to the Grand Master, which report is embodied in the address of the Grand Master. From it we quote a decision as finally reported upon:

"Decision No. 3 of the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master is as follows:

"A profane petitions and is duly elected to receive the E. A. degree; before his initiation objection is made thereto, and he is not permitted to proceed and both his fee and petition are returned to him. Afterwards the objection is withdrawn. Can the lodge confer the degree upon him by the repayment of the fee, without again going through the form of another petition and election? The lodge may and should confer the degree upon the repayment of the fee, without going through the form of another petition and election."

"Your committee disagree with this ruling, unless petitioner also refiles with the Secretary of the lodge his petition."

From his conclusion we quote:

"Let us ask for God's aid for the protecting care of the destitute, poor and needy, His aid in the prosperity of our people in the different avoca-

tions of life, and for His direction in the loyal defence and preservation of the flag which waves over our common country, over this land of liberty, where we have a government fully capable of performing all the functions of government: where we honor the flag of our country and reverence the banner of our Order, where religious freedom prevails, where every man has the uninterrupted right to choose his religion according to the dictates of a self-approving conscience."

The Grand Treasurer reports in the Grand Lodge \$7,224.69; in the Widows' and Orphans' fund, \$219.97, and in the Permanent Trust fund, \$1,154.21.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Since our last Grand Communication we have taken up four bonds, reducing our bonded indebtedness to \$6,000.00. During the coming year we will take up four more bonds, which will reduce said bonded indebtedness to \$4,000.00."

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, Valle de Mexico, Cosmos, and Brazil was deferred.

An appropriation was made for reprinting the proceedings of the Grand Lodge from organization to 1840.

In this jurisdiction the roll of the Grand Representatives being called, those present are welcomed.

Resolutions were adopted to advance the proposition of raising funds to the establishment of a Masonic Widows and Orphans Home.

A practicable ballot-box "that covers the imperfections of all former styles" having been patented by a brother, was recommended to lodges for their use.

Much more business local in its character was transacted.

Bro. William Y. Titcomb submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 was received by him at the eleventh hour, yet had a most comprehensive and intelligent review. To our enquiry of last year he replies:

"Rule 12, Article VII of our Constitution declares that 'in all cases of suspension or expulsion of any member from the privileges of Masonry, two-thirds of the votes of all the members present shall be required; *provided*, in all cases of suspension or expulsion a majority of the whole lodge must be present.' So far as we know, none of our Grand Masters have ever ventured to suspend said Rule."

He expresses himself in regard to the matter of voting upon a waiver of jurisdiction thus:

"We must confess that we incline to the opinion that consent may be given by the usual voting sign, and that a majority vote may grant the waiver of jurisdiction."

Under Mississippi commenting upon the renting of a Masonic Hall to other organizations, he says:

"Our advice is not asked, but if it were, we should say: Brethren don't dedicate your lodge halls until they are paid for; then, having dedicated them, don't rent, lease or lend them to any other than masonic organizations. Do you retort that 'people who live in glass houses should not throw stones'? Yes. We are aware that our own Grand Lodge has permitted the O. E. S. to convene in *our* Grand Lodge Hall; still in the foregoing we have but expressed *our own* personal opinion."

ARIZONA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George Shand, was absent on account of illness, and we regret to read in his letter to the Grand Lodge that he was compelled to leave the state "perhaps, never to return."

He reported the asking of many questions answerable by the constitution, and, in full, mentions one cause brought before him and his action thereon. Of the greatest importance in his communication is a letter written to him by the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Arizona in Mexico, in which the latter reports an official communication from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico," to the effect that fifteen members, naming them, had left the lodge at Sonora, without applying for dimits, for the purpose of forming a new lodge, and had requested a charter from the Supreme Council of the A. A. S. R. Evidently Mexican Masonry as practiced in the United States is not as yet understood.

From his communication we note that in the case of the absence of the W. M. or S. W. of a lodge a dispensation issues for an election, and that the S. W. or J. W., as the case may be, does not perform the duties of the W. M. until the annual meeting of the lodge.

He announces a gain of one hundred and one members, and that peace and harmony among the lodges prevails.

The Grand Secretary reported that all the returns were made, and in most particulars were correct and neatly prepared, and we congratulate him therefor.

The legislation was local, but we quote in full the action looking towards "a system of life membership which shall forever exempt the life member from the payment of dues":

"Said resolution shall provide that no life membership shall be granted except upon payment of a sum of money named therein, which sum shall in case the annual dues are \$12.00 be not less than the sum of \$150.00, and the minimum amount to be proportionately greater or less as the dues are greater or less; and shall further provide that all amounts paid for life membership shall be invested only in such reputable banks of deposit or in such bonds of the United States, Territory of Arizona, or some city, county or town thereof, or in such other first-class stock, bonds or securities as may be directed by the lodge and approved by the Master, and that only the income thereof shall be used by the lodge, the original

amounts to be forever kept and maintained as and for a permanent Life Membership Fund."

There is no report on correspondence, as we intimated would be the case in our report last year, and the proceedings of Arizona are like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1905.

Fine portraits of the Grand Masters for 1874-5, 1876-7, and 1904 grace these proceedings.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. J. Bowser, after a brief introduction briefly mentions the dead in his own and sister jurisdictions, and then under the title of "Courtesies" says:

"I have on one or two occasions requested the M. W. G. M. of another jurisdiction to waive jurisdiction in the case of proposed candidates and I have also done a similar favor for other Grand Lodges, and have also allowed Blue Lodges here to confer degrees on candidates of other lodges when requested."

Concerning the matter of jurisdiction between this Grand Lodge and that of Scotland, alluded to in our report of last year, he says:

"I received a communication from the Grand Secretary of Scotland stating that our letter would be laid before the Foreign and Colonial Committee at the first opportunity, but since that time we have had no further reply.

"However, I may say on taking office I found that one of my predecessors in office had notified Cumberland Lodge, No. 26, not in any way to recognize Bro. Walker until this question of jurisdiction was settled with the Grand Lodge of Scotland. I found that this order was through inadvertence never revoked, and I at once notified Cumberland Lodge that although we might have differences with the Grand Lodge of Scotland over this matter, still Bro. Walker was a well-made mason, and as such had certain rights, and if he wished he could ask to be admitted as a visitor to their lodge, and they could admit or not as they saw fit, and if two brothers wished to bring in his application for affiliation to their lodge it must be received and they could deal with it, either accepting or rejecting it. I was glad to hear afterwards that the application was received, balloted on favorably, and the brother is now a member of Cumberland Lodge."

What now is the standing of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia in court?

He rendered many decisions relative to the physical qualifications of candidates, refusing any one who was not perfect.

The following decision is not in accord with our practice. We say that the brother is not entitled to masonic burial, but the lodge may so act if it chooses:

"Can a mason who has dimitted, but in good standing in the chapter, be buried by his mother lodge?

"*Answer.*—No."

He also decided that, in case a brother holding membership in more than one lodge should be suspended in either one, all other lodges must recognize the suspension.

He issued dispensations for three lodges.

His account of his visitations is entertaining, and he visited thirty-five out of thirty-six lodges and traveled 4,400 miles to do it.

In reading the rest of his communication we find nothing of general importance, but we judge that he was a most efficient officer.

The reports of the Deputy Grand Master and of the District Deputy Grand Masters are full and partake of true masonic spirit.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, of the Grand Orient of Brazil and of the Grand Lodge of Queensland were deferred; and recognition was denied the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

Bro. W. A. DeWolf Smith again submits the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Of the use of Grand Representatives he thus discourses under Arizona:

"We believe that these appointments are made to show the friendly relations which exist between the Grand Lodges, and the presence of the representative of one Grand Lodge within the jurisdiction of another is a sufficient demonstration of the harmony which prevails between them. If, to show this good feeling, the presence of the Grand Representatives is necessary at the Grand Lodge sessions, no brother could be appointed to the position unless he lived at or near the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, or unless he held some other official position in the Grand Lodge which would require his attendance."

Maine for 1904 receives three pages of review. Of the Kruger letter he says:

"It demonstrates that while the so-called Masonry of France and some other European countries may be a most useful affair and admirably adapted to the people among whom it exists, it is really not Masonry at all."

Of our discussion with Bro. Belden concerning the relief of needy brethren he says:

"We may say that the position of Maine in this matter meets with our hearty approval. We believe it is the duty of every mason to relieve such cases of distress as come to his notice—so far as his ability will permit."

He most wisely says the lack of knowledge on the part of Masters "arises from the practice, reprehensible, but now, apparently, firmly fixed, of changing Masters every year."

His is a most careful review of Maine, as well as of other jurisdictions, and bristles with information.

As some discussion about "waiver" has been had in this jurisdiction we quote:

"The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence had before it, among other matters, the question of invasion of jurisdiction referred to by the Grand Master, as well as one in which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was involved. In regard to the latter case the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence last year reported, *recommending* the Oregon lodge to grant the waiver. This year—the lodge having refused to do so—they go further and make the following recommendation, which was adopted:—

"That the Worshipful Master, Wardens and brethren of Myrtle Lodge, No. 78, be and are directed and commanded at the next regular meeting of the lodge to vote upon and grant waiver of jurisdiction over Orvil Dodge, as requested by Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14, District of Columbia, and officially notify the Grand Master of the action."

"A similar course was adopted with regard to the lodge whose territory had been invaded by the lodge in Georgia.

"It is difficult to characterize properly this course of procedure of the Grand Lodge without going beyond what is regarded as parliamentary language, but at the present writing it is about the most unjustifiable interference with the rights of the lodge that we have come across. If the Grand Lodge insisted upon a waiver of jurisdiction being given, why remit the matter to the lodge to be voted upon? A vote on any subject presupposes that there are two sides at least to the question, and that every voter has the right to vote as he thinks best, but in Oregon the members of the lodges are not, apparently, allowed to think for themselves—at least not as regards waivers of jurisdiction. In a short time we probably will read of the Grand Lodge directing one of the lodges to vote for and accept an applicant for the degrees."

CALIFORNIA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George W. Hunter, after a brief introduction and giving us the pleasing information that death has not removed any of the Grand or Past Grand Officers in his own jurisdiction, mentions the distinguished brethren in other jurisdictions who have been summoned.

Of the increase in membership he says:

"This rapid increase is worthy of reflection. We trust that it was not caused by a desire to make Masonry popular, and a resort to methods that are not sanctioned by the best usages of the Fraternity."

He thinks it may be accounted for by the general prosperity and by the natural increase in population.

He visited the Masonic Home and commends its purpose but does not believe that the Home will ever be self supporting, as some of the founders thought, and further says:

"If it were to do over again, it may be that it would have been better not to have built the Home, but to have created a fund of some sort which could have been used to help subordinate lodges when necessary to support their aged and unfortunate members, their widows and orphans, they to remain among their friends in the places where the lodges were located, and the associations were dear to them."

Halls were dedicated, corner stones were laid, and lodges constituted, and other such routine work as falls to a Grand Master was his lot.

There were several cases of invasion of jurisdiction by the lodges in other jurisdictions, which, however, were settled.

Of his decisions we quote:

"The Constitution provides that no lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination. The term 'due inquiry,' is not satisfied by the consideration of letters or written statements only, given by the Master or Secretary of the lodge of which he claims to be a member, to the effect that he is a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone, no matter of what character, is not sufficient to admit him, but he must prove himself by a personal examination. Where, however, he has a statement from the Secretary of a lodge, under seal, that he is a Master Mason in good standing, and is unable to pass a rigid test, very slight evidence by examination should be sufficient to admit him."

He has rightly decided that candidates cannot as a class be balloted upon but each must have a separate ballot, and that charges may be brought against a F. C. for a masonic offence.

The trial of a brother for a masonic offence was by the order of the Grand Master transferred from the brother's lodge to another lodge, which, after due and regular trial, indefinitely suspended the brother, who afterwards wished to apply for re-instatement. The question arose to which lodge the brother should apply, to his own or to the one in which he had his trial, and the Grand Master decided that he should apply where he was tried.

We quote a part of a lengthy report arising from the request of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, under the jurisdiction of California, located at Honolulu, to allow Maui Lodge at Wailuku, under the alleged jurisdiction of Scotland, both locations being in Hawaii, to confer the F. C. and M. M. degrees upon an E. A. of the former lodge:

"The sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands was transferred to the United States on the 12th day of August, 1898.

"On September 22, 1904, there was established the organization named 'Maui' Lodge and which obtained its charter or dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland long after Hawaii became American territory. Our Grand Lodge has never claimed exclusive jurisdiction anywhere except within the boundaries of the State of California, and it has always recognized the fact that prior to the annexation of Hawaii its jurisdiction over the lodges it established there was but temporary, and as to territory exercised in common with other Grand Lodges of the world, and liable to be lost whenever three or more lodges were established there and they saw fit to organize a Grand Lodge of their own, which they could now do, and if done, their lodges would become immediately released from all obligations to any other Grand Body. So long as Hawaii remained a Republic, or while it was a Kingdom, it was recognized as common ground, and all Masonic Grand Bodies had concurrent jurisdiction therein. When it became a part of the United States, then, under masonic law of this country, the subordinate lodges that were there, still belonged to the jurisdictions where they obtained their charters, re-

spectively, but when it came to the formation of new lodges, no Grand Lodge, except those within the United States, had the right to grant a dispensation for such a purpose. Prior to the Revolution the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, France and Hamburg, issued charters for lodges within the Colonies. Since that time they have undertaken to do so but seldom, and whenever any of them has attempted it, it has been resented by the Grand Bodies of America. So far as I know no Grand Lodge within the United States has ever sought to establish a subordinate within the dominion of the Kingdom of Great Britain or any of her dependencies, and we believe that whenever any country comes under the American flag and becomes American soil, that thereafter no foreign Grand Body should grant dispensations or seek to establish lodges therein. If the Grand Lodge of Scotland can charter a lodge on the Island of Maui, which belongs to the United States, it can charter other lodges in Honolulu and elsewhere in the Hawaiian Islands, and with equal propriety, it could be done in the Territory of Alaska.

"This has never been allowed or attempted without protest. While the facts were not exactly the same and probably no case can be found exactly similar to this, as the Territory of Hawaii, owing to its situation in mid-ocean, is, in many respects unique, still it is American territory, and the masonic law which would apply to any other American territory will apply to it; and in reference to a case which arose in New York in the early fifties, where the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was seeking to invade the rights of the Grand Lodge of New York, by establishing lodges there, our own Grand Lodge in 1851, at its second communication in sympathy with the Grand Lodge of New York, expressed itself by resolution on this subject as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge can give no countenance or support to the pretension of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg or any other foreign Grand Lodge, to a right to grant charters for lodges in any of the territory of the United States of America."

"So far as I can find this resolution has never been changed or modified, and its language is just as applicable to territory subsequently acquired, as that which then existed.

"With the law thus declared, or at least the sentiment of our Grand Lodge thus expressed in its early history and never altered, I feel it to be my duty to hold that 'Hawaiian' Lodge, No. 21, should not request 'Maui' Lodge to confer the degrees, or either of them, on Bro. Smiddy, nor should it render a similar service for 'Maui' Lodge at its request."

This appears to be in accord with the opinion of Bro. Drummond in his discussion of the question, "The Law of Territorial Jurisdiction."

The conclusion briefly recounts his visitations.

The Grand Secretary reported that all lodges save one had made returns and paid their dues.

We quote the first proposition of a preamble presented and the resolution adopted, which we think will be understood and appreciated by our readers:

"WHEREAS, The masonic brethren residing near Sawtelle, Los Angeles County, California—among the twenty-three hundred 'Boys in Blue of 1861-65,' assigned to the National Military Home for disabled volunteer soldiers in this state—have long felt the necessity for a masonic lodge, particularly in view of the fact that many of the brethren who have died had requested that they be buried with masonic honors; but this has been impossible, as the nearest lodge is located at Santa Monica,

some miles distant; consequently the masonic brethren interested have, at great personal sacrifice, raised sufficient funds to properly furnish a safe and suitable lodge-room in Sawtelle, and have purchased a full and complete equipment of regalia, aprons, lodge-room equipment and furniture.

Resolved, That the Grand Master issue a dispensation to 'Veteran' Lodge, located at Sawtelle, Los Angeles County, California, if upon examination he finds that all the provisions of our masonic law have been complied with; that no fee be charged for such dispensation, and the same be remitted by this Grand Lodge; that when such lodge shall have complied with our law and this Grand Lodge orders a charter issued to it, that no charge be made for such charter, and all fees therefor be remitted."

From the report of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, we learn of the burial with masonic honors of a member of Polar Star Lodge; from that of Los Angeles, of the burial of a member of Augusta Lodge; and that of Oakland, of relief to one case from Maine; that of Sacramento, of relief to one case from Maine.

The Grand Lecturer in his report says:

"In every district the majority of the lodges are nearing perfection in the ritual and minutiae of the work, and the degrees are given in a manner that leaves a lasting impression upon those who are being inducted into the mysteries and solemnities of this venerable institution.

"But, brethren, in my journeyings as Grand Lecturer, it has been my experience that many who apply for examination in order to visit are so poorly prepared that it is only by the exercise of the greatest latitude on the part of the committee that the visitor can gain admission. Many would-be visitors know absolutely nothing of what took place during their initiation, passing and raising, and I am more than ever convinced that this Grand Lodge should make it obligatory upon all candidates to pass a satisfactory examination in the lecture of the Third degree before being permitted to go forth as full-fledged Master Masons. It would reflect more credit upon the lodges in which they received their degrees, and it would be of great benefit to the individual brother who might wish to visit where he is not known."

Concerning the resolutions adopted in 1904 by which the system of Grand Representatives was done away with, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported that the method proposed was illegal and submitted the following report:

"To the end that this matter may be properly submitted to this Grand Lodge by an amendment to the Constitution, if so desired, and that this attempted legislation no longer encumber the record, we offer the following resolution and recommend its adoption:

Resolved, That the action of this Grand Lodge at its annual communication of 1904 in adopting the following report and recommendations—

"It will be patent to anyone who will give the matter of the appointment of Representatives to and from other Grand Bodies proper consideration, that this custom is as useless as the 'appendix vermiformis' is to the human body. It seems to us that the custom must have originated in the desire to decorate members with a mere title. The only proper way for one Grand Lodge to communicate with another is through the Grand Masters. Your committee can see no necessity for the continu-

ance of the custom, and therefore recommend that it be abolished. Many of the Grand Lodges are dispensing therewith, and we think the Grand Lodge of California should do likewise.¹

"be and the same is hereby declared to be illegal and the same is reversed and set aside and our Grand Secretary is hereby instructed to notify all Grand Bodies of this action of our Grand Lodge."

Of the decision of the Grand Master relative to the question of the right to consider the proposition for restoration to membership of a brother tried and convicted by a lodge by a change of venue, the same committee say:

"Although we have grave doubts as to whether the framers of our Constitution ever contemplated the result here reached, viz: that a subordinate lodge of which the suspended mason was never a member should have the right to restore him to his masonic rights simply by reason of the fact that it had adjudged his suspension upon a transfer of the case from the lodge to which he belonged. We are satisfied that under the law as it is written, there can be no escape from the conclusion reached by the Grand Master. The framers of the constitutional provisions in this behalf probably had in mind only cases of suspension by a lodge of its own members, and overlooked the contingencies of an absolute transfer of the case from one lodge to another, or a proceeding instituted in some other lodge than that of the membership of the accused, by reason of his residence within the territorial jurisdiction of another lodge. We, however, must take the law as it is written, where, as in this case, it is plain and unambiguous."

Concerning the report of the Grand Master upon the Hawaiian proposition heretofore mentioned, the same committee, at the conclusion of their report, say:

"According to our decision, what is known as the American doctrine goes no further than this, viz: Only one Grand Lodge shall be established in any State or Territory. Whenever one is established it has the absolute control and government of all masons and of all lodges of the first three degrees, and no other Grand Lodge or Grand Body can in any way interfere with its jurisdiction by establishing new lodges therein, or even by maintaining those already established. The territory is absolutely, exclusively and perpetually the territory of the Grand Lodge established over it. From the moment of the organization of the new Grand Lodge, its jurisdiction becomes absolute over the entire territory, and all lodges and all masons there must acknowledge it and yield obedience to it, and their allegiance elsewhere ceases.

"This is the American doctrine, declared by Mackey, and many if not all our Grand Lodges and is the only American doctrine, as we understand, and it has no application to the case in hand, for the reason that no Grand Lodge has ever been organized in Hawaiian territory.

"We are therefore of the opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in chartering 'Maui' Lodge in the Hawaiian Islands cannot be regarded by us as such an invasion of the jurisdiction of any American Grand Lodge as would warrant us in holding the lodge to be an illegal body. If we are correct in this conclusion, there would appear to be no reason why said lodge could not under our Constitutional provision, at the request of our Hawaiian lodge, confer degrees for 'Hawaiian' Lodge upon persons elected therein to receive such degrees, provided that the work of said lodge in conferring the degrees is in all material respects the same as ours."

Life membership, like Banquo's ghost, again appears to disturb the Grand Lodge. The following plan was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Section 1 of Article IX of the Uniform Code of By-Laws be and hereby is amended to read as follows, viz:

"Section 1. The dues of each member of this lodge shall be payable quarterly in advance: Provided, that this lodge, by the adoption of a standing resolution to that effect, which resolution shall not be acted upon at the stated meeting at which it is introduced, nor until notice in writing thereof shall have been forwarded by mail to every member, may provide for a system of life membership, which shall forever exempt the life member from the payment of dues therein. Said resolution shall provide that no life membership shall be granted except upon payment of a sum of money named therein, which sum shall, in case the annual dues are \$12.00, be not less than the sum of \$200 and the minimum amount to be proportionately greater or less as the dues are greater or less, and shall further provide that all amounts paid for life membership shall be invested only in such reputable banks of deposit or in such bonds of the United States, State of California, or some county, city and county, city or town thereof, or in such other first-class stocks, bonds or securities as may be directed by the lodge, and approved by the Master, and that only the income thereof shall be used by the lodge, the original amounts to be forever kept and maintained as and for a permanent Life Membership Fund. Said resolution shall require the Secretary in making his annual report to the Grand Lodge, to report the number of life members borne on the roll, the amount of the fund thus created, and the manner in which said fund is invested. Said resolution shall take effect only upon its approval by the Grand Master."

In accordance with the adoption of the report of the Committee on Finance, several changes were made in the amount of the subject matter to be printed in the annual proceedings. The rosters of the several lodges were omitted, as were the reports of the Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Homes, and other such matters. All this seems to have been done with good judgment, but the following proposition which was also passed, seems to be unwise economy:

"That the Committee on Correspondence limit the extent of its report so that the same shall not exceed fifty pages; and that the same be confined to a digest of facts concerning other jurisdictions which may be of special interest to California masons.

Bro. Wm. A. Davies submitted the Report of the Committee on Correspondence, whose compendium of the proceedings of the various jurisdictions is clear and readable. Maine was not received in time for him to review.

CANADA, 1905.

Before the opening of the Grand Lodge, the Mayor of the city (Hamilton) was introduced and welcomed the Grand Lodge. After the opening, the Worshipful Masters of the Hamilton lodges presented an address of welcome; to each of these welcomes the Grand Master made appropriate responses.

The Committee on Credentials reported that out of the 386 warranted lodges 35 were unrepresented.

The Grand Lodges of Michigan and New York were represented at this communication, the former by its Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, and the latter by a Past Grand Master and the Grand Representative, while other distinguished masons, among them our Grand Master and Grand Representative of Canada, sent their regrets. The occasion of this especial gathering of masons from abroad was the fact of its being the semi-centennial of the birth of this Grand Lodge.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin Allen, we quote a few words of his comparison :

"The 1,500 masons of the 41 lodges of our first establishment have become 35,000, comprising 390 lodges, notwithstanding the loss of over 40 lodges ceded to Quebec and Manitoba. We have yielded up a great territory, yet our membership has increased over twenty-fold. Again, in place of the poor, small, widely-scattered abiding places of the lodges of fifty years ago, we have hundreds of spacious and handsome halls and rooms in all the cities, towns and larger villages of the Province. In these, with adequate, and in many cases luxurious appointments in the way of furniture, regalia, etc., our lodges of to-day, well officered for the most part, with large memberships, full of enthusiasm, are carrying on the work in a manner of which we may justly be proud. Beginning with not even sufficient funds with which to purchase regalia for its Grand Officers, and with an initial balance sheet showing receipts of only £93 and disbursements of but £64, Grand Lodge finds itself to-day, as the result of the sound policy of its rulers, possessed of a well invested capital of over \$110,000, while its Grand Treasurer presents a report for the past year showing receipts of \$39,362.85, and disbursements amounting to \$32,209.49. At the same time the record of Grand Lodge in the great matter of benevolence shows similar progress."

After brief eulogies of the distinguished dead in his own jurisdiction the Grand Master reported three especial communications of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of laying corner stones, and others for consecrating lodges and dedicating halls. The account of his visitations is brief.

A full statement of his dispensations issued for many purposes is given, and adds :

"There seems to be a misapprehension as to what meetings can be held without a dispensation, and in many cases notices have been sent out for at homes, balls, picnics, excursions, euchre parties, etc., without asking for a dispensation. This, I contend, is unconstitutional. No meeting of the members of the craft, as such, can be held, 'whether masonic clothing is worn or not,' other than the regular and emergent meetings prescribed in the Book of Constitution, without the dispensation of the Grand Master."

Permission was granted to a lodge to work one of the degrees upon their own candidate in a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, provided New York consents.

His rulings are in the main in accord with our own practice. We quote two :

"A lodge whose Master and Wardens were absent was opened by the only Past Master present, and he, feeling annoyed at criticism of his ruling during the evening, left the chair and lodge without closing the lodge. Was the work done regular, and what minute should be made? The Acting Worshipful Master was entirely in error in leaving the chair and the lodge without closing the same. The proceedings should be noted in the minute book, and all business regularly done prior to the time the Acting W. M. retired is constitutional. The Secretary should state that the Acting W. M. having retired, and no Past Master or Warden being present, the lodge was not closed.

"May brethren appear in a procession clothed with the regalia of the Royal Arch or Knights Templar orders? If they have authority from these Grand Bodies they may do so, but the Blue Lodge must take charge, and occupy the end of the procession, passing through it first."

To show the condition of the craft we quote him:

"It is most gratifying to me to be able to report that during the twelve months I have not been compelled to appoint a commission or to investigate a charge against any of the 35,000 members of the craft. Only three cases have this year been referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals."

This jurisdiction has the system of District Deputy Grand Masters, who made extended and interesting reports of the condition of the craft.

From the able historical address delivered by the Historian of the Grand Lodge, we quote:

"As to the origin of Masonry, using that term in its broad sense to cover the Fraternity of to-day, it is, in my opinion, impossible to fix any date for the origin of speculative Masonry.

"No subject has given rise to more difference of opinion amongst masonic scholars and writers than the question of the origin of our craft.

"On one point, however, all modern authorities concur in the opinion that there is nothing that connects the Speculative Masonry of to-day with the building or builders of King Solomon's Temple.

"I interject this remark here, from the fact that very many of our younger brethren, and perhaps not a few of their elders, talk about Craft origin as if King Solomon was our first Grand Master and that the Temple mechanics were craftsmen who worked precisely as we do in the lodges of this jurisdiction.

"In the light of modern research by writers of eminence, and from my own reading of much that has been printed on this point, I am satisfied that the genesis of the Speculative Section does not antedate the era of the Building Corporations of the Middle Ages.

"Prior to 1717, there were no Grand Lodges, but on St. John the Baptist day, 1717, the representatives of four of the old lodges that worked in London, assembled at the Goose and Gridiron Ale House in London yard, St. Paul's Churchyard, formed a Grand Lodge, and elected by a majority of hands—bear in mind not by ballot—Mr. Anthony Sayer, gentlemen, as Grand Master of Masons.

"With regard to the degrees of Masonry that, prior to the founding of the original Grand Lodge of England, the best opinion, that of Hughan, for instance, is that probably there were not three degrees, but only one ceremony in vogue up to the end of the 17th century.

"Lodge No. 18, at Amhersburg, known as Adoniram. This lodge was working the second degree on the night of 11th June, 1812, when a brother rode up to the lodge and gave the alarm that General Hull was crossing at

Sandwich. The W. M. rushed the work while horses were being saddled, and in ten minutes the brethren shouldered their guns and were off to meet the invader."

And the last paragraph of his close:

"I hope and pray that in the aftertime—in the years to come when the sons and grandsons of our masonic household gather around the altar of this Grand Lodge they will have as good reason to look back with pride upon us, as we have to look back with pride and gratitude upon the masons of long ago, the pioneer craftsmen who carried the Union Jack into the backwoods of Canada, whose first altar was an oak stump upon which the Holy Writings were spread, and at which many a good man and true was brought from the darkness of the world into the light of the craft."

There was a large amount of business, local in character, disposed of.

Bro. Henry Robertson presented the Report on Correspondence.

From his introduction we quote:

"The question of physical fitness for initiation is still being discussed in many places. The rule that is most generally accepted, and that has common sense to recommend it, is that if a candidate can literally comply with all the requisites of the ceremonies he is physically qualified, otherwise not. The physical perfectionists, who require absolute bodily perfection, are being led into all sorts of absurd positions."

Maine for 1904 was reviewed. Of the Krüger letter he says:

"Nothing appears to have been done in this matter except that all matters relating to Foreign Grand Lodges were referred to the Committee on Correspondence. In fighting the Roman Catholic priesthood the masons of France and Belgium have gone to the other extreme. It seems a pity that some middle course could not be found. While we condemn their atheistical tendencies we cannot help sympathizing with them in the difficult situation in which they are placed. It is very difficult for us to realize their position, and it is equally difficult for them to see things from our point of view."

COLORADO, 1905.

As an introduction to these proceedings we are given the portraits of the Grand Master for 1905, and of M. W. Bro. George K. Kimball, Grand Master in 1887, with brief biographical sketches.

The Grand Representatives in this jurisdiction are subject to a roll call, and at this communication forty-four brethren responded, who, invited to the East, were welcomed by the Grand Master. The response was made by M. W. Bro. James R. Killian in behalf of the Grand Representatives, who said in part:

"We are here, then, representing that institution, which has for its purpose and object, the upliftment of men; the exaltation of purpose and motives in the lives and in the hearts of men; an institution whose precepts, while old, are ever fresh as an April morn, whose sentiments are

sweet as the breath of summer, whose promises are as rich as Autumnal colors, and whose teachings ever lend unto man a hope, even in death, which make them as serene as the stars in a winter sky."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin L. James, in his address, comments upon the power of brotherly love as evinced at the annual communications, and suggests that it is the duty of masons, especially Past Masters, to be constant upon the communications of their respective lodges after passing the chair, as their opportunities for the continuing and upholding brotherly love are much better than before they occupied the chairs. He has also in his introduction a paragraph devoted to the care necessary to be used by those who recommend candidates for Masonry.

He announces the deaths of the distinguished masons of his own and other jurisdictions, the "consecration, dedication and constitution" of three new lodges, and the dedication of one Masonic hall; and reports that no dispensations have been issued for new lodges, although there are three localities desirous of masonic light.

Dispensations for many purposes were issued by him, but we find none for making a mason in less time than is provided by the Constitution.

Requests from several Grand Lodges asking that lodges in this jurisdiction confer not only a part of the degrees but also all degrees were granted. The lodges in this jurisdiction asked that lodges under other Grand Lodges work their material, which requests were granted.

We quote the jurisdictions because there is a question in Maine about this subject matter, and to what extent this comity extends. Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois, asked to have the three degrees conferred upon candidates elected in lodges in their respective jurisdictions who were at the time residents of Colorado. Kansas, District of Columbia, New York asked for the conferring of other degrees, either the F. C. or M. M., or both. Colorado asked New Jersey, Nebraska, New Mexico and Kansas for similar favors.

We suppose the laws in these jurisdictions must differ from the law in Maine. By our law the candidate upon receiving the M. M. degree becomes thereby a member of the lodge, and the Secretary shall enroll his name among the members. This was done to prevent the increase of unaffiliated masons. Now, if the candidate of another jurisdiction at the request of that jurisdiction receives his degree in a Maine lodge, of what lodge is he a member under the Maine rule? How about the fees? Do these go to the lodge that confers the degrees in whole or in part? Then, again, what about proficiency? In Maine there is only one ballot for the three degrees, and the lodge satisfies itself upon the proficiency of the candidate for each degree, but expresses no opinion by ballot, whereas in

some jurisdictions there is a ballot for each degree, perhaps for character, perhaps for proficiency, perhaps for both. Is this exchange of courtesies something that is becoming a custom or has it been long established? We want light.

Of his decisions we quote:

"2. Can a Committee on a Petition be appointed by the Worshipful Master and their report come before the lodge without disclosing the names of the Committee. Answer: Such is not in keeping with our Masonic Laws. Section 3. Article IX, states, 'Make report in writing,' which cannot be construed to mean that part of such report in writing is to be read and part suppressed.

"5. A member of a lodge is found guilty of unmasonic conduct and sentenced to reprimand. The member who prefers the charges claims the punishment inadequate for the offence committed, and desires to appeal to the Grand Lodge. If he appeals before the reprimand is administered should the reprimand be held in abeyance until the Grand Lodge meets? Answer: No, the Brother appeals from both the findings and action of his lodge. Should the appeal be sustained the ignominy of the reprimand is removed, the same as if the action of a lodge suspending a Brother was annulled by the Grand Lodge through an appeal. Provided, that this decision shall not apply to cases of reprimand in which the appeal is made by the accused."

We cannot fully agree with the construction of the Grand Master in decision 2. We believe under the law as quoted by him that it is within the power of the W. M., when the report of the committee comes before the lodge, to read the report and to state the fact "signed by all the committee" or otherwise state the fact without giving any names. The signatures at the end of the reports are not to be considered as any part of the report itself.

In decision number 5, we are at a loss as to the true construction to be given to it. However, if the offending brother receives the reprimand and if the Grand Lodge sustains the appeal of the accuser and sends the case back or recommends that another punishment be inflicted, is not then the brother in danger of receiving *two* punishments for the one offence?

He gives full accounts of his visitations, of the laying of corner-stones, and of other routine official acts. From his conclusion we quote:

"One of my chief aims has been to impress the idea that harmony is one of the greatest factors for success in any organization. With that ever in view, I have had a very peaceful administration. The majority of grievances brethren have against each other are, to a great extent, fancied; which if long harbored, become real ones. Let the Brother who has a grievance go straight to the Brother who has committed the wrong and talk it over with him as a Brother; the trouble, in a majority of such cases, will soon be dispelled, let each concede to the other, ever remembering that Brotherly Love produces harmony, and where harmony predominates, troubles and grievances cannot exist."

There is a general fund of \$22,255.49 and a library fund of \$433.60.

In 1861, there were three lodges with a membership of sixty-seven,

making an average membership of twenty-two; in 1905, there were one hundred seven lodges with a membership of 10,997, making an average membership of one hundred two.

The Trustee's Benevolent Fund has increased to \$9,240.20.

A proposition was submitted looking to a "Collegium of the Grand Lecturers" having for its object "to unify the esoteric and exoteric Masonic work, . . . being careful to yield no Masonic Landmark," and for it to begin its labors when five or more of the Grand Lodges of the United States assent thereto. This proposition was referred to the Committee on Custodians of the Work.

This looks a little like an entering wedge to the formation of a General Grand Lodge of the United States.

Bro. George W. Musser, Grand Orator, delivered an oration from which we excerpt one paragraph, enough to show "good work":

"What can be nobler than this, the work and purpose of our institution, the building of a man? Away from the strife and noise of trade, the materialism of wealth, and the gaunt face of want, in the seclusion of our lodge rooms, listening to the ancient lectures by well informed Brethren, speaking in the quaint, yet eloquent language of Masonry, if the full meaning of what is there taught, is permitted to sink into our understanding, and permeate every fibre of our being, as intended, we must conclude that, aside from a deep and reverential religion, which belongs to the jurisdiction of another institution, manhood, rugged manhood, fresh from the workshop of nature, hewn and smoothed and beautified by deep thinking and correct teaching, not veneered by conventionality—that robust manhood, that is to a human being what an excellent tone is to a musical instrument, is the goal toward which all civilization should tend. This quality in man can not be described; it must be felt, as an excellent tone can not be described, but must be heard. It makes him reverential toward things that are sacred; valorous, in defence of his home and country; chivalrous in his conduct toward the weak; generous to the needy; fearless in the discharge of duty and the timely advocacy of what he thinks is right; brave in facing events; manly, even in the commission of his sins, and what is needed now and at all times, straight as a plumb line and with fully ninety degrees in his squareness when he deals with his fellowmen, or is called upon, or placed in a position to effect their rights. As an ear must be attuned to sound to comprehend the excellency of a musical tone, so must a man be attuned to comprehend the excellency of manhood. This attuning of the man, by its own system of speculation and impressment, it appears to me, is the peculiar province of Masonry, and I thank God, that our Institution, by its symbol of the Level, recognizes that this quality of manhood can be possessed equally complex though it may be our learning in letters, art and science, by the toiler and the king."

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf submitted the Report on Correspondence, which we have read with much pleasure and profit.

From his conclusion we quote the following paragraphs:

"The requirement of some Grand Lodges that all correspondence between lodges in different jurisdictions shall be conducted through their respective Grand Masters, is, in our opinion, an invasion of their reserved and inherent rights under the old regulations of the Craft.

"The theory that originally there was but one degree in Masonry to which the other two have been added, is misleading. There has never been any addition in the sense implied, namely, that of new degrees. If any change has occurred, it has been the subdivision of the one degree, or as others contend, the two degrees, into three degrees as now known to us, yet preserving all their essential and esoteric features. This is vastly different from the addition of new degrees. We have heretofore fully discussed this question, and we recur to it at this time, because it has been recently revived in the masonic press. Once admit that a degree can be added to Ancient Craft Masonry and its integrity is destroyed, for the multiplication of degrees and its extension would be limitless.

"Thanking our fellow reporters for the generous treatment received at their hands, we most heartily reciprocate their continued expressions of good will and bring our labors to a close with the following lines:

"On earth's broad surface or beneath, where'er we catch the gleam
Of genius in the works of man, the builder stands supreme.
His art first won perfection's crown, lo! time shall smite it last,
For 'tis the one enduring link which binds us to the past.
Its base is deep in solid earth, its top in sun-lit sky,
Its massive front, of chiseled grace, where strength and beauty vie.
It hides war's blackened trail where stood the city or the town,
Its glory lies in building up and not in tearing down.
It blossoms in cathedrals grand, rich palaces and domes,
Upreads the stately marts of trade and dots the world with homes.
Fit symbol thus of all who strive, for we are builders all,
Whate'er our field, whate'er our task, or be it great or small.
Who life's sure purpose clear discern, the far-off future scan,
Who see the bow of promise and the brighter day for man,
With broader vision circle earth its nations, peoples—one
In all that make for progress ere the final goal be won."

DELAWARE, 1905.

The portrait of the Grand Master for 1904-5 faces the title-page, and the portrait of M. Wor. Bro. James S. Dobb, Grand Master 1888-89-90, who died October 2, 1905, is likewise given in the body of the proceedings.

From the introduction of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. R. Henry Young, we quote:

"Freemasonry teaches the things that are noble and true. We are urged by its lessons in the most forcible manner to perform such duties and be guided by such principles as will make us good, true and better men in all the relations of life. We recognize its grandeur—its history is one of which every mason should be proud. So it is necessary that we should use our best judgment that we may bring no reproach upon our ancient and honorable institution."

He briefly announces the death of Past Grand Master Dobb, whom he recognized as of good judgment in masonic matters, of strong convictions, of positive ideas, and frank in opinions.

This Grand Lodge, at its last communication, wisely provided for a Committee on Necrology, to which the Grand Master had referred the

list of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, thereby being relieved from the reading of the names.

He reports the craft at peace among themselves, and in harmony with all jurisdictions, and this from personal knowledge, as he visited every lodge during the year. He also was a visitor at the annual communications of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

He decided in accordance with their law, which is very similar to that of Maine, that a candidate elected in New Jersey temporarily residing in another jurisdiction, could not receive his degrees in the latter jurisdiction. This action is the opposite of the action in Colorado.

He decided that a candidate "with one leg being shorter than the other, which caused him to limp when walking," was ineligible for the degrees. We think that if the candidate was able to comply with the esoteric work the decision was wrong.

The following decision, touching upon the eligibility of candidates who are in the army, we quote, because there appears to be arising a considerable difference of opinion upon the subject:

"The Secretary of Armstrong Lodge, No. 26, asked how it should proceed in the case of a candidate rejected by it who applied to a lodge in another jurisdiction for initiation.

"I replied: The lodge in the jurisdiction mentioned will have to request a waiver of release of the said candidate through the Grand Master of that jurisdiction to the Grand Master of this jurisdiction and he to the Lodge. It requires a ball ballot, which must be clear.

"Can our lodge entertain the petition of a resident of our town, who enlisted in the Regular Army and is now stationed at another place?

"*Answer.* I know of no reason why your lodge should not entertain such petition, and decide that it can do so lawfully."

The other decisions appear to be in accord with the practice in Maine excepting one. In this the report of the committee agrees with our practice.

Dispensations were granted to confer degrees in less time than required in two cases, and denied in one case.

He thus discusses the case of unaffiliated masons:

"This is a troublesome question to deal with, and yet we believe that evils of non-affiliation might be greatly abated by the use of proper and rigid discipline. The number of such masons is quite large in this jurisdiction. Every means to induce them to return to membership should be employed. They visit lodges more times than they are allowed by our laws, and yet some of them are such honorable men, otherwise, that brothers dislike to object to their admission. But the Worshipful Masters should remember that there is a Grand Lodge law in reference to the number of times they are allowed to visit a lodge, and enforce it. They are not entitled to participate in any of the privileges of the lodge, such as banquets, cornerstone laying, funerals, &c., and when they obtrude themselves upon the craft they should be ignored. They are not entitled to masonic burial. The only one right they can exercise is that they can petition a lodge for membership. For the obstinate, disgruntled, disin-

terested mason there is little hope, and if he withdraws from his lodge without just cause, let him go and suffer the penalties of non-affiliation. There is no Masonry in his make-up worthy of the name."

He recommended the appointment of two District Deputy Grand Masters, one for each of the counties in the State in which the M. W. Grand Master does not reside; the appointment of a Grand Lecturer; the passing of a resolution to prevent Secretaries from pasting into the minute book of the lodge, printed and written matter; the obtaining of aprons for the officers of the Grand Lodge, of which there seemed to be a lack; and a change by means of which proficient officers might be installed without waiting for all to become proficient, as is now the case.

He mentioned other matters which came to his notice, and under the title of "matters in general," he says in part:

"Levity in and during the work of the lodge should not be tolerated. There is nothing in Masonry to excite mirth and frivolity. All the work should be conducted with seriousness and entire decorum. To tell the candidate that 'Masonry is a beautiful system of morality,' and then treat with levity the ceremonies through which he is passing, is a shock to his moral sense that impairs the impressive effect sought to be made upon his mind and heart.

"Don't retire before the lodge is closed if you can possibly avoid it. It detracts from the interest of the entire lodge, has a bad influence on the younger brethren, and chills the ardor of the officers. I have seen the brethren retire nearly in a body and leave the officers and the candidate to listen to the lecture by the Worshipful Master.

"I noticed in some of the lodges that brethren were admitted while the ballot was being taken and when the degrees were being conferred. This is improper and out of order. It is an error which should be carefully avoided. No brother should be admitted through the preparation room door. The Tyler's door is the proper way of entering or retiring. This rule should be observed at all communications of the Grand or Subordinate Lodges."

To some of these paragraphs the attention of the craft in Maine is fraternally called.

The Grand Treasurer reports a balance on hand of \$1,742.35.

The Grand Secretary reports that returns were received from all the lodges and that they are in a prosperous condition.

The Grand Charity Fund has \$1,810.06 and the Grand Reserve Fund \$2,327.98.

The Committee on Centennial Anniversary reported the arrangement for the celebration of that anniversary on June 17, 1906.

Of the recommendations of the M. W. Grand Master some were approved and some disapproved, but from the report of the committee we cannot decide fully how each was settled.

In the report of the Committee on Necrology we find the name of our late Grand Treasurer, M. W. Bro. Marquis F. King.

Other business of a local nature was transacted.

In connection with the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, quoted before, relative to soldiers, we here quote a previous decision duly approved:

"A lodge may entertain the petition of a soldier in the regular army, provided he has been stationed within the jurisdiction of the lodge the length of time required by the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Lewis H. Jackson, who always submits an interesting condensed report of those proceedings which come to his notice, sixty-three this year.

Maine for 1905 receives a page at his hands, wherein is stated the gist of our proceedings. He says:

"Well, we have a home-like feeling for Maine. We once held membership in one of her lodges, and found a wife in Portland, one of the dearest and best of women."

What was her maiden name, may we learn?

Under Vermont he thus discourses:

"This expresses just the same truth we have been preaching for years—the term Past Master's degree is a misnomer, it is not designed for Past Masters, but for Masters-elect for their installation into office, and should be called simply the Installation Ceremony. There is nothing in the nature of a degree in Symbolic Masonry about it, but if you will dub a 'degree,' please call it 'Installed Master's degree.' Every Worshipful Master out of office, is a Past Master, but there is no degree belonging to that title any more than there is to a Past Grand Master. See? Both have to be installed into office and there is a ceremony of installation for both, but the ceremonies used are not degrees by any sort of manipulation. Consistency should be a jewel of great value among masons."

Under Virginia he quotes a decision and comments. We quote:

"That it is illegal and unmasonic for a lodge organized and clothed to appear in public and act as an escort for any other organization such as Knights Templar, etc."

"We cordially agree to that and dare to express the opinion that it is equally unmasonic and incongruous for Knights Templar to escort Grand Lodges or Blue Lodge Masons. We belong to both and know what we are talking about."

We admit that we do not as yet see the incongruity and would like to read some reasons for the opinion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1905.

The first stated communication was held in March, at which the esoteric portions of the three degrees were exemplified.

The second stated communication was held in May, at which a charter was granted to "King Solomon Lodge," which is to hold its communications in the day time.

Other general business of a local nature was transacted.

On May 17th, a special communication was held for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the building to be erected by the Order of Eastern Star "as a home for indigent masons, their widows and orphans, and their dependent relatives who are members of the order of Eastern Star."

The third stated communication was held in September. At this communication the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That no member of this jurisdiction shall publish or give out for publication, in any newspaper or periodical, any of the proceedings or correspondence of this Grand Lodge, except with the authorization and approval of the Grand Master."

Upon request of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of the district, a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from that organization to consider the rights and privileges of each fraternal body at the funeral and burial of one who was a member of each.

The annual communication was held in December.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Lurtin R. Ginn, in his address says :

"The lodges have accomplished much good. They have been drawn into closer relations in a common endeavor to better human conditions, to build up strong individual character, and to unite those characters into a compact and harmonious society. They are all enjoying the rich fruits that come from honest purpose, faithful effort and loyal service."

He announced the deaths of the deceased members of the Grand Lodge, and names a large number of those of other jurisdictions who have passed away.

His decisions were in accord with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge: and of dispensations he says :

"I have issued but few dispensations to confer the degrees out of the regular order. I caused it to be known to the Masters early in the year that I would exercise this prerogative only in specially meritorious cases where it appeared that the granting of the dispensation would inure to the benefit of the Craft, or where the petitioner was going beyond the jurisdiction and would be so situated that it would be well nigh impossible for arrangements to be made to have a degree, or degrees, conferred upon him elsewhere. Every dispensation issued was made conditional upon every resident member of the lodge being notified of its issuance and upon the petitioner receiving reasonable instruction in the work of the degrees before leaving the jurisdiction.

"In no case was a dispensation issued to pass the ballot in less than the constitutional period."

Several cases of jurisdiction between this jurisdiction and the Grand Lodges of Virginia and Maryland were amicably settled.

He also says :

"I have made for lodges of this jurisdiction during the year many requests upon Grand Masters of other jurisdictions to have lodges therein

confer one or more of the degrees, as a courtesy to lodges in this jurisdiction, upon petitioners elected therein, who thereafter have taken up a temporary residence in such foreign jurisdictions. In every case the request has been cheerfully and fraternally complied with, coupled with many expressions of good will and esteem. I hereby make due and courteous acknowledgment of every courtesy extended.

"I have also received from other jurisdictions during the year many similar requests, and in every instance the lodges here have graciously and generously complied with whatever request was made.

"This work has become so much a matter of routine that I do not consider it necessary or expedient to particularize each individual instance, but content myself with this general acknowledgment, in addition to the special and direct acknowledgment which was made in each case. These reciprocal and fraternal courtesies emphasize in a marked degree the unity and singleness of purpose of our mighty institution."

He speaks in commendation of the publication of the "Masonic Code of the District of Columbia," a work of 270 pages, embracing the revised Constitution, By-Laws, and Code of Trials, a digest of the decisions of the Grand Masters and the legislation of the Grand Lodge, the Charges of a Freemason, Mackey's dissertation on the Ancient Landmarks, and lectures on the law of Masonry by Past Grand Masters Benjamin B. French and George H. Walker, together with all the ceremonies adopted by the Grand Lodge which are proper to be printed; the whole being an admirable compendium of the fundamental law of Masonry and the statutes applicable to the government of the Craft in this jurisdiction."

He has a good word for "The General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada," and of other associations, masonic in their general character.

His address was full of information to the Craft in his jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Guatemala was recognized.

Upon recommendation of a special committee a card certificate system was adopted for the purpose of furnishing of documentary evidence of good standing of a Master Mason in the jurisdiction; and also adopted the following resolution touching the documentary evidence to be required of visiting brethren:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive a visitor from any lodge outside of this jurisdiction, unless a Master Mason, known as such in the lodge, shall have personally vouched for the visitor as a Master Mason, and also vouched for his good standing, or unless the visitor, after strict examination, shall have proven himself to be a Master Mason.

"Provided, that no such visitor shall be examined until he furnishes to the Master of the lodge, or to the committee of examination appointed by him, some documentary evidence, such as a diploma, certificate under seal of the lodge, receipt for dues under seal of the lodge, Grand Secretary's certificate, or written endorsement by a Grand Master, showing that he was in good standing within twelve months of the date on which he presents himself for examination.

"And provided further, that a brother hailing from a jurisdiction which

has adopted a card, certificate, or other special document, shall be required to produce such card, certificate, or other special document before being examined.

"And provided further, that the provisions of this resolution shall not take effect until May 1, 1906, and in the meantime the Grand Secretary shall notify every Grand Lodge with which we are in fraternal relations, suggesting that they notify their membership as far as possible."

The Committee on Conference between Masons and Knights of Pythias to consider the burial of one a member of each, made a lengthy report, from which it appeared—

"To all who took part in the conference that all the trouble of which complaint had been made arose from a want of knowledge of the duties imposed by the standing regulation. Those in charge of the ceremonies had, in some instances, failed to consult with the presiding officer or duly authorized representative of other societies whose presence was desired by the family of the dead brother.

"Upon reading the Burial Regulation aforesaid in the conference it was unanimously agreed that if its provisions, manifesting as they do the spirit of fraternity, were fairly and impartially enforced, there would be no ground for complaint."

At the St. John's Day communication the officers were elected and installed, and the unfinished business of the annual communication was completed.

Bro. George W. Baird presented his sixth annual Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Alabama we quote:

"An effort was made to pass a resolution which obliged the Secretary of every lodge to report back to each visitor's lodge (upon his first visit) that such visit had been made. It was defeated upon the ground that each lodge was already empowered to legislate for itself on that subject. The purpose of the resolution is evident. But unless the resolution appears in the by-laws it is not likely that the Secretaries will take the trouble. There is, we think, need of some such action, however. Only a few years ago a man personated one of our dead Past Masters in visiting a western lodge and it took some time to run him down."

Maine for 1905 receives attention at his hands. We quote one of his paragraphs:

"A lodge in Quebec, upon information that one of their initiates resided in Maine, promptly expelled that Apprentice. This was no doubt all right, but we have yet to see or to hear of any discipline being given to the brother who brings in an improper petition or a committee who reports favorably on a fraudulent petitioner."

After quoting Grand Master Chaplin's statement concerning mixed funerals, he says:

"This differs from our method in that we relinquish all right after we have committed the body to the earth."

We do agree with our esteemed Bro. Baird in many of his opinions, which are quite well pronounced, and with some we are at variance, on jurisdiction for example.

Under Massachusetts:

"We have witnessed several attempts to inaugurate something of this kind [certificate system] in our own Grand Lodge, but without avail. Many of our best brethren make it a rule to carry in their pocketbooks their last receipt for dues, with the lodge seal impressed thereon. It serves for identification, not only at a lodge door, but in case of accident as well. A diploma may be lost or stolen, or it may have been the property of a dead man, and its date may be anything, but the last receipt for dues should bear a recent date."

What becomes of those brethren who became life members or honorary members, and have no dues to pay? Very soon after being made a mason, some thirty-five years ago, we paid the fee required for life membership in the lodge, and have paid no dues since and therefore have had no receipt.

From his conclusion we quote:

"From the London Globe (date not on the newspaper clipping, but it was in the summer of 1905):

"There has just been made in Paris a personal discovery of some curious interest in connection with Paul Jones. He appears to have been a freemason, and there have been brought to light some of the details of a festival, apart from the ceremonies, held on the occasion of his affiliation. The lodge was that of the Nine Sisters, which then met in the ancient novitiate of the Jesuits, in the Rue de Pot-de-Fer-Saint Sulpice, since swept away by the lengthening of the Rue Madame. The lodge is said to have been of the Scottish Rite. The orator of the lodge made a speech closing with the following quatrain:

"Jones in battle's resource ever fertile,
Acted towards foes whom he fought,
As always towards us acts a coquette habile;
Thinking to catch her, we're caught."

"The following is a masonic record of Commodore John Paul Jones obtained from the Navy Department library.

"St. Barnard Lodge, No. 122, Kircudbright, Scotland, November 27, 1770, member.

"St. John's Lodge, Boston, 1777, visited.

"Lodge of Neuf Soeur, Paris, August 16, 1779, applied for admission—received with great *éclat*."

FLORIDA, 1906.

From the introduction of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles W. Johnson, we select:

"Our State is prospering as never before, in every portion of our territory new and beneficial enterprises are being carried on, new S. S. Lines are in effect and in contemplation, railroad construction is being pushed, and soon one of the greatest engineering feats of the age will connect our Island City of Key West with the main land. Education of our youth is keeping pace with our material advancement, and there no longer exists a good reason for sending our sons or daughters beyond the confines of our State for a liberal education.

"Our beloved fraternity is keeping pace. From all sections of our territory come the glad tidings of increase, unity, peace and plenty. We

have added to our membership a net gain of six hundred and fifty during the year."

He notes the death of M. W. Past Grand Master Bro. Angus Paterson, and of R. W. Past Grand Junior Warden Bro. Jeremiah Fogarty, of his own jurisdiction, with a long list of deceased brothers of other jurisdictions.

He reports five special communications for the laying of corner stones and dedicating lodges, and recounts all matters between his own jurisdiction and those foreign to it.

Five dispensations for new lodges were granted, and many others for many other purposes.

His decisions accord, in general, with the usually accepted masonic law. We quote one which is local in a great degree:

"Do the regulations regarding the dealing in intoxicating liquors include orange and grape wines?"

Answer. Covering this liquor question various regulations have been adopted by this Grand Lodge, see proceedings of 1899, '91, '92 and '94. No exception is made in the regulations, and therefore by inference orange and grape wines are included under the law and their sale forbidden."

He issued an edict regulating the admission of visitors into the lodges, which required of the visitor an official receipt for dues, and a certificate of membership, each duly certified to as being correct.

He also states that—

"Early in March, 1905, several individuals in Tampa representing themselves to be masons hailing from the National Grand Orient of Cuba, applied for advice as to procedure necessary for them to organize a lodge, they desiring to use the Scottish Rite Ritual and work in the Spanish language.

"Correspondence developed the fact that they had in their possession a charter from the National Grand Orient of Cuba. They were warned that if they did go ahead with their organization they would be irregular and clandestine. This resulting in their disbanding entirely, donating their moneys to the Tampa Orphanage and destroying the charter."

He recommended an examination of every Master Mason as to his proficiency in that degree after one month had elapsed from the time he is raised, but the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence could not advise "drastic measures" to compel the attendance of Master Masons for such examination.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence could not fully endorse the position of the Grand Master on the "Orange and grape wine" question. They reported:

"The first decision of the Grand Master relates to the true interpretation of the rulings and regulations concerning the liquor traffic, and he rightly decides that a liquor dealer who sells orange and grape wines, which are intoxicating, is subject to the penalties of these regulations.

But the committee are of the opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge up to the present time is directed against what is commonly known as the liquor traffic, and does not relate to the growers of fruit who make such wines for home use and sale under the laws of the State in a manner which is not generally considered prejudicial to the interests of the neighborhoods in which they live."

Of the proposed Collegium of Grand Lecturers, the committee say:

"We are of the opinion that a more thorough unification of the work throughout the United States is desirable, but think that the proposed plan is impracticable. It would entail a considerable expense without corresponding benefit. We therefore recommend that the Grand Lodge of Florida do not participate in the assembly proposed, and that the Grand Secretary notify the Grand Lodge of Colorado of this action and express our thanks and appreciation for their courtesy in extending the invitation to us."

A brother introduced a preamble and resolution relative to the Shrine, and it was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, who reported that it was not a masonic body.

We think that the Grand Master ought to have ruled out the proposition when it was first made, for the same reason, viz: that it was not a masonic organization and consequently the Grand Lodge of Masons had nothing to consider. A Grand Lodge goes plenty far enough when it discusses propositions which treat of Royal Arch Masonry, Knight Templarism, The Eastern Star, without taking up other organizations which, even if composed of masons, have not the slightest connection with Masonry. If Grand Lodges would labor for the advancement of the teachings and the practice of the teachings of Craft Masonry and allow the governing bodies of other organizations, masonic or otherwise, to manage their matters in the same way, then Freemasonry might escape many of the perils which at times assail it.

A "compilation" of the laws and regulations governing the Grand Lodge was submitted by the committee, who in their report say:

"When the pamphlet or volume containing the new compilation is printed the committee recommend that it contain all such matters as embrace the masonic law in force in this Grand Jurisdiction, and the procedure and forms to be followed and used for its enforcement. They believe that these are contained in the following documents:

"The Act of Incorporation.

"The Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

"The Uniform Code of By-Laws.

"The Resolutions and Edicts, Laws and Regulations.

"Anderson's Constitutions.

"The forms heretofore adopted and printed which are herewith submitted, also the form for petition for initiation and such others as are used for lodge purpose, and in masonic procedure."

Among other things the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence say considering the edict of the Grand Master relative to the examination of visiting brethren:

"We are of the opinion that a strict application of these regulations will be all that is necessary for the protection of our lodges. It is an unnecessary hardship to require an official receipt for dues from a visitor from one of the lodges in our own jurisdiction. Many members are not required to pay dues and could have no receipt. By our rules a member is in good standing and entitled to visit, subject to objection by a member, until regularly disciplined by his lodge. In such cases no receipt for dues could be presented, unless a very old one, and the member might be unjustly excluded. These rules apply with equal force to brethren from other Grand Jurisdictions. A receipt for dues of recent date with the seal of the lodge is probably the best documentary evidence of good masonic standing except in cases of ministers of the Gospel, emeritus and life members, and it does not seem necessary that brethren should be required to also produce the certificate of the Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction of issue, as required by the first paragraph of the edict in question."

Bro. Silas B. Wright presents his fifth annual Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under Iowa we quote:

"Those who have read some of the recent articles by Brother Morcombe in the 'Tyler' cannot fail to have noticed his decided leaning toward the active participation of the lodge in secular and political affairs. The following, in his review of Minnesota, commenting upon the paragraph of the Grand Master, where it is urged that 'we as Masons and citizens must be prepared to uphold the strong arm of an executive,' etc., 'who dares to do something,' etc., and would otherwise take Masonry into civil life, Bro Morcombe says:

"But, alas, these larger aspirations are but words to all except the very few. And because of this Masonry is treated as a negligible quantity in the history of our times. When such ideas shall have living force and value; when the mere work of the lodge shall take place as means rather than end; when men shall recognize Masonry as a great power ranged on the side of human freedom and against spiritual or political oppression; when the peace of nations shall be compelled by the weighty influence of a world-wide brotherhood—then, and not until then will the Craft have assumed its proper and predestined place. In the meantime time is wasted and strength frittered away in discussion over trivialities, and divisions in our forces are perpetuated because in minor things we disagree. The mechanism is in beautiful shape, works smoothly, is capable of producing vast power, but it is not propelling or moving anything except its own wheels—a mere exhibition engine."

"The writer thinks such ideas and utterances more dangerous to our fraternity than any before uttered by an American correspondent writer. It is such as will eventually lead to just such action as that of the Grand Orient of France, for which they have been masonically ostracised and which, in Peru and Mexico, caused them to do the same thing.

"Masonry cannot be made a political machine, or even a secular club, association, or of whatever name it may be known without its downfall, and all effort along this line should be promptly met and crushed in its incipency."

Maine for 1905 received a brief notice.

Under New Hampshire we read:

"Replying to Bro. Waite, we beg to say that it has been the rule in Florida, from the organization of the Grand Lodge, as it is in several

other Grand Jurisdictions, to authorize an election when the position of Master has become vacant, provided both Wardens join in the request for the dispensation. This is done that the Warden, who is generally elected to the chair, may have the honors of the chair and be a duly acknowledged Past Master at the end of the term. It is manifestly unfair to require him to perform the duties without giving him the honors. With the relaxing of the rule requiring a full year of service as Master before being entitled to the honors as a Past Master, the jurisdiction began permitting a special election to fill the chair, and this rule prevails quite generally."

Maine has always followed the New Hampshire practice.

Under Oregon :

"In his review of British Columbia Bro. Hodson again answers Bro. DeWolf-Smith, that there were Grand Masters long before 1717, and that lodges existed long before Grand Lodges.

"It is surprising to have masonic reviewers claim that lodges only exist by authority of and are creatures of Grand Lodges; that they have no inherent powers which the Grand Lodge is bound to respect. Some writers, who seem well posted in other matters, will tell us these things. The American Grand Lodges, particularly those more recently organized, have absorbed the authority of the lodges and Grand Masters until he is only a presiding officer to put motions, and, possibly in some, to give a casting vote in case of a tie. We feel more and more inclined each year to honor Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, South Carolina and possibly a few other Grand Lodges, where they have remained faithful to their traditions, and where they give full force and effect to the pledge exacted at the time of installation, that, 'it is not within the power of any men or body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry.'"

From his conclusion we excerpt:

"The usual amount of space is occupied by the reviewers who are for and against the recognition of Grand Lodges, the lodges forming which were originally chartered by the higher Scottish Rite bodies. Brothers Robbins, of Illinois, and Jenks, of Wisconsin, are radical in their opposition thereto. In most of the States the rule prevails that when lodges regularly chartered in countries where regular Scottish Rite bodies only are found, and the lodges, in a regular manner, organize a sovereign Grand Lodge, being free of all control by other bodies, they are recognized.

"The Grand Lodge of New York has, during the past year, passed the following resolution:

"That we fully recognize the legitimacy of Master Masons made in lodges of the A. A. S. R. in countries where that is the dominant Rite, and welcome them to the right of visitation and affiliation under the usual masonic restrictions, the same as if made in lodges of our obedience."

"We see no error in this; to the contrary, claim it as just and proper. We have advanced the same argument in former reports, and have yet to see any conclusive reason why we are not correct. As against the two eminent and learned brothers before mentioned who oppose this doctrine, we beg to refer to prominent reviewers whose knowledge and judgment is the peer of any. Among those who supported this general proposition were found Brother Drummond, of Maine, and Brother Parvin, of Iowa. Those still living, of prominence, who support it, are Brother Cunningham, of Ohio; Brother Jno. M. Hodson, of Oregon; Brother Belden, of Arizona, and Brother Duncan, of Louisiana."

He also made a special report on "Work by Courtesy," full and complete.

GEORGIA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Max Meyerhardt, in an introduction, brilliant with its word pictures, says:

"Not only have our numbers increased in goodly proportion, but the character of our membership is cause for honest pride. Everywhere have I found our outer door most carefully guarded, and only the best and truest of every community admitted to our ranks. A high standard has been set, and over the entrance to our temples have been inscribed the golden words: 'Only the worthy may enter here!'"

He reports no deaths among the officers of the Grand Lodge, but mentions many among the craft in his own and other jurisdictions who have been summoned.

Of the financial situation he says:

"Our connection with the water works of the city of Macon, cost us about \$3,500. In addition, the Home has been fully equipped and furnished in a most comfortable and even luxurious manner. Some improvements have been made in the Grand Lodge Temple, and the inmates of the Home have been cared for in comfort. Every department of the Grand Lodge has been properly maintained, all expenses have been fully paid, and to-day I announce with pride and pleasure that not one cent of debt has been incurred during the year, not one cent has been borrowed, and there has not been a time when the Grand Treasurer was not able to pay every demand fully and promptly. With equal pride and pleasure, I announce to you to-day that there is at this moment, in the Grand Lodge Treasury, the sum of \$25,625.88. This amount will be increased during the year, from various sources of income and from voluntary contributions, not less than \$5,000. After deducting the expenses of this communication, mileage and per diem, we should have available during the year, a surplus of from \$12,000 to \$15,000."

He again discusses the advantage of the presence of Past Masters at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge and upholds the wisdom of paying them the per diem.

He introduces the subject of his official visits of which, he made many, as follows:

"During the past year, I have traveled several thousand miles in making official visits. These visits have carried me to many parts of our beloved commonwealth—from historic Chickamauga in the North, to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean in the Southeast, and the borders of Alabama in the Southwest. My visits, in the main, have been to the smaller cities and to the country lodges, and I have found faithful Craftsmen everywhere. I have been greeted with hearty hand-claps, with bright smiles, with generous hospitality, with every manifestation of earnest, cordial brotherhood. These country brethren, oftentimes at great personal sacrifice, attend their lodge meetings, visit the sick, bury the dead, care for the widow and orphan, and contribute liberally to every worthy cause. On their altars glow the sacred fires of Masonry. In

their lives they splendidly illustrate the rugged virtues of masonic manhood, the tender beauties of masonic love. With simple faith and reverent hearts, they humbly worship the Great Architect of the Universe. And when life's journey nears its end, with trust in God and hope in immortality, they look forward, with faith well founded, to the eternal life beyond the stars."

He decided that a gauger in a government distillery was not eligible to membership. Do we understand that the State of Georgia operates distilleries? Or does it refer to the operation of a distillery by a County or some other political division of government? And in all these cases, being duly authorized by law, is it not a hardship to debar one from the fraternity for pursuing a lawful occupation?

Upon this subject he also decided "that a Masonic Lodge cannot rent its property to those who sell or furnish liquor."

His third decision reads:

"A person who has resided within the jurisdiction of a lodge for a number of years, and then moves away, and remains away three years, but does not during that time reside in one place for as much as twelve months and then moves back to the jurisdiction of the first lodge, would be entitled to receive the degrees in that lodge without waiting twelve months after his return."

We judge that the residence required is twelve months within the jurisdiction of the lodge only, since there is nothing said about the length of time that a candidate must reside within the State; and we judge that in this particular case the applicant did not remove during the three years out of the State; but even then, we cannot harmonize the ruling of being three years out of the jurisdiction of a lodge with the assumed requirement of being within the jurisdiction of the lodge twelve months, no matter whether he had been transient during those three years or permanently settled in one place.

We cannot understand by what reasoning the following decision is reached:

"Where, on the ballot for an applicant for initiation, one black ball appeared, and the Master did not order another ballot as required by law, but declared the ballot dark, the candidate stands rejected. One black ball having appeared, and the Master having declared the result, this action became final and cannot be reconsidered at a subsequent communication. The candidate must wait twelve months from the date of his rejection, before he can apply again."

The eighth decision is as follows:

"A mason, acting as a Grand Juror, cannot shield a brother who is guilty of a crime. A Master must obey the law of the land. When a mason commits a crime, he cannot invoke Masonry to protect him from the legal consequences of his wrong doing."

This reminds us of one of the remarks of one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court, who was a mason, and before whom appeared a

brother mason accused and convicted of an offence asking for lenity in the sentence. The Judge remarked that he could in no wise set aside the penalty prescribed by the law and, furthermore, had the criminal been a good mason he never would have committed any criminal act.

He granted many dispensations for many purposes, such as conferring degrees out of time, laying corner-stones, constituting new lodges, and for three new lodges. Of the "Home" he says:

"On June 14th, the doors of our Home were thrown open and for more than four months the Home has been in full and successful operation. Under its hospitable roof fourteen inmates are now being cared for, and from now on the number will steadily increase.

"I feel that it is a matter for the heartiest congratulation that after so many years of toil and struggle, of hope deferred, of trial and disappointment, we have witnessed the triumphant consummation of our hopes and prayers. This home is indeed a splendid and enduring monument to the generous liberality of Georgia Masons. It is truly a Home in every sense of the word, where every comfort is provided, where every want is anticipated, where perfect harmony reigns, and which we hope and believe is crowned with the approving smile of God.

"The coming year will be one of great anxiety to every friend of the Home. The number of inmates will be doubled, and probably trebled, the cost of maintenance will be increased, and the policy of the Home will be fully outlined. The best skill and the highest wisdom will be required to safeguard the future success of this great institution. But I feel that we cannot fail. I feel that the Home has come to stay. I feel that the minds and hearts and hands of Georgia Masons will combine in upholding and sustaining this, the grandest monument ever erected by the Craft in Georgia, and which will gloriously survive, to become a blessing and a benediction to generations yet unborn."

He concludes with soul-stirring paragraphs upon the subject "whom shall we serve?"

The evening session of the first day was entirely devoted to social features, addresses being delivered by many brethren.

The Board of District Deputies reported—

"That at no lodge in this jurisdiction does there appear to have been a serious departure from the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, consequently the establishment of strict uniformity in every detail was readily accomplished.

"Conventions have been held in nearly every district. Many visitations have been made and the reports from every section indicate the maintenance of a high standard and a healthy growth of Masonry in Georgia."

The Grand Lodge sustained a ruling of the Grand Master that dismissed Past Masters were not entitled to draw per diem and then immediately proceeded to vote a per diem to two such Past Masters, then closed the door after the bone was stolen by adopting the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That lodges, in sending their reports of membership to the Grand Lodge, naming Past Masters who are dimitted, shall be held responsible for per diem for said Past Masters."

The Grand Lodge non-concurred with the Grand Lodge of Alabama "to make the natal day of Benjamin Franklin a national Masonic Memorial Day."

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances in their report say:

"It has come to the knowledge of this committee that in a number of lodges dimitts have been granted to members who have afterwards engaged in the sale of liquor. We call attention to the law that dimitted masons are subject to charges and trial the same as any other member, and we recommend that in all such cases of such violation the subordinate lodges obey the law and charge such brethren accordingly, also that dimitts have been granted for this express purpose."

The cash balance on hand was \$25,697.73. The Committee on Finance declined to recommend that the dues of a lodge, which had recently lost its hall twice by fire, be remitted, but entreated the brethren to keep their property insured. Upon their recommendation all the funds in the Treasury were made subject to the use of the Home Trustees except \$5,000.

It was also voted that a suitable Past Master's jewel be purchased at the expense of the Grand Lodge and presented to all Past Masters of this Grand Body who have been such for thirty years, or more, and in consecutive attendance upon this Grand Lodge.

The Masonic Home fund received during the year \$12,732.13 and paid out \$11,919.42.

Bro. John R. Wilkinson presented a concise history of Masonry in Georgia, which was accepted and is printed in the proceedings.

Bro. A. Q. Moody submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Louisiana he comments upon the advice of the Grand Master that a Master Mason be required to stand an examination as to his proficiency as follows:

"When he becomes a Master Mason, he is entitled to all the rights of Freemasonry, and if he should fail in his examination, what penalty could be attached to such failure? Before he could be legally punished, he must be regularly tried under charges and specifications. In this case, the charge would be 'ignorance,' and, if found guilty, what would be the nature of the punishment?"

Maine was not reviewed and we regret that its proceedings did not pass under the discriminating eye of Bro. Moody in time.

IDAHO, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Albert W. Gordon, as an introduction to his address, urges upon the individual mason by his life so to exemplify the principles of the fraternity that by his example the world may judge of its benefits and may be benefited thereby.

With endearing words he announces the death of M. W. Bro. George L. Shoup, and speaks of him as "a friend in the truest sense, and through good and evil report was staunch and true." He also mentions the loss of many distinguished and beloved "brothers of sister jurisdictions."

He reports many visitations which were a source of pleasure to him, and which causes him to make "one criticism or rather suggestion":

"It is, that you endeavor to have some one to meet the Grand Master when he arrives in your town. It is very depressing for him to arrive in a strange place, seek an hotel (and probably go to the wrong one), and then locate the Master or Secretary of the lodge. This does not occur in all places, but in my experience it did in the most of them. I am convinced that this occurs from a lack of thought, and from no lack of respect for the Grand Master, and the office he holds, and now that it has been called to your attention it will be corrected when my successor calls upon you."

He finds that progress in the work is not "commensurate with the amount of labor and money expended," and suggests the finding of some better method for obtaining a knowledge of the work.

Nineteen decisions are reported, of which we quote:

"No. 1. Question. Is a druggist who sells bottled liquors not to be drank on the premises eligible to membership under our laws?

"Answer. If the gentleman in question sells intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in bottles or otherwise, whether consumed on the premises or not, he is not eligible to the degrees of Freemasonry under our law.

"No. 5. Question. Is a man who has lost one eye, the other being in perfect health, eligible to the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry?

"Answer. No.

"No. 10. Question. Is it masonically legal to confer degrees on Sunday?

"Answer. While our Constitution and By-Laws are silent on this subject, and viewing it from a strictly legal standpoint, it would appear that there was nothing to forbid masonic labor on Sunday; yet such practice would be in open violation of the teachings of our ritual. For are we not taught that 'Our ancient brethren consecrated the seventh as a day of rest from their labors?' Also that 'the Holy Bible is the inestimable gift of God to man as the rule and guide of his faith?' These admonitions, in my opinion, should be the foundation of our faith and practice, and upon no pretense to be ignored or set aside.

"Therefore I hold that the conferring of degrees or other masonic labor (except performing the last sad duties to the dead) on Sunday is unmasonic, and not to be permitted.

"No. 12. Question. Is it necessary to dedicate a hall when it is not owned by the lodge, and devoted to masonic purposes exclusively?

"Answer. In my opinion it is not necessary, and would not be proper to dedicate a hall that is to be used for other than masonic purposes."

He had much trouble with one lodge. It appeared by investigation "that there was a bitter enmity existing between the members of the lodge, who were divided into two factions; and believing that it was an utter impossibility to restore harmony in the lodge, and also that the best interests of the fraternity in this jurisdiction demanded it, I issued an order to arrest the charter."

Several (eleven) recommendations were submitted by him, but did not receive favorable reports from the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The Grand Treasurer reports cash on hand \$7,047.59, and the orphan funds to be \$42,751.05.

We notice in the Grand Secretary's report that he received no copies of the "*Masonic Journal*, Portland, Maine," in 1905. This publication did not have to suspend publication, but on account of the death of the Editor-in-Chief, M.W. Bro. M. F. King, it was decided to be best to cease publication. The Grand Secretary reports a gain of 102 in membership and concludes:

"Taken as a whole, Masonry in Idaho has lost none of its prestige during the past year. Our lodges, judging from the returns, have looked well to the qualifications of the applicants, ignoring and rejecting quantity, selecting only those whose character and qualifications would pass the overseer's square and help to strengthen and support our great institution."

The Grand Lecturer in his report scores the officers of many lodges for their inability to master the work, and states that some of the lodges are thereby without an eligible Master.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and he is hereby required to have one copy of the proceedings of each session of this Grand Lodge, from its organization up to and including this session, and all future sessions, bound in volumes, no volume to exceed one and three-fourths inches in thickness, including the covers; that said volumes shall be kept in a fire-proof vault or safe; said volumes shall be known as the 'Official Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Idaho.'

"And that the standing resolution adopted at the twelfth annual session of this Grand Lodge, requiring the Grand Secretary 'to transcribe the proceedings of this Grand Lodge in a Record Book,' be and the same is hereby repealed."

This is all first-rate and we hope that the Grand Lodge may never have any occasion to hold any secret session nor to discuss subjects that might well be kept from the public eye. But should any such thing happen where will the record of such work be found?

Because a subordinate lodge of New York conferred the degrees of Masonry upon a resident of Idaho, while temporarily within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York in 1903, and, although notified thereof by the Grand Lodge of Idaho, had not made any reply to it, the following recommendation was adopted:

"That all masonic communication with the Grand Lodge of New York, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and its constituent lodges and members be severed, until such time as said M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York, through its proper officers, make satisfactory explanation of the said action of Mariners Lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M., in invading the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Sec-

retary be required to notify the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New York of this action."

The Grand Lodge, upon recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, decided that it was inexpedient to send the Grand Lecturer to a conference of the Grand Lecturers of the different Grand Jurisdictions.

The following resolution had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That a candidate after receiving the third degree be required to pass an examination in that degree within two months thereafter as to his proficiency."

We read in these proceedings:

"It was decided that it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that when a brother objects to the initiation of a candidate the objection must be made in open lodge, and the Secretary record the fact that an objection had been made and by whom."

To this we object. We believe that an objection to the initiation should act as a black ball and should be treated in like manner.

Bro. George E. Knepper submitted the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 receives his fraternal comment. Of the Grand Master's address he says:

"The annual address of the Grand Master is a carefully written business document. He renders an account of his stewardship in a modest and unassuming way and without ambiguity."

Upon the subject of certificates of membership he says:

"The committee having the above matter in charge suggested that the recommendation of the Grand Master be 'referred to a special committee appointed at this communication to devise and formulate some *practical method* and report the same at our next annual meeting.' This action was well considered. In a year from this time it is hoped that the brethren of Maine will set an example to some Grand Jurisdictions of this country in the matter of admitting visitors. What Missouri has done 'isn't it,' neither can the action of Massachusetts be commended. A wide wake Master, aided by an intelligent examining committee, is a combination that cannot be imposed upon. If this is not a 'practical method' is there not danger that some lodges may be under the necessity of calling in some outside help to read and interpret some of these voluminous certificates 'duly signed and sealed?'"

ILLINOIS, 1905.

Seven hundred and twelve lodges were represented at this annual communication, and the total number present and entitled to seats was nine hundred and forty-four.

The following paragraph we clip from the introduction of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Wm. B. Wright:

"I am glad to be able to say to you that Masonry in Illinois is maintaining its well deserved reputation for good work, high ideals, and adherence to those noble principles which have always distinguished it. It is challenging the attention of the outside world by its progress, and attracting many of the best and brainiest men to its ranks. Without soliciting men to join, the increase in membership goes steadily on, and the present enrollment is now in round numbers seventy-five thousand. This vast army, advocating and substantially practicing the cardinal virtues of Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence, and Justice, constitutes a power for good, the limits of which cannot be defined."

The deaths in sister Grand Lodges and of members of the Grand Lodge are reported, but none of the officers of the Grand Lodge had been removed by death, and only one of its past officers, Bro. Wm. L. Orr, former Grand Tyler.

A large amount of routine business, as corner stones laid, dedications, constitution of lodges, etc., is given in detail.

Under the title "Foreign Relations" he says:

"Nothing has transpired during the year to mar the harmony existing between this and sister Grand Lodges. There has been considerable correspondence between other Grand Masters and myself, relating in the main to securing waivers of jurisdiction over candidates."

Of his decisions we quote the following:

"1. The loss of sight in one eye, the other retaining the power of sight, does not of itself disqualify a candidate for the degrees in Masonry.

"7. The following resolution; '*Resolved*, That all candidates for elective offices in this lodge be nominated at the last stated communication preceding the annual communication each year,' is void, being an unauthorized limitation upon the elective franchise.

"9. A petitioner for the degrees having lost his right thumb is not eligible.

"10. Cook's standard Monitor and the Book of Ceremonials are the only books containing ritual and ceremonials authorized in Illinois. The use of 'Keys' or 'Cyphers' is a violation of masonic obligations, and ground for discipline.

"12. A lodge in Iowa and one in Florida requested Illinois lodges to confer the first degree for them on candidates which they had elected prior to their removal to Illinois. The propriety of complying with such request was doubted and I was asked to decide. I referred it to the Committee on Jurisprudence. The committee did not agree about the propriety of such work, and I held it was a matter for the lodge to which the request was addressed to decide the question of propriety in each case, until the Grand Lodge shall adopt some rule regulating the subject, and enjoined the exercise of great care as to identity in every case."

Under the "Complaint and Grievances" we read:

"Fifty-seven cases have been disposed of. The most frequent cause of complaint being invasion of jurisdiction, territorial and personal, I would be glad if the importance of exercising care in this respect could be impressed upon every lodge officer and member of investigating committees, to the end that this prolific cause for complaint might be removed."

Commenting upon extravagant expenditures for eatables, cigars, Past Masters' jewels, etc., he most righteously says:

"Such things tend to impair the usefulness of Masonry. No lodge is living up to its highest objects when its accounts show, as they do in many instances, three, four and often ten times as much money spent for the things above enumerated as is spent for charity. It would be a happy consummation indeed, if this could be reversed, if more attention could be paid to the cultivation of noble qualities of head and heart, and less to satisfying passions and appetites which grow out of our purely animal natures."

In his conclusion he remarks:

"It will be seen the year has been a busy one. With the increase of membership and of lodges the time is not far distant, when, to serve the craft of Illinois as Grand Master will mean no time for anything else. It has meant, and will continue to mean, that no greater honor can be conferred on mortal man, and with all its trials and responsibilities it is worthy of the ambition of any man."

The Grand Orator, Bro. Herbert Preston, delivered the oration replete with beautiful thoughts clothed in classic language, from which we quote the concluding paragraph:

"Masonry has unfurled the standard of goodness and truth as its glorious oriflamme, and it devolves upon us to see that our lives and conduct shall at all times square with our professions. There is in man a constant conflict between evil and good, and the evil must be always fought against else the good will be overcome. With the best intent and purpose we find ourselves falling far from what is acceptable to that All-Seeing Eye. We none can write ourselves perfect, but let us summon all the strength of our manhood to exercise fraternal charity, condone the weaknesses of each other, and let every act of our lives in some way express to the all-loving Creator our adoring recognition of his countless benefits."

The Committee on Jurisprudence thus commented upon the conferring of degrees for one lodge by another lodge:

"The committee is of the opinion that a lodge may with propriety at any stated meeting determine whether it will comply with a request to confer a degree or degrees for another lodge whenever such request has been regularly made, and proper care has been exercised to identify the candidate, but that no lodge in this jurisdiction should make a request to another lodge to confer a first degree for it, except by unanimous vote at a stated meeting, and after notice that such vote would be taken having been made at a previous stated meeting."

There was a large amount of business transacted applicable to the needs of this large jurisdiction, but without any bearing upon Masonry as a whole.

Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the Report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

In his introduction, discussing the reason why Grand Masters have so many questions asked them, he aptly says:

"Why, then, do not the Masters settle them for themselves by referring to the law? Doubtless a considerable proportion of these superfluous queries are due to the too brief official tenure of the Masters. By the time they get their deciding clothes on—by the time they have become accustomed to the exercise of authority and have developed enough confidence in their own judgment of the true interpretation of the law to begin to exercise it decisively, the mischievous clamor for rotation in office sends them whirling into the ranks of the Past Masters and lands others, perhaps still dizzy from the rapid whirl, into their places to go through the same partially seasoning process after they shall have regained their equilibrium. But the results go further and deeper than the effect on the labors of the Grand Master, and even than the robbing the lodge of the guidance of the Master just at the time when he is best prepared to render better digested and more permanently helpful service than ever before. The rotation craze takes him out of the Grand Lodge, practically, unless he resides at or near the seat of that body, with but the experience of a single communication, and before he has had much opportunity to absorb from its discussions the knowledge and spirit of the institution which those discussions teach as nothing else does, flowing out of the application of the law of Masonry itself, the landmarks, to the interpretation of the enacted law of the jurisdiction. His short-term successor has only the same limited opportunities, and there is small chance of this broader education being reflected back upon his lodge. To just the extent to which the Grand Lodge is made up of these members of too limited opportunities it becomes itself narrowed; the broader interests of the fraternity sink more and more out of sight, and the one interest with which the majority of the members are most familiar crowds itself to the front. It takes the new Master the better part of his first term in office to get himself firmly seated in the ritualistic saddle, and when he first enters the Grand Lodge the ritual is the one thing with which he is most familiar and in which he is most at home. With a body largely composed of such it is but natural that the ritual should become unduly magnified, and what is but the means to an end comes to be regarded as an end itself and gets to be almost if not quite a fetich to be worshipped."

Of the requirement of documentary evidence from visitors he writes at length and concludes thus:

"The more we reflect upon the dangers lurking in any plan to give documentary evidence any greater weight than it has had in the past, the more we are inclined to the opinion that the true course of the fraternity in the presence of a spurious deluge, is to exercise more active vigilance along accustomed lines. Already there are too many masons who through membership in other bodies called masonic (and who have not yet learned to the contrary) have become infected with the idea that there is in Masonry itself a permissible method of determining whether another is lawfully possessed of masonic knowledge, other than the method prescribed by the immemorial law, viz., by strict trial, due examination, or that form of mouth to ear avouchment which requires always the presence of three, of whom two must already *know* each other to be masons, and one of these twain must always know that the third is such. Any course which tends to strengthen the idea of a short cut among the illy informed brethren should be avoided."

Bro. Robbins does not believe any more than do we in assessed charity, for under Arkansas we read:

"So it would seem that in his judgment our Arkansas brethren already have the old-fashioned masonic idea of individual contributions in aid of

the distressed, measured by the necessities of the recipient and the ability of the giver, pretty well relegated to the rear. The erection of a home to be supported by taxation which compels the poor to pay as much as the rich, would do much to complete the process."

Under Louisiana, discussing with Bro. Duncan the question of "Rites," he says:

"Masonry, the Masonry of the original plan, Grand Lodge Masonry, never had any traditions which required the development of its teachings, into more than three grades. It was complete in itself. Knowing only the three distinctions of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master. It was this Masonry thus limited and defined that the Grand Lodge was formed to preserve and propagate, and no other; and having adopted the landmarks as found in the Charges of a Freemason and in the fifteen points of the Master's obligation as irrevocable, the Grand Lodge of England could neither change nor admit that others could change the plan so defined, without denying its own only excuse for being."

Under Wisconsin we read:

"He announced the death of Past Grand Masters Oliver Libbey and Emmons E. Chapin, the latter of whom will be pleasantly remembered as more than once a visitor to our Grand Lodge.

"Brother Libbey died at the home of his sister in Portland, Maine, and his remains were placed in a receiving vault until spring, when they were to be removed to Gorham, his childhood home, and there laid beside his father and mother. From the Grand Secretary, Past Grand Master Perry, came a suggestion that the Grand Master should go to Gorham, there open the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and bury Brother Libbey in person. This was finally determined upon, and on the 4th of May, accompanied by a large delegation of brethren from Portland—the Maine Grand Bodies being in session during that week—he went to Gorham, opened the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and conducted the burial service in person. He received no end of attentions from the masons of Maine and no fly was discovered in the ointment until after his return, when the Jurisprudence Committee reported and the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin adopted the following:

"We commend the fraternal spirit that prompted the Grand Master to visit the State of Maine and perform the burial services for our lamented brother Libbey, but we do not approve his action in attempting to open the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin outside the jurisdiction thereof. The jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is the State of Wisconsin, and we are of the opinion that it cannot be opened or do any act outside those limits."

"O, we don't know. Doubtless the committee is technically right, but the Grand Lodge of Maine didn't complain of the 'invasion,' no titles are jeopardized by the act, and Brother Libbey sleeps just as soundly on the Gorham hillside as though everything had been of orthodox regularity."

Maine was not received by him.

INDIANA, 1905.

Five hundred and seventeen of the five hundred and twenty-three chartered lodges were represented at this annual communication.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George E. Grimes, tells us that—

"The past year has been a busy one in all lines of the work: prosperity, peace and harmony prevail. The craft was never more earnest and zealous; the outside world is looking to Masonry as never before because of its mighty influence for good. We are keeping pace with the onward march of the world and the intellect of the day."

The pleasant tidings of no deaths among the Grand Officers precedes the announcement of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

The constitution of six lodges, the dispensations for seven new lodges, and other details of such labors as are enjoined upon a Grand Master, are fully reported.

He declined to lay the corner stone of the building to be used by a Water Works Company.

All invasions of territorial jurisdiction by sister jurisdictions were amicably settled, and "work by courtesy" was both received and given.

He had the "following question":

"A petition was received, properly referred, balloted upon and the candidate elected under the old law in 1876, at which time there was a ballot for each degree. The Entered Apprentice degree was conferred. Subsequently he was elected and received the Fellow Craft degree, but upon his application for the degree of Master Mason he was refused, the lodge declining to confer the Master Mason degree upon him, returning him one-third of the money paid for the degrees. At a subsequent time he again made application and was refused. Within the last year, having removed to another jurisdiction and thirty-three years having elapsed, he applied to the lodge in that jurisdiction for the third degree. The matter was referred to me for decision. I decided that he was a Fellow Craft of the first lodge and must apply there, ballot spread, and upon his election could receive the degree, or the lodge of which he was a Fellow Craft could request the lodge in whose jurisdiction he now resides to confer the Master Mason degree upon him. His membership would be in the lodge he first petitioned. After this decision was rendered my attention was called to an old decision in 1876, which in effect was that a lodge declining to confer the Master Mason degree and returning a part of the money waived all rights over the candidate and he was at liberty to petition any other lodge for the Master Mason degree or in other words the lodge that gave him the first and second degrees washed their hands of him, turned him loose upon the world as a Fellow Craft, practically disowning him and what they had done. Now as there seems to be some difference upon this question, I respectfully submit it that it may be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for a determination as to what the standing of this Fellow Craft is."

A brother desirous of giving "A pleasant home of ten or twelve rooms, good outbuildings, a farm of one hundred twenty acres in a splendid state of cultivation" to the Grand Lodge of Indiana as a Masonic Home, on condition that he retain a life interest for himself and wife, the Grand Master with others visited the place, and in his address he says:

"That it seems to me the Grand Lodge ought not to proceed without very full and careful consideration in a matter of so great importance.

"While sentimentally considered a Home may be made the subject of laudations in orations and on public occasions, yet the establishment and maintenance of such an institution entails so much and such a constantly increasing demand on the lodges that the most careful and conservative action should be considered, and determine as to whether or not it will be wise or prudent for the Grand Lodge to undertake it in the near future."

We quote some of his decisions:

"Can an objection be made privately to the Worshipful Master, prior to a ballot for the admission of a candidate, the objector stating that his reason for doing so at that time is that it will be impossible for him to be at the meeting, as he will be out of town. This objection was made a few days before the stated meeting of the lodge, at which time a candidate was to be balloted for. The committee reported, the ballot was had resulting clear, and the candidate declared elected; can the Worshipful Master legally initiate the candidate?"

"Answer—From the reading of the law, I am of the opinion that the only way that an applicant for Masonry can be rejected legally is by blackballing. The objector, prior to the ballot, cannot claim the same right as the objector in the law after the ballot. The law contemplates but one way of determining the applicant's petition and that is by ballot.

"Can an officer of a lodge be dimitted from the lodge without offering his resignation as an officer?"

"Yes. An officer of a lodge asking for a dimit and a dimit granted by the lodge, both of these in a regular and lawful way severs his connection as an officer and member of said lodge.

"When is a man a legal petitioner to be made a mason; when he signs his petition or when it is read in open lodge, or when the ballot is spread?"

"Answer—When the petition is presented to a lodge and received by it is the proper time to consider him a petitioner.

"Can a masonic lodge have billiard tables, and card tables in their social rooms, and pay for the same and the keeping of them out of the funds of the lodge?"

"I am not able to call to mind any law admitting or preventing masonic lodges from so doing. I think it within the power and good sense of the local lodges to determine these matters for themselves.

"Can a lodge donate a sum of money to be used for the purpose of putting a window in a church. The window to carry the name and number of our lodge and a few masonic emblems?"

"Answer—Yes. The funds of masonic lodge are at the command of the lodge; they have the right to use said means for all legitimate, charitable or holy purposes. This is purely a matter to be determined by the best interests and wishes of the lodge; a majority would be necessary, and this at a stated meeting of the lodge.

"To determine as to whose jurisdiction an applicant for Masonry is in should the controversy arise between lodges, and should measurement be necessary to determine the right of jurisdiction, where should the measurement be made from; from the corporation limits of each town or from the lodge rooms?"

"Answer—From the lodge rooms."

The Grand Secretary states that—

"Reports have all been made promptly and Grand Lodge dues paid by all lodges. There has been no delinquency either in report or dues."

The office of Grand Inspector was created in 1904 and from his report we quote:

"I have thus far completed the inspection of forty-eight lodges; all lodge records and books submitted have been examined. Two lodges in these counties failed to submit records on account of absence of the Secretary, and but one lodge failed to be represented by either officer or member, at a designated meeting; all, however, made a report, the blank for which I had previously prepared and forwarded to them.

"The following abstract, made from the reports of forty-eight lodges inspected, may be of some interest:

Amount of delinquent dues, including those of 1904,.....	\$ 3,329.45
Largest sum, owing by a single member.....	27.00
Estimated value of lodge furniture and paraphernalia.....	18,320.00
Number of these lodges insured against loss by fire.....	35
Number of lodges uninsured.....	13

"Of these forty-eight lodges nine are unprovided with either chart or lantern or any other means of illustrating the degree lectures.

"Five lodges have no Middle Chamber Columns or Floor Charts for the ceremonies of the Fellow Craft's degree.

"But about one-third of these lodges practice giving all sections of the lecture when degree work is done, the remainder give only the first section and postpone the balance of the lecture to a 'more convenient season.'

"All report, however, that 'candidates' are required to become proficient before advancement."

The committee to which was referred the resolution to create and maintain a Grand Charity Fund reported:

"We deem it unwise and inexpedient for this Grand Lodge to assume the great responsibility of dispensing masonic charity, a duty which is incumbent upon every lodge of masons and every individual mason. The lodge in whose jurisdiction an applicant for charity resides is the best qualified to judge of the needs and wants of the applicant. The lodge or brother should if possible anticipate the wants and necessities of the less fortunate and not compel him or them to suffer the extreme humiliation of applying for masonic charity. Let each lodge and each individual brother practice the beautiful tenets of Masonry and not compel the needy to wait until this Grand Lodge could convene a committee to furnish relief for those in immediate want.

"The greatest of masonic attributes is Charity, not systematic Charity but that Charity which springs from the sympathetic and responsive heart, the heart that can feel for another.

"Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the true meaning and intent of masonic Charity can be the better exemplified by each of the lodges in their respective communities than by any committee appointed by this Grand Lodge so widely separated from those who may be in need of immediate assistance.

"We, therefore, recommend that the resolution be not adopted."

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence approved all the decisions of the Grand Master excepting the one relative to the donation of funds for a memorial window, of which they said:

"Your committee are unanimous in the opinion that it is highly improper to display the name and number of a lodge, together with masonic emblems, on the window of church, or any other edifice erected and used for other than masonic purposes, and consequently any donation from the funds of a lodge for such display would not be for any 'legitimate, charitable or holy purpose.'"

Able, instructive and eulogistic reports were made by the committees on distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, and on their own fraternal dead.

The office of Grand Inspector was continued.

A committee of five was authorized to consider all propositions relative to the cost and maintenance of a Masonic Home.

Bro. Daniel McDonald submitted the "Indiana Annual Masonic Review."

Under British Columbia he thus expresses himself:

"We do not believe it is good masonic practice to authorize lodges as such to attend divine services, for the reason that all divine services now-a-days are conducted by those belonging to some sect or creed, while Masonry has within its fold the Mohammedan, the Pagan, the Jew and the Christian. It dictates no modes of faith, and interferes with no man's views on the subject of religion, and permits him to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. There can be no objection to members of lodges attending divine services in their individual capacity, but it surely destroys the 'universality of Masonry' to grant dispensations to lodges, as such, and in regalia, to attend divine services."

Under California he says that in Indiana:

"A lodge under dispensation is simply the creature of the Grand Lodge during the continuance of the dispensation without power to transact any business except that expressly set forth in the dispensation. They cannot elect or install officers, nor are they entitled to representation in the communication of the Grand Lodge. They may make by-laws, but they do not take effect until they are approved by the Grand Lodge, a charter granted and under it the lodge regularly instituted."

And under Indian Territory he says:

"We do not see why a lodge under dispensation cannot receive a petition for affiliation as well as receive petitions for degrees. To all intents and purposes they are one and the same thing."

Now we ask Bro. McDonald if there is any conflict between his two statements? In Indiana is it demonstrated in the dispensation that "petitions for affiliation" may be received?

Maine for 1904 receives his attention. He discusses the dispensation granted to Tranquil Lodge to receive an application at a special meeting as follows:

"In the first place we do not believe a Grand Master has the 'inherent right,' and certainly he has no legal right, to issue a dispensation to receive a petition at a called meeting, although the applicant be a settled and ordained clergyman. And then again the practice of admitting clergymen without the payment of the usual initiation fee seems to us to be outside of the original plan of Masonry. There can be no good reason shown why a preacher, good, bad or indifferent, fair to middling, or otherwise, should be taken into the masonic fraternity free of charge any more than any other man who behaves himself just as well. While the masonic institution teaches 'the most perfect system of morals veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols,' it does not pretend to be a religion.

It requires only of those who apply for membership a belief in a Supreme Being and that he be a good man and true. It does not give to any class of applicants any special privileges over any other class. They are all on the same level. Because a man is a preacher in any one of the one-hundred-fifty different church organizations in this country, each claiming to be *the* church, can be no valid reason why he should be dead-headed through the organization. If a man's clerical robe is to be a passport to masonic preferment, let's all turn to be preachers!"

To the part that the Grand Master had an "inherent right" to grant a dispensation we answer that such power or right was not claimed. To the point that he had no "legal right" we answer that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine gives him that right, so that the Grand Master would seem to escape criticism, and, if the Grand Lodge has not power to grant such right to its Grand Master under the ancient landmarks, usages and customs, then it ought to be the one to be criticized.

To his discussion of receiving clergymen, without a fee, into masonic lodges, we say amen.

From his conclusion we quote:

"The labor connected with the preparation of this review has been attended with more than the ordinary number of drawbacks, trials and tribulations attendant upon a work of this kind, the details of which the reader would not likely be interested in reading. Just as we sat down in dead earnest to complete the last half of the work we were prostrated with a severe attack of La Grippe from which we did not recover for over six weeks, and, therefore, any one who has been thus afflicted can readily imagine how difficult a thing it is, under such circumstances, to formulate rippling sentences, paint the literary lily, or add an additional tinge to the many colored rainbow of imagination. In other words, any one who has the La Grippe is 'fit for treasons, stratagemes and spoils—let no such man be trusted.'"

We hope that no recurrence of this "well-disease" may happen to him, but that his life may be one of continued and continuous health and happiness.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Wilson O. Bruton, in his introduction says:

"It is with great pleasure and eminent satisfaction that I am enabled to report to you that the year just past has been among, if not the most, prosperous and active years in the history of Freemasonry in Indian Territory.

"You have not only distinguished yourselves by your increase in numerical strength, but your work of benevolence and charity has attracted the attention of the world."

He reports no loss by death among the members of his own Grand Lodge, but enumerates the dead of other jurisdictions.

He issued fifteen dispensations to brethren to constitute that number of new lodges, and eighteen dispensations for new lodges.

The cases of discipline reported by him are not nice reading, and we believe that such matters would better be considered in an executive session and omitted from the printed proceedings.

Of his decisions we quote:

"1. Held, that it is improper for a newly chartered lodge to hold an election of officers at any other time than that prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the Uniform Code of By-Laws, and before they are constituted and set to work. The charter itself names the principal officers which are to constitute the new lodge, and no others must be installed, save for good and satisfactory reasons to the Grand Master, and then by his dispensation.

"5. Held, that dispensation authorizing a subordinate lodge to move its domicile from one hall to another in the same town is unnecessary. The lodge charter authorizes the lodge to be held in the town, and does not describe its particular location. Therefore, so long as the lodge meets in some safe hall, within the limits of the town, it does not exceed the authority given it by the Grand Lodge, whose creature it is."

"7. Held, that when an E. A. or F. C. has been examined as to his proficiency at a stated meeting of the lodge, and no objections are made to his advancement on account of lack of proficiency, or otherwise, he is entitled to advancement, although the lodge neglected to vote on his proficiency.

"8. Held, that a profane who had lost his left hand, although otherwise well qualified and acceptable material, is not eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry.

"9. Held 1st, that a Master Mason holding dimit who has for the past five years repeatedly applied to lodge A for affiliation and been as often rejected has the right to apply again to lodge A or any lodge within this jurisdiction; 2d, that such non-affiliate cannot be termed a habitual or willful non-affiliate.

"Held, that a profane who had lost his foot is not eligible to the degrees of Masonry, although he has a cork foot which he uses seemingly as well as his other one, and who is otherwise good material.

12. Held, that the appointment of a committee on examination of a visitor by the Worshipful Master before the lodge was opened, was regular and lawful."

His other decisions were on a whole in accord with our law.

He issued the following edict:

"Hereafter, no lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive a visitor from any lodge outside or inside this jurisdiction, unless a Master Mason, known as such in the lodge, shall vouch for the visitor as a mason, in good standing, or until the visitor, after strict examination, shall have proven himself to be a mason in good standing; and no such visitor shall be examined until he produces to the Worshipful Master of the lodge, or to the committee of examination appointed by him, a certificate under the seal of his lodge, showing that he is a member of such lodge in good standing, and such certificate, or a receipt for dues, must bear date within one year last past, prior to its presentation by the visitor."

Of perpetual jurisdiction he says:

"Since my induction into the chair of this Grand Lodge, I have had much to cause me to reconsider this question. By reference to the re-

ports of the different Grand Bodies with which we are in fraternal relations, you will find many criticisms heaped upon us by these Grand Bodies for our adherence to the principles of Perpetual Jurisdiction.

"I find that the doctrine is fast fading from the written law of the masonic world. A large per cent. of the Grand Lodges with whom we are in communication do not maintain it."

From his conclusion we quote :

"I realize and appreciate the honor for a better reason than that of personal ambition or pride. Being a native born Cherokee Indian, I feel that my people have been honored by the preferment of one of their number to so high and exalted position as that of Grand Master. I would rather be Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory than Governor of a state."

From the report of Committee on Charters and Dispensations we quote :

"We find that many of the U. D. lodges have received and acted upon petitions for affiliation. We have called the attention of the Representatives of such lodges to the irregularity of these proceedings, and advised them that such petitions must be presented and acted upon again after the granting of the charter. We recommend that in the future, when dispensations are granted, that the petitioners be instructed that it is unlawful for lodges U. D. to receive petitions for affiliation."

The Committee on Law and Usage did not approve decision seven of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, as it was not in accordance with the Constitution.

Of the edict issued by him and referring to visitations the committee say :

"We recommend its disapproval for the following reasons: It is in violation of the Ancient Landmarks and usage of Masonry. It partially destroys the universality of Masonry, and in a large measure the right of visitation. Our laws and the usages of Masonry prescribe the mode and manner in which a brother shall make himself known, and your committee think the right of visitation has been amply protected and that no Grand Lodge or Grand Master has authority to add to or take from that privilege."

There was reported in the hands of trustees over fifty-one thousand dollars in actual cash in the Orphans' Home fund.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Thomas C. Humphry.

Under District of Columbia he says:

"It appears that the rule has been in the District of Columbia to receive the petition of applicants for degrees when the applicant is a bona fide resident in Washington although permitted to vote in a State.

"And it seems that the rule is in harmony with good sense, as the place of residence, the place where the petitioner actually lives, where he is known best and has his associates, should be the place the masons should decide upon his fitness for the degrees of Masonry."

Maine for 1904 receives its full share in his report.

IOWA, 1905.

If we may judge from the portrait published in these proceedings the M. W. Grand Master is an intelligent man as well as fine looking.

It is needless to tell our readers that if they are looking for the *sine qua non* of the printer's art in printing and of a Secretary in devising attractions for proceedings, it is only necessary to find the proceedings of Iowa.

Public exercises were held previous to the opening of the Grand Lodge in the Turner Grand Opera House, where the annual communication was held.

After a brief opening to his address, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Bro. Sumner Miller mentions the deaths of three Past Grand Masters, Bros. John W. McClanahan, George B. Van Saun and Almon R. Dewey.

He gives a concise account of such matters as come to every Grand Master but declined to grant dispensations to accept petitions and ballot out of time.

We quote in full the following under the title "Rulings":—

"I received a letter dated April 11th from the Worshipful Master of Acacia Lodge, No. 176 stating that a resident of their jurisdiction had petitioned Acacia Lodge about two years ago and was rejected. Early in the present year the petitioner went abroad, and about April 1st returned and with him brought a certificate of membership under seal of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, dated March 16, 1905, showing that he had been regularly initiated, passed, and raised in Dramatic Lodge, No. 571, of Glasgow, Scotland. He also had in his possession a certificate of life membership issued by Dramatic Lodge and attested by its seal. The questions put to me were: *First*, Is he entitled to visit our lodge? *Second*, Being a life member, would he be entitled to masonic burial? My answer to the first was that he would be permitted to visit under the same conditions and restrictions as a worthy member of any other Grand Jurisdiction. To the second query I answered, Yes; if he be permitted to visit he should certainly be granted the same rights and privileges as any other non-resident Master Mason in good standing. Being unfamiliar with the laws of that jurisdiction, it naturally appealed to the brethren that with propriety no lodge could confer degrees on an applicant not a legal resident. I believe Scotland claims the right to do this. However, I can scarcely comprehend how it is possible in so short a time for our brethren of Scotland to obtain a definite knowledge of the fitness of the applicant for so important a step. They must of necessity know very little of the applicant or his past life. This, coupled with the fact that a clear ballot is not necessary to elect, makes it appear as though unqualified fitness is looked upon as of minor importance. Then again, there is the life membership certificate, which entitles the brother to the favorable consideration of his brethren for life. It scarcely appears equitable to permit a brother in our midst to enjoy all the privileges of the Order while his brethren and associates bear all the burdens. However, I believe that these questions, should they arise at all, should be settled between jurisdictions rather than between a jurisdiction and an individual member. By former legislation, this Grand Lodge has closed the gates

of inquiry as to the legality of this brother's membership, and I rendered my decision in accordance with this understanding of the matter."

While his remarks upon the following subject do not apply to our jurisdiction it may be well to read them :

"It is to be regretted that many Iowa brethren are either so ignorant of the laws of this jurisdiction or have such a total disregard for them as to sometimes use the methods of ward politicians in a scramble for Grand Lodge offices. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly placed its stamp of disapproval upon these practices, and yet some of the brethren from year to year utterly disregard its mandates. The following from the *Square and Compass* of August, 1904, I believe expresses fully the sentiments as heretofore expressed by this Grand Lodge. It reads as follows:

"We in this part of the country deprecate all attempts to electioneer for office in masonic lodges, chapters, Grand Lodge, etc. We condemn every attempt to advocate openly the advancement of any one of the brethren, and deem such action improper and unmasonic. We do not even nominate the brethren whom we desire to place in the various positions which our institution has created for those to whom we entrust their management, and the performance of the ritualistic functions. When the time for the election of our officers has arrived each member deposits his ballot, and only when the ballots are counted does it become known to those present whom the members desire to honor."

"I would not be understood as criticising an honorable ambition for preferment in the order; it is the means employed, such as writing letters, trading votes, and similar methods that should be condemned."

Four hundred and fifty-four lodges were represented at this communication, with a total attendance upon the Grand Lodge of six hundred and twenty-nine.

The Grand Secretary's report is replete with information of the work during the year past and with suggestions for the future, concluding with sketches of the lives of Grand Secretaries who have died during the year, Brothers John D. Vincil, Samuel M. Todd, Oliver A. Whittemore, and Henry F. Pickles.

The special committee on examination of visitors in lodges made a lengthy report.

The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized, while that of Queensland was refused recognition.

The Report on Fraternal Correspondence was presented by Bro. Jos. E. Morcombe.

From his introduction we quote the following paragraph :

"'What is Masonry?' queries one thoughtful Grand Master, and admits that many years and much experience have not taught him adequate answer. Shall we err in definition if we class Masonry among the potentialities rather than as a developed power; as a philosophic attitude rather than a system of philosophy? For it is receptive, not dogmatic. It has inherited from all the ages, and retained that which is best in precept and instruction. The true mason is therefore large in mind and open to all truth, from whatever source obtained."

Maine for 1904 was reviewed. A full statement of the Hiram Lodge case is given, to which he adds:

"This action was endorsed and commended by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which brought out the point that Grand Masters have no pardoning power, but must enforce discipline in cases where law is violated. Yet it would seem that having authority to suspend the Grand Master has also power to set aside such suspension. Even where suspension is an act of the lodge, if it be glaringly unjust, the Grand Master would, we think, be within his rights in restoring the suspended brother. In other words, the power to deprive carries with it without necessity for statutory expression the right to restore. This is not intended as a criticism of action taken in the case mentioned, but upon the point raised by committee."

Of that part of the Kruger episode having reference to French Masonry he says:

"We are inclined to believe, and not altogether without evidence, that the sentiment against French Masonry in English speaking countries, has been carefully fostered and spread by clerical enemies of the fraternity. Deprived of the support of Anglo-Saxon Masonry the Craft in France is weakened in its struggle for mental and religious freedom. Through the manipulations of these opponents the term 'French Mason' has become a reproach. And these colored and partisan statements have been accepted, even by masons, without attempt to ascertain the truth. We have no defence of the Grand Orient of France in the light of recent events. In political matters it has carried radicalism to the extreme and has established a system of espionage which is repugnant to Anglo-Saxon ideas. But because of this French Masonry is not to be condemned. The Grand Lodge of France, while having full share in the struggle for liberty, has yet preserved its dignity as a Masonic Body, and as such is deserving of sympathy and fraternal treatment. It is regrettable that because of its radicalism and injurious activity the Grand Orient should be regarded as the exponent of Masonry in France."

For his words of commendation the writer returns his thanks.

Although Bro. Morcombe in many places touches upon "liquor legislation," we think the following under West Virginia best expresses his views:

"The confusion caused and controversies aroused in other Grand Lodges by this class of legislation should give pause to the ardent but indiscreet advocates of temperance. If to-day liquor-dealers can be excluded because of occupation and by Grand Lodge law, what assurance have we for the future against extension of class legislation at the urging of some equally fervent reformers. The truth is that such legislation is not in answer to a general demand, but because the majority of Grand Lodge members are afraid to face the issue, and allow themselves to be swayed by a very small minority. The lodges are sufficiently guarded against entrance of the vicious and unworthy. If the doors are insecurely kept there is the remedy of discipline, and New York has shown that this can be promptly and effectively applied. In some jurisdictions Masonry is falling under the domination of narrow-minded men, who are seeking to read into its simple regulations all manner of petty rules and restrictions. This 'temperance' movement is of a part with the insistent advocacy of 'Christian Masonry,' and the attempt made by writers and

speakers to ring in religious dogmas as implied in the teachings of the fraternity. The same contracted spirit is responsible for recent rulings that masonic funeral services can not be held when a body of a brother is cremated, because, forsooth, we are committed to a belief in the literal resurrection. The chief danger is not in exclusion of liquor dealers (few of them are worthy of admission) but in usurpation by Grand Lodge of powers which have ever, and of right, rested with the constituent bodies. It is a matter for the lodges to consider with care lest the ancient privileges of Masonry find a way to the vanishing point."

And again how well he hits the mark for we read:

"Our brother is optimistic and believes that the trend of masonic sentiment is against the authorization and use of printed ciphers and rituals. We hope his view is correct, but confess some fear. Habits of mental indolence will prompt many to use these ciphers, whether authorized or not. But their use is chiefly fostered by the idea that word-perfection in work is the chief end of masonic existence. Outside the conferring of degrees the life of lodges is becoming almost barren of interest. If a young mason indicates ability or a desire to learn a cipher is thrust into his hand, and he is encouraged to become a mere phonograph. Not a word does he hear of the history nor is any explanation vouchsafed as to the symbolism and peculiar ceremonies of the fraternity. In fact, his teachers know nothing but words, and the only way in which they can make their disciples perfect is by these self-same ciphers. Recently we talked with the Custodian of Work of a great jurisdiction as to his experiences in the field. He knew next to nothing of condition of the lodges, only as they furnished a greater or less number of pupils for his lessons of rote. He was densely and inexcusably ignorant on the larger questions of masonic interest, but was proud to relate that he could go through the entire work from Alpha to Omega without a single slip or misplaced word. The good brother gauged masonic knowledge entirely by number of verbal errors made or avoided. What can you expect but use of cipher rituals when such a spirit as this is manifested and receives no check."

"From his article on "Masonry in France" we quote in part and wish we had space for the whole article:

"This letter serves to explain much that has heretofore been merely matter of conjecture. It likewise gives clear idea of the position of the Grand Lodge of France—a dignified and conservative masonic body—as distinct from the radical, political and unmasonic Grand Orient:

"In order to properly understand what has just occurred (this refers to the exposure of espionage by the Grand Orient of France), it is necessary to go back some forty years. Under the Empire, before 1870, all liberties were suppressed and masonic lodges became the only asylums where liberal minds could gather for exchange of view. They thus became the home of republicanism, but in a discreet manner, for the police were on the watch. When the republic was proclaimed, it existed at first only in provisional title, its opponents not having succeeded in agreeing upon the form of monarchy to substitute for it. The republicans had then to struggle against all the forces of reaction, which held and disposed of the strength of the clerical organizations. By the very force of events Masonry became the directing staff of the democracy. The lodges had to play their part in the elections, under penalty of leaving the field free to enemies of freedom. Circumstances were such that it was a crime against the masonic idea for members to shut themselves up in

classic Masonry. It was necessary to depart from it to accomplish the political task which was imposed within the republic.

"But it is unfortunate that in the course of the struggle the true masonic idea has been obscured in France. One thing leading to another, we have insensibly glided down the steep path, leading to the catastrophe which has just been experienced.

"A book would be necessary in order to follow out every change which has been brought about. It would be interesting to write and instructive in the highest degree, as it would in a way furnish a key to the history of the Third Republic. I cannot enter here into details. I would simply express my opinion that the intervention of Masonry was indispensable at the moment when the republic was really in danger. But it is also necessary to remember that for a number of years it has not been seriously threatened by its old enemies, and that the aspect and very nature of the danger has now changed. It is the false saviors of the republic who now imperil it. We, in these later times, have been the dupes of the politicians, who in order to keep themselves in power, have conjured up more or less imaginary specters and bugbears, thanks to which they have caused themselves to be supported by the republicans. We are, moreover, still suffering from the perturbation into which all minds have been thrown by the Dreyfus affair. The cause of the condemned man in that case ought to have been considered coolly, from the single point of view of justice. Instead of that partisans and adversaries exerted themselves alike to excite every passion and to divert the case to the field of politics. They have said to the republicans, and especially to the Freemasons: "See, your political adversaries declare Dreyfus to be guilty, therefore you ought to maintain that he is innocent!" From that moment the innocence of Dreyfus became an article of the creed obligatory upon every good republican. And as the army, accepting the sentence pronounced by the judges, persisted, in the great majority of its officers, in seeing in Dreyfus a traitor, the army has thus become the enemy against which the politicians have striven to excite our hatred. They have represented the republic to us as being threatened by an alliance of the sabre and the aspergill. It is in pretending to save us from this danger that the last two ministries have succeeded in maintaining themselves for so long a time. I do not conceal from you that my personal conviction is that this danger was fictitious, in every case outrageously exaggerated for the political needs of the men in power. These men have depended upon Freemasonry, which has had the candor to believe in them eventually to seriously compromise itself in supporting them.

"As far as the informing is particularly concerned, it has never been officially organized by the Grand Orient, the majority of the members of the council of the order having learned the facts only through M. Guyot de Villeneuve and his revelations to the chamber of Deputies. There was, in fact, on one side an orderly officer of General Andre, Captain Mollin, who wished to display zeal and to serve better than any one before him the prospect of his minister by obtaining for him information upon the officers through the medium of his personal friend, the Secretary General of the Grand Orient. This latter is a fanatic who has thought to perform wonders and to render an immense service to the republic by taking information upon the officers. In pursuing this object he has imposed upon a considerable number of freemason officers, by asking of them information upon other officers on the printed form of the Grand Orient, which is used for taking information upon the candidates who petition for admission into the lodge. These officers have thus been caused to become 'informers' without suspecting it. But others have denounced their comrades in full knowledge of the case, wishing thus to

put themselves in a good light and to benefit by the favors of the minister. A number of freemason officers have finally resented with indignation the proposals of the Grand Orient. There is even one lodge which, in its revolt, decided unanimously to leave the Grand Orient in order to pass over to the Grand Lodge of France, and that previous to the scandal of last autumn.

"The Grand Orient is moreover in terrible disorder at the present time. It has done its best to mitigate the consequences of the error of some of its members and it has been obliged, with this end in view, to threaten the deputies who have been elected only by a reason of its support. This explains the circular of the Grand Orient which glorifies the methods employed. It is just a political maneuver inspired by the necessities of the combat.

"With regard to the Grand Lodge of France, we have been able only to pity very sincerely our brothers of the Grand Orient, who, in all this affair, are above all the victims. They have committed errors, but not crimes, for in the excitement of the struggle they have permitted themselves to be carried away and overcome by the passions which were inevitably bound to come into play. We would like, at any price, to make common cause with their enemies, who are also ours. We seek them to separate morality from all this pitiable adventure, from which we take our text in order to exhort to an earnest return to our wholesome traditions. For French Masonry, that of the Grand Orient as well as ours, has received a cruel, but necessary lesson. The Grand Orient went freely to its ruin, that is to say to its transformation into a purely political association. We resisted this course but often with difficulty, for it was not always easy to prevent all our lodges, and especially all their members, from allowing themselves to be allured by the political spirit of the Grand Orient. But now the Grand Orient has lost its prestige, since it has succeeded only in causing the downfall of the ministry which it pretended to uphold, and since, on the other hand, it has compromised the good name of Freemasonry. One turns to us realizing that, far from being the tardy soldiers, we were only prudent masons, anxious to safeguard the true principles and the dignity of our order. There is much to hope for in this sudden change, for we know that we are carried to extremes, as prompt to return from an error as to rush into it. I see then in the latest events a salutary crisis for French Masonry. There is considerable dissatisfaction at the heart of the Grand Orient. They complain of the government of the order, which they talk of renovating entirely. There are some political lodges which approve the methods adopted and others which condemn them with vehemence; it is chaos. Differences of opinion will come out at the next general assembly, which will take place in September, and we foresee that certain lodges will ask to pass over to us. But we shall refuse to receive them in the shape of constituted lodges, merely admitting their members to individual affiliation in our lodges. We fear, in fact, the spirit of the Grand Orient whose members need to have their masonic education done over again.

"I again call your attention to the fact that all this matter of informing is a direct result of the Dreyfus affair. General Andre has been chosen as minister only because he has always declared in favor of Dreyfus. He is therefore surrounded only by officials sharing his belief, and they have been willing to befriend in the army only Dreyfus partisans. Every officer who did not manifest his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus has been looked upon by them with ill-will and considered as not being republican. I insist upon this point, because it is the key to all that has occurred."

"With this statement it is possible to have some real understanding of the conflicting politics of France. And, more to the purpose of the

writer, it is possible to differentiate between the radical and unmasonic Grand Orient of France, and the dignified body of the Grand Lodge. That this latter has suffered for the faults and the attitude of its neighbor is unfortunate. That English and American masons persist in their condemnation of the Grand Lodge of France implies a reprehensible ignorance. The breach which now exists is being widened by interested parties, who are constantly confusing the view by false statements and half-truths. The foregoing is, I take it, a valuable contribution to knowledge of current events and as such is submitted for the benefit of the brethren in Iowa and elsewhere."

KANSAS, 1906.

There were six hundred and eighty-eight in attendance at the annual communication. Three hundred and five lodges were represented.

In the introduction to his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Samuel R. Peters, says:

"When that little band of masons gathered in the city of Leavenworth in March, 1856, representing as they did about thirty masons in the state in good standing, they little realized that the State of Kansas, which was then almost a barren waste, would, in the short space of fifty years, become one of the banner states of the union and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas one of the leading organizations of this country. This semi-centennial year is filled with promise. More than was promised and expected fifty years ago is ours."

The deaths of two Past Grand Masters, Bros. George S. Green and Henry C. Loomis, were announced.

The Grand Master reports his official acts, among which we note the granting of forty-nine dispensations to confer degrees upon candidates out of statutory time.

The charter of one lodge was arrested by him because it had worked a candidate who was within the jurisdiction of a sister lodge.

Of the Masonic Home he says:

"The Home is no longer an experiment. It has worked its way into the great masonic heart of Kansas, and come 'weal or woe,' its future is assured. It stands as a memorial of our faith in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Owing to the introduction of clandestine Masonry into Kansas, the Grand Master issued an edict requiring certain things to be done in case of a visitor. We quote in part:

"All lodges within this jurisdiction shall deny admission to every visitor who shall be unable conclusively to establish, by documentary evidence or personal voucher, that he hails from some regular lodge in this jurisdiction, or within the jurisdiction of a regular Grand Lodge recognized by and in correspondence with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas.

"Documentary evidence shall be a diploma, receipt for dues under seal of the lodge, Grand Secretary's certificate, or written endorsement

by a Grand Master—all of which shall designate a lodge, or Grand Lodge, known to be regular and within the provisions of this edict. Vouchers shall be personal, and made only in lodge by some member thereof, or by a Master Mason who has established his right to sit in such lodge. In all cases it shall be the duty of the Master of the lodge to ascertain that the lodge from which the visitor claims to hail is a regular lodge within the provisions of this edict."

We quote two of his decisions :

"A lodge can not donate money from its treasury to aid in securing a location for a business enterprise.

"Physical deformity which prevents compliance with the forms and ceremonies of initiation renders a candidate ineligible."

The Committee on Jurisprudence added to the first one quoted, the following clause, "apart from lodge purposes."

Of the other the committee say :

"Your committee, while unanimously of the opinion that the language of the decision states one of the fundamental legal principles of Freemasonry, nevertheless owing to the apprehension that an erroneous inference may be drawn from the same, to the effect that the converse of the proposition is true, we approve as a substitute the language found in the ancient 'Charges of a Freemason,' which is as follows: '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.'"

On the whole he approved the District Deputy Grand Master system adopted the year previous.

From his conclusion we gladly quote :

"When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadows of disgrace shall fall ; instead
Of words of blame or proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said."

"This sentiment should ever be present in the lodge room.

"The masonic admonition, 'if you can say no good of a brother you can at least keep silent,' should ever be remembered and practiced."

The Grand Secretary made a most exhaustive report, and his constituents ought to know the true condition of affairs. As Librarian he clearly stated the situation, and he means to have a library after the style and manner of Brother Parvin over in Iowa.

The oration was delivered by Bro. Dunlap, who, in general terms, discourses on Masonry. Bro. Morcombe is inclined to the opinion that all such orations are "glittering generalities," which tend for the time being to interest the listener, but do not elucidate or enlighten the average hearer. This oration is excellent reading, as the ideas are well expressed in excellent language.

We note with great pleasure that the Committee on Grievances and Appeals had no business before them.

The Committee on Charters, concluding that Dexter Lodge had been sufficiently punished, recommended that the charter be returned and it was so ordered.

The following standing regulation was adopted :

"No. 23. No lodge within this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor who shall be unable conclusively to establish by documentary evidence or personal voucher that he hails from some regular lodge, in this jurisdiction or within the jurisdiction of a regular Grand Lodge, recognized by and in correspondence with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas. Documentary evidence shall be a diploma, receipt for dues under seal of the lodge, Grand Secretary's certificate, written endorsements by a Grand Master, or certificate of dismission—all of which shall designate a lodge or Grand Lodge known to be regular and within the provisions of this regulation. Vouchers shall be personal, and made only in lodge by some member thereof, or by a Master Mason who has established his right to sit in such lodge. In all cases it shall be the duty of the Master of the lodge to ascertain that the lodge from which the visitor claims to hail is a regular lodge within the provisions of this regulation.

No. 24. No lodge within this jurisdiction shall after June 30, 1906, issue a receipt for dues except upon a prepared blank form to be furnished by the Grand Secretary, which form shall contain a printed or lithographed certificate with fac simile signature of the Grand Secretary and seal of the Grand Lodge, to the effect that the lodge issuing the receipt is a lawfully constituted lodge of Master Masons, working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Kansas."

An official cipher had been printed and promulgated during the year.

The Committee on Correspondence was limited to ninety pages of space, and the salary was cut fifty dollars.

The semi-centennial celebration was observed on the evening of the 22d February by an elaborate programme.

The "Collegium of Grand Lecturers" did not meet with approval.

The report on correspondence was submitted by Bro. William M. Shaver, whose withdrawal from the chairmanship is to be sincerely regretted.

Under Iowa we read :

"Later in the volume, as a sort of appendix to his correspondence Report, Bro. Morcombe treats of Masonry in France and quotes portions of two letters, one from the Secretary-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of France, Bro. Oswald Wirth, and another from some brother and statesman whose name was withheld for political reasons. We have carefully read both letters. In them great stress is laid upon the pernicious political activity of the Grand Orient of France, and its subordinates, and the aloofness of the Grand Lodge of France from such discussions,—it being 'a high school of wisdom, qualified to mould truly independent thinkers, free from prejudice and profane passion, and thus worthy to call themselves of the initiated.' Nowhere in either letter is there the slightest intimation that these two Grand Bodies differ aught in the requirement or non-requirement of a fundamental belief in Deity, and it is even asserted that many lodges under the Grand Orient will seek to be

transferred to the Grand Lodge of France on account of opposition to the political methods of the former.

"The English and American Grand Lodges did not withdraw from all affiliation with the Grand Orient of France, nor now continue in that position on account of the 'pernicious political activity' of that Body, but because it substituted the search for philosophic truth for belief in God. We should like to know whether the lodges constituent to the Grand Lodge of France require from their initiates our unequivocal answer to the simple question: 'In whom do you put your trust?'"

"That the Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France are on terms of fraternal amity seems most apparent, and we hazard the guess that the former is, equally with the latter, of the same class as the Grand Orient of Belgium, with which many of our Grand Lodges are hastening to sever relations ill-advisedly formed several years ago."

Maine for 1905 receives his attention.

KENTUCKY, 1905.

From the introduction to the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Roland H. C. Rhea, we quote:

"Time has no Past, neither has it any Future; but only an eternal, everlasting Present. The Past has disappeared as silently as the shadow of a spirit, the Future never arrives; the eternal, everlasting Present is ours. Therefore if we have any great work to perform; if we would assist in making the world brighter and better; and our fellow-creatures wiser and happier; if we would carry into effect the grand principles and truths of Freemasonry; let us do so now, for to-morrow may be too late."

He makes appropriate mention of the death of Past Grand Master James D. Landrum, of his jurisdiction.

Of his decisions he says:

"I shall probably go down in masonic history as the only Grand Master of Kentucky who made no decision which he deemed necessary to report. The truth is, no question has been presented for my decision that was not fully covered by the Code and Digest."

Dispensations were granted for nine new lodges and "each lodge has been required to pledge that for two years its representative would not draw more as mileage and per diem than his lodge pays as dues."

We cannot understand under masonic law, usage or custom how such a requirement can hold. Of course the petitioners could be told that with that requirement complied with a dispensation would be granted, otherwise it would not be. "Your money or your life," says the highway robber.

He recited other local business accomplished by him.

The charter of one lodge was arrested by him because of its acquittal of one of its members who had abandoned "his home and family and was living in adultery."

He recommended to the Grand Lodge the passage of a law requiring of visitors documentary evidence; the need of a regulation governing the qualifications of candidates for admission to the Orphans' Home, as many have been entered therein who were not entitled to its benefits.

"The Masonic," the new Grand Lodge Temple, again shows a deficit.

The Home for masons, and for the widows and orphans receive commendation.

The Committee on Jurisprudence construed an article in the Constitution as follows:

"A profane whose petition has been rejected, as in Article IX, Section 4, of the Constitution, can not again be balloted for, unless he petitions anew and then only after a lapse of twelve months; the petition shall also be referred to a committee, and shall not be balloted on until one lunar month shall have elapsed. The same rule applies in a petition for membership, except that the brother may again present his petition after the expiration of three months. An objection operates precisely as an unfavorable ballot and the same rule applies."

In Maine the petitioner can renew his petition after a lapse of six months.

Action was taken relative to the restoration of the statue of Bro. Henry Clay, which was destroyed by lightning in 1903.

Much business of a local character was transacted.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro William W. Clarke.

Under Iowa he says of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of France:

"It appears to us that there are two questions which are not answered by the Grand Lodge of France, and to which plain and unequivocal answers should be required before extending recognition: Are candidates required before initiation to express a belief in God? Are the lodges of its allegiance required to have the Holy Bible on their altars?"

Under Louisiana we read:

"We note the following statement, dogmatically made, in his remarks under the caption, 'Western Australia':

"Unaffiliated masons have no masonic rights save that of applying for affiliation. They can not form a Grand Lodge or a particular lodge. Any organization that they may make has, and can have, no masonic character, or receive any recognition as such.

"If these statements be true, every one of the nearly five hundred lodges is a clandestine lodge. None of them has any masonic character, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, with its splendid constituency of over 25,000 is without masonic character, and is a clandestine body. A lodge in Kentucky can be formed in no other way than by unaffiliated masons; and, that there be no mistake on this point, the dimit of every signer of the petition for a dispensation must accompany the petition. A provision of our Constitution requires that every lodge whose jurisdiction would be affected by the organization of a new lodge must grant its consent before a dispensation will issue, and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky went so far at its last communication as to hold that every signer of the

petition for a dispensation for a new lodge must be a dimitted mason at the time the consent of the lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected by the organization of the new lodge was asked to grant its consent."

Maine for 1905 received a page at his hands.

We quote one paragraph:

"Maine was the first state admitted into the Union after the Revolution while Kentucky was the second. Their masonic population, as per last returns, was respectively 25,307 and 25,416, a difference of only 109."

LOUISIANA, 1906.

One hundred twenty-five lodges were present.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. L. P. Delahoussaye, speaking of the progress of the craft, in his address says:

"There has been a substantial increase in our membership, and the best men of our country are applying for admission into our fraternity. New lodges have been instituted in localities which had not felt the humanizing influences of Freemasonry, and these lodges give assurance of permanent development, which must result in the welfare of all. Many inquiries relative to the formation of others have been frequent, and the future is bright with the prospect of their organization. All of our chartered lodges, with but a few exceptions, indicate a healthy growth, and the brethren, as a body, foretell of grander achievements and nobler aspirations."

Under fraternal relations he reports:

"R. W. Bro. Weil is now the Grand Representative of Scotland, and we have thereby established fraternal relations with this ancient jurisdiction which were so long denied to this Grand Lodge."

Of the dead of his jurisdiction he speaks lovingly and tenderly; and upon the appearance of the disease of yellow fever he tendered assistance "to ameliorate and better the condition of the stricken members of the Craft. If money, doctors and nurses were needed, to make known their wants, without delay, and their necessities would at once be relieved, as the Grand Lodge was fully prepared to meet the emergency."

He also makes especial mention of the good work done by Louisiana Relief Lodge.

He discusses at length the needs of a new Masonic Temple.

The account of his visitations is of interest.

His recommendations are:

"That hereafter whenever a lodge U. D. receives its charter, no brother shall be permitted to sign the said charter unless he can produce his dimit from the lodge of which he is a member. This rule to be absolute.

"That hereafter a brother elected to office, before his installation, shall submit to an examination, as to his knowledge of the laws of this Grand Lodge and his proficiency in lodge work.

"As a token of the love and affection of this Grand Jurisdiction for

the fidelity and devotion to its noble teachings and principles as always evidenced by its Jewish members, I strongly recommend and sincerely hope that this Grand Lodge appropriates, at this communication, the sum of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250), to be applied to the relief of the co-religionists of Russia of our Jewish brethren."

And action similar to that had in the District of Columbia concerning the admission of visitors.

He also touched upon many other subjects of local notice.

In the report of the Grand Secretary we note that the commission for R. W. Bro. Joseph Meyers, of New Orleans, as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, had been received.

From the report of the Grand Lecturer we quote:

"In imparting instruction to the craft I have adopted a system used by me for many years in a smaller, but in a no less effective sphere, in impressing the esoteric and ceremonials upon the minds of the officers, enabling them to comprehend and put them into practical operation at once.

"The craft are unanimous in their praise of the Committee on Work, who have labored so assiduously in revising the esoteric work, relieving it of the unnecessary verbiage with which it had been cumbered, and restoring to them the work used by this Grand Jurisdiction many years ago, and so ably disseminated by our lamented Bro. Gordy."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the following report and recommendation was adopted:

"Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom has been referred an application for recognition as a Grand Lodge upon the part of certain persons resident in Massachusetts, who do not belong to any lodge recognized by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction, and which has been recognized by us for many years, and with whom we are in fraternal correspondence, have considered the same and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge declines to acknowledge as a Masonic Body the body known as the St. John's Grand Lodge of Massachusetts."

The Committee on Plan of Masonic Relief made an exhaustive report looking to the establishment of a Masonic Home.

The use of lodge rooms in the Masonic Temple to chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star was authorized.

Of the recommendation *in re* the regulation of the District of Columbia concerning the right of visitation, the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence reported:

"That they have carefully considered the subject-matter and regret that they cannot approve the recommendation. We consider the practical details of the resolution, requiring documentary evidence, such as a diploma, certificate or receipt for dues under seal of the lodge has so much of the odor of commercialism about it, that it reads more like the testimonial of a business agent than the test of recognition of a brother mason. They recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this M. W. Grand Lodge adhere to the time-honored

custom and usage of Freemasonry, subject to the right of any lodge on particular occasions to refuse to admit visitors on the usual examination and test oath as to good standing."

The regard in which Grand Representatives are held is shown from the fact that after the roll had been called and response made by the several representatives (forty-nine jurisdictions being represented), the M. W. Grand Master addressed them in these words:

"*My Brethren*—It is indeed a source of great pleasure to me that I am permitted to convey the greeting of our Grand Lodge and a true and hearty welcome to each of you, expressing but feebly the great gratification and joy we feel at your presence here. We greatly rejoice that so many Grand Representatives of our sister jurisdictions of Ancient Craft of Masons have honored us here to-night. To those of you who represent Grand Jurisdictions beyond the seas, we ask you to convey to them the same warm, fraternal greeting that we extend to those of our own home and country, for, after all, the name of State or country matters but little, for are we not of one heart, one purpose, striving and toiling for the betterment of man under the providence of the Mason's God? Masonry is the emblem of truth. It is ablaze with love to man and love to God. It encircles the earth with a golden chain of brotherhood, and the incense that arises from its altars bears the aspirations of the heart of God. In this spirit and in the name of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the great State of Louisiana, I bid you welcome, a thrice welcome.

"My Brethren, I ask you to join me in confirming our pleasure by the private Grand Honors of Masonry to these Grand Representatives.

"The private Grand Honors were heartily given to the Grand Representatives.

"R. W. Bro. A. C. Allen, Grand Representative from Arizona, in behalf of the Grand Representatives, replied in appropriate language, thanking the M. W. Grand Master and the brethren for the sentiments which had been expressed."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was made by Bro. Herman C. Duncan.

Under Minnesota we read:

"The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Irving Todd. Under Louisiana, he asks why give Private Grand Honors at all to our Past Grand Masters? Because in paying tribute for past services we honor ourselves 'lest we forget.' We would remind ourselves that the office of Grand Master is of such dignity that he who has once worthily filled it deserves the meed of praise not simply for the brief time of his occupancy, but for all time. A Past Grand Master must, of necessity, hold an honor somewhat above his fellows. We talk glibly of equality among brethren, but the thinking mason knows that that does not mean equality of condition, but equality of opportunity; not equality of attainment, but equality of possibility. Our Past Grand Masters in their modesty have asked that honors paid them in their official character be moderated, and so we restrain ourselves, but we should feel that we were untrue to ourselves if we refrained from all demonstration of our regard for their past services.

Under Washington he expresses an opinion contrary to our practice:

"We note the following action of the Grand Master:

"Having been informed by Tyee Lodge No. 115 that a fire had destroyed its lodge room, regalia and charter, I issued a permit for said lodge to meet and perform the usual functions of a lodge until Grand Lodge met, when a duplicate charter could be issued to them."

"This action was in accord with the practice of some jurisdictions, but we cannot see the necessity for it. The authority for certain brethren to convene as a lodge is certainly not in a piece of paper, but is the decree of the Grand Lodge. In the instant case, the Grand Lodge of Washington had given its authority to the brethren of Tyee Lodge to meet and work as such, and the destroyed charter was simply the evidence of such decree. The authority existed external to, and independent of, the evidence of that authority. A certificate from the Grand Secretary that such authority had been given, it seems to us, was all that was needed. It is a serious question whether the Grand Master could 'permit' a chartered lodge to work, for if he had the inherent right to do so, the converse would be true also, he could have refused to permit it to work, and so long as a chartered lodge conforms to the conditions on which it was constituted, we question the right, even of a Grand Master, to refuse to permit it so to do. Even he is sworn to stand to and abide by the acts of his Grand Lodge, passed in a legitimate and constitutional form."

We learn with great regret that Bro. Duncan has suffered from illness and trust that he has fully recovered therefrom.

MANITOBA, 1905.

During the year four special communications were held for laying the corner stone of churches, and one for laying the corner stone of a school building, all in the northeast corner.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Andrew Chisholm, in his address offers the following as "ideals of the craft:

"First. We are taught as masons to believe in God, that He has revealed His will to mankind, that He punishes vice and rewards virtue. This is the governing idea of masonic obedience. To Him we must submit; Him we ought to obey. We are continually reminded of obedience to God and to the rulers of the craft. The mason who has thoroughly learned this lesson has laid the foundation of a strong life.

"Secondly. We are brethren. The ideal of the family is the consideration of right conduct. We look with horror on the member of a family who wrongs a brother. We tolerate much in a brother that others cannot. We extend this idea to the great brotherhood of which we are members. We have to suffer much, tolerate much, in order that we may be true workers on the temple of life.

"Thirdly. Equality. There are distinctions as to office but not as to men. Every brother must serve that the craft may prosper."

He states his visitations to all the districts except Yukon, to many individual lodges; reports an unusually prosperous year; believes that there is an awakening interest on the part of the craft for masonic knowledge, and extends thanks for the helpful assistance of his associates.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are in the main sat-

isfactory. It is to be regretted that any of them were unable to visit all the lodges assigned them, for the success of deputy system depends upon the intelligence, knowledge, tact, and efficiency of the deputies.

The Grand Secretary reported the issuance of charters to four lodges, and dispensations for eleven lodges, and other purposes.

All other business was local and of no general interest.

No report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1905.

At the semi-annual communication in May, the M. W. Grand Master, Thomas J. Shryock, delivered an oral address in which he gave in general the condition of the Fraternity under his supervision.

A committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and Standing Resolutions of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Tyler, Bro. Washington H. Nicholson, resigned his position on account of ill health and he was elected Grand Tyler Emeritus for life, with an annual salary of \$500.00.

A special communication was held in May for the purpose of unveiling the monument erected to the memory of M. W. Bro. Charles H. Orr, deceased, at which an appropriate address was delivered.

At the annual communication the business before the Grand Lodge related to its own internal affairs.

During the continuance of the session the corner stone of the Maryland Institute was laid.

M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock was re-elected for the twentieth time Grand Master.

Bro Edward T. Schultz again prepared the Report on Correspondence.

Under Alabama he announces good masonic doctrine :

"We do not regard what is technically called a waiver of jurisdiction over rejected material to be an absolute surrender of control over such material, but it is simply the permission that a lodge gives to another lodge to receive and act upon the petition of an applicant whom it has rejected, and if found worthy to confer the degrees upon him. Should a lodge receiving such permission find the *material unfit for use* it returns it to the lodge from whence it came, which then assumes entire jurisdiction over it. When, therefore, as in the case under review, such an applicant applies to a third lodge the consent of the first lodge is alone necessary."

To the decision of the Grand Master who said that a lodge could not bury a dimitted mason he says :

"We should like to know why a lodge may not, if it sees proper, bury a dimitted mason."

And so would we like to know.

He is not a believer in the requiring a suspended brother to pay dues to the lodge during the time of his suspension ; nor are we.

Under District of Columbia, discussing the question of documentary evidence, he says :

"Our criticism was of the regulation as adopted and recorded, which was in effect :

"No visiting brother (as we understand even of his own jurisdiction) shall be examined or admitted to a lodge in this jurisdiction without first producing a receipt for dues under seal, or a certificate under seal from the lodge to which he belongs, showing that he was in good standing in his lodge within twelve months of the date on which he presents himself for examination or visitation. Provided, that when a lodge makes an official visit to a lodge in this jurisdiction, the Worshipful Master of the visiting lodge may vouch for the brethren accompanying him.

"We have no doubt whatever that the intentions of the authors of the regulation were good and as they believed for the best interest of the Fraternity, but that does not lessen our opposition to it, or any argument that we made against it. We stated that under that law Brethren of most of the jurisdictions of the country were denied visitation, certainly those of Maryland, because the lodge seal is not permitted to be used on receipts for dues."

Under Kansas he replies to Bro. Shaver :

"Quoting our remark, 'We say, God forbid that the practice prevailing in many of our jurisdictions of rotation and annual change of Grand Masters should ever prevail in Maryland,' he says : 'Ephraim is joined to his idols !' and 'We prefer American methods for American institutions. No Anglomania for us.'

"Anglomania is defined as 'a mania for, or an inordinate attachment to English customs, institutions, etc.' We fail to see how this definition applies to our preference for retaining in office for as many years as may be expedient a Grand Master who is found to possess in an eminent degree the capacity to advance the interests of Freemasonry, as against an undeviating practice of putting a new man into that office every year, as a matter of course. If the former method prevails in England also it does credit to the good sense of our English brethren, but is not exclusively or necessarily 'English.' Moreover, all our knowledge of Freemasonry has been derived from England ; therefore, all our forms, usages and customs in everything relating to the Craft have more or less of an Anglo-Saxon coloring. If we were to eliminate all that has been copied from English sources, we would certainly destroy the ancient landmarks by making innovations in the body of Freemasonry.

"Brother Shaver apparently thinks that all these things should be changed so that American methods may be adapted to American institutions. If Freemasonry is an American institution, what has become of its universality ? If a check is not given to the changes and innovations that are being made, year after year, by our Grand Lodges, by which the ancient and inherent rights and privileges of the lodges and of the individual brethren are ignored and trampled upon, Brother Shaver's desire to make Freemasonry a strictly American institution may be gratified.

"We see Grand Lodges solemnly declaring a certain line of business to be immoral which the laws of the land recognize as legitimate, and forbidding its subordinate lodges to receive applications from persons engaged in that business ; but, as this disability affects only the profane, it may not be open to serious objection. The case is different, however,

with some Grand Lodges that require their subordinate lodges to *excommunicate* such of their brethren as may be engaged in the business, in spite of the fact that they were so engaged at the time of their admission, at which time the discovery had not been made that the business was *immoral*. No matter how good, true and zealous a mason the brother may be, or how anxious his fellow-members in his lodge may be to retain and enjoy his companionship, they are required by an inexorable law to expel him from all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity under penalty of forfeiting their charter.

"We see other Grand Lodges enacting laws which prohibit a member of any lodge within their jurisdiction from withdrawing from his lodge, unless he declares his intention of affiliating with another; or, should he fail, after withdrawal, to affiliate with another lodge within six months, he is deprived of all rights and privileges of the Fraternity.

"Again we see Grand Lodges requiring the suspension (in one case the expulsion) of a member who owes his lodge a few dollars as dues.

"We see one Grand Lodge recognizing the right of a Grand Master to dispense with the ballot in the conferment of the degrees, thus depriving the brethren of their sacred and inherent right to say who shall or shall not be their associates.

"But these infringements upon, or departure from the ancient laws and usages affect only the lodges concerned, and the individual brother of a particular jurisdiction; but there is another and more alarming innovation, one that concerns all masons, wheresoever dispersed. It is the authorization and dissemination of cipher and other rituals, to enable a brother ambitious of being Master of his lodge to be relieved of the old and tiresome method of gaining the required knowledge from the lips of better informed brethren—the only way in which a true mason can receive or impart such knowledge. The old method, however, is too slow, too troublesome, and too old-fogyish to suit the progressiveness of the present age.

"In order to assist in the dissemination of such work, and advertise it as much as possible, we find one Grand Lodge giving in its volume of Proceedings the name and address of the firm through whom copies of this work might be obtained.

"We may well pause and ask ourselves whether these things can be reconciled with our solemn obligations, and with the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry.

"Now, if all these practices, one or more of which is permitted in so many of the jurisdictions in this country, should become general, may we not expect that imitating some of the modern 'fraternal' societies of the day, it will be in order to change the name of our ancient and time-honored Fraternity, and throw to the breeze a banner with this inscription: 'The American or Improved Order of Masons.' We will no longer be permitted to use the words 'Ancient Free and Accepted,' because all that made the Fraternity 'Ancient' and the brothers 'Free' will have been eliminated; and the lodges and each individual brother will have only such privileges as may be accorded them by the Reformed Constitutions of their jurisdictions."

"The aspiration which expresses itself in 'No Anglomania for Us' will have been gratified, for we will have a real, 'Simon-pure, warranted-not-to-cut-in-the-eye' brand of Masonry; a Masonry suited to 'American methods' and 'American institutions.'"

To which we say Amen.

We exceedingly rejoice that Bro. Schultz, with the help given him, is still able to give us his opinions.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1905.

At the quarterly communication in March, the death of Rev. Andrew C. Stone was formally announced.

The following regulations as to admission of visitors were adopted:

"Except on a duly authorized public occasion no visitor shall be admitted into a tyled lodge, unless he complies with one of the following conditions:

"1. Being vouched for in writing by a brother present, who, if not a member, shall himself be vouched for at the time by a member of the lodge, and who shall, if required, state in writing when and where he sat with the visitor in open lodge.

"2. Producing a certificate or diploma of a regular Grand Lodge, and passing a satisfactory examination. A certificate under seal of the Secretary of a regular lodge may be accepted in lieu of the Grand Lodge certificate, but the acceptance of such a certificate, or of a Grand Lodge certificate dated more than three years previous to the date of visit, shall be at the discretion of the master of the lodge visited.

"Every lodge shall keep and preserve a record of visitors in the form prescribed by the Grand Lodge, or by the Grand Master for the time being."

The so-called Grand Lodge of Queensland was refused recognition; the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized.

In June a special communication was held for the purpose of assisting in the centennial anniversary of Amicable Lodge at Cambridge, at which an elaborate order of exercises was presented and fully reported. The address by W. Bro. Skinner is delightful reading.

Also the Grand Lodge helped to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Mount Carmel Lodge at Lynn, when equally pleasant reading is found in the proceedings thereof, which embraced an admirable historical address by M. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Secretary.

At the quarterly communication in June, a memorial of R. W. Bro. Ivory H. Pope, a native of Maine, was read.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated towards the "purchase, restoration and preservation of the old Revolutionary home of Paul Revere, situated in North Square, Boston."

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master Baalis Sanford, delivered at the quarterly communication in December, we learn:

"That the year just past has been of almost unprecedented prosperity in all that concerns the welfare of the craft in our honored Commonwealth: a substantial increase in membership, the sound condition of the lodges, the pleasant and harmonious relations which exist between the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges, and the peace and good feeling which prevail throughout the brotherhood generally, all these are gratifying indeed, and the harbingers of promise and hope for the future."

He gives an account of his visitations, commends the District Deputy Grand Masters for their services, reports his several acts, and announces

the printing of the records of the Grand Lodge from 1792 to 1815, inclusive.

He suspended the charter of Peihé Lodge of Tientsin, China, for reasons which seem conclusive.

At the stated communication in December the elected Grand Officers were installed and the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated.

MICHIGAN, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John Rowson, in his address says :

"I also found during the year a number of our lodges carrying on a correspondence with lodges in sister jurisdictions, contrary to our Grand Lodge decisions, the consent of the Grand Lodge or Grand Secretaries of neither Grand Jurisdiction having been asked. A number of degrees have been conferred upon E. A. or F. C. at the request of lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction by a requested lodge outside of Michigan. They have completed the remaining degrees upon him without notifying the requesting lodge of his examination in open lodge or as to his proficiency in each degree, the requested lodge spreading the ballot. All this is wrong, and will lead to serious difficulty. Some innocent E. A. will be gathered in by a clandestine lodge unless this is stopped, and serious injury will be done to him and to our order."

We cannot with our present knowledge believe that lodges ought to be prohibited from carrying on a correspondence with lodges in sister jurisdictions, although we are aware that at the present time the sentiment seems to be that way.

He reports "the death of one Grand Officer, five Past Grand Masters, two Past Grand Chaplains, and eight hundred and four members of the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction."

He announces the constitution of six lodges, the issuance of dispensations for seven new lodges, the loss of rituals, the dedication of fourteen lodge rooms, the laying of two corner stones, and the traveling on masonic duties 14,110 miles.

Many other duties were ably performed by him in connection with the lodges in the jurisdiction, the details of which were reported to the Grand Lodge for their action.

The decisions reported by him are, in general, in accord with usual masonic practice. We quote a few :

"What course must we pursue in the case of an Entered Apprentice of our lodge who has moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and who wished to receive the F. C. and M. M. degrees, the brother desiring to remain a member of our lodge ?

Answer. Request the lodge at Cleveland to examine this brother (if you have not already examined him) as to his proficiency in the E. A. degree, and when they are satisfied report the fact back to you, when you will spread the ballot, and, if elected, ask said Cleveland Lodge to

confer the F. C. degree. The same course must be pursued previous to receiving the M. M. degree. All this correspondence must pass through the Grand Masters of Michigan and Ohio.

Question. Is there any way by which we can receive and act upon petitions for initiation of officers in the regular army of the United States?

Answer. Yes. When he has become a resident by remaining in the jurisdiction of your lodge twelve months, intending to make that his residence permanently.

Question. A member was dimitted from this lodge in 1891 and has never taken his membership in another lodge. He has resided outside (and does now) this Grand Jurisdiction. He wishes to get into the Michigan Masonic Home. Has our lodge a right to re-instate him or will he have to return to Michigan and apply for re-instatement?

Answer. Grand Lodge Regulations, Page 52, Article 16, Section 6, in Blue Book of 1902, says that no lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction shall receive a petition or admit to membership a brother whose residence is in another state. In order to become eligible the brother must become a resident of Michigan and a member of some lodge."

From his conclusion we quote:

"I am led to believe that a number of the Worshipful Masters and Secretaries will rejoice that my year as Grand Master is at an end, they believing that I have been unusually severe in my denunciation of their actions in evading or trying to evade Grand Lodge by-laws, regulations and decisions. I have tried to make my decisions fair and my criticisms just, but every Master, Secretary or lodge that I have found conducting their correspondence, business affairs, or conferring the degrees contrary to the Constitution, regulations, by-laws, penal code, ritual or monitor as approved and adopted by the Grand Lodge, has been unhesitatingly called down. I have done my duty only as I could see it. If I have erred in my judgment, I assure you that it is the head that is to blame, not the heart."

The Grand Lecturer, as an appendix to this report, submitted forms for the use of Secretaries in making up their records in every conceivable case of any lodge communication.

Full reports are made of the condition of the Michigan Masonic Home.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

An evening open session was held for the purpose of holding memorial services for the dead, at which there was appropriate music and addresses.

The proposed Collegium of Grand Lecturers was not supported, and recognition of the proposed celebration of St. John the Baptist's Day on June 24, 1917, was postponed.

Of the use of keys to the work the Committee on Jurisprudence reported:

"The use of any key in a constituent lodge other than the key supplied by the Grand Lodge in pursuance of law, or the copying of the key furnished by the Grand Lodge or any portion of it, for any use whatever, is entirely illegal, constitutes a masonic offence, and subjects the officer or member of the lodge making or furnishing such copy, to masonic discipline"

In regard to visitors to lodges, the committee report:

"It is the prerogative of the Worshipful Master of a lodge to require any information which seems to him necessary or proper from any brother desiring to visit his lodge, before he is admitted into the lodge. The amount and kind of information necessary for the case rests in the sound discretion and good judgment of the Worshipful Master whenever the brother asks for leave to visit his lodge, and no visiting brother should be admitted, unless the Worshipful Master is thoroughly satisfied that he is a member in good standing of a masonic lodge, either working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, or of some Grand Lodge working in relations of amity with this Grand Lodge."

Upon the subject of solicitation for office in the Grand Lodge they say:

"We therefore recommend the adoption of the following edict:

"Sending out letters, circulars or solicitations of support for any office in this Grand Lodge, by or on behalf of any brother desiring to be elected to such office, is hereby strictly prohibited, and the same is hereby made a masonic offence, for which charges may be preferred, and punishment inflicted by Grand Lodge."

The special committee on certain recommendations made by the Grand Lecturer submitted a report which was accepted. The following are the changes made by the Grand Lecturer.

The words "and when worthily worn" are to be inserted in the form for presenting the apron in the First degree.

The height of the pillars hereafter are to be considered as eighteen cubits, with chapters of five cubits each, making twenty-three cubits in all.

In closing the lodge Masters are to enquire "Is any brother, his widow or orphans known to be sick, sorrowing or in destitute circumstances?"

In conferring the Third degree the word "gloves" is changed to "garments," in order that it may be historically correct.

The majority of the committee opposed the first and last changes rightfully to our thinking. Inasmuch as most of the changes were ritualistic and a Grand Lodge has a right to adopt and to use such a ritual as pleases it, we see no reason for the long arguments about "historical truth."

Contributions for the aid of California sufferers to the amount of over \$4,000 were reported.

Bro. Lou B. Winsor submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 receives his notice.

We have enjoyed the reading of this report, as it briefly reviews the salient points in the proceedings of the several Grand Jurisdictions.

MINNESOTA, 1906.

At the annual communication, 221 out of the 241 lodges on the roll were represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Henry M. Tusler, in his address reports two lodges constituted, five dispensations issued for new lodges, the charters of two lodges surrendered, two lodges in a moribund condition, and two lodges consolidated.

He issued dispensations to confer degrees on more than five candidates at one and the same time and dispensations for many other purposes. Several requests for dispensations were refused.

He decided that an applicant who had lost the first, second and third fingers of his right hand was ineligible; and that a member who died while under suspension for N. P. D. cannot have his dues paid so as to make him in good standing.

We quote the following to show to what nicety of reasoning a Grand Master must resort to to construe legislation enacted by Grand Lodges touching the liquor question:

"A party wishes to petition for the degrees who is a son-in-law of one of our oldest members, and one of the finest young men of the city. His business is that of General Auditor of a Brewing Co. He is simply engaged in the supervision of the clerical part of their business, and has nothing whatever to do with the manufacture or sale of their product.

"Answer: Officers having a voice, and vote, in the direction and management of the affairs and business of such corporations are ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry.

"An employee engaged in the supervision of the clerical part of the business, and having nothing whatever to do with the manufacture and sale of the product, and without a vote in the management of the affairs of the corporation, is not debarred.

"Following this interpretation of the resolution, if his official title as General Auditor empowers him with the right to vote in the general management of the affairs of the company you should not receive his petition. On the other hand, if he is simply engaged in the supervision of the clerical part of the business as an employee, and does not have a vote, as an officer, in the general management of the company I am of the opinion that you would be justified in receiving his petition."

By the following decision we note that, contrary to our belief in masonic usage, a lodge is deprived of one of its inherent rights, that of regulating its finances:

"In the future it will be unlawful for your lodge to grant honorary membership or exempt any of its members from the payment of lodge dues. This does not in any way interfere with the remission of dues for just cause. If the brother referred to is in arrears for dues, and unable to pay same, the lodge has the right to remit them."

His report of the doings of the District Deputy Grand Masters is not as pleasant reading as it might be, but perhaps it is as good as might be expected since the lodges are expected to pay the expense of a visita-

tion by the Deputy rather than have the expense paid by the Grand Lodge.

He made nearly one hundred visitations to lodges, of which he speaks briefly and pleasantly.

Favorable action looking to the building of a Masonic Home was had.

The several committees made reports upon matters submitted to them but involving no questions of general interest.

Bro. Elmer A. Kling delivered the oration, from which we take the closing paragraph:

"It has been said that Masonry will cease to exist when constant light shall dispel all darkness, when right has triumphed over wrong, when the tear of sorrow shall cease to fall, and when brotherly love shall prevail. It is true that when the light from our altar reaches to the uttermost parts of the earth, when there shall be no tear but the tear of joy that shall gladden the heart, and when every man shall call his neighbor brother, the aggressive mission of Masonry will be at an end. But when that time comes, Masonry instead of ceasing to exist will begin to live in all the fullness of her strength and glory; for from the land of the midnight sun to the chill and gloom of the undiscovered southern seas, from the frost bound coasts of Alaska and Siberia to the burning sands of Africa, from the west to the east, and back to the west again, there shall be sung one song, set to the universal music of Masonry, that shall rise from all the earth to that undiscovered country, up through the streets of the eternal city to that house not made with hands, and to the great throne where reigns the Grand Artificer of Heaven and of Earth. And that song and chorus shall be, Glory, Glory, Glory, to God, Glory to God in the Highest."

Bro. Irving Todd submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 receives a pleasing notice.

We have read this report with much profit as Bro. Todd summarizes the opinions of the various correspondents, although he rarely expresses any of his own ideas.

MISSISSIPPI, 1906.

After brilliant word pictures of the power and value of Masonry, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas B. Franklin, pays due tribute to the memory of Bro. Andrew H. Barkley, Past Grand Master, whose portrait presents to the eye all the qualities given him in the address. Other Grand Officers deceased are mentioned as well as those of other jurisdictions.

His official acts are reported in detail, but none of them seem to require particular mention.

The District Deputy Grand Masters made reports. The yellow fever interfered with some proposed visitations and the fact that lodges had to pay the expense cut out many more.

The Grand Secretary in his report says:

"Up to the closing of this report but twelve lodges have failed to make their returns, although eighty-eight lodges have failed, in whole, or in part, to pay their dues, or not corrected errors in their returns, thus preventing an adjustment of the dues. Of this latter number fifty-two lodges have made settlements since the accounts of the year were closed, leaving but thirty-six lodges in default, and others will doubtless make settlements before the meeting of the Grand Lodge."

He also reports five dispensations for new lodges, the surrender of charter by one lodge and the arrest of charter of one lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized.

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence submitted answers to thirty-four questions.

We quote :

"If an objection has been interposed since the election of a candidate for initiation, and before the degree is conferred and the Master has an entry made on the minutes of the lodge showing that an objection has been made, and after the election of another Master the Past Master to whom the objection was made demits and moves away, without making the name of the objector known to the incoming Master, has the incoming Master the right to initiate the candidate? If not, how shall the lodge or candidate proceed to find out whether the objection has been removed or not.

"ANSWER BY THE CHAIRMAN AND BROTHER ROANE.—Answer first question—No. As long as the objector remains a member of that lodge no succeeding Master has a right to initiate the party unless the member who made the objection voluntarily withdraws the objection, and no member has any right to question his reason or motive.

"ANSWER BY BROTHER HOWARD.—The question is not whether the Master has moved away, but whether the objector has demitted or not. To find this out the present Master should write the Past Master and find out who the objector was, and whether the objection still stands. If no other way can be found let *every* member be notified that unless an objection is made to A. B. (and being unable to find out from the Past Master who was the former objector) that the degree will be conferred on blank night, and so entered on the minutes."

We think that the objection entered upon the minutes should be interpreted as a black ball, then the candidate would after a specified time have a right again to petition irrespective of the objector or the Past Master.

Here is another "liquor" question :

"Is it a masonic offence for a brother to circulate a liquor petition for the purpose of obtaining the signatures thereto, in the interest of another party?

"ANSWER BY BROTHER THOMAS AND BROTHER HOWARD.—Under the laws of this state, Section 1578 of the Code of 1892, a license cannot be granted to any person to retail liquor unless he shall have first produced a petition for the issuing of said license signed by a majority of the qualified voters resident in the district or city, as the case may be. It is a masonic offence for a mason to engage in the sale of liquor, and a drummer who solicits orders for wines and liquors has been held to come within the spirit of our masonic law. Digest, page 24. Unless some one circulated this liquor petition and obtained the necessary sig-

natures thereto, the petitioner could not engage in the sale of liquor. The one who circulates the petition is paid for his services, or, in other words, he does work for the pay there is in it for him. It occurs to us that such a one is quite as guilty of a violation of the spirit of the masonic law as a drummer for a grocery house who also solicits orders for wines and liquors. In our opinion it is a masonic offence for a brother to circulate a liquor petition for the purpose of obtaining signatures.

"ANSWER BY BROTHER ROANE.—I am sorry to disagree with my brethren in the case, but I do not believe this is a masonic offence. This is not engaging in the liquor business. It is true that under the statute law every person, who aids, assists, counsels or advises in the commission of an offence is guilty as the principal, but it is not an offence to *ask* for a license to sell liquor. If the petitioner for license were a mason and filed a petition for license to sell, and the license were refused, he would not be guilty of a masonic offence, and if the license were granted and he failed to go into the business he would not violate the masonic law, neither would the mason who circulated the petition."

On the second day in the afternoon memorial services for the dead of the preceding year were held.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was written by Bro. Andrew H. Barkley.

This report is prefaced by a testimonial to Bro. Barkley from Bro. Frederic Speed, from which we make extracts as follows:

"For eighteen consecutive years, and previously for three additional years, Bro. Barkley had served his brethren with freedom, fervency and zeal, in the capacity of Correspondence Reporter.

"Dealing honestly with his subject and himself, he wrote naught in malice, and while he had the courage of his convictions and was self-assertive to a degree, it was not because he sought controversy, though he did not shrink from it, when he deemed it necessary, but rather for the reason that he believed Masonry a high and holy thing and like the Church whose servant he was, it was not to be degraded from its great mission by refraining from speaking the word in season and out of season, in truth and soberness, which he believed ought to be said with a purpose sole and single of holding the standard of the Craft above and beyond temporary expediency, that the brotherhood might be benefited by his labors. He stood for the old-fashioned idea of Masonry, that it was God's servant and handmaid, doing a work which He had given it to do and it was treason to the cause to turn either to the right or left in searching out new and untried by-paths which did not follow the 'true principles of Ancient Craft Masonry,' and therefore he exhibited but little patience for those who favored the introduction of new and strange customs."

Maine for 1905 received notice.

Under Wisconsin we read what Bro. Speed thinks about opening a lodge without the presence of the charter:

"Brother Jenks combats the Mississippi decision that a lodge cannot be opened legally in the absence of its charter, which he thinks 'illogical and absurd as it would be to say that the acts of a notary are void if he did not have his commission in his pocket at the time of signing a legal document.' We have heretofore met with the same objection from others

and answered it, but as the matter is of practical importance in the work of lodges, we have asked Brother Speed to review this portion of this report and the following are his views, which we commend to Brother Jenks and others of his way of thinking :

" We all know and no one pretends anything to the contrary, that the written paper, which we call a charter, is not the authority, in itself under which the lodge is created ; and is but evidence of the action of the Grand Lodge in granting it authority to work as a lodge. The charter is not a fetish that we must bow down to and worship, and there is no special sanctity to the mere piece of paper or parchment, whichever it may be ; that is not the point at all. The trouble with many masons is, that they will keep on insisting that Masonry shall conform to the fraternities which exist around it and they are continually reasoning that this, that and the other thing in Masonry is all wrong, because somewhere else things are done in a different manner. Now it was thought expedient to require that the Holy Bible should lie open upon the altar of every lodge and that upon it should be placed the square and compass and in the absence of these things, the lodge could not be opened. There is no more reason in requiring the Great Lights to be in position, than there is that the Master should wear his hat, nevertheless, that is a masonic usage which is never violated. And so, it was thought expedient, perhaps, in former times, when written evidence was more highly esteemed than it is now, that evidence of the authority of a lodge to meet should be present in the lodge room before it is opened. It is only one of these precautions which Masonry everywhere thinks expedient to exercise and it is idle to urge that, because it is not the usage with other fraternities, which have sprung up in later years, our rule requiring the charter to be present, is absurd, for they are not a pattern for us to follow.

" The United States Government requires every one pursuing certain occupations to have a license in order to transact business, and to place that license in a public place where it can be seen by all beholders. Now, no one pretends that the paper itself has any virtue ; it is only evidence that the tax has been paid and if it were to be destroyed, it would cut no figure, when an indictment for unlawfully pursuing a calling or business, requiring a license is found, for the collector's books would be original and the highest evidence of the fact that the tax has been paid, and yet the great Government of the United States has thought best to require that the license shall be exhibited wherever the business is carried on. It may be true, as Brother Jenk says, that a Notary Public is not required to have his commission in his pocket at the time of signing an official document, but is nevertheless true, that he must have such a document, and in some states, it is required that he must exhibit it publicly in the place where his business is carried on. From the earliest times, masonic bodies have been required, as a mere precautionary measure, perhaps, to have their charters present and, although the right, if it ever was one, of demanding an exhibition of the charter by a visitor, is not so highly esteemed as formerly, still for a very long time, and even now to some extent, many masons would not sit in a strange lodge without previously inspecting the charter and this is not altogether peculiar to Masonry, for in nearly every Fraternity, the charter is framed and placed upon the wall of the room in which its bodies meet. The reason for the law frequently passes away but the law survives. We do not, however, believe that the reason for this law has entirely passed away, for it strikes us that there is something else besides the inspection of the charter by casual visitors that requires its presence. Respect for the charter means respect for the source from which it emanates and it teaches the necessity for complying with the law and in yielding obedience to rightful authority and, therefore, when the Grand Lodge suspends the labors of

a lodge, it is at the utmost pains to secure the paper evidence of the authority, of the lodge to meet, or in other words, it takes up its charter. A lodge is defined in nearly every Monitor from the earliest to the present time, to be 'a certain number of masons duly assembled, having the Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, with a charter or warrant empowering them to work' and we hold that without either of these, it is no lodge. The visible presence of the charter is as essential as the Holy Bible, Square and Compasses. The argument which removes the charter is equally applicable to the Great Lights and if one is absent the others may be taken away also, and a legal lodge remain. When we begin the work of demolition, where will it end? We may be a little old fashioned here in Mississippi, but we believe that the old ways are quite as good as the new ways and nothing is to be gained by wandering out of the beaten track, even in matters which seem to be of but little importance."

MISSOURI, 1905.

From the introduction to the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Leroy B. Valliant, we quote the following paragraph:

"Masonry had its origin in response to a demand of human nature for a community or fraternity wherein the welfare of a brother was to be the first moving cause. Every one who has come into this community has done so of his own free will and accord, professing a trust in God and a love for his brother, and his avowed purpose only was the advancement of the welfare of his fellowman. In coming thus freely into the fraternity he has yielded his individual will, in certain respects, to the government of the majority, or to the government of the craft, in such manner as its laws and usages prescribe. In doing this he has trusted to the good faith and the combined wisdom of his brethren. He has placed in their hands, in certain instances, his honor and reputation—a trust more sacred could be reposed in no one."

The distinguished dead of his own jurisdiction are next mentioned, with expressions chaste and adequate.

The method of managing the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge received his attention, and he is to be commended for his ideas as expressed.

He had the usual work falling to the lot of Grand Masters, granting dispensations, laying corner stones, "the right of visitation," and other such matters.

Forty-three decisions are reported by the Grand Master.

We quote:

"A prospective candidate for the degrees of Freemasonry has left foot off about six inches above the ankle, has wooden foot in place of the natural one, with metallic hinges or metallic bolts or screws. In preparation of candidate what shall be done in regard to hinges and other metal?"

"Decision.—Whether or not the petitioner, by artificial means can comply with the masonic requirements is one in which the lodge should exercise its own sound judgment. Every case should stand on its own facts. Before ballot is taken on the petition the lodge should be informed of the particular character of physical deficiency and artificial appliance.

Then let each member vote his judgment as his conscience dictates. As to metallic hinges, bolts or screws, I do not think, in the preparation of the candidate you are required to take notice of them.

"A brother who was dimitted from a lodge in Illinois became a resident of this state, petitioned Fellowship Lodge, No. 345, for affiliation, and was rejected. He afterwards petitioned Joplin Lodge, No. 335, with the same result. He subsequently claimed to have affiliated with a lodge in Illinois, other than the one from which he had dimitted, and presented what purported to be a receipt for dues from the Illinois lodge. The question propounded to me was, should he be received as a visitor into a lodge in this state.

"*Answer.* After he had severed his membership with his lodge in Illinois and became a resident of Missouri, I doubt if any lodge in Illinois would have admitted him to affiliation if he made known to it the fact that he was then a resident of Missouri, but if he will produce documentary evidence showing that with full knowledge of the fact that he was a resident of Missouri he was duly admitted to affiliation in Illinois we are bound, in courtesy to the Grand Lodge in Illinois, to receive him as a visitor, but unless he produces such documentary evidence he should not be received."

He discussed in full the state and condition of Masonry in Missouri, and concludes:

"In every part of our state the standard of Masonry is high, the craft is at work and the cause of the brotherhood of man is advancing."

His concluding remarks upon Masonry are well worth the perusal of every mason. We quote one paragraph:

"I do not know whether St. James was a mason or not, and if I knew that he was I would be reluctant at this late day to accuse him of wilfully betraying masonic secrets, but when he wrote this: 'Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world,' (James, i, 27), he came very near exposing the whole moral and religious platform of Freemasonry. Except as a proof of its Divine origin, and except to trace, in all ages where it has left its mark, its good work in the elevation of man, the antiquity of the Order is not of first importance. But when we review its work in the remote past when the conditions were very different from those which surround us to-day, the question comes to our minds, conceding the usefulness of the Order when man was burdened with the yoke of tyranny, what is its use now since even in those countries of Europe where it exists to any great extent man is no longer a slave, and especially since in this free land of ours every man is the equal of every other man."

The Grand Lodge of Porto Rico was recognized.

R. W. Bro. Arch A. Johnson, Grand Orator, delivered an address on "The Power of Freemasonry."

We quote one paragraph:

"An institution that surrounds one's life with good influences and fills his mind with noble thoughts, accomplishes much for him, for the span that separates the noble from the ignoble life is largely bridged by education and environment. This, Masonry does for man, and more; by precept, example and association she supplies the power he needs to

overcome his human frailties, and enables him to live a life of virtue and to build a character that will stand the test of time and of eternity."

There was a large amount of local business transacted.

Bro. Rufus E. Anderson submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 is reviewed.

We welcome Bro. Anderson to the guild, and quoting his conclusion to show his "status," we hope soon to see comment upon the proceedings:

"In bringing our report to a close, while we feel a sense of relief that the task assigned us is done, yet there is mingled with it a feeling of regret that it is not so well done as it might have been, had we ever 'gleaned in the field' before.

"We have long known that 'practice makes perfect,' and as we labored we found that as we culled the field the work became easier. Should it be our lot to again 'wield the pen' as your correspondent we hope to present a report that will not only be more satisfactory to our own Grand Lodge, but to those whose proceedings we may have occasion to review.

"We have endeavored as far as possible to refrain from comment, and especially from controversy, in order to vent our personal views at the expense of the Grand Lodge. Our idea of the duty of the committee is that it should cull over and present the doings of other Grand Lodges so that our members may know what is going on in the masonic world, and not involve the Grand Lodge in the expense of printing our personal controversy with some combative correspondent who 'shies his glove into the ring,' and hopes to provoke a fight. We have always had the 'courage of our convictions,' and have found in our review what seemed to us 'queer proceedings,' but have been content simply to report them and let our readers make their own comments."

MONTANA, 1905.

In the opening paragraph of his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Lew L. Callaway, says:

"Within our jurisdiction there is no note of serious discord. Harmony prevails, consistent with the spirit of emulation. There has been a gratifying increase in membership; yet the constituent lodges seem to have been careful in the selection of material. But not too careful; with the utmost care a 'black sheep' gets into the fold occasionally. The severest scrutiny should be observed, bearing in mind always that it is quality and not quantity which we desire. I do not mean that we should too strictly practice exclusion, although the purity of our institution has been maintained through the centuries whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary and up to the present time by strict exclusion, but we want the best and the best only. Every man cannot be a mason, thank God. But nearly every man who is honest with his fellows, who keeps down his evil passions, and whose tongue bears no slander, can be honored with masonic membership. And the man who cannot, or will not, honor the Fraternity should never come within its sacred arms."

He pays fitting tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master Wilbur Fisk Sanders, who died during the year.

The lodges constituted, the dispensations granted, the corner stone laid, are mentioned.

The question of visitation is fully discussed and recommendations made for consideration by the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Of his decisions we quote :

“Can a master, after having opened his lodge and conducted the proceedings to a given point, call on a past master to take his place, proceed with the business and close the lodge?” The answer was no, it being the duty of the senior warden, or in case of his absence, of the junior warden, to govern the lodge in the absence of the master. In this instance when the master was obliged to retire, he should have stated to the junior warden, the senior warden being absent, that he, the master, was about to retire, and should have requested him to take charge of the lodge. The junior warden could then have taken the East himself, or have called a brother to preside, as he saw fit.

“A lodge has not perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material. Where an applicant for the degrees has been rejected but once, after the expiration of one year from the date of his rejection he may apply to another lodge for the degrees, provided he has gained a residence within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which he last applies.”

This last decision was not approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence and their position was sustained. The same committee made the following report on the subject of visitations, which report was adopted :

“Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred the Grand Master's recommendation on the subject of visitors to subordinate lodges being provided with certain certificates fortifying the usual evidences as to their masonic character and standing, recommends that such recommendation be not approved or acted upon in the shape of legislation amending our existing law on the subject.”

After the business of the communication was finished, the retiring Grand Master presented to his successor the signet ring, saying in part :

“The Indians have a legend that the courage of the vanquished enters into the spirit of the victor and makes him that much stronger. I trust that the good qualities of your predecessors have endowed this ring with talismanic power, and that when possessed by you and your successors it may encourage and uphold you through every trial, and imbue you with a sustained and determined purpose to ever preserve unsullied the fair name and fame of the great Fraternity whose purple you wear.

“At a time, now unhappily long since past, I talked with Brother Word concerning this signet ring. He told me he had it made of gold from Alder Gulch, because in that famous spot the flame of Masonry in Montana first began to blaze; and that it was his wish that at each succeeding communication the name of every Grand Master who had worn it worthily should be pronounced when it should be passed from the Grand Master to his successor, and, he exclaimed, grasping the Senior Deacon's rod, ‘I hope that the time will come when the printed line of the Grand Masters who have worn that ring will be longer than this pole!’

“This ring typifies the good mason; it is of purest gold, with but enough alloy to give it stability. The refining fires which purified it are in their action akin to the influence of Masonry upon its votaries. I have worn it with joy and gratitude, more deeply appreciative of the honor than any words can tell. It came to me bright with the lustre bestowed upon it by the virtue of my many predecessors. I trust I transmit it to

you untarnished and undimmed. Take it, Most Worshipful Brother, and wear it only for the honor and glory of Masonry."

Bro. Cornelius Hedges made the Report of Fraternal Correspondence and in his introduction says:

"The rapid growth of Masonry in these, our days, is not more noticeable than the expansion of its publications, as seen in the enlarged volumes of Annual Proceedings, and in the multiplication of craft newspapers and magazines. It suggests that there is some connection between these two things. The silence and secrecy with which we guard our peculiar mysteries are being subordinated to the higher and holier purposes of our organizations to provide peace and good will on earth, and a livelier recognition of the common Fatherhood of God, whose most acceptable service is the relief of distress.

"Suffice it to say that we do not share in the gloomy fears of those who seem to think that Masonry is rushing to destruction in substituting revelation for tradition; the example and experience of divine and human wisdom rather than the intermittent gleam of dim and fading landmarks."

Under Iowa we quote:

"We want to make just one observation on some of the reports of appealed cases. They are getting to be almost as technical as the courts of law, which let more criminals escape than they punish. Do they know what it is for a lodge to hold a trial and observe every minutia of the law? We believe that where enough is disclosed in the record to satisfy a committee on appeal of the guilt of a party, it should have power to adjust a penalty without sending a case to be tried over, with summons to every member of a lodge, perhaps hundred of members. Masonry seems to be following the bad example of our law courts, where, as one has expressed it, 'The holes of escape have been worn smooth by escaping criminals.'"

NEBRASKA, 1905.

Two hundred and thirteen of the two hundred and thirty-three chartered lodges were represented at the annual communication.

After the opening, "Past Grand Master Ayers being admitted bearing the American Flag, the Grand Lodge was called to order, the members singing 'My country, 'tis of thee.'"

Of the condition of the Fraternity in his jurisdiction the M. W. Grand Master, Charles E. Burnham, in his address says:

"The affairs of this jurisdiction were never in a more satisfactory condition. The finances are all that could be desired, we have ample funds for all purposes, and never in the history of the Grand Lodge has there been such an amount of money on hand as at the present time. Possibly the net increase of our membership is not as large as in former years, but this is occasioned, in part, by the reason of suspensions, or on account of increase in Grand Lodge dues. It is not always great accretion in membership that denotes strength—in fact it is sometimes quite the reverse. It may be well to here interpose a word of caution. I believe that the only menace to this jurisdiction retaining its position well up in the front

ranks of the masonic world, is from the apparent interjection of commercialism into our lodges; that is, the tendency to increase our membership simply to obtain the fees and dues, which at times seems to overshadow the principle that it is quality which will strengthen the Institution, and not quantity."

He officially reports the emergent communication held for the performing the burial service over the remains of Past Grand Master Bro. Robert W. Furnas.

His account of his efforts to supervise lodges is interesting reading.

Lodges were constituted, corner stones laid, dispensations issued for new lodges and other purposes, by-laws and seals of lodges approved, and much other business appertaining to the welfare of a Grand Lodge was done by him.

Of his decisions we quote:

"No. 1. When objections as to advancement are lodged with the Master, and the Master dies without communicating to the Senior Warden the name of the objector, the candidate may petition for the remaining degrees in the regular manner. Ballot may result in renewal of objection unless it was personally the Master who objected.

"No. 8. Nebraska does not have fraternal relations with any Grand Lodge in Sweden. Therefore, a brother claiming to hail from Sweden has no right to visit or affiliate.

"No. 10. A brother, becoming crippled after having received the E. A. degree, is not barred from receiving the F. C. and M. M. degrees."

Undoubtedly decision No. 1 is right, and such a condition might arise from a sudden death, but it seems almost beyond reason.

No. 10 is contrary to the decisions of Grand Masters in several other jurisdictions for that same year.

Difficulties and dissensions in several lodges and the standing of members in extinct lodges received his careful attention.

The Grand Custodian in his report says:

"There have been three hundred and twenty sessions of official schools held in fifty-five different lodges throughout the Grand Jurisdiction. Total attendance, four thousand, nine hundred and eleven."

The Orphan's Educational Fund has \$42,238.46 invested securities.

A form of burial service and burial proceedings was adopted.

The Card registry system was adopted.

An oration was delivered by W. Bro. Lewis H. Blackledge, from which we excerpt:

"Too often our masonic work becomes a mere form, our utterances a parrot-like repetition of a lesson learned, and devoid of the spirit and feeling which should be present and active.

"We have been quick to adopt railways, but we can not realize Fraternity. We have put our ears eagerly to the telephone, but have too often been deaf to the voice of the lonely stranger within our gates.

"We accept an army of incompetence, insanity and disease as a special burden from Providence, and consider our virtue perfect in erecting tab-

lets of stone, and liberally wasting the pound of cure, when the ounce of prevention is utterly neglected.

"This is the age of energy—the next will be that of the science of life, wherein let us see to it, and so regulate our lives and beloved Fraternity, that no small place shall be given the masonic hand that reaches out to the drifting individual and says: 'Come, my brother, and be helped to better things.'

"This, then, my brethren, is the thought, not new or novel, but sometimes lost to view, that I would gladly leave with each one in the earnest hope that you may find it worthy of consideration; that in our doings as masons we think not less of form but more of substance; remembering that as the benefit is great if rightly received and worthily applied, so is the danger great if our principles are bruited about as a cloak for insincerity or unbelief; that our Fraternity originated of workers, for workers, and as the foundation is, whether of rock or sand, so must the structure stand or fall. That the first step is, that we be moral and upright before God and have such worth of character and high ideals that we shall be of good repute before the world."

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Valle de Mexico were recognized.

The following amendment to the laws was adopted:

"A brother who was a member in good standing of a lodge at the time such lodge become extinct, and remains unaffiliated, shall remain and be deemed in good standing for one year from March 31, 1905, or for one year after such lodge ceases to exist. Failing to pay his dues to the Grand Secretary and procuring a dimit within such year shall be deemed a masonic offence for which he shall be tried by a commission appointed by the Grand Master, and if found guilty shall be suspended from all of the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Bro. Charles J. Phelps submitted the report on foreign correspondence.

Under Kansas he comments upon the printing of a ritual as follows:

"It is deplorable that a Grand Lodge should so far forget the obligation every mason has taken, and follow the example of other societies, including, of course, masonic bodies other than the blue lodge, and at the same time deliberately make an innovation in the body of Masonry. It was the earnest hope of many that the ancient craft would not drag its ritual in the mud of publicity. Whatever may be said in favor of a printed ritual for other societies, in ours it is an abomination."

Maine for 1904 is reviewed. We quote a comment:

"The several reports made to the Grand Lodge are remarkable for conciseness of statement, evidencing ability in their writers, and sound practical sense in making up the record of their proceedings."

Under Wyoming, 1904, we read:

"Bro. Kuykendall criticizes the rule governing with us, that a dimitted mason has a right to join any lodge that will receive him, without reference to his residence. Of course, that rule with us, and our Grand Lodge decisions, has reference only to lodges, where application is made, in Nebraska, but we had thought the rule quite general. Having never heard it questioned we have never looked up authority on the question, and have not the time at this writing to do so. Quite likely Bro. Kuykendall is right in saying that many Grand Lodges have legislated against it."

NEVADA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George Gillson, in the introduction discourses at some length upon some of the principles of Freemasonry and then announces the death of Past Grand Master Bro. Trenmor Coffin, and the dead of other jurisdictions.

He reports his dispensations, devotes considerable space to an invasion of jurisdiction, officially reports the special communications of the Grand Lodge, speaks of the invitations received and the visitations made, and of the condition of the craft says:

"I am able, from my correspondence with the constituent lodges, to report that perfect harmony and good fellowship prevail throughout the jurisdiction; that the lodges are in a fairly prosperous condition, that, as shown by their returns, a goodly amount of work has been performed, and that the increase of membership will exceed that of the previous year."

He makes several recommendations, which so far as adopted will be hereafter mentioned.

Recognition of the Grand Orient of Argentine was refused, while that of Brazil was acknowledged.

The recommendation of the Grand Master relative to the payment of per capita tax to the Grand Lodge for such years as dues are collected upon restorations from suspensions, was adopted.

Escorial Lodge, of Nevada, wanted to receive and act upon the application for affiliation of a non-affiliate brother residing in California, and upon the advice of the Grand Master a waiver was obtained from the Grand Master of California.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That an appointive officer be and is hereby designated to be known as Grand Commissioner of Review, who shall perform the duties now performed by the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in reviewing the proceedings of other Grand Lodges of the Order."

The Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, of Mexico, was recognized.

Bro. Edward D. Vanderlieth submitted the report on correspondence.

From his introduction we quote:

"Is Masonry not becoming too powerful and too popular for its own good?"

"This note of warning is wisely given and masons should be on their guard. No danger harms if it finds us prepared. How then should masons be on their guard? Live a life more perfectly sanctified to its teachings. This is the security we need in the hours of prosperity. Let there be no relaxation of this security even in the so-called little things, (but oh! so full of force!), the cordial clasp of the hand, the kindly glance of the eye, the thoughtful, cheering or welcome speech from the lip, the beat of heart to heart in sympathy's warm embrace; these count in the prosperous days in keeping us on a safe foundation."

Maine for 1904 is among the jurisdictions reviewed.

Commenting upon Most Worshipful Bro. Burnham's decision that a reasonable expense for refreshments at lodge meetings is proper, he says:

"The old charges, (1723) however, show clearly that there was at least one occasion annually of merry-making, when all enjoyed themselves with innocent mirth. 'This entertainment was a feast and right merrily did the brethren speed the hours. Conversation was easy and free, but decency and decorum were observed by all, no interruption dared to disturb the harmony and pleasure of the feast. Swift and severe was the punishment meted out to a brother who blasted the harmony of the gathering by eating or drinking beyond reasonable bounds. From old rules, dating back to 1725, we also learn that at the monthly lodge meetings the bowl was filled with punch once, and ale, bread, cheese and tobacco were had in common, all excess being carefully avoided. Nothing, at any of these grand or simple feasts, was ever said or done that would give occasion to a brother to have to leave the room. Notwithstanding these entertainments our ancient brethren had due regard of the funds, and were ever insistent that the chief and abiding use thereof was for the more handsome relief of any true brother fallen into poverty or decay. See to it brethren that to-day we are as careful as our brothers of ye olden time, and no harm will befall us from an occasional good time, which is Masonry's due everywhere, but always within bounds."

He does not, however, approve the fifth decision given by M. W. Bro. Burnham and concludes:

"In our humble opinion the Master should have stayed the Secretary's notice to the applicant, and at a called meeting made the statement as above, declared the ballot invalid, and directed that due notice be given to members of the lodge of a new ballot on such application. Such, it appears to us, would be the only safe way to guard the ballot, the only safeguard of the institution."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edwin J. Everett, in his address says of the condition of the fraternity:

"The year just passed has been an uneventful one in the history of Freemasonry in this province.

"It is very satisfactory to be enabled to report that no complaint has been received from any lodge or brother: Peace, Harmony and Brotherly Love prevail throughout the jurisdiction.

"The private lodges are in a vigorous and healthy state, and that Grand Lodge financially and otherwise is prosperous."

He fittingly mentions the dead of his own and other jurisdictions: gives in detail an account of his visitations, and the issuance of dispensations for two lodges.

He made only two decisions, one of which we quote:

"A man had been elected in a lodge in a neighboring state, but before being initiated removed into the territory of one of the lodges in this jurisdiction, which lodge was requested to initiate, pass and raise him for

the lodge in which he had been elected. My reply was: That although a lodge may as a matter of masonic courtesy, at the request of another lodge, confer the second or third degree or both of them, on a brother initiated in the latter lodge, it could not initiate and make a mason of a man on such request; for under our Constitution a man must be proposed, balloted for and accepted in the lodge in which he is initiated."

The business transacted was entirely local in its character.

No report on correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1905.

At the semi-annual communication, December, 1904, the three degrees were worked to the entire satisfaction of the Grand Lodge.

At the annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry I. Haselton, was absent by reason of illness. His address was read by the Deputy Grand Master.

In it he pays fitting tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master Bro. Alpheus W. Baker, and to others.

All decisions reported by him would be approved by procedure under our laws.

He gave a good and business like account of all his official acts, none of which call for mention because they entirely appertained to the jurisdiction.

We regret to chronicle the following paragraph from his conclusion and trust that his hopes are being realized:

"In the early part of the year the duties of the office of Grand Master were congenial and pleasant, but in the later months sickness has deprived me of the strength and ability to perform the duties with satisfaction to myself, and at the time these lines are penned, I am quietly resting in the hope that in the pure air of northern New Hampshire health and strength may be regained."

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are complete, interesting and of great value in estimating the condition of the craft.

The Committee on Jurisprudence made a report on the matter of perpetual jurisdiction, of which we quote in part:

"The situation is such that the principle of perpetual jurisdiction, which was a wise thing and worked good results in the earlier days of the craft, and exercised a salutary influence over its management, at the present time owing to the change of situation, increase in numbers, and broadened purposes for which Masonry is recognized and stands, it seems wise that we should adopt a rule that conforms as nearly as practicable to that established in the majority of the states, and which the craft generally assents to as wise and proper.

"In view of these considerations, the committee would recommend that the Grand Lodge so amend its rules and regulations as to establish the five year limit to jurisdiction over rejected material.

"The committee recommend that an amendment to the Grand Consti-

tution be filed for consideration at the proper time, providing for the proposed change of the law."

Requests for recognition by the Grand Lodges of Porto Rico, Guatemala and Queensland were considered and postponed for future consideration.

Discussing the question of the validity of an assessment laid by a lodge on members who have become life members by the payment of a stipulated amount, and on those who have become exempt from dues because of the payment of dues for a period of years under a by-law, the Committee on Jurisprudence learnedly remark:

"There is quite a distinction between the principal upon which life membership is sustained, and that by which a lodge is authorized to remit the payment of annual dues. It being the duty of the members to pay their annual dues, there is no consideration derived from such payment whereby the lodge is under any obligations or has any authority to exempt them from their payment or make any distinction in the matter of relationship to the lodge by reason thereof.

"An assessment is the levy of a tax upon the members of a lodge for some extraordinary purpose. It has no relation to the annual dues and is not governed by any by-law concerning them. It is lawful upon the ground that the lodge has authority to maintain its existence and discharge the duties of Masonry and require an equal payment from all its members.

"It is our opinion that the creating a life membership and the exemption of members from payment of annual dues by reason of having paid for a term of years such dues until the aggregate amount shall equal forty dollars, as in this case, is entirely without consideration and is unwarranted, either in moral ethics or masonic law.

"Such a by-law is unconscionable and creates an inequality between the different members of the lodge.

"The principal at the bottom of all taxation and all requirements concerning the payment of money as such, either to societies or municipalities, is the same,—*it is that in all respects there should be an equality in the burdens as well as in rights and privileges.*

"It is our opinion that the lodge has authority to make an assessment upon all its members, both those who are within and without this classification of 'life membership' alike, and it is their duty to pay the same."

The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master, in such manner as he shall deem most expedient, cause the subordinate lodges to be instructed in regard to the precautions necessary to be observed in the admission of visitors."

Bro. A. S. Wait submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arizona we read:

"To our reply to Brother Todd, of Minnesota, upon the effect upon individual masons of withdrawal of recognition of one Grand Lodge by another, our brother thus comments:

"In this argument it appears to me that Brother Wait loses sight of the difference between the lodge and the individual. In the case of the Grand Lodge at Washington it was the organization that erred, and the

organization embodies its component parts. So long as a brother remains a constituent part of that organization he is *persona non grata* to the other jurisdictions."

"This is a use of scholastic technicalities to which no parallel can be found since the patriarchal ages of prehistoric times. It is the exact counterpart of those ages, from which the primeval darkness has yet hardly been lifted by researches of modern scholarship. We do know, indeed, that men had then conceived of no higher type of government than that the head of the family possessed every attribute of power, even to life and death, over the individuals of the family, and that for his acts and even the acts of each individual, the family and each of its individuals were responsible. But since the light of civilization has shone upon men in the smallest degree, any such doctrine has been universally repudiated. To charge Masonry with holding the doctrine, and practically acting upon it, that each brother of a universal fraternity is to be charged with the wrongs of a Grand Lodge, because he happens to reside within the territory over which such Grand Lodge has assumed jurisdiction, and therefore treat him as an outcast, is even worse than the institutions of patriarchal darkness, for they only made the family or tribe responsible to other tribes or families, and not the individual to other individuals of the tribe among themselves. Freemasonry occupies no such debased plane of human progress. It is the glory of Freemasonry that it aspires to the highest plane of civilization, and there plants itself, which men have reached or of which they are capable. Its organic laws and its jurisprudence accordingly hold men alone individually responsible for their own deeds. All are aware, indeed, that individuals, from the nature of things, are constantly affected by the consequences of acts of the governments under which they live, but, to visit them directly with pains and penalties for such acts, is only worthy of the days of primitive darkness.

"Again says our brother:

"How would it be, Brother Wait, if a member of a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France requested permission to visit with a New Hampshire lodge? As I take it he would be refused admission. Why? Because his Masonry is tainted. So I take it with the brother from Washington during the time of the suspension of fraternal intercourse. The brother from Washington and the brother from France are Freemasons. They remain with an irregular body. So long as they remain with that body they are irregular. They may leave that irregular body and join with what is considered regular and then they would be acceptable to us. They would still be Freemasons, for they had been so once. The only question at issue is as to their regularity, and in that they partake of the character of their Grand Lodge."

"The cases of France and Washington are not in the least parallel. The Grand Orient of France had discarded the very first principle and most fundamental doctrine upon which the masonic institution rests, a belief in the existence of Deity. English-speaking Masonry did not content itself with withdrawal of recognition, it everywhere declared the Grand Orient to be *no longer a masonic body*. The body had not merely become tainted, but it was no longer masonic. We ourselves drew the resolution of our own Grand Lodge, making it thus explicit, and the precise significance of the term was fully understood and assented to by every member in the Grand Lodge at the time. In the case of Washington we heard of no instance in which the Grand Lodge was declared to be by reason of its offensive act not a masonic body. We do not think any Grand Lodge withdrawing its fraternal relations, or even any individual mason, had any such idea in mind. It was the withdrawal, merely, of fraternal relations because of extreme disapproval of an act it had done.

In the case of France the very essence of Masonry had ceased to exist, no such thing was true in the case of the Grand Lodge of Washington. It is not true that the French brother supposed is a freemason, remaining with an irregular body. He is not a mason, because the body to which he acknowledges allegiance, and to whose views he conforms, is not a masonic body. In the case of Washington, the supposed brother is a mason, owing allegiance, not to a spurious or even an *irregular* body, for his Grand Lodge was in no sense irregular, but to a body which had, as was assumed, acted with such offensiveness as to justify withdrawing from it fraternal relations. This was the whole of it. That the individual masons of its jurisdiction should be held responsible directly for such an act, and for that reason denied the rights and privileges of Masonry, does not in the least follow from anything in connection with the Grand Orient of France, and we deny its rectitude, or any such rightful power in a Grand Lodge."

Maine for 1904 was reviewed.

Under Virginia:

"In the review of Maine our attention is attracted by the following:

"We can but notice some things in the Maine practice that we do not approve of. One of them is the Maine practice of waiving jurisdiction over profanes. It is never a necessity nor even desirable, and it goes right through a masonic principle, viz: That a profane to enter our doors must pass a unanimous ballot, and that where his immediate past is best known.

"If the law of Maine upon this subject is the same as that of our own jurisdiction, the objection of our brother, as seem to us, can hardly be admissible. With us, as we have supposed to be the case in Maine, a waiver of jurisdiction by a lodge, must be by the ball ballot, and be unanimous, which seems to fully supply the just requirement of our brother's criticism."

And Bro. Wait's supposition is correct. Furthermore, a candidate who asks for and obtains a "waiver" has to undergo two secret unanimous ballots, one in the lodge granting the waiver, and one in the lodge where his petition is presented.

NEW JERSEY, 1906.

At the annual communication one hundred and seventy lodges were represented, and six unrepresented.

Many distinguished brethren from Connecticut, New York, Delaware and Pennsylvania were present.

Without a long introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin F. Wakefield, officially announces the death of M. W. Bro. Thomas W. Tilden and many others, Past Masters of his jurisdiction and those of their sister jurisdictions.

Many waivers of jurisdictions were granted, and not a few denied; likewise the degrees have been conferred in other jurisdictions at his request.

The varied usual duties demanded of Grand Masters were done by him, and from his reports thereof it would seem that they were well done.

The Grand Master recommended that the edict of non-intercourse with the jurisdiction of Washington be rescinded, but the Committee on Jurisprudence say, "until the Grand Lodge of Washington has accepted unreservedly the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction for which New Jersey has stood for very many years," it will be unwise to disturb the present situation.

To our mind, from the present trend of sentiment among the Grand Lodges, these two Grand Lodges will never be in friendly intercourse if New Jersey insists upon its condition, for the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction loses standing each year.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended, and the Grand Lodge voted, to exchange representatives with the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes in Berlin, The Grand Lodge of the Sun in Bayreuth, The Grand Lodge Royal York of Friendship, in Berlin, and The Grand Lodge of Saxony, in Dresden.

The Grand Lodges of Queensland, of Porto Rico, of Valle de Mexico were recognized, and the Grand Orient of Brazil was not recognized.

We note, after having read further into the proceedings, the following anent the Washington episode:

"After much discussion, Most Worshipful Brother Ewan moved that the report of the committee be received, and that the whole matter be laid over for one year, and in the meantime the Most Worshipful Grand Master of New Jersey enter into correspondence and ascertain if there might not be some basis of settlement arrived at which would be acceptable to both jurisdictions, which motion was carried.

"Worshipful Brother Paltiel R. Bomeisler, of No. 124, moved that the interdict against the Grand Lodge of Washington be forthwith rescinded, which, upon a vote being taken, was adopted."

The discussion was on the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence before alluded to. So the incident is now closed.

The following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The first Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the Provinces of America was Daniel Coxe, of New Jersey, who was commissioned to that office by Earl of Norfolk, the Grand Master of England, in 1730: and

"WHEREAS, The said Daniel Coxe, who was a leading citizen of the Province of New Jersey, its principal landed proprietor, and a Judge of its Supreme Court, lies buried in the floor of St. Anne's Church, in Burlington, New Jersey, since 1739, without mark to indicate his distinguished position in the history of Masonry in the United States: therefore,

"Resolved, That the Grand Master of Masons of the State of New Jersey be authorized to provide a bronze tablet, with appropriate inscription (to be satisfactory to the Rector of the Parish of St. Mary's, Burlington), and install the same on or near the grave of the said Provincial Grand Master Daniel Coxe, to honor his memory and to indicate his last resting place."

Fine portraits of four fine looking men grace these proceedings: M. W. Grand Master Wakefield, R. W. Grand Secretary Redway, R. W. Deputy Grand Secretary Ruban, and M. W. Past Grand Master Tilden.

Bro. Robert A. Shirrefs presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 passed under his notice and we quote:

"A memorial was submitted by Past Grand Master Alfred S. Kimball, in which Brother King was referred to as the last of that great triumvirate, Drummond and Edward P. Burnham being the others, whose influence had been so marked in shaping the legislation of the craft in Maine. Many others beside the brethren of Maine will long remember these noble men for their high-minded influence in every masonic association honored by their membership."

Under Montana:

"In some way it has grown to be the opinion of some of the correspondents that our Grand Master 'alone does the physical examinations' of doubtfully defective petitioners in New Jersey. They not frequently jibe at him, good naturedly, on this unique prerogative, and usually cite his tally of the lame, halt or blind who pass or fail to pass. Brother Hedges seems to share with Brother Perkins (Vermont) this belief that the Grand Master does it all unaided. As a matter of fact and New Jersey law, the District Deputy is most frequently the examiner, for the Grand Master, to whom all such cases are first referred, usually has better business and sends the papers to a Deputy, who satisfies himself and reports to the Grand Master whether or not the candidate is all there. The physical perfectionists of a few years ago, whose imported ideas of perfect youthfulness were exploited in New Jersey for a time, not ineffectually, have given place to more rational interpreters, whose requirement is that one shall be able to receive and impart the ritual in every particular so that it cannot be misunderstood. To be slightly chipped in spots does not affect that ability in the judgment of many who incline to the old-fashioned belief that the internal are of greater relative importance than the external qualifications, but our Grand Masters take no chances and a visible physical defect subjects the applicant to the scrutiny of a disinterested official observer."

NEW MEXICO, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George W. Ward, in the introduction to his address, cautions his brethren, in view of the rapid advancement of New Mexico, ever to keep in mind and to practice the teachings of Masonry.

The dispensations granted, the by-laws approved, the waivers of jurisdiction obtained, the communications from foreign lodges and other similar subject matters are reported in detail.

Of his decisions we quote:

"Can we grant Junior Deacon dimit? He wishes to withdraw at once to join neighboring lodge before next election. Answer: No."

This decision is probably so given because of local law.

He recommended the employment of a Grand Lecturer.

The Grand Lecturer reports a steadfast desire on part of the lodges to master the New Mexico work.

Recognition of the Grand Lodges of Porto Rico, Gautemala and Queensland was postponed.

Resolutions having the purpose of paying the expenses of at least one representative to the Grand Lodge, and of the formation of a Grand Lodge library, were adopted.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That the written ritualistic work heretofore authorized, be retained in the sole custody of the Grand Secretary, subject to inspection only, by the members of Grand Lodge and District Deputy Grand Lecturers, such inspection to be in the presence of the Grand Secretary; and that any and all other copy or copies of said ritual be forthwith surrendered to the Grand Secretary and be by him destroyed."

The system of Grand Representatives was decided to be of no practical value and was abandoned.

The necessity for visiting brethren to present Grand Lodge certificates was not considered of such importance as to require any action.

We supposed that masons did their masonic work from love of it, but there appears to be confusion and murmurings among the workmen, for we read :

"The question of how to properly reward the District Deputy Grand Masters for their faithful and conscientious work has long been a problem not only in this but in other Grand Jurisdictions, and we feel that New Jersey has come nearer a practical solution of the problem than any other Grand Jurisdiction. From the ranks of the District Deputies, New Jersey selects her Junior Grand Warden, and in this way not only gets the best service, but provides an inducement for capable work."

We believe that the Grand Lodge should pay the actual expenses of the District Deputy Grand Master, and that he should visit the lodges in his district with full knowledge of the ritual and general masonic law.

Bro. James H. Wroth submitted the report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arizona we find his views on Mexican Masonry :

"It is our earnest desire to see in Mexico, a strong, firm Grand Lodge. There is no doubt as to the original action of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite in Mexico being fair, abandoning, in 1883, all control over symbolic lodges. It has been, as near as we can find it, honorable in this respect. Conversation that I have had with men, high in the councils of the Republic, members of the Scottish Rite, give me the assurance that they will do all in their power to assist the formation of a Grand Lodge, or Grand Lodges in the Republic, but as one of them has said, and he a member of the Cabinet :

"It is a question whether a Grand Lodge can exercise the proper control of its subordinate lodges, so as to be supreme in its special field."

"The propagation of York Masonry among the Latin races is always

attended with difficulty. It is a racial difficulty. The Latin races did not take kindly to the cold, bald statements of inherent truth. Love of display, orativeness and a *resentment* of discipline have been their characteristics.

"Missionary work must be done, and it must be done slowly. It must be done by Anglo-Saxons or Teutonics, resident in that country, and it will take a long while to attain the desired result. The pernicious habit of paper Grand Lodges, the equally pernicious and fatal methods of giving proxies for representation in Grand Lodges to masons, not members of that particular lodge, thereby permitting a few to control the deliberations of that body, is ruinous to fair representation. These are some of the obstacles that have to be overcome.

"I am glad to say, and say it with an increasing respect for the men who are doing the work, that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico seems to be slowly but surely putting itself on record in these lines."

Under Georgia he discusses the "liquor question":

"Georgia, like many others, is wrestling with the liquor problem which seems to be assuming such proportions that a permanent committee on the 'dispensary question,' is necessary to hold it in control. We do not want to be misunderstood. We are heartily in sympathy with any amendment which will eradicate the excessive use of liquor, be it among masons or profanes, and anything that would help to solve this problem would receive our earnest and hearty support, but we are not in sympathy with any attempt to legislate on this question. Human nature is so constituted that it will not give to such measures the support that is necessary for their success. We believe that the proper place to correct this is on admission, and that should any condition arise through the use or abuse of liquor, tending to reflect discredit upon the Craft, that the proper steps should be taken and sufficient punishment administered to produce a salutary result, even to the expulsion of the offender. In reviewing a majority of Grand Lodge reports, we notice that it is those jurisdictions that have the most stringent edicts, and who administer masonic capital punishment for a violation of those edicts, that are having the greatest trouble on this question, and whose pages contain constant reference to violations of the law.

"Besides, we think that such legislation is directed in the wrong manner. We, unfortunately, belong to that isolated class, who can see but little difference between the man behind the bar and the man in front of it. Do not misunderstand us—we are not total abstainers. We are not in favor of class legislation. We do not believe that the man selling liquor, is one bit worse than the man buying it, and we doubt the wisdom of all these cast-iron edicts, strenuous legislation and rigid punishments. In the world at large, such expedients have been tried and failed. Moral suasion, right living, and a general uplifting of public opinion on the part of the Craft will go farther towards a successful solution of the question, than all edicts and legislation on this specific subject."

Maine for 1905 is carefully reviewed. We recall our meeting with him in California. Personal knowledge helps in judging of one's opinions on masonic matters.

We quote in full his conclusion:

"In concluding this task, two thoughts have impressed themselves upon my mind in reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Jurisdictions for the past year, and while at present my opinions regarding these are hardly more than in embryo, yet from the various and markedly differing

expressions regarding them, I deem it necessary, even if superfluous, to make a brief mention of them.

"First, regarding the too oft neglected side of Masonry, neglected more of late years than formerly and one which, to my mind, is more directly responsible for the vast army of non-affiliates than any other visible cause. Grand Lodges have legislated, pleaded with, thundered against, and have issued edicts with more or less severity to prevent recessions from our ranks. 'Freely come, freely go' has been the motto of this Grand Jurisdiction, and of many others, but the fact remains the same, our Fraternity while increased in numerical strength, is not increasing either as it should or as it would, were it not for the withdrawals. Why is it that so many gradually but certainly apply for their cards of dismission? In some cases the probability is, I feel, that the individual was not satisfied with what he got, disappointed in his aims, but in the greater proportion it is that with many lodges, no effort is made to make the membership so pleasant as to impress something more than the bare truths of our Fraternity, and that we believe that our duty is done, both to our lodge and our brother, the moment we perform, perfunctorily it may be, the simple ritualistic duty. In other words, too little attention is paid to the social element; to that phase of lodge life outside of the work, which bears fully as great an influence upon our opinions and actions as the latter. Our ancient brethren met in a tavern, and as we are informed, wound up their work with a banquet. This, to-day, is still the custom of English and Colonial lodges.

"As I write this, the remembrance of a small lodge that I visited during my term as Grand Master, comes before me. I doubt if it could muster more than fifteen at any communication; they never raised more than two any one year, yet these brethren would meet there regularly, some of them coming twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five miles on lodge nights. If there was no work, and there generally was none, discussion of masonic questions, propositions theoretical in character, that might never be actually met with, were taken up, fought pro and con with reference to masonic legal works and rulings of various Grand Lodges, and finally a stand up lunch of coffee, sandwiches, possibly a little fruit, with cigars, and everyone went home happy and pleased. That lodge to-day has a better average membership, its members are more content and there has not been a dismission from that lodge, save for removal from the territory, since its organization.

"This embodies practically my idea of what a lodge should be. While I do not intend to belittle the religious side of the question, the noble thoughts, the actions taught by our laws and our practices in our rituals, yet if we draw the line there and content ourselves with performing those duties, we are not doing our duties as masons and brethren. We are making of our symbolic lodges, by just such actions as these, mere stepping stones to the so-called higher degrees. You may be sure they miss no chances to make *their* meetings as interesting as possible. They perform their particular ritual in detail, but at the same time, when they are through, the members do not slide toward the door, hunt for their hats and gradually but silently fade away, but stay there, and, to use a Western expression, 'chew the rag,' a procedure that induces regularity in attendance.

"The second question, is the question of RITES, and each reviewer has his own special individual opinion regarding it. It is a far more settled question than the first and yet it is one that I am frank to say on which I have not crystalized a clear-cut opinion. I find myself, however, coming slowly, but I am afraid surely, to the idea that symbolic Masonry has absolutely nothing whatever to do with rites of any kind, that while it is a part of all rites, the necessary foundation upon which their struc-

tures are built, it is my feeling that symbolic Masonry should stand absolutely alone and by itself: that it is not a question of 'Ancient Free and Accepted,' or simply 'Free and Accepted' but is 'Ancient Craft Masonry,' and until the emasculation of the Master's degree contained within itself, all that could answer, illustrate and explain the lessons taught therein. It is practically a religion, and unless we do keep it within itself, it will be as all other religions have been, contaminated by ideas brought in from without tacked onto it, so to speak, or as ideas dropped, as it were, from the scaffold around the superstructure built on our foundation, ideas that do not belong to us, that are intrinsically not a part of the belief, but by custom and constant usage and constant association have gradually wormed themselves into our system of dogma and morals, until it is difficult to tell when the entrance was effected and where to begin to eradicate the defect. I believe I am a constant, conscientious member of two rites, but I believe also, *and know*, that no rite, however ornate, however powerful, can bring to me personally the satisfaction that Ancient Craft Masonry does."

NEW YORK, 1905.

Fine portraits of M. W. Grand Master Bro. Frank H. Robinson and of Past Grand Master Bro. Horace S. Taylor grace the proceedings.

The introductory paragraph of the Grand Master's address concisely sums up the situation:

"The masonic year just passed has been an eventful one for the craft. Much good has been accomplished. We have safely passed through a critical period in our history. We have given the world an example of open-handed, large-hearted generosity for which Masonry has so often stood as a synonym. As example is always better than precept, may we not take great comfort in charity actually accomplished? We have been drawn closer together by our common endeavor. Masonry has prospered as never before in all its history. The outer door has been well guarded, but our membership has grown without sacrificing quality-character. An unusual number of Masonic Temples have been and are being erected in all parts of our state. We cannot but look with pardonable pride upon that which our Fraternity has done during the last twelve months. You have met with success because your united and brotherly spirit was irresistible and deserved success. You are entitled to all the blessings and praise. I am proud of you, and may a kind Providence ever keep you united in the good and noble works to which you have devoted so much of your time, talents and substance."

We pass without notice or comment much of the routine work reported by him in detail, noting, however, the appointment of M. W. Bro. Henry R. Taylor, as representative of the Grand Lodge of New York near the Grand Lodge of Maine, in place of M. W. Bro. Marquis F. King, deceased.

Five dispensations for new lodges were issued.

Under decisions he says:

"My attention has been called to the difference of opinion with reference to blank ballots at an annual election for the officers of a lodge. In some localities blank ballots are not counted in the whole number of

ballots cast. To the end that there may be no further misunderstanding in this matter, I desire to call the attention of the Masters of the several lodges here represented, that a brother to be legally elected must have a majority of all the ballots cast, notwithstanding the fact that some of the ballots so cast may be blanks."

He gives a brief history of the Masonic Sanatorium for Consumptives, notes that the Home at Utica is now overtaxed, and reports the following bill which has reference to clandestine lodges:

"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. The penal code is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section to be numbered six hundred and seventy-four-h, to read as follows:

§ 674-h. Advertising for or soliciting applications for degrees or membership in any secret Fraternity without authority from Grand Lodges.—Whoever prints, publishes, distributes or circulates or causes to be printed, published, distributed or circulated, any circular, pamphlet, card, handbill, advertisement, printed or written paper, book, newspaper or notice of any kind soliciting applications for degrees or membership in any secret fraternal association, society, order or organization having a Grand Lodge in this state, or offering or promising to confer or to cause to be conferred any degree or membership in any such secret fraternal association, society or order either in this state or elsewhere, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to applications for degrees or membership in any subordinate body acting under a dispensation or charter from the Grand Lodge of such secret fraternal association, society, order or organization in this state.

"§ 2. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and five."

The Grand Secretary made a report, from which we learn that the sum of \$1,333.05 had been contributed for the purpose of erecting a monument to Past Grand Master Daniel D. Tompkins, of whom the Grand Master says:

"A member of Congress, Supreme Court Justice, ten years Governor of the State of New York, eight years Vice-President of the United States and two years Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, great and good, he sacrificed a private fortune and displayed remarkable genius in the service of his country, and none to do him honor. He is buried in St. Mark's Churchyard in this city, with no monument to mark his resting place, and no bronze or marble in all this great land of ours to perpetuate his memory."

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to enjoy an entertainment given by twenty of the children from the Masonic Home.

Full reports of the Home and of the various trust funds appear in the proceedings.

The Grand Historian furnishes the early history of lodges Nos. 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 103, 105, 106, and 110.

The special committee appointed to investigate the method of the book-keeping of the Grand Lodge made a report with recommendations to the

end that the system shall be in accordance with the Book of Constitutions and business methods.

In the report of the Custodians of the Work we read:

"Regarding the use of a 'Dummy' in the Third degree, which was referred to us, we take this opportunity of saying that the custom is disapproved, and hope that the Grand Lodge will take such action at this session as will lead to its abrogation. We are informed that many brethren throughout the state have expressed their opinions on this subject, and hope that the practice will be suppressed. No objection or criticism regarding the wearing of costumes by those who legitimately participate in the work has ever, to our knowledge, been made, and we see no reason why lodges may not be permitted to use them if they so desire, providing the Standard Work is strictly followed.

"We recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the use of a 'Dummy' in conferring the Third degree, or the substitution of any brother or object in any part thereof for one actually having the degree conferred on him, is hereby prohibited."

The request of the Grand Lodges of Queensland and of France for recognition was not granted.

Bro. Jesse B. Anthony submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Indiana, he says:

"We do not believe in Grand Lodges legislating for or against the requirement of an affiliation fee in lodges. While we favor no fee, nevertheless we deem it the right of the lodge to determine the question for itself."

Under Wisconsin, he says:

"We think the claim that the Grand Lodges of Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark are of Scottish Rite parentage is not well founded. On the other hand, we entertain the opinion that some of the Grand Bodies of Germany—and possibly others—derived their Masonry from Great Britain.

"We take a different view from our brother with reference to Grand Lodges, composed of lodges working the Scottish Rite ritual, but we are equally tenacious in the opinion that any such Grand Lodge should be entirely free of control by a Supreme Council of that rite."

NORTH CAROLINA, 1906.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. W. S. Liddell, says:

"I believe the year has been one of unprecedented growth, that more names have been enrolled in the membership of our lodges, more new lodges established and more dormant lodges revived than in any previous year in our history.

"The Grand Lecturers have had all the work they could do, harmony pervades the entire jurisdiction, and it would seem that we have every cause for congratulation, but the special work you laid out for me to perform remains undone. The Temple has not been built, and the co-operation which your Grand Master so confidently expected has been withheld."

He has a good word for the Custodians of the Work and the Grand Lecturers; commends the Orphan Asylum; discusses the intimate connection between the building of a new Temple and the commencement of a Masonic Home; speaks pleasantly of his reception at official visitations; regrets that the practice of appointing Grand Representatives has met with any disfavor, and reports a few decisions which are in accord with masonic law as generally practiced.

Very few dispensations were granted; eleven new lodges have been *established*, three dormant lodges revived, ten special communications of the Grand Lodge held, mostly for laying corner-stones, and three lodges surrendered their charters.

As in many other jurisdictions, the detailed account of their Homes as made by the Treasurer, Superintendent and others, make up a considerable part of the proceedings.

The Grand Orator, Bro. Andrew J. Harris, delivered the annual address.

The Committee on Masonic Temple made an exhaustive report. About \$50,000 more are required to build a Temple suitable for their use. There is on hand about \$80,000.

The committee to codify the decisions of the Grand Masters reported 585 separate items of masonic law since 1850. They recommend after the index is prepared to have fifteen hundred copies printed for use.

A system of District Deputy Grand Masters was adopted.

The Grand Lodges of Cuba, Porto Rico and Queensland were recognized.

The Grand Master was authorized to appoint a Historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina to compile a history of the fraternity in the jurisdiction.

Bro. Jno. A. Collins presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under Alabama he notes one element of weakness:

"But in spite of this triumphant exhibition of strength and prosperity, it is to be feared that in Alabama, as in North Carolina and other Grand Jurisdictions, the average of lodge membership—36—is too small for continued good health and usefulness. Indeed, no inconsiderable part of the Grand Master's time was spent in nursing these constitutional weaknesses, and in trying to continue a sickly and unprofitable existence."

Maine for 1905 receives proper consideration.

Under Montana we read:

"In the chapter on North Carolina, where he sees much to commend and some things to warn against, Bro. Hedges inquires:

"We would like to ask our brother what becomes of the aged and destitute brethren and their widows in North Carolina? In some jurisdictions they are as numerous as orphans."

"In the political division known as North Carolina there are very few

rich men, as that term is understood to-day, and not many very poor—none so poor as to go hungry. Some of our lodges contribute to the relief of needy brethren and their families, and when the lodge is unable to assume the whole expense, sister lodges are asked to help, and they generally respond cheerfully. This local help of the lodges, and the habit of our people to be self-reliant and to shrink from receiving alms, are the factors that have contributed in keeping the 'indigent worthy brother' out of sight in North Carolina. But with the changed conditions following the erection of a Home the majority of these unseen dependents would come out of the woods and present themselves for admission, obviously because lodges and individual masons would willingly transfer the care of these to Grand Lodge. The Homes for old men and women have ever impressed us with the belief that they are too costly to the benefactors and unsatisfactory to the beneficiaries. We firmly believe that the money expended in pay of officers and attendants, in maintenance and repairs and betterments, insurance and other expenses would bring better results if judiciously disbursed to these old people at their homes. But we have no quarrel with those who believe in the institutional system and have only feeling of admiration and respect for the goodness of heart and zeal which keep Bro. Hedges in front of the line. To use a local phrase, we are 'sot in our ways' on this subject and can see no better way."

NORTH DAKOTA, 1905.

After a brief introduction, and general mention of the fraternal dead in his address, the M.W. Grand Master, Bro. James W. Foley, thus speaks of the growth of the institution:

"We have in the past year created five new lodges, and our membership has considerably increased. Dispensations for two lodges have been granted in the course of the year. The rapid increase in population of the state, the establishment and growth of new towns, and the tendency of Masonry to keep pace with the growth of settlement, promise much for the future of the institution. We must, however, be careful that the growth of Masonry be a healthy growth, self-sustaining and of positive benefit and assistance to the body of Masonry. The creation of new lodges should be surrounded by such safeguards as will make every one a thriving child of the parent Grand Lodge. Let us relax none of our vigilance, and let us in the future as in the past strive to keep the institution clean, dignified and sound."

Of dispensations issued, he says:

"There was the usual call during the year for dispensations, both for the conferring of degrees in less than the usual time, for the installation of officers at a time other than prescribed, and in several cases for the election of officers to fill vacancies. In two cases, I granted dispensations to confer more than one degree at the same meeting. There were cases of particular urgency, where it would have been a hardship to have refused the request for dispensation."

He decided that a man with his left hand amputated just above the knuckles, but who has good use of the thumb, was ineligible for the degrees, but the Grand Lodge did not sustain his decision.

Another decision:

"A resident of the jurisdiction of the lodge at M. received the Entered Apprentice degree three years ago. Shortly afterwards he received an injury, which necessitated amputation of his left leg at the knee joint, and he has never taken the other two degrees. He is a worthy man, and he and his family are very anxious that he should be advanced. Is there not some way whereby the man can be advanced, by dispensation, or in any other way?

"In answer to this I held that he could not be advanced, under approved rulings of the Grand Lodge, which holds that ability to perform all things required to be done without the aid of artificial means is necessary in an applicant for the degrees. While in this case it works an apparent hardship in that the Entered Apprentice degree has already been conferred, in view of the rulings I could not see my way clear to permit the advancement."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported:

"That Decision No. 5 be not approved, for the reason that an injury received after initiation should not be held to operate against one who has been informed that he was a mason. And for the further reason that under the by-laws of this Grand Lodge no one can be stopped in his advancement except upon the conviction of a masonic offence committed after initiation, or discovery after initiation of delinquencies, which, if known before, would bar his admission. A worthy brother who receives such an injury is entitled to the sympathy of the brethren, and ought not to suffer masonically for a physical injury received after his initiation. (Adopted.)"

We believe the Grand Master was right in both cases.

By his direction articles of incorporation for lodges were prepared. We believe that lodges should not be incorporated.

Under the title of Grand Lecturer, he says:

"In this connection, it appears to me that it would be wise for this Grand Lodge to combine the work of the Grand Lecturer and that of an accounting officer or checking officer, who should visit the particular lodges, examine their records, instruct them in the manner of keeping records, see that the records of membership, the conferring of degrees, dimitts and other important matters were properly kept, and thus bring about a better condition of the records of particular lodges. The reports made to the Grand Secretary show that there is need of improvement in these particulars."

The report of the Grand Secretary is not very flattering towards the Secretaries of the subordinate lodges.

The Grand Lecturer reported that he "found the officers of the lodges endeavoring to conform to uniform work and adhering closely to the adopted ritual and in general well versed in the ritualistic and floor work."

The Grand Lodges of Porto Rico and of Queensland were recognized.

The recommendation of the Grand Master, that the Grand Lecturer also act as Grand Auditor was adopted.

We quote:

"The matter of what should or should not be incorporated in the review of fraternal correspondence was brought up by M. W. Bro. Robert

M. Carothers, writer of the correspondence report. The question was discussed, pro and con, and the consensus of the members present was in favor of confining the review to the reporting of approved decisions made by the Grand Masters of the several Grand Lodges. It was believed that the space which could be allotted to a review of any one Grand Lodge was too small, the expense of preparation and printing too great, and the readers of the report too few, to make it worth the while. It seemed that with few exceptions the greater number of fraternal reviews were largely devoted to complimentary remarks among correspondent writers, or criticisms which served no practical end; that through the reporting of approved decisions, or making syllabi thereof, each year's review would be of practical value as showing the true trend of masonic thought and the moulding of masonic law and precedents. Therefore

"M. W. Bro. Robert M. Carothers moved:

"That the work of the correspondent be modified and limited to a compilation of the approved decisions and important legislation of the various Grand Lodges.

"Unanimously carried."

The oration, delivered by Bro. Walter L. Stockwell, was upon the subject of "Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love: a Twentieth Century Interpretation."

The proceedings contain the following paragraph:

"Just as the tellers had finished counting the ballots for Bro. Grant S. Hager, Deputy Grand Master, an awful hail storm broke over the city, destroying all of the windows at the Grand East, and the wind scattered the Grand Secretary's papers and the ballots promiscuously over the lodge room. The brethren rushed to the dining room for tables and barricaded the windows of the lodge room with them, holding them in place through great efforts. The streets were filled for the time being with run-a-way horses, it being impossible for the drivers to live in the fusillade of hail stones which fell. The Grand Secretary had fortunately made a memorandum of the ballot which he preserved from the ravages of the storm. Some were unkind enough to say that the storm came as a result of Brother Hager's election, but Brother Hager declared that it was the applause of Heaven. Whatever the cause, it was an event which the members of the Grand Lodge will not soon forget. It is needless to say that confusion prevailed among the workmen, and the dignity of the occasion was forgotten in the excitement of the moment. In due time order was restored, none of the brethren were injured, and Peace and Harmony prevailed."

Bro. Robert M. Carothers, in accordance with the action of his Grand Lodge and fully agreeing thereto, presents twelve printed pages of decisions by Grand Masters well indexed.

These decisions have a warning note which on its face shows what may be one difficulty in this method. The note says:

["NOTE.—The following decisions and resolutions are for general information, not the law of this Grand Lodge, and Masters and others should not be governed by them in absence of similar law in this Grand Jurisdiction.—Grand Secretary."]

NOVA SCOTIA, 1905.

During the forenoon of the first day the Grand Lodge proceeded to church and listened to a sermon by the Grand Chaplain upon the subject, "The Great Lights of Masonry."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles Reynolds Smith, as an introduction to his address, contrasts the situation in masonic circles and otherwise between the present time and ten years ago, when the Grand Lodge met at Sydney.

He pays proper respect to the memory of M. W. Rev. David C. Moore, and extends sympathy to sister jurisdictions for their losses by death.

With a desire to protect the lodges from Clandestine Masonry, he issued an order directing under what conditions visiting brothers could visit. These conditions were on the same lines as have been heretofore mentioned.

His reported decisions were few. We especially approve his decision in the case of a lodge which wished to mortgage its land. He says:

"After a good deal of correspondence carried on in the best of feeling, acting on my suggestion, the good brethren of Tyrian Youth duly and properly elected three of their members trustees, to whom the Grand Secretary and myself, representing Grand Lodge, deeded the property. By adopting this course Grand Lodge got clear of any responsibility, financial or otherwise, while the interests of the subordinate lodge have been protected, it now having the control and management of the property. Inasmuch as I have now deeded away or 'alienated' certain real estate previously held by this Grand Body, I thought it but right to fully explain the matter and have my action ratified and confirmed."

He did not think it advisable to establish the Order of the Eastern Star in the jurisdiction.

His official acts are reported in detail, as well as his official visitations.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted intelligent reports, well worth the consideration of such officers in other jurisdictions, of which the committee on that subject reported:

"They indicate that the best interests of Masonry appear to be well conserved in the jurisdiction.

"In only one lodge does there appear to be any note of discord, and we are given to understand that this will soon be brought into accord.

"We are glad to note that the various lodges afford every facility to the District Deputies in the discharge of their duties."

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized.

The following resolution had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That from and after this date no lodge in this jurisdiction shall be permitted to confer degrees at the request of another lodge unless such request is transmitted through the Grand Secretary.

"The same course to be pursued in applying for a waiver of jurisdiction."

Of the rulings of the Grand Master the committee approved nearly all, and in two matters say :

"In respect to the Grand Master's ruling, that while every member in a lodge should vote at the election of officers, yet a brother not having so voted does not vitiate the election, your committee can not agree. We believe that every brother in the lodge room must vote. It should not be in the power of any brother to say that because he did not vote a member was elected to office or not. Every member present must share the responsibility alike.

"Your committee agree with the remarks of the Grand Master on the inexpediency of introducing feminine bodies such as that of 'The Order of the Eastern Star' into this jurisdiction, to be assimilated or in some manner connected with Masonry as it exists amongst us. We believe that the formation here of these institutions would be of no benefit to Freemasonry."

Bro. Thomas Mowbray presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under Arizona we find him in accord with the belief in Maine. He says :

"We have always held, and still hold, that the masonic burial service should be the last ceremony performed at the grave of a deceased brother."

Under Iowa he says :

"So far as we are aware the Grand Lodge of Iowa is the first English speaking Grand Lodge to take into consideration the question of the resumption of fraternal relations with that of France, and we hazard the opinion that it will require a more authoritative pronouncement by the Grand Lodge of France than the carefully worded and courteous letter of its Grand Secretary to cause very many English-speaking Grand Lodges to withdraw the edict of non-intercourse now in force."

Maine for 1904 receives a good review.

Among other things he says :

"Many dispensations were granted, including the balloting on applications in less than the usual time, to confer the three degrees in one evening. To receive applications at special meetings.

"In our jurisdiction not one of these dispensations would be granted under any circumstances whatever."

Under South Dakota, we learn, however :

"That in our own jurisdiction a dispensation is never granted to confer any but the Third degree within the time limit, and not even for it until a sufficient time has elapsed, after the Second has been conferred, to enable the candidate to be instructed in the preceding degrees, hence the Second and Third degrees cannot be conferred at the same lodge meeting, but an emergent meeting may be held the next or any succeeding day when the degree can be conferred under dispensation, which costs five dollars."

OHIO, 1905.

After the Grand Lodge was opened, greetings on behalf of the citizens of Cincinnati and of Hamilton County were given by the Vice-Mayor of the city, and on behalf of the Masonic Fraternity of the county by M. W. Bro. Melish.

There were introduced the presiding officers of other masonic bodies, as such, and they were received with the Grand Honors.

But the most appropriate, most pleasing, and most delightful was the ovation given to M. W. Bro. W. M. Cunningham, who had been a mason for fifty years and who had not missed a single communication of the Grand Lodge since his admission thereto in 1855. A special gold medal was prepared for the occasion and presented to him.

After a brief introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Clifford G. Ballou, in his address, pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased brothers of his own and sister jurisdictions, especially mentioning the decease of M. W. Bro. Reuben C. Lemmon.

He assembled the twenty-five district lecturers and with them discussed the general plans for instruction and inspection. Every lodge in the state was inspected.

Many dispensations were granted by him, but he refused to grant any for the purpose of electing and conferring three or two degrees at one communication; of soliciting financial aid; of forming new lodges under improper conditions.

To show what duties devolve upon an active Grand Master, we quote an illustration:

"There have been twenty-two special communications of the Grand Lodge during this administration. In these communications six corner stones have been laid, ten temples have been dedicated, three new lodges have been constituted, one new lodge has been instituted, one communication for the district lecturers has been held, and one funeral service has been conducted."

His various acts in connection with the government of the craft are explicitly stated, accompanied by reasons for any suggestions.

The Masonic Home receives commendatory mention.

Of the masonic ritual, he says:

"Upon the first dissemination of the ritual in 1895, a Cipher copy was placed in the hands of each District Lecturer. At the next communication the Grand Lodge very wisely placed a Cipher copy in the hands of each Worshipful Master, but experience has proven that even this is not enough, and I would recommend that at least four Cipher copies of the ritual be placed in every lodge, one in the hands of the Master, one in the hands of the Senior Warden, one in the hands of the Junior Warden, and one in the hands of the Secretary, to be loaned to such brethren as desire to post themselves properly.

"I have required the District Lecturers this year to see and examine

the Cipher copies of the ritual, and I would suggest that hereafter the same policy be pursued, and that the ritual be issued by the Grand Secretary under the direction of the Grand Master, properly numbered and named, so that the District Lecturer upon the night of his annual inspection can see and identify each Cipher copy."

It is refreshing after reading the trials and complaints of Grand Secretaries in, alas, too many jurisdictions to find the Grand Secretary of Ohio say:

"That all annual returns and grand dues have been forwarded in accordance with the rule of the Grand Lodge, and that I have been particularly pleased with the promptness with which inquiries have been answered, the general neatness and accuracy of the returns, and the fact that a very large proportion of them were mailed to me early in September. Even those which were wrong when they first reached me were promptly corrected with the assistance of the Secretaries in error. There were a few exceptional cases where returns had to be sent back to be rewritten by reason of the failure of the Secretary to arrange his lists in alphabetical order, or from not having written them in ink as required by your rule. Take it altogether, I feel very much gratified with the marked improvement that has taken place in the work of the Secretaries of our lodges during the past few years."

The gain in membership for the year was 3,393.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence did not concur in the opinion of the Grand Master upon the question of jurisdiction of city and adjacent country lodges, nor with that upon the subject of uniform code of by-laws for lodges, and reported adversely.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge was organized in the year 1808, and will probably desire to and should celebrate in some appropriate manner the centenary of this interesting occasion;

"Resolved, That a special committee of seven be appointed by the incoming Grand Master to take into consideration the proper manner of observing this event, and to report to this Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication a recommendation as to a suitable program, and the probable expense attendant thereon."

M. W. Bro. Levi C. Goodale, as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge Alpina submitted a special plea in its behalf, which was concurred in and the resolutions adopted. We quote the conclusion and resolutions:

"Such, my brethren, are the facts as they have been gathered and the deductions submitted.

"When we recognize the religious and political power which in some continental countries is a constant and fearful menace to masonic promotion;

"When we consider the prejudices of some of those European countries and the incident jealousy over the introduction of liberal thought,—

"Is it to be wondered at that while engaged in a common cause against all the conditions which confront them, the Swiss masons have exceeded our ideas of the tolerance due the Grand Orient of France?

"Does not the unquestioned faith in God, unswerving patriotism, and devotion to humanity of the Swiss masons entitle them to our respect?

"Does the failure of the Swiss Grand Lodge, under the circumstances, to sever fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France justify us in excommunicating the Swiss Grand Lodge?"

"Ought we not to sympathize with those earnest masons and encourage them in their work?"

"Believing so, the following resolutions are submitted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the explanation of the council of Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina and its disavowal of any intent to harbor or recognize irregular or clandestine masons is, in our estimation, ample.

"*Resolved*, That we are in sympathy with the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina in its efforts towards an intelligent understanding and exchange of masonic information and the promotion of truly masonic ideals, and that we heartily congratulate it upon the work it has already accomplished in this direction."

From the report of the Committee on Revision of the Ritual we select:

"Your committee saw fit to retain the present floor work for use in the lodges where the floor is large enough to accommodate it.

"A new floor work was adopted, which is not materially different than the old, except the groupings are more compact, and therefore can be accomplished on a smaller floor space. This new floor work can be used in the lodges having small floor space, and can be adopted for use in such lodges with the approval of the District Lecturer.

"The completing of this edition of the ritual has been a tedious task of seven sessions of two days' time for each of us, and as we brought to it our best efforts and spent many hours proof reading when not in session, we hope we have eliminated all discrepancies, and announce that the work assigned the committee has been finished and the new rituals are ready for distribution."

Bro. W. M. Cunningham presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

His introduction ought to be read by every mason. We wish we could reproduce it. We tried to find portions that could be taken, but found that such an act would not give the proper conception of his work to the reader.

Under Illinois he writes:

"To establish his theory of the 'Original plan of Masonry,' Bro. Robbins denies the existence of any actual universality of Masonry or even its existence outside of the 'British Isles,' and thereby necessarily ignores all of its prehistoric and ritualistic traditions—the equivalent and doubtless as truthful in many respects as other history.

"If such iconoclastic claims against the universality of Masonry prior to 1723 are true, then the tracings of the 'Builders' with their masonic marks and characteristics throughout Continental Europe, the British Isles, and the East, Symbolic Emblems of Freemasonry carved on the walls of chambers in the Pyramids of Egypt, on monoliths and other ancient monuments, or on the walls of cathedrals, monasteries, palaces, and other structures of later periods—all go for naught in any masonic connection. Whilst the researches of masonic scholars show that there is satisfactory evidence of the prehistoric existence of lodges as well as other masonic characteristics of Speculative Masonry, and although historically well known that in 1723 there were many lodges in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and a Grand Lodge in Ireland in 1725, aside from the four old lodges of the 1717 organization, and that the Dermott Grand

Lodge, known as the 'Antients,' was the only one of the two recognized by the Irish bodies, and at the union in 1813, when the present United Grand Lodge of England came into existence, its claims were conceded, its rights vindicated, and the Royal Arch declared by the Grand Lodge of England to be a part of Freemasonry,—yet he says in his review of Connecticut:

"Masonry has never been universal in the sense that it was geographically distributed over the whole earth. The claim of the masonic fathers, the men from whom we have derived our Free and Accepted Masonry, never could have meant universality for it in that sense: because manuscripts contemporaneous with the dawn of speculative Masonry put forward the claim of universality as broadly as it has ever been put since, and these manuscripts were made and used by men who knew—or thought they knew, not being aware of the existence of a few lodges in Scotland—that there were not *half a score of lodges in the British Islands** and that there were *none* elsewhere. To claim for the society universality under such conditions, in the sense of universal geographical distribution, would have been sheer buncombe."

"Under New Mexico he also says:

"We have frequently had occasion to show that the term universality of Masonry could only have referred to the catholicity of its basis and not to the distribution, because it was as broadly claimed when there were *not a score of lodges in existence as it is to-day.*"

"In his review of Ohio, in another connection he says:

"What is the original plan of Masonry was settled for us and for all time by the masons of 1717-1723, and *it is the Grand Lodge plan.* Whatever else it may include it is certain that the organization of the Fraternity on the plan of the Grand Lodge duly constituted by the representatives of the lodges through which Masonry reaches its individual constituents and in which each individual has an equal voice and equal eligibilities, is its most characteristic and indisputable feature.

"While this feature is in entire harmony with the antecedent structure and democratic quality of Masonry, it is not so with the religious feature, which, as our brother says, was strongly sectarian and for which the simply theistic basis of the charge concerning God and Religion was substituted whereby fellowship instead of dogma is declared to be the 'center of union' for men of every country, sect, and opinion, thus furnishing a basis catholic enough to support for Masonry its claim to universality. As to both features the adoption of the charges which circumscribe and define them foreclosed for all time the question as to what was the original plan of Masonry."

"It would now appear that our M. W. brother's original plan of Masonry, to which he so persistently refers 'in glittering generalities,' 'in season and out of season,' and dissent from which is, *in his opinion*, fraught with so many evils, is but the Grand Lodge organization as such of the *four old London lodges of 1717*, and the subsequent regulations of 1723.

"That the Grand Lodge principle was doubtless evolved from the previous General Assemblies of masons, lodges, and Guilds is believed by your committee. And whilst the writer holds that the Grand Lodge is not only superior to the previously known organizations, he also believes that it is more in accordance with the spirit of Freemasonry than *any* Supreme Council system of government.

"In fealty, however, to the Grand Lodge system your committee go *still further* and claim that by its re-organizations the Grand Lodge became the dominant power in Craft Masonry—subsequently by the Grand Lodge of England, recognized as such, too, in the union of 1813—and

* Italicized by committee.

that all other masonic organizations inclusive of the Royal Arch and Scots Masons degrees (the introduction of ritualistic matter therefrom which Gould ascribes to Dr. Anderson in 1723), and all other masonic grades became subservient to and under the control of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Jurisdiction in which located, where this system prevails.

"Recognizing also the *fact* that there *are* other degrees than the first three that *are* regular and a part of Masonry (when not including excrescences introduced from outside organizations not masonic), out of which they were doubtless an evolution.

"Your committee believes that masonic research *has* established the existence of Freemasonry *outside the British Islands* prior to the organization of 1717, regardless of the assumption of our esteemed brother, and that when Rev. Dr. Anderson stated that Masonry was universal he doubtless truthfully expressed that of which he and his confrères sufficiently knew.

"Tradition and oral teaching, when corroborated by masonic symbolism, are in many respects the equivalent of written history."

Maine for 1905 is reviewed.

Under Pennsylvania we read:

"In his review of Colorado he says of M. W. Bro. Greenleaf's review of Pennsylvania, that

"The decision as to the letter 'G' especially arouses our brother. We wish very much that he would investigate and find out just how old that symbol is, or, rather, how comparatively recently it has been introduced. Our impression is that it goes back only to about 1770."

"Whilst that date would seem sufficient to indicate the early use of the letter as a masonic symbol, the prominence given by Anderson and others to the synonymous character of the words Geometry and Masonry, its use quoted by Oliver from Gadick, its occurrence on old Aprons, in old Diplomas, and on charts and Tracing boards for a hundred years or more, and perhaps as long in lodge-rooms would seem to indicate a prehistoric use. An old representation of the 'Tracing board' folded in the 'Muse of Masonry, published in 1811,' has the letter 'G' prominent on the left of the open Scriptures. In Dr. J. Chetwode-Crawley's Notes on Irish Masonry the Copy of the 'Frontispiece' to the 'Sentimental and Masonic Magazine' of 1792, has the letter 'G' above the head of the Grand Master, and in the copy he gives of an engraving of the medal 'of the Rose Croix degree' (18°) 'struck in 1792' the letter 'G' is in the center of a Delta suspended within the Square and Compasses."

OKLAHOMA, 1906.

Omitting a long introduction the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George H. Phillips, proceeds to give an account of the labors devolving upon him; sixteen new lodges constituted, dispensations issued for fifteen more lodges, corner stones laid, dispensations issued for many purposes, and much other official routine business.

Of the seventy-six decisions given by him there were many which arose from the "liquor" legislation. This Grand Lodge is fourteen years old, and it would seem that its Constitution, Rules and Regulations ought to give answers to the most of the questions proposed.

The Grand Lecturer in his report says:

"The Grand Lodge will notice from the great number of lodges in this jurisdiction that it is impossible for one person to visit them all, as in my judgment schools of less than three or four days are absolutely valueless, and lodges seeking dispensations require not less than one week. The condition of the lodges in the territory shows very considerable progress. Most of them are enthusiastic and attempting to follow our ritual as closely as possible. The order is growing not only in numbers but even more so in the character of the work that is being done by the constituent lodges."

The Trustees of the Masonic Home Fund make an exhaustive report of their labors to obtain funds, from which we judge that responses have not been made to the satisfaction of the Trustees. \$1,965.31 were received to be disbursed by the Relief Committee in behalf of Snyder Lodge, which suffered severely from a cyclone.

This is one of the Grand Lodges which apparently works the degrees of Craft Masonry.

M. W. Bro. Henry M. Furman delivered "a very lengthy, eloquent and instructive address upon the subject of "Masonic Home Funds."

One thousand dollars was appropriated for cases of charity.

By reason of the failure of a bank, the Grand Lodge lost some of its moneys, and are engaged in a law suit. Now the Grand Lodge proposes to have banks in which its moneys are deposited, give a bond of indemnity by some Surety Company against loss. Much business relative to the internal management of its affairs was accomplished.

Bro. J. S. Hunt submitted the Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

From his introduction we quote:

"As the Grand Lodge has very wisely relieved the Grand Secretary from this extra duty by appointing Past Grand Master Wm. M. Anderson as chairman of this committee, this is probably our last report, and being the last, we regret that we are unable to give the necessary time for its preparation. Handicapped by our official duties and our advanced age of 73 years, we think we are entitled to tender to the Guild our fraternal regards and to retire from the round table without regret."

It is with regret, however, that we read of his retirement, for we have enjoyed the reports prepared by him since we became a member of the Guild. "May he live long and prosper."

He expresses two opinions which we quote:

"In view of the tendency throughout the masonic world, to clandestine Masonry and to scorch the masonic dead-beats, we are in accord with the movement of many Grand Lodges to safeguard the inner door of lodge rooms with something more rigid than the test oath, the universal adoption of the plan, that a visiting brother should be required to show a certificate from his lodge, of his standing therein and a certificate from the Grand Secretary as to the regularity of his lodge, we think is a move in the right direction and one which would bear good fruit.

"We disapprove most emphatically the tendency of some Grand Lodges to condition the dimit of a brother in the interest of non-affiliation, or to shape in any manner his future actions as a condition of his withdrawal from his lodge.

"With all deference, we consider that such a procedure is a travesty on the usages of Masonry and the rights of a Master Mason."

Commenting upon the criticism of Bro. Wright, of Florida, on the regulation adopted by Oklahoma relative to "regulation costume," he explains:

"The regulation costume referred to is no more and no less than what our good brother wore when he took the several degrees of Masonry. This resolution requires that the subordinate lodges shall keep these few simple things on hand and not trust to the candidate having them on his person and putting the lodge in the awkward dilemma of not being able to supply them on demand."

Maine for 1905 has a brief review.

As instances occur in Maine somewhat similar to the following, we quote under North Carolina:

"This jurisdiction does not hold that signing the by-laws makes a brother a member of the lodge, but on the contrary, it is the making of a Master Mason by the lodge, of its legitimate material, which makes the material when made, a member of the lodge that made him. Then as the question of membership rests entirely upon the legality of the material, it follows that an applicant for the degrees in a lodge where he has become eligible by a legal residence in its jurisdiction and who has been balloted on and accepted by the lodge, has become material of the lodge and that material can only be surrendered by a waiver of jurisdiction and then not in favor of any lodge. That favor must be secured by a legal residence and he becomes the material of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has established his residence, but a waiver of jurisdiction must be absolute and can contain no conditions, such as a request to confer the completing degrees, or an arrangement to divide the fees, in which case it ceases to be a waiver of jurisdiction and the membership is with the lodge still holding the material, no matter what lodge conferred the degrees."

OREGON, 1995.

A fine portrait of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Gray, graces the proceedings.

After the opening the representatives of the Grand Jurisdictions were introduced, received and welcomed by the Grand Master.

In the introduction to his address the Grand Master well says:

"One of the most pressing needs of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction is a due appreciation of its dignity and high importance. Each brother should hold his membership in the Fraternity as a sacred and valued trust and should be taught steadfastly to resist the introduction of those to our mysteries, whom he has reason to believe will not appreciate the true principles of Freemasonry."

After a tribute to the fraternal dead he reports those acts usually found in the trend of duties:—lodges constituted, corner stones laid, halls dedicated, dispensations granted and decisions, of which there was really but one, viz:

"Whether a mason who is a member of a lodge in New York, and engaged in keeping a saloon in Oregon, would, if he should die, be entitled to a masonic funeral.

"To this my reply was as follows: 'That masonic burial should be denied any Master Mason holding membership in any other jurisdiction, who at the time of his death was engaged in an occupation prohibited to masons by our penal code; notwithstanding the restriction does not exist in the Grand Lodge from which he hails.'

He suggests the appointment of a special committee to secure a suitable site upon which to erect a new Masonic Temple under the auspices of the Grand Lodge.

He objects to the elimination of the ceremony requiring a Master-elect to receive the degree of Past Master before his installation.

He recommends the Missouri plan of visitation.

Another refreshing fact! The Grand Secretary reports that all lodges have made their annual reports and paid their dues.

From the report of the Trustees of the Educational Fund we clip:

"The resources of the Grand Lodge, including the Educational Fund, amount to but little over one hundred thousand dollars, and the cost of grounds suitably located and the erection of a first-class, modern building thereon, will approximate and probably exceed four hundred thousand dollars. The Board was unwilling to engage in the erection of a cheap building, and was also unwilling to contract so large an indebtedness as would of necessity be required. The Board deems it a duty to keep the fund so invested that a steady income may result, and it has not been able to secure such, that would at the same time lead up to the establishment of the wishes of the Grand Lodge in relation to a new building.

"In relation to the appropriation of one thousand dollars, which was placed in the hands of the Board to be used in connection with masonic purposes during the Lewis & Clark Fair, we desire to say that in connection with the Order of Eastern Star, a cottage has been erected upon the Fair Grounds and furnished for headquarters and rest station for all masons and their wives and daughters who may need such accommodations. The cost of the masonic apartments including equipments will approximate one thousand dollars, the exact items can not now be given but will be the subject of subsequent report. The building is open to visitors, and it is hoped that the brethren will avail themselves of its privileges. The former appropriation will not provide for maintenance during the Fair, which will probably approximate six hundred dollars."

The Grand Orator, Bro. George Wall, delivered an address "concerning the antiquity of Masonry, and connecting the operative with the speculative mason."

The invitation of the management of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition to set apart a day to be known as "Masonic Day" was declined.

Of the Missouri plan of visitation the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence recommended no legislation, saying:

"A mason makes himself known as such, otherwise than by written documents, and to require a visiting brother to procure certificates from his lodge and his Grand Lodge as to his standing, before he can be examined, we do not believe to be consistent with masonic usage, and would not be conducive to the best interests of Masonry."

As we read these proceedings we were struck with the conservative action of the Grand Lodge, for a great deal of the business presented was upon report of the respective committees turned down.

Bro. J. M. Hodson submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

We agree with him when he says under Alabama that a brother acquitted on appeal by the Grand Lodge would thereby be restored to the position he occupied before his trial and conviction by the lodge.

Under District of Columbia he says:

"The ancient worships or mysteries from which nearly all the symbols of Masonry descended, were practiced in countries north of the equator. The summer solstice was the great annual festival, and the sun, as the representative of God, the source of all light, was adored, at the beginning of the day, and first appeared in the northeast, at dawn. That being the position of the sun at the beginning of the day, it became the symbol of the position of the initiate after he assumed the obligations and began his course toward the completion of his education. In conformity with this thought the northeast became the beginning point for Temples, and came to be adopted by the Ancient Fraternity as the proper point for beginning all structures. Hence, as the great luminary rises in the northeast upon the important day of the year, the Entered Apprentice stands in the northeast angle of the lodge at the beginning of his masonic career, and the Grand Master lays the foundation or corner stone in the northeast angle upon which the superstructure is to be erected."

Discussing the controversy over material which has arisen between District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, he says:

"We do not remember for certain how the matter terminated, but knowing the ideas and usages of each jurisdiction, we 'guess' he was made a mason in the district and edicted out of the Fraternity in Pennsylvania. You pay your money and take your choice. The whole trouble arises over the definition of residence or distinguishing between masonic and voting residence. In Indiana when it was 'out west,' and peopled by Hoosiers, we had a law that a fellow had to work upon the roads or public highways, and in the district in which his 'washing' was done; he voted early and often, and in as many precincts as he could make in a day's ride. But if they would realize that political law has nothing whatever to do with the case and that masonic law governs alone, we think it would be quickly decided that where a man works, eats, sleeps and has his laundry done fifty-two weeks in the year, where his family have their home and where the children go to school, is masonic residence enough to authorize him to petition for the degrees of Masonry and the lodge to confer them upon him, and nobody is entitled to kick."

Maine for 1904 receives his attention,

He replies to our comment concerning the laying of a corner stone on Sunday as follows:

"Bro. Chase therein assumes that such action would be doing wrong, and thereby adopts an entirely human standard. If it were demonstrated beyond a doubt that such action was right and that the influence would be good, then the Grand Master was wrong and the committee right. But in obedience to the judgment of the average American, it is right to observe one day in the week as a day devoted to rest and religious instruction, and by consent Sunday is the day, therefore the laying of a corner-stone being operative physical work, we think that it were better to lay it on Saturday, although if there is any Holy Sabbath, that is the day."

Of our law for exemption from dues, he says:

"We think the Grand Lodge should control the conditions under which brethren may be exempted, as we deem it unfair that the Grand Lodge collect from the lodge dues for one who through age and inability to pay is exempted. Suppose through disability he becomes a charge upon the lodge? Do you still charge Grand Lodge dues against the old brother, who is being supported by the charity of the lodge?"

And to his query reply, Yes. We add that in such cases the Grand Lodge, by assisting the lodge from its charity fund in the support of the brother, repays the lodge. Of course, the amount of the per capita tax on the lodges has nothing to do with the principle, but the trouble that the Secretary would have to be at in making returns would be worth more than the twenty cents required as dues.

Under New Jersey, we find him expressing the doctrine preached in Maine:

"It seems, from one case upon which he decided, that objection after election has to be subjected to investigation by the lodge, and unless a majority of the lodge sustains the objection, the degrees are conferred. To our mind, this borders closely on the unmasonic. An objection filed at any time prior to initiation, is exactly equivalent to a black ball, no more, no less, and no one has any right to ask any reason whatever from the objector. After the candidate has received the Entered Apprentice degree, he is then a mason, a brother, and is entitled to be heard in his defence; but so long as he is a profane, he has no masonic rights whatever, and election confers no right, except to be initiated, provided nobody objects. We think their law wrong."

Under Pennsylvania, we again find ourselves in harmony with him:

"It is unmasonic to use the funds of a lodge for the payment of the expenses of a banquet when others than masons are present. Only masons can be present at a lodge banquet."

"After a lodge has complied with all proper calls for charity and discharged its duty to the Grand Lodge, it is none of the Grand Master's business what it does with the remainder of its funds, and it is especially small to level a decision of that kind at the wives and daughters of the members, who would as a rule add more politeness, civility, grace and elegance to the banquet than the presence of all the Grand Lodge."

Under South Dakota, we read:

APP. 8 G. L.

"Bro. S. A. Brown disagrees with our usage of requiring residence in Oregon for privileges of affiliation, and thinks 'A Master Mason has a right to membership in any lodge in the world which will receive him.' Inasmuch as membership in some lodge is a matter to be desired and is a matter of mutual agreement between the individual and the lodge, we are rather inclined to endorse his idea; yet we can see several objections. The principal one would be the liability of a lodge electing to membership an undesirable brother, on account of not knowing him as they would if he were a resident of their vicinity. Another is, that in case he ever needed aid a lodge would feel more duty bound to come to his relief if they knew him to be worthy by actual acquaintance than though he were comparatively a stranger. Besides, if a brother residing in South Dakota lodge were to petition an Oregon lodge, it would look suspicious, upon the face of the act; but we do think parties living near a state line ought to be accommodated."

Under Wyoming:

"In point of fact it is not known when or by whom the letter G was injected into the symbolism of Masonry. It can not have been at any very ancient date. The equilateral triangle is the proper emblem for that which it stands. We admit his last remark to be true, but that does not make it necessarily correct. It was certainly after the English name of Deity was known to masons."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1905.

These proceedings are embellished with the portraits of R. W. Bro. T. B. Freeman, Grand Master in 1836, and of R. W. Bro. John M. Read, Grand Master in 1837-1838.

At the quarterly communication in March two thousand dollars were appropriated to make a permanent record of the location of the several places of meeting, "by means of a large and imposing tablet, of an enduring material, to be erected on the outside of the present Temple, in a prominent position, in the form of a map, showing the localities formerly occupied by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and properly marked to correspond with a description of the localities, which could be shown on other portions of the tablet."

The rest of the proceedings at this and those at the quarterly communication in June and September were of local nature.

The Trustees of the several Charity Funds submitted their reports at the December quarterly communication, showing invested funds in their hands to the amount of \$344,407.98.

The total income for the coming year was estimated to be \$148,000.00, and the expenditures to be \$110,492.38, of which \$28,250.00 was to be paid on the principal of the masonic loan.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the relief of the oppressed and helpless Jews in Russia.

At the annual communication the Committee on Appeals make *in extenso*, their reports. We think that much of these reports had better been left out.

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized, while that of Porto Rico was refused recognition.

In his address the R. W. Grand Master, Bro. James W. Brown, says:

"There is now, I believe, absolute uniformity in the authorized work throughout the jurisdiction, and the Ancient Tenets and Landmarks were never more strictly adhered to than at this present time. Much praise and thanks are due to the District Deputy Grand Masters for their efficient efforts to promote this uniformity and maintain our ancient standards, and I sincerely thank them one and all."

Of his decisions we quote:

"No lodge may rent its rooms to the Order of the Eastern Star. That organization is not recognized by this Grand Lodge.

"No lecture or address of any character may be delivered to a lodge, without submission first to the Grand Master, and his approval obtained.

"It is a law in this jurisdiction that all correspondence affecting subordinate lodges of the several jurisdictions is to be conducted by the several Grand Masters thereof.

"A lodge in this jurisdiction cannot confer any degrees upon one approved, or who has received a portion of the degrees in another jurisdiction. The Ahiman Rezon states that 'a lodge cannot advance any but its own members.'"

"Declined to approve of a petition for a Warrant of a lodge in which the English language would not be spoken.

"Examinations by individual members is not permitted. The proper way is by a committee of a lodge appointed by the Worshipful Master within tyled doors.

"A citizen of this jurisdiction who receives the degrees of Freemasonry abroad while temporarily absent, cannot be allowed to visit one of our lodges; and members must be warned to have no masonic intercourse with such."

Bro. James M. Lamberton presented the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under Colorado:

"We may say in passing that Grand Master Tennis was not the first Grand Master to point out that the letter 'G' forms no part of our ceremony, as Grand Master MacCalla, for one, pointed that fact out. As to the date of the use of the letter as a masonic symbol, we were very much interested to see in a very entertaining paper on 'Mock Masonry in the Eighteenth Century,' in the Transactions of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, in this year's volume (xviii), by our esteemed friend, Right Worshipful Brother W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., the learned Grand Treasurer of Ireland, that as early as 1742 the letter 'G' was so used, it appearing in a cut in the (London) *Westminster Journal* for May 8, 1742."

Under Idaho:

"The chairman, Brother George E. Knepper, presents his fourth report on fraternal correspondence, full, interesting and abounding in excellent quotations and comments, happily blended.

"We are glad to find that our brother has had, as has this writer, the honor of belonging to that distinguished profession which deserves so well of the State—the schoolmaster."

We have labored for some forty years in the same profession, retiring therefrom in 1906.

Under Kansas he says:

"We disagree totally. In our opinion there can be no such thing as 'a properly constructed and properly safeguarded' cipher, and we do not believe that the use of ciphers has 'become so universal and so universally demanded,' that it is better to control the evil, etc. The evil is successfully controlled in Pennsylvania; and it can be successfully controlled in Kansas, if it is properly dealt with."

Maine for 1905 is carefully reviewed.

He says of us "that we wish this good brother *was* opposed to public installations."

Under Nevada, discussing illegitimacy:

"If it is conceded that everyone has what some one has called 'a vested right' to become a member of our Fraternity, then it might be all right to quote that 'it is contrary to all principles of justice to-day to punish a misfortune as if it were a crime.'"

"Ours is a *Fraternity*, and therefore it may be a misfortune that women cannot be admitted; and then, too, we do not admit cripples, deaf, dumb or blind men, much as we sympathize with their misfortunes; and in the same way, we think that we are right in refusing admission to those who have the misfortune to be of illegitimate birth."

Under Wisconsin:

"Brother Jenks seems quite concerned about our not taking a very positive and decided stand as to the authority of Supreme Councils in general. We have not investigated the subject fully; we presume we ought to assume, as some of our good brethren have done, to 'know it all,' but we may reassure Brother Jenks that we are indeed with Brother Robbins, of Illinois, and Brother Jackson, of Delaware, in being 'unalterably opposed to anything except the Masonry of the Ancient Landmarks—that is Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons—assuming authority to erect lodges to confer the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry.' If it could be *proven* that Symbolic Councils had lawfully received such authority, we might have to withdraw the word 'unalterably.'"

We have enjoyed the reading of this able report.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin Rogers, in his address reports the lodges in good condition, with peace and prosperity reigning.

We regret to read that family bereavement and sickness compelled him to be away a part of the year. We trust that his wife has fully recovered from her illness and in his bereavement he has the sympathy of all his brethren.

His acts were few, and he hopes that the benevolent fund of the Grand Lodge may be increased and that a lecturer of the work may be appointed.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master and the brethren who were commissioned for that purpose made reports of their visitations to the lodges to which they were respectively assigned.

No report on correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1906.

All, except three, of the lodges were represented at the annual communication.

After a few paragraphs of introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. David A. Manson, reports two new lodges formed, applications for two more, the dispensations granted, the by-laws of lodges approved, the visitations made, and lodge constituted.

In this jurisdiction, also, every lodge had made its returns and paid its dues and fees.

The discourse delivered before the Grand Lodge by the Grand Chaplain appears in the proceedings.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which give a good idea of the condition of the craft, were presented and read.

There was no business of general importance.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, who says in his introduction about the Grand Lodge Alpina:

"We freely admit that a perusal of the proceedings tends to the conviction that the Grand Lodge Alpina was and is perfectly sincere in its desire to do good and fervently believes that it is working in the interests of genuine Freemasonry. We also believe that it is deceiving itself. There is no need at all for the 'unification' of Freemasonry as it understands it. It has grouped together some twenty Grand Orients and Grand Lodges, mostly European, none of them English-speaking we are glad to say, and including among their number the Grand Orient of France. This, in itself, is of necessity sufficient to ensure the failure of its efforts to establish a bond of union between the company in which it has cast its lot and the British and American Grand Lodges. It frankly admits 'that the Grand Orient of France was wrong in renouncing the formula respecting the Great Architect of the Universe,' but fails apparently to see that that organization, by such action placed itself entirely outside the pale of legitimate Masonry, and enters upon an extensive attempt to excuse it and to justify itself in continuing to recognize it."

Under Alabama, he expresses himself as opposed to the eligibility of a candidate who cannot read and write.

Under Iowa, he comments upon Bro. Morcombe's report on Masonry in France, as follows:

"The members of the so-called Grand Lodge of France acknowledge themselves to be free-thinkers. This is sufficient to cause all legitimate Freemasons to do a good deal of serious thinking before acting upon the recommendation of Bro. Morcombe. Our good brother, in his anxiety for liberty of conscience, declares that it is not within the province of Masonry to define theologic beliefs. So far he is perfectly correct. But has he observed that the avowed free-thinkers of the Grand Lodge of France, in all their correspondence, so far as it has been given publicly, refrain from any statement of their belief in a Supreme Being who has revealed his will to man, and who will assuredly reward or punish us, according as we have obeyed or disregarded His Divine precepts, which belief is imperatively demanded by all English-speaking Freemasons from their initiates, contenting themselves instead with such vague assurances as this: that 'Among our symbols the most important ones are those connected with the Great Architect of the Universe,' and that 'if he be taught well to understand the art of Masonry, he will not then and cannot be a brute who does not recognize God.' What we are presently concerned in, however, in this discussion, is not how far the teachings of Masonry may conduce to a recognition of God on the part of professed free-thinkers, but how much essential recognition of the Supreme Being is held and believed in by candidates for the degrees of Masonry.

"How far the practices of the Grand Lodge of France differ from those of the Grand Orient in regard to the presence of the first Great Light of a Freemason's Lodge, we are quite unable to say, and would like to be informed."

Maine for 1905 receives courteous mention at his hands.

Under Tennessee, M. W. Bro. Irving in his address:

"We are met to-day, my brethren, in this Masonic Temple built upon the spot where was erected about 1820 the first Masonic Lodge in Tennessee, and I address to-day the only independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the United States, acting by authority of Warrant. Anterior to the time of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was known and recognized as the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee. North Carolina held its charter from Scotland, and Tennessee was a part of North Carolina, and upon petition from the Tennessee lodges, whose representative sat in this Joint Grand Lodge, Tennessee was granted power and authority to establish a separate jurisdiction, and on December 27, 1813, the Tennessee lodges met at Knoxville and organized the Grand Lodge of Tennessee by virtue of a relinquishment on the part of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina of all power and authority previously exercised over the lodges in the State. And the Grand Lodge of Tennessee adopted a Constitution and By-Laws for herself. And so we hold the unique position of being the only independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the United States, and recognized by all the States.

"What Tennessee mason knowing these historic facts does not feel himself grow taller, while his bosom thrills with the pulsations of independence!"

"We should be sorry to say a single word to arrest the stature of our Tennessee brethren or to decrease in any way the pulsations of independence with which their bosoms thrill. We, too, are proud of the noble history and 93 years masonic independence of their Grand Lodge, but for the life of us we cannot comprehend what the Grand Master is talking about when he tells us that his Grand Lodge is the only independent one

in the United States. Wait till he hears from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and the others. What all the other American Grand Lodges lack in the matter of absolute independence we imagine that nobody but Brother Irving can see."

RHODE ISLAND, 1905.

At the semi-annual communication in November, 1904, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James E. Tillinghast, whose portrait faces the title page, was absent because of illness from which he did not recover. He died the following January.

Resolutions of sympathy were adopted and by special messenger sent to him.

A Worshipful Master, who conferred the First degree upon candidates after objections were made to him, was tried and the commissioners of trials found him guilty, but because of his repentance and high character no further penalty was inflicted. He had been suspended for more than six months.

The committee which had under consideration the address of the Grand Master delivered the May preceding, made a report which was received and placed on file. In it they made some recommendations and suggestions which, as we understand parliamentary law in general, fell to the ground by the action of the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Tillinghast, was buried Friday, February 3d. The ceremonies were held at the First Baptist Meeting House. The masonic service was the Templar burial ceremony rendered by Calvary Commandery.

At the annual communication in November, the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Joseph W. Freeman, presided and made the address.

In it he fittingly pays respect to the memory of M. W. Bro. Tillinghast, and to others of his own jurisdiction.

A full account of all dispensations and waivers of jurisdiction are reported. Of dispensations he says:

"I have refused all requests for dispensations other than to attend church or for some similar purpose. I do not believe in setting aside the organic law of the whole craft in order to accommodate some individual brother in what is usually a comparatively trivial matter. Every request of this kind that is granted is urged as a reason for granting another. Fancied emergencies that loom large to the perplexed Master shrink to their normal size after his request for a dispensation to meet them in an unconstitutional way is refused, and in most cases he realizes that the refusal had better justification than his request."

Finding that, in his judgment, the Constitution of the Grand Lodge rather closely defined the powers of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand

Master, as well as their limitations, thereby providing that in case of serious illness of Grand Master nothing could be done except by the Grand Lodge, he suggested remedial legislation.

He also suggested a general regulation covering the cases of elected petitioners who fail to present themselves for initiation, stating that there was no time limit by their laws."

He recommended the continuation of the work of a reprint of the early proceedings, a compensation to the Grand Treasurer for his services, and that the records be completed to date.

The District Deputy Grand Masters of four of the districts made reports.

The reprint of the proceedings, the completion of the records, and the salary for the Grand Treasurer were ordered, also the following standing order :

"That, if any petitioner for the degrees of Freemasonry, who has received a clear ballot and against whom no lawful objection has been made, fails to present himself for initiation within six months of the date of the notification given him of his acceptance by the lodge, he shall forfeit all rights thereunder, and if he desires to take the degrees he must apply for them in the same manner as any other applicant, and the lodge must follow the course of procedure as provided by the Grand Constitution."

The several committees reported, but there was nothing in their hands requiring notice.

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1904.

These proceedings would have been reviewed last year had they been received. We did not know at the time the cause of the delay, but now know that it was caused by the illness of the Grand Secretary, from which illness we regret to say that he had not recovered at this time.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John R. Bellinger, made fifteen decisions of which we quote :

"A soldier stationed in this state, where he has not resided for twelve months, is the material of the lodge nearest to his place of residence before his enlistment. He must apply to that lodge, and if elected, it may request our lodge to confer the degrees, which will be proper, but the fees belong to the other lodge, and must be the amount chargeable under its law.

"An unfavorable report of the committee on the applicant's petition rejects the candidate, and there should be no balloting.

"A District Deputy Grand Master, who has been duly installed, and therefore taken his oath of office, cannot resign during the masonic year.

"I have made a number of rulings on the question of physical qualification, invariably holding that under the law of this jurisdiction, any

physical defect, however slight, is sufficient to preclude the initiation of a candidate."

We believe that a petition should go to a ballot, even if the report of the committee is unfavorable, and that a D. D. G. Master can resign.

We quote the following:

"Walhalla Lodge, No. 66, elected a candidate, its proper material, and requested Spring Hill Lodge, No. 124, of Spring Hill, Tennessee, to confer the degree for it. Most Worshipful Bro. James L. Sloan, Grand Master of Tennessee, ruled that it was necessary for him to grant a dispensation to Spring Hill Lodge to do the work, that the fees for the degrees belonged to Spring Hill Lodge, and that \$2.50 for each degree would have to be paid to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. I wrote to the Grand Master that I differed with him in all three of his rulings; that the material was that of Walhalla Lodge, and not Spring Hill Lodge, which merely did the work as act of courtesy, that it was the same thing as if the degrees were conferred in Walhalla Lodge, and that, therefore, in my opinion, no dispensation was required. Secondly, that the candidate, being the proper material of Walhalla Lodge, the fees for the degrees belonged to that lodge as a matter of right, and thirdly, that the candidate, not being Tennessee material, and the Tennessee lodge acting as a matter of courtesy, and not of right, in my opinion, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee was not entitled to any degree fees, but that our Grand Lodge was. I requested the Grand Master, if he did not agree with me, to lay the matter before his Grand Lodge. He adhered to his rulings and curtly declined to submit the question to Grand Lodge. I then wrote to the Master of Walhalla Lodge that there was only one of two courses to be pursued, either to withhold any further request for Spring Hill Lodge to confer the other degree or to submit to the conditions imposed by the Grand Master of Tennessee, and that in either case, the fee of \$1.00 for each degree would have to be paid to our Grand Lodge."

The following question and answer are quoted:

"When a lodge has opened on the Master's degree, and closed in short form from work in the E. A. degree, does the lodge have to return to the Master's degree, in order to close in ample form, or can it close on the E. A. degree?"

"Grand Master's ruling:

"If all matters to be performed in the Master's degree, have been acted upon, and the lodge has conferred the E. A. degree and has nothing to do but close, it can close on that degree without going back to the Master's degree."

There was considerable business before the Grand Lodge, but we pass over it without comment as it was mostly local.

The report on Foreign Correspondence was the twenty-eighth report of Bro. Charles Inglesby, which embraces one hundred and ninety-six pages, treating of the subject matter considered at the communication of each Grand Lodge reviewed in a most fraternal and judicious manner.

We quote some of his own opinions without reference to the particular jurisdiction under which they were expressed:

"If the applicant has resided with his family out of this State for one year, he forfeits his claim to residence, and the lodge near his former home has no jurisdiction over him and cannot entertain his petition."

We think this was wrong. With us a residence outside the State, when such residence is temporary and not with the intention to there remain, does not change the jurisdiction. He must move out, '*animo manendi*,' in order to defeat the jurisdiction of the home lodge over him as masonic material.

"That persons in the military or naval service of the United States, may retain residence or gain new residence, the same as any other class of citizens.

"An enlisted man in the United States Army, is *sui juris*, and may acquire or change his residence at will. Such is the ruling of the Department of Justice, at Washington, based on three decisions, in the Courts of Massachusetts, Michigan and Iowa.' But that is for citizenship or voting purpose, and in our judgment, has nothing to do with the masonic question of jurisdictions. With us, it is not where a man votes, but where he *resides*, where his life is open to the inspection of others, and where his moral character must be best known.

"We know that the law of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, does not prevail in Michigan, but it does in South Carolina. So strict is it with us, that even where jurisdiction has been unlawfully assumed, still the rejected material can apply to no other lodge, nor can the rejecting lodge waive the material in favor of another, although that other be the lodge which otherwise would be the one properly having jurisdiction. The lodge unlawfully receiving the application is liable to discipline, it will certainly be made to pay the fees received for the degrees to the lodge to which they should regularly have gone, but so far as the rejected candidate is concerned, he is at liberty to apply to no other than to the rejecting lodge.

"With us in South Carolina, it is held that the printed charter is only evidence and that therefore its actual presence is not necessary.

"With us a dimit, being a discharge from membership *with a recommendation*, is the voluntary action of the lodge. If the lodge does not choose to recommend, it refuses to grant the dimit. The applicant is then at liberty, if not under charges, to pay up his dues and resign his membership. If he does that, the lodge is compelled to give him a certificate that he is clear of the books and has resigned his membership. Such a certificate, for purposes of affiliation, has the force and effect of a dimit. In some jurisdictions, they have two classes of dimits: one with and one without recommendation. That is practically as it is with us.

"As far back as 1845, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina enacted that the penalty for non-payment of dues should not be either expulsion or suspension, but should be 'Erasure from the Roll.' Article 104 of our Grand Lodge Constitution, provides that if any member of a lodge neglect to pay his dues to the lodge for 12 months the Secretary shall notify him to appear at the next regular communication, and show cause why he should not be erased from the roll. If he does not pay the said dues on or before that communication, the lodge should proceed to ballot on the question of his erasure and if a vote of a majority concur, his name shall be erased and he no longer shall be considered a member of the lodge and can only obtain re-admission by regular petition, &c., as any other non-affiliated mason. But if the lodge is satisfied that the neglect to pay has arisen from poverty, inability, or other excusable cause, it should be competent for the lodge to remit the dues and permit the brother to continue his membership or to grant him a dimit. Our code supplements the above legislation, by enacting that payment of the dues *before* erasure shall terminate the proceeding against the member, and that payment of the dues *after* erasure, restores to the rights and privileges of Masonry and enables the brother to pray for re-instatement and a dimit, but ipso facto does not restore to membership. It is provided

also that the receipts for the dues has the force and effect of a dimit for purposes of affiliation."

Maine for 1903 has a good review. We quote:

"Suppose the presiding officer desired to be courteous and to admit the E. A., yet not knowing him as such, under this decision, he could not have been examined, could he? And then he could not exercise his courtesy, could he?"

"Bro. Chase has evidently misunderstood Master Whitehead's ruling, which is exactly the law as referred to by Bro. Whitehead—to wit: Mackey's Jurisprudence, page 152. Bro. Whitehead ruled that the E. A.'s right of visitation, such as is exercised by Master Masons, cannot be extended beyond the lodge in which the apprentice had been initiated, but he can gain admission in any other E. A. Lodge, only by the courtesy of the presiding officer. This recognizes that the presiding officer can, if so minded, extend the courtesy, and we think that it follows that, if minded to extend the courtesy, the presiding officer can do any lawful thing necessary, to satisfy himself that the proposed visitor is really an E. A."

We did misunderstand the ruling, for the explanation given above is in accord with our views.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1905.

After the Grand Lodge was opened several matters of minor importance were introduced, and a ruling was made by the Grand Master that lodges wearing masonic regalia might parade at the centennial celebration at Georgetown.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John R. Bellinger, in his address announced the death of Past Grand Master Witherspoon.

Of his decisions we quote:

"The lodge of which a candidate is the proper material cannot waive its jurisdiction over the candidate in favor of another lodge, nor can the Grand Master grant a dispensation permitting such waiver. The lodge may, after election, request another to confer the degree, but otherwise the work must be done by the lodge whose material the candidate is."

"When a W. M. has died after the officers have been installed, a dispensation may be granted to elect and install his successor, but at such election, neither the Senior Warden nor Junior Warden can be elected W. M. and installed, because they are under obligation to serve as Senior Warden and Junior Warden, respectively, until St. John's Day."

"The petitioners for a dispensation for a new lodge must all be *affiliated* M. M.'s in good standing."

His address contains the account of the corner stones laid, new lodges, special dispensations, reports upon the controversy with Georgia, as follows:

"In accordance with the action of the Grand Lodge, at its last communication, I re-opened correspondence with M. W. Bro. Max. Meyerhardt, Grand Master of Masons in Georgia, in regard to this case. The Grand Master informs me that, after full investigation, he is satisfied

that the Georgia lodge, in which Preacher was made a mason, was ignorant of the fact that he had previously been rejected by a lodge in this State, and believed that he was a resident for the required time within its jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the lodge was not to blame. He stated further, that he would not, knowingly, permit any invasion of the rights of South Carolina lodges, and that he intended to investigate fully the conduct of Preacher in regard to his application to the lodge at Mt. Vernon, Georgia, and if he found that his conduct was fraudulent and contrary to the masonic law, he would have charges preferred against him, and have him tried for the offence. Upon this statement, I did not think it proper to pursue the matter any further."

Other minor matters are mentioned and he concludes:

"During all my thirty years' experience as a mason, I have never known Masonry to be in a more prosperous condition, or working upon a higher plane. From every quarter of the State the same report comes to me. The old lodges are growing in membership and in financial strength, and new ones are being formed. Better still, the new members are composed of the finest and most intellectual members of their several communities—men who are honored and respected by their fellows, and, therefore, men who must be of benefit to Masonry, and to whom Masonry must do good."

The Hall Committee report that the brethren of Charleston had procured and given to the Hall Committee a pipe organ which was "reverently installed and set aside for the purposes of the craft in their ceremonies."

Owing to the illness of Grand Secretary Inglesby, Bro. J. T. Barron had performed the duties of that office by appointment.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted full reports.

A committee was appointed to investigate the subject of a Masonic Home.

A beautiful tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master Bro. B. J. Witherspoon was presented.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence did not approve the second decision of the Grand Master hereinbefore quoted.

There is no Report on Correspondence. We read with great regret the following:

"R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby died March 26, 1906."

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Ivan W. Goodner, in his address feelingly mentions the death of the Senior Grand Warden, Bro. Charles A. Fisher, and that of Past Grand Master Bro. Albert W. Coe.

He, too, performed with dignity and grace the varied duties devolving upon a Grand Master.

One dispensation, refused, was peculiar:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I write you to make formal application for dispensation to open a Lodge of Masons at a place outside of the regular lodge room of Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, and Unity Lodge, No. 136, on St. John's Day, June 24th. It is proposed that the two lodges, together with the local chapter of the Eastern Star, join in a picnic at a park about two miles east of Sioux Falls and during the day we desire to open a lodge at a securely guarded spot, after the manner of our ancient brethren.

"Yours fraternally,

"C. O. BAILEY,

"W. M. Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5.

"This dispensation I felt obliged to refuse. While no doubt the novelty of the proposed open air lodge would attract many brethren to the meeting and serve to increase local interest, for the time being at least, it seemed to me that it would be an exceedingly unwise step to take—one not only without precedent in this jurisdiction, but fraught with much danger to the craft."

He made several decisions. We quote:

"It is no masonic offence for a member of a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction to engage in the saloon business, in accordance with the laws of the State of South Dakota governing the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

"This decision is based upon the ground that while our law makes a liquor dealer or manufacturer ineligible for initiation or affiliation, (Grand Lodge By-Laws, Section 64) and also declares it to be a masonic crime to sell intoxicating liquors in violation of the laws of the State, (Masonic Code, Section 2) it nowhere prohibits the lawful sale of such liquors, or the carrying on of the saloon business, by a member of the craft.

"However, it occurs to me that it is highly inconsistent to refuse to receive in membership a brother because engaged in carrying on the saloon business and at the same time permit a brother to enter into such business. I am also of the opinion that while a member may engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage and escape masonic punishment, he nevertheless violates the spirit of the Order, which regards such business as harmful and detrimental to the best interests of humanity.

"A Master Mason removed to the State of California, taking a dimit from a lodge in this jurisdiction, but failed to apply for affiliation in California until after dimit had become 'outlawed' under the rule of the Grand Lodge of that State. *Held*, the brother may properly apply for affiliation to the lodge in South Dakota that issued the dimit, notwithstanding he is no longer a resident of this State."

He presented the entire correspondence between the Grand Master of Nebraska and himself upon the question of obtaining membership in South Dakota before getting a dimit from Nebraska.

The Grand Secretary made a long report.

The report of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances is a model.

The report of a special committee reads:

"The Special Committee on Order of the Eastern Star reported that they had performed the commission entrusted to them, in presenting the cordial greetings to the members of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. now in annual session in the city, and that the same had been received with enthusiasm, and that they were pleased to inform the brethren that a committee from that body were now without awaiting admittance with as they expected 'compliments galore.'

"The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshments, and the committee consisting of Mrs. Ed. P. Farr, Mrs. Chas. N. Herreid and Mrs. Geo. A. Pettigrew were escorted by the Grand Marshal to the center of the lodge-room, the members arose as the ladies entered, and remained standing during the remarks of the committee and the response thereto; when the chairman, Sister Farr, addressed the members present."

The Committee on Chartered Lodges and Returns report:

"We find in looking over the returns that there are 409 non-affiliated masons reported. This is an unsatisfactory condition and we would suggest that the officers and members of the different lodges urge upon their brethren the advisability of becoming affiliated with the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction."

Bro. Samuel A. Brown presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Delaware:

"In Brother Holman's address of welcome he finds these words: 'The origin of Freemasonry antedates written history, yea, I might even say, ascends into the sphere of immemorial tradition,' and says of the quotation: 'Well-read masons believe the contrary.'"

"Yet, Brother Jackson, there are those who do not. While the masons who made us and raised us were not in a position to prove what they told us, yet well-read masons are not in a position to prove the contrary. The oldest writings which the best read Mason can read are only the first tentative violations of the Ancient Landmark of secrecy. The craft was evidently in 1360 hoary with age, without any thought of trying to set down the date of its origin. Masonic scholars will one day turn to the symbolic pages of the craft, and, we believe, will there find volumes which treat of the antiquity of Freemasonry. Only a short time ago this writer saw a painting of Belshazzar's Feast, and there were four sides to the building, but the covering thereof was the clouded canopy or starry decked heavens. It was a little thing no doubt, but it touched heavily upon our symbolism."

Under Louisiana, in regard to the report of an Investigating Committee, he says:

"Our own position is that the Investigating Committee is at present a violation of the secrecy of the ballot. If the committee must continue, and it seems that it must, it should report orally to the W. M. secretly, as the secret objection is filed, and that nothing more should be heard of it, by the lodge or anybody else."

Maine for 1904 is reviewed. He discusses the decision which denied the right of a lodge to re-instate a deceased member suspended for N. P. D.:

"In our opinion this decision might be modified. The cloud upon the masonic memory of a deceased brother ought to be removed if possible. In case, for instance, where the money had been paid, but by some error it had not been made of record: In case where the brother was not able to pay. It will be admitted that a lodge cannot lawfully suspend a destitute brother for N. P. D., and it will be admitted, also, that many brethren are so suspended of record when they cannot produce the money.

"In such a case as that the lodge has a perfect right to declare by

resolution that the brother in question died in good standing. And if the payment of a sum of money, the amount of his arrears, by a relative, would have restored the brother to good standing when alive, or had he lived, as is the case in Maine and South Dakota, then the same payment by a relative after the member's death, ought to remove the masonic cloud from his memory."

To which we reply that in all cases of suspension N. P. D. a notice of arrears is first sent, followed in due time by a summons for the brother to appear to show cause why he should not be suspended, so that a brother is informed. Furthermore, some committee looks over the accounts of the Secretary, and finding brothers in arrears for dues, carefully examine into the cause thereof, and finding good reason for remitting the dues so recommend to the lodge and it is done. With an intimate knowledge of the general procedure in Maine for some thirty years, we believe that the cases of brothers suspended N. P. D. by mistake of the lodge are few and far between.

The Belgium letter is taken in full, and upon it he comments:

"One cannot but be struck with the candor, courtesy and frankness of this letter. It tells us much about the Freemasons of France and Belgium, which it is good for us to know. It indicates that when our brethren found themselves involved in politics, even to the hazard of their lives, they believed the ancient institution which had been so much stretched on other occasions and by other peoples, would bear extending to those who were engaged in the same conflict as allies on their side. They took in those who, like the Rev. Lyman Abbott, could not believe in a personal God. Yet Lyman Abbott is no Atheist.

"I believe," he says: "In a God who is in and through and of everything—not an absentee God, whom we have to reach through a Bible, or a priest, or some other outside aid, but a God who is close to us." (*Literary Digest*, Dec. 31, 1904.)

"All thoughtful men have formed a conception of God whom they reverence and adore, and in whom they put their trust; and that conception differs in so many respects from what is attributed to him by many teachers and preachers that it is often called heretical, especially by the expounders of Roman Catholic doctrines. But these concepts are the result of that truly masonic exercise of our gifts: 'Contemplating the glorious works of Creation and adoring their great Creator.'

"Your committee believes heart and soul in God, but has small faith in the existence of Atheists."

Under West Virginia we read:

"A good deal of the Grand Master's valuable time was taken up in trying to harmonize Masonry and the perpetual jurisdiction contention. Had it not been for perpetual jurisdiction this excellent officer might have enjoyed some intervals of rest amidst the labors of his station which he so well performed."

His conclusion is as follows:

"The startling increase in numbers which is apparent in Masonry everywhere, being no less than fifty thousand in the United States alone, must give thoughtful Craftsmen food for serious reflection. It shows that men are seeking Brotherhood in its unmodified character—Brotherhood! and

that alone. And it behooves us to see that they get it; for if they do not, shall we not see the ebb which follows? Is not Brotherhood the one thing needed in this world whereby we may withstand the destructive forces which instantly originate to undermine every new development of human progress? Great prosperity is upon us, and the mischiefs that come with it—are they not also apparent? Masonry, Brethren, must be the true Brotherhood. All other societies have some divergence which makes them fail of the ideal of Universal Brotherhood; and the danger is that we also shall fail, for it may be that our brethren will not exemplify our noble principles. Now is the time for every true Son of Light to bestir himself and be in his place in lodge to show the seekers that which is being sought. Many societies seek to cultivate the mind; it is ours to cultivate the heart. Great is the glory of the mind; but the heart—that is the best. The great mind may do great harm; but the great heart—it can do naught but good."

TENNESSEE, 1906.

Past Grand Master Americus V. Warr presented the Grand Lodge with a signet ring.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James W. Irwin, officially made known in his address the death of Past Grand Master Thomas A. Hamilton, the oldest Past Grand Master. His official acts are set forth in detail, taking eleven pages of the proceedings. He made thirty-nine official rulings. We quote:

"Masonic domicile is fixed by civil law, which regulated his place of voting in State and county election.

"Information comes to me that a member of _____ Lodge has married a negro, and asks the question, 'has the lodge the right to prefer charges and expel him'?"

Answer.—Certainly it has, and should. Has the civil law been abated? A man who thus violates the civil law outrages public opinion, and degrades himself, is unfit to associate with masons and should be expelled."

Of this decision, the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"It is proper form in Tennessee to 'call off' and 'call on' E. A. and F. C. lodges. 'Suspend' and 'resume' are words employed by some of our neighbors."

That he was a very busy Grand Master may be judged from his summary:

"Traveling by railroad and steamboat, by buggy and public hack, by horseback and afoot, at all hours of the day and night, I have visited about eighty lodges, in thirty-five counties. Have gone from the Mississippi River to the Virginia and North Carolina lines; have traveled more than five thousand miles, have delivered a number of addresses and lectures, have received and answered a bushel of letters."

The report of the Grand Secretary is very pessimistic towards new lodges.

The children of the masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home gave an entertainment which was a grand success.

Bro. Henry A. Chambers submitted the Report of Committee on Correspondence.

From his introduction we quote:

"We do not find the liquor question discussed so much during the last year as for several before. Most of the Grand Lodges have, like Tennessee, determined that the traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverages is a masonic offence, and the time for discussion has passed.

"Notwithstanding the active and decided position of Tennessee against the cipher ritual, this question—that is, cipher or no cipher—does not seem to have had much discussion in other Grand Jurisdictions. The Grand Lodges that have already adopted the cipher seem to be calm and serene in their position and keep on their way rejoicing.

"But the matter that seems just now to be exciting more than ordinary interest and anxiety among the Grand Masters and Grand Lodges is Clandestine Masonry. Some Grand Lodges have adopted the plan of furnishing lists of Clandestine Lodges to be kept in subordinate lodges for ready reference whenever needed. Some require visitors and applicants for affiliation, in addition to the usual tests, to produce certificates of their standing from their lodge with the certificate of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Jurisdiction that the lodge is legitimate. Some suggest the further precaution of a description of the person to be endorsed on the back of the certificates. A few Grand Lodges, however, think these paper precautions unnecessary and unmasonic, and that the old, well tried masonic tests are sufficient."

TEXAS, 1905.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. A. W. Campbell, says:

"Masonry in Texas has never enjoyed an era of greater material prosperity, more activity in the charity of its lodges and members, and happier growth in masonic work, than that which has marked the year just drawing to a close. And especially am I proud to note, from my personal knowledge, as well as the observation of others, that the subordinate lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction are requiring a higher moral character and a loftier manhood of those who are desirous of participating in the mysteries of our ancient Order."

He reports:

"By an interchange of Grand Representatives, fraternal relations between the Grand Lodge of Texas and the Grand Lodge of Washington were happily and fully restored, and it is my pleasure to announce that the amicable and friendly relations, which for so long a time existed with that Grand Body, have been resumed in a most satisfactory manner."

Twelve pages of the proceedings are required to chronicle such matters as usually require the attention of Grand Masters.

Of his decisions, we quote:

"Held that a brother, who presents with his application for affiliation a dimit from a lodge subordinate to the *Grand Lodge of France*, may affiliate with a lodge in this jurisdiction."

"Further, a brother, who was raised in a lodge subordinate to the *Grand Orient of France*, but severed his connection with said lodge prior to the year 1877, and from that time has had no connection with said Grand Orient, may affiliate with a lodge in Texas. If, however, the party was raised in a lodge subordinate to the Grand Orient of France, after the year 1877, it would be unlawful for a lodge to fellowship with him.

"Any member of a lodge, who attempts to inquire into, or in any way investigate the ballot, on any applicant for the degrees, or gives a rejected applicant the names of members present at his rejection, with the view of finding out who cast a B. B., is guilty of a masonic offence, and should be disciplined.

"Would it be proper for the members of a lodge to organize a mutual benefit society, membership to be limited to masons in good standing, to be known as the 'Texas Masonic Assurance Society'?"

Answer. Masonry is not, in any sense, an endowment or insurance society, and it would not be proper for a lodge to have any connection whatever with an insurance society or project. This prohibition is absolute as to any subordinate lodge in Texas, as a lodge of masons. No lodge, or individual mason, would be permitted to connect the Order, in any way, with an insurance society, nor would the use of the word mason or masonic be permitted, in connection with an insurance or other business project.

"Charges of unmasonic conduct were filed in 'G' Lodge against a member, who was, at the time, confined in the county jail, charged with robbery. The charges filed in the lodge were entirely different from the charges filed by the State. Arrangements were made by which the accused could be brought to the lodge room, at the time of his trial, in charge of a policeman (a Master Mason and a member of the lodge.) A member of the lodge stated to the Worshipful Master that he would object to the accused 'being brought from the jail in custody of an officer, and brought into the lodge room.'

Question. Would it be proper for the Worshipful Master to sustain the objection, and refuse the accused admission into his own lodge, at his own trial, under the above circumstances?"

"A Master Mason in good standing cannot be refused admission into his own lodge. An accused brother is always presumed to be innocent of the charges, until he has been proven guilty.

"A brother under charges has a right to appear in person or by proxy, or both (at his own trial), and he cannot be forced, without his consent, to appear by proxy alone."

"I regret that the accused, in this case, will not be allowed to appear except under the custody of an officer of the law (a Master Mason and a member of the lodge), but, if he should appear, and demanded to be admitted, I know of no power that can legally refuse him admission.

"Held that it would not be proper for the Worshipful Master of 'G' Lodge to sustain the objection of a member, and refuse the accused the right of admission into the lodge at his own trial."

Physical disqualification was brought to his notice many times. He ruled:

"That the following were physical disqualifications, under our laws: 'Loss of the first joint of the toe next to the great toe on the left foot; 'little finger of left hand is stiff in the second joint, and stands at a right angle; 'an ankle which has been thrown out of place, has not been properly reset, leaving no stiffness, but causes a slight limp; 'a candidate who received the Entered Apprentice degree, and was afterwards discovered to have lost the first joint of his forefinger on left hand before

receiving the degree, was physically disqualified for advancement; "a candidate whose fingers are stiff on the left hand is physically disqualified."

Of the Temple property, he says:

"I was present when the building was received, and full settlement was made with the contractor, and I am happy to state that there is now no indebtedness whatever on this magnificent structure. The cost of the building proper, including the furniture, was \$118,335.24."

He speaks words of praise for the Widows' and Orphans' Home. We quote:

"Bro. Jake F. Zurn, Past Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Texas, Bro. F. W. Fitzpatrick, Past Grand High Priest, Bro. Sam P. Cochran, Deputy Grand High Priest, Bro. William James, Past Grand Master, and A. W. Campbell, formed themselves into a committee to solicit the necessary funds, as donations from the commanderies and chapters of the State, in order that a chapel might be erected as a gift from the chapters and commanderies of Texas to the Widows' and Orphans' Home. The appeal met with instant and enthusiastic response all over the State, and a sufficient amount was soon donated as to warrant the committee in erecting a beautiful and commodious chapel at the Home, as a memorial of the loving interest and fatherly devotion of the members of the commanderies and chapters of Texas to the Widows' and Orphans' Home."

W. Bro. A. C. Garrett delivered an address on "The Vocation of Masonry."

The Committee on Masonic History presented sketches of Harmony Lodge, No. 6; Constantine Lodge, No. 13, and Orphans' Friend Lodge, No. 17, which are very interesting.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the oral testimony given in open lodge and reduced to writing on the trial of a case in a subordinate lodge shall be admissible in evidence on a subsequent trial of the same case in the same lodge, or in another lodge to which the case has been sent or transferred on a change of venue, said testimony, or a copy thereof, being certified to as correct by the Secretary of the lodge in which the same was given; *provided*, that the party, either the lodge or the accused, against whom said testimony is offered, had the opportunity for cross-examination of the witness while said testimony was being given; and, *provided further*, that either party may re-examine the witness on such subsequent trial, notwithstanding the former testimony of such witness may have been read under the provisions of this resolution."

As a matter of interest to our readers, we take the following from the proceeding:

"The Grand Secretary called for Bro. C. H. Thorn, of Rio Grande Lodge, No. 81, at Brownsville, in the extreme southern portion of the jurisdiction, and for Bro. O. J. Ingham, of Stratford Lodge, No. 874, at Stratford, in the extreme northern part of the jurisdiction, and asked Bro. Thorn to state the condition of the weather when he left Brownsville on Saturday, the second day of the month, and he stated that it was

spring-like weather and the grass was fresh and green, and all kinds of flowers were blooming and that he passed fields of corn that were in roasting ear. Bro. Ingham stated that when he left Stratford on Saturday there was an inch and a half of snow, and the ground was frozen four inches deep. These two brothers, in order to reach Waco, jointly traveled over nine hundred miles."

There was an immense amount of business presented for the consideration of the committees, which apparently labored with a view of dispensing justice in all cases before them.

Bro. Thomas M. Matthews, Sr., presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. In his introduction he says:

"Never before, in the twenty years since we began writing these reports, has the Fraternity been so prosperous, nor has peace and harmony among the Craft been so universal, nor fewer elements of discord ejected into its life, than now. Each day, each month, each year, it is becoming more and more apparent that Freemasonry is fulfilling its high and Heaven-born mission of teaching to the nations the 'Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man,' and of uplifting and purifying man's moral character."

Under Arizona:

"It is held by the Grand Master, and it is no doubt in conformity with the law, that 'the funds of a lodge can be used only for charitable purposes, or for the proper working expenses of the lodge, and it is not right to donate any part thereof to outside purposes.' Now, as a general principle, we admit the correctness of this ruling. But we do believe that a lodge should have the right to manage its own financial affairs in its own way. It should, of course, be required first always to pay its dues to the Grand Lodge, and to care for its needy and dependent ones, so far as its ability will admit, and the Grand Lodge should see to it that this is done. But we also believe that after this *is done*, the rest might be left to the discretion of the lodge, with the restriction, if need be, that the funds be not used for any immoral purpose, and that when used except as indicated above, it should be only by and with the unanimous consent of the members. We believe that there are, with very rare exceptions, if indeed there are any, always in every lodge safe and conservative members enough to safeguard the treasury from indecent or improper raids. If there are not, then such a lodge should be put out of business."

Under Iowa:

"In what better manner can masons proclaim their loyalty than by a proper display of the National Flag?' To all of which we answer by being good men and true, peaceable citizens, obeying the law. This fully covers the ground. A man does not have to display the flag to prove his loyalty to the government. And then we differ from our brother as to what is a 'proper display.' He seems to think that to flaunt it in the masonic lodge room is the 'proper place.' We do not, nor does Masonry as we have learned it, so teach."

"This Grand Lodge, as have all others in the United States at least, which have had any dealings with the Grand Lodge of Scotland, had trouble with it upon the question of jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of Scotland assumes to itself the right to receive and act upon the petition of any sojourner in its jurisdiction and confer the degrees upon him, regardless of the time of sojourn, or of the fact that he is under the ban of

rejection by another lodge, it matters not where. Then, when remonstrated with, it either ignores the complaint or laughs in the face of the aggrieved lodge or Grand Lodge, thus in effect claiming that it is a law unto itself and has no regard or care for the rights of others. As we have said, under British Columbia and elsewhere in former reports, we believe that, if for nothing save self-protection, the Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada should combine and each pass an edict forbidding the lodges of their obedience to recognize in any way masonically any one made a mason by authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, who, under the general masonic law, is not clearly its property. Refuse all such admission as visitors; hold no masonic communication with them, and deny them all and every masonic privilege or benefit. In this way, possibly, the Grand Lodge of Scotland may be brought to its senses, or more probably sojourners, visitors merely, in Scotland will stop asking and paying for that which will bring them no benefit, in fact that will place them under the ban of Masonry everywhere. This is a severe remedy, but it is the only effective one, and one that we believe should be strenuously applied. Until it is done the trouble will never stop. This matter was called to the attention of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, but if any action was taken thereon we have failed to find notice of it."

Under Kansas, reviewing Bro. Shaver, he says:

"We agree, too, with his views *in re* the making masons of Americans who are visiting abroad by foreign Grand Lodges, and with him believe that in all such cases we should refuse to recognize and wholly ignore those so made as irregular, and deny them admission into our lodges, as well as all masonic rights and privileges. This might not stop the foreign lodges in their unmasonic work, but it would stop Americans from offering themselves to them as candidates. If we would do this with unanimity in the United States, as Bro. S. says, 'Americans will soon cease buying abroad something they find valueless at home. Cease protesting, but ruin the market.' That's the doctrine, and it will surely stop the traffic."

Maine for 1905 receives his attention. We regret that he has to say:

"The very small print used makes the reading so hard upon our old eyes that we can not give his paper such a notice as we would like to do, or such as it really merits. Both the Maine and California volumes are for the reason stated very hard for us to review, and when we get through with them and take up a volume in type like that of New Hampshire, for instance, it gives us no little relief."

Under Oregon:

"From two cases reported under the head 'Grievances,' we draw the inference that in Oregon the Grand Master may, by his own *ipse dixit*, suspend a brother whom he adjudges guilty of a masonic offence from all masonic rights and privileges. If this be so, is it not a new departure? We thought that in all cases charges should be preferred and the brother tried upon the merits of the case."

"Of our views upon the liquor question, as expressed under Idaho, from which he copies, he says: 'We confess to preferring a little more of the drastic, for every once in a while we find a lodge that will not do its duty in the premises unless required by law. We have watched the reports from all quarters for many years, and there is but one side of the question for a true mason, and that is opposition to drunkenness, and all the agencies by which it is produced.' To which we answer: If the lodge

does not do its duty, and will not, arrest its charter and put it out of business. We fully agree that there is but one side for a true mason to the question. Bro. H. can not be more opposed to drunkenness and all the agencies that produce it than we are, and the only difference between us is as to the manner of dealing with them."

UTAH, 1906.

It is with much pleasure that we read in the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles S. Varian, the following:

"I have made no decisions during the year necessary to be reported in this address. Several questions were propounded to the Grand Master concerning lodge jurisdiction and procedure, which found answers in the plain provisions of our written law, and were disposed of by reference thereto."

Of the standard work he says:

The Board of Custodians has completed its labors, so far as they relate to the secret work, and their report is filed with the Secretary. I agree with the Board as to the necessity for some revision of the lectures, and recommend that the Board be charged with that further duty to report at the next annual communication. I also recommend that the report of the Board of Custodians, with the secret work as revised, be referred to a special committee for examination and report at this communication."

Of clandestine lodges he says:

"I am fully convinced that the decision of this Grand Lodge at its twenty-seventh annual communication, to the effect that documentary evidence is not required to be produced by a brother offering himself for examination as a visitor, should be repealed and some order taken to prescribe the character and sufficiency of such evidence necessary to protect our constituent lodges from intercourse with clandestinely made masons."

Under visitations we read:

"Upon my visit to Damascus Lodge, my attention was directed to the jewels used in the first instance by Rocky Mountain Lodge, No. 205, a military lodge in the field with Johnson's Army at Camp Floyd in 1859, first under dispensation and afterwards under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. These jewels were wrought by the regimental blacksmith, from iron. They are now the property of Damascus Lodge and, as they have an historic interest for all the craft in the jurisdiction, it would seem advisable, if possible, to have them transferred to the keeping of this Grand Lodge. Possibly upon proper representation and solicitation, Damascus Lodge would yield its right in the premises."

He briefly mentions the services to the Grand Lodge of Past Grand Master Joseph M. Orr, who died in June, 1905.

The Grand Secretary states in his report that no trial records have been filed with him.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in regard to the subject of clandestine lodges, reported:

"That, while recognizing the wisdom of what is therein said, we are of the opinion that the necessity of the visiting brother proving his good standing is already sufficiently set out in the decision as finally presented by the jurisprudence committee and approved by the Grand Lodge."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Librarian be and is hereby instructed to procure data of the early and formative period of the late territory of Utah, with a view of collecting a true and impartial history of the territory and state."

This Grand Lodge has a Signet Ring.

Bro. Christopher Diehl submitted his thirtieth annual Report on Correspondence.

Under District of Columbia:

"The committee also held that a lodge room need not be formally dedicated to hold meetings therein. We never considered it imperative, but as custom has made it almost a law, it is more than likely that some time in the future a smart brother will arise who will put it down as a landmark."

Under Idaho:

"While we admire the courage of the Idaho Grand Lodge to sever communication with the Grand Lodge of New York, we think a great mistake was made in severing communication with members of lodges in the State of New York. Ever since Utah had some trouble with Nevada, now twenty years ago, we have considered it a great wrong that individual brethren should suffer for the misdeeds of Grand Masters or masonic powers. The discussion of the question of late years by eminent and learned writers has convinced us more than ever that it is unmasonic and that no Grand Lodge can treat a brother mason as an outcast because his Grand Lodge erred."

Maine for 1905 is fraternally reviewed. We quote:

"The address of the Grand Master, covering twelve pages is a straight business paper from beginning to end. Although he had answered a great number of questions, not one of them could be called a decision, because all were matters of common knowledge, and had been decided by some of his predecessors. All of which shows that the brethren in Maine do not read."

Under Nevada:

"The Grand Master very wisely, we think, ruled that inasmuch as the Grand Lodge of California claimed jurisdiction over non-affiliates residing in its state a Nevada lodge could not receive and act upon the petition for affiliation of a brother residing in San Francisco without first obtaining a waiver of jurisdiction from the Grand Master of California. His reasons for the ruling follow: 'Were you, in the absence of such waiver, to elect the brother to membership, it would probably be deemed an invasion of our sister jurisdiction and lead to unpleasant relations therewith. Not only this, but it might place the brother in the unenviable position of being denied visitation in that jurisdiction.' On his application the necessary waiver was granted by Grand Master Nutting, of California. In our opinion the California law is a most objectionable

law, a law that helps to increase the army of non-affiliates, and it is an unjust one, because a Master Mason ought to have the right to choose his own masonic roof wherever he pleases. Such is the law in our jurisdiction, and in a large majority of the Grand Lodges of the United States. And while we condemn the law we think that the advice of Grand Master Gillson was a wise one, for two reasons: Peace between the two Grand Bodies, and the recognition of the brother in both."

Under Nebraska he is reminiscent:

"This calls to mind the banquets the pioneers of Utah Masonry had in the City of the Saints. It usually consisted of crackers and cheese and was given in a grocery store opposite the masonic hall on Main street. Old boxes were good enough chairs and the table was a rough store counter. Great old times these were. The banquet this writer gave after he had been raised was served in his barber shop by a colored bootblack. It was a splendid banquet, too. Mamma had cooked it. God bless her. It reminded one of the Fatherland. German potato and herring salad, home-made bread, blood sausage and dill pickles. And talk about coffee! That coffee was as the Musselman will have it, 'Dark as the night, sweet as love, and hot as h—ll.' Never enjoyed a meal better since."

Under Texas:

"A belief in the Divine inspiration of the Holy Bible is something brand new. We were taught that the Good Book should be 'the rule and guide for our faith and practice,' but we never were instructed that in order to be a true mason we must also believe in its Divine inspiration. That the demand of the Grand Lodge of Texas will be an excellent pointer for some future Ancient Landmark manufacturer may be put down as a fact. Wish we could live fifty years longer to tell the brethren when and where it originated. But as that is out of the question, we will sleep over it for the present and forget it."

VERMONT, 1905.

Eighty-six lodges were represented at this communication.

From the introduction of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Olin W. Daley, we quote:

"Through the troublous times of oppression and wrong were our fathers divinely guided by the pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire, and we, their children, on this our festal day bow with humility and gratitude before Him whom, as masons, we reverence and serve. Israel still remains, though our fathers and our brethren are year by year being transferred to that higher and brighter promised land whence they shall go no more out forever. It is meet that in this our day of rejoicing we recall those who have passed from the land of sense to that of spirit, from earth to heavenly life."

He with fitting words announces the death of Past Grand Master Ozro Meacham, and in this connection comments the holding of Lodges of Sorrow by both Grand and Subordinate Lodge.

He reminded the Grand Lodge that this year was the fiftieth anniver-

sary of the death of Past Grand Master Nathan B. Haswell, concluding that part of his address as follows:

"If, as Cicero says, the day of one's preservation is no less worthy of remembrance than the day of his birth, surely the preservers of our cherished Institution are as deserving of honor and reverence as those who first planted and nurtured it on our Vermont soil. I think even more so, as *they* risked more and dared more in the face of mighty and unrighteous opposition. So long as memory shall here exist, so long shall the name of Nathan B. Haswell and his devoted compeers be held in deepest love and veneration and this trowel be the visible emblem of his presence in the great part of Masonry in Vermont."

Of the Condition of the Craft, he says:

"The number of lodges owning their buildings or lodge room is 34. The value of these properties is \$90,800. One lodge holds a lease having 500 years to run! The number of these properties taxed is 20. The value of other property owned by lodges is \$65,405, making the total owned by lodges \$156,205. On these properties there is insurance to the amount of \$110,975. Of the various lodge rooms 33 are occupied by other than masonic bodies, including 25 occupied by the Order of the Eastern Star. Only 19 lodges have vaults or safes for the proper protection of their records."

Of the Past Master's degree, he says:

"At the session of the Grand Lodge in June, 1894, a committee was appointed to prepare a ritual for the purpose of communicating to Wor. Masters-elect of lodges the instruction necessary for them to receive before installation. This instruction is known as the Past Master's degree. The term is a misnomer, as the instruction is not a masonic degree, nor is it designed for Past Masters, but for Present Masters-elect. June 13, 1895, the committee reported and their report was adopted on the part of the Grand Lodge.

"The Past Master's degree conferred in a Royal Arch Chapter has no connection with or relation to the Past Master's degree as pertaining to the installation to the Wor. Master-elect. And yet in spite of the clearness of these statements there seems to be a misunderstanding or something else on the part of Masters in relation to this very matter.

"During the year 1903-4, 60 new Masters were elected; of this number only 16 were reported to the Grand Secretary as having been invested with the Past Master's degree. From the reports during the past year it appears that 63 new Masters have been elected and 21 have received the Past Master's degree."

Among the waivers of jurisdiction we find:

"Requested the Grand Master of Maine for a waiver of jurisdiction over Leland W. Philbrook, of Portland, Maine, in favor Island Pond Lodge, No. 44. The request was granted.

"Requested the Grand Master of Maine for a waiver of jurisdiction over William D. Blackden, of Portland, Maine, in favor of Island Pond Lodge, No. 44."

We quote the closing paragraph:

"We are told by travelers that amidst the Arabian hills is a valley given up to the culture of odorous shrubs and spices, where the air is redolent of fragrance. Going away, the visitor finds that the perfume clings

to the hair and garments for days. May this annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Vermont be so harmonious, uplifting and soul-inspiring that we shall go away charmed with, and strengthened by, the spirit of brotherly love, and our lives made fragrant with nobler and more earnest desires to bless and uplift mankind."

From the Report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence we quote:

"We approve the suggestion of the Grand Lecturer, that the custody of the floor work should be changed from the Grand Lecturer to the Grand Secretary, and as the reasons given therefor appear to be conclusive, we recommend that such change in custody be made."

A committee was appointed "to consider this subject,—as to the place where a Masonic Home shall be established, the plan and cost of the same, how much of the Grand Lodge funds shall be applied annually to reduce its debt, how much shall be used toward the cost of such a home, and how much for other charitable uses; also to consider any other phase of this subject germane to it."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported upon life membership in this jurisdiction the following law:

"When a lodge by its by-laws provides for life membership by the payment of a stipulated sum, or the payment of dues for a certain number of years, and a member pays such sum, or continues his membership for the required number of years, paying his dues, and is thereupon recognized by the lodge as a life member and exempt from dues, the lodge cannot by an amendment to its by-laws place such member upon the paying list.

"That such a relation was thereby constituted, as amounted to an agreement between the lodge and the member, and the member having fulfilled upon his part, it would be unjust, inequitable and unmasonic to repudiate it, especially when the amendment makes no provision for an equitable adjustment of payments theretofore made between life members and other members.

"In this connection we express no opinion upon the advisability or practicability of life dues."

Bro. Marsh O. Perkins submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Under British Columbia, he says of the attitude of Scotland:

"We predict the day is not far distant when Scotland will have to make a decided change of front in the exercise of fraternal courtesy in its various phases or find herself scorned by all masonically, as an Ishmaelite. The recognition of rights she demands of others, she herself must accord to others or be forever after silent. She may not like that feature of 'reciprocity,' but it is sure to obtain 'for a' that,' unless she faces about in the exercise of fraternal amenities."

Under Idaho we read:

"A ruling to the effect that the W. M. of a lodge U. D. may not resign was approved, and thus becomes the law of the jurisdiction. We believe this to be contrary to general usage, and for that matter to good common sense. A lodge U. D. is but the creature, as a rule, of the Grand Master,

and its Master and Wardens are but his proxies and subject to removal, or continuance in office, so long as the lodge remains U. D. Generally speaking, then, the acceptance of the resignation of any, or all, of the three officers rests wholly within his discretion, as does the appointment of the successor, or successors, in office."

Maine for 1904 passes under his critical eye. Of the action of Grand Master Burnham *in re* Hiram Lodge, he says:

"A case of discipline, in which he suspended indefinitely two members of a lodge—another instance of a Grand Master taking upon himself the functions of a lodge, and greatly to our surprise without a murmur from the Committee on Jurisprudence. There is no question but that the parties were 'liable to expulsion,' but without the semblance of a form of trial they were declared suspended by the Grand Master, in spite of the fact that it is the duty of the lodge to deal with the individual; that of the Grand Master to deal with the W. M. and his lodge. We notice Grand Lodge raised the suspension, but without a word of disapproval of the action of the Grand Master. Yet in a somewhat similar case, the lodge was held responsible for the discipline of the transgressors."

Under Mississippi:

"A lodge conferred the E. A. degree on a candidate who could not walk without the aid of a crutch. Asked as to the legality of the action and the status of the brother, the committee answered:

"The physical condition of the applicant when he petitioned being of such character as to prevent him from conforming to all the requisites of the ritual and ceremonies of the several degrees, the action of the lodge in entertaining his petition and conferring upon him the degree of Entered Apprentice, was a violation of the law, and the candidate is stopped from advancement, until such time as his physical disabilities are removed, when his application may be properly considered."

"In other words, a lodge may break the law with impunity, so long as a candidate can be found as a scapegoat, upon which to inflict some form of punishment. We believe he was made a mason, and notwithstanding the irregularity of the action of the lodge he was invested with rights and privileges of which he should not be deprived by any refusal of advancement. If punishment is to be inflicted, let it be upon the guilty party and not upon the innocent."

Under North Dakota:

"Asked as to whether a lodge lost jurisdiction over an expelled member by his removal from its territorial jurisdiction, the Grand Master answered in the negative. The decision was overruled. Presumably there may be some legal quirk, or twist, we as a layman do not comprehend, by which penal jurisdiction is construed as lost, but for an upright, down-right expression of every-day, practical, common-sense understanding of the English language, we believe the Grand Master's enunciation was, and is, wholly correct. It is true, one expelled is held to be masonically dead, but he can never enjoy the happiness of masonic resurrection without the consent and approval of the lodge by which he was expelled, except—possibly through action of the Grand Lodge, without the consent of the subordinate, in some extraordinary emergency. And all this because of penal jurisdiction, so-called, which is not lost by the lodge, so long as the sentence holds, wherever the party may be."

VIRGINIA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas N. Davis, in his address extols the office of Grand Master to such a degree that few possessing the qualifications which he thinks necessary to one aspiring to that position would be found. He commends the loyalty of the Craft to the Grand Master, and believes "that Masonry is rapidly softening, if not breaking down, the religious denominational position walls."

Of his official visitations, not a few, he makes brief notices.

He showed good judgment in the adjustment of difficulties arising between other jurisdictions and his own, and those in his own jurisdiction.

He made seven decisions bearing upon the burial of a mason. They are in accord with our practice. One of them we quote:

"That it would be highly improper and disrespectful for the masons, after they have performed their ceremony, not to await the conclusion of the ceremonies of other organizations."

He also decided:

"That unless ordered by the Grand Lodge it is not the province of the Grand Master to order or even advise subordinate lodges to assist in forming chapters of the order named Eastern Star.

"That a brother cannot intentionally expose his ballot when he votes a black ball.

"That the accuser cannot appeal to the Grand Lodge when the defendant is acquitted by the commission.

"That a lodge cannot be dedicated unless it is free from mortgaged or bonded debt.

"That the impression which is abroad among the Craft that incumbents of lodge offices may decline installation, or, if installed, resign, is erroneous. They can only do so with the consent of their respective lodges.

"That the residence of a soldier in the United States Army is limited by the boundary of the military reservation on which he is stationed."

He discusses the affairs of the Masonic Home.

Under the subject "Rough Ashlars" are good things. We quote:

"I think I can generally adapt myself to any misfit masonic situation as I may find it, but some of my experiences in laying corner-stones had me 'whip-sawed.'

"I was compelled to deliver the goods to a mixed company assembled in the town hall, and the only notice I had was a local printing handed me thirty minutes before the appointed time, which stated that the Grand Master of Masons would deliver a public address.

"I have bent and twisted the ceremony to jab in a corner-stone—so called—in a completed building; again, with the assistance of Bro. Eggleston, I broke it in pieces trying to pin a tablet to a Court House already in commission.

"Can a corner-stone be laid where no copies of the ceremony have been provided? I had to do it with the aid of one mutilated copy found in the flotsam of my hand bag.

"Time fails me to tell you in how many cases my arrival was awaited

in order that I might make the local appointments called for in the 'Order of Procession,' a duty that neither the District Deputy nor I had anything to do with."

He also discourses in a humorous vein the subject of By-Laws.

We make no apology for the following quotation :

"A good friend and brother, from the land of the lapping tide, wonders why so many questions were asked and decisions made thereon on plain points and well settled masonic procedures as were outlined under 'Decisions' last year. The questions were not hypothetical, and the largest number came from the cities. The following suppositions are submitted as tending to throw some light on the inquiry :

"The experienced Master must, in the lapse of time, die. The Warden who succeeds may with intelligence know how to open and close his lodge. He may be able to confer the degrees with accuracy and with some quality of grace and finish, and if he is thus equipped all goes well, and he begins to flatter himself that he is an expert Master. In a short time he begins to learn that while the ritual is the blood of the lodge, it will not circulate unless he dispenses charity, visits the sick, buries the dead, keeps peace between wrathful brethren, settles domestic disputes, supervises his officers and committees, sees that the Secretary keeps a just and fair record, collects the fees and dues, pays them to the Treasurer, and that neither embezzles them, and finally, that he himself keeps his temper together with the fifteen points in the ancient charge to the Master.

"All these things are against him and out of them must necessarily arise many puzzling questions which could be settled by reference to a well coded and indexed set of laws, but the laws have not been revised and the current decisions incorporated for seven years, and if they had been the new Master, more than likely, often lacks the legal nose to so sift and separate the sections as to arrive at correct construction. If he refers the question at issue to the 'sea lawyer,' or to the strict constructionalist frequently found in most lodges, and generally old Past Masters who live in the past and grumble at the present, he is overwhelmed with the volubility of one, or appalled at the hair-splitting tendencies of the other, and finally appeals to the District Deputy who, instead of deciding it himself, nine times out of ten, shoots it to the Grand Master, who is compelled by the law to report his decision thereon."

His closing paragraph is :

"My parting injunction, Brethren, is to continue to light your lamps from the torches of our Fathers. Keep alive with generous flame the masonic spirit. Be slow to take hold of the new things, for somewhere in Masonry you will find that the new is ever old, and the old is ever new. Be proud of your Masonry, but be not boastful of it. Truth speaks for itself."

The proposition for a Collegium of Grand Lecturers was turned down.

Reports were made by the Grand Lecturers and the District Deputy Grand Masters. There are six lecturers and fifty District Deputy Grand Masters.

Bro. Joseph W. Eggleston presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Connecticut he discusses the Order of Eastern Star :

"We have no quarrel with the Order alluded to, on the contrary we are of the opinion that wherever masons' wives are willing to pull together it has done and will do a vast deal of good. Our only objections to it are that as we know the dear creatures in Virginia no organization can long survive which puts them on a level regardless of social distinction. They do manage church work, but only by having various societies in each church so that some may take precedence in one and some in another. If they are different elsewhere, where social lines are not so sharply drawn, they may overcome this difficulty. But the above paragraph shows only one more step toward the admission of women into Masonry which we have all along predicted will in the lives of some now living obtain in some jurisdictions. We do not recognize other good and noble societies. In Virginia we do not take masonic cognizance of R. A. Chapters, K. T. Commanderies, S. R. Consistories or M. S. Temples. Why should we single out the only other society in which no man but a mason is eligible? Our only object and heart's desire is to keep Masonry what we received from the fathers, and that was the only pure and simple brotherhood, and a brotherhood cannot even as a side issue include women. We hope to see the O. E. S. go on and prosper and everywhere show, as it has so far done in Virginia, no disposition to regard itself in any sense masonic. It is a good thing, don't make it an evil."

Under Idaho he expresses himself on the work:

"The Grand Master mentioned in his address that the Craft were not learning the adopted work as rapidly as could be wished, and recommended that some other plan be adopted. There is no mention of a Committee on Work, so we surmise that they rely on the Grand Lecturer System. From our long experience we can tell them that it will never work. In the first place, one man can never keep the work the same year after year, and if he could, those who think they know, and do not, would be forever disputing the fact. In the second place, emulation is essential, and a large committee with each member striving to be the most accurate, works perfectly. The committee must, of course, include the paid lecturers for the different sections. Some Grand Lodges rely largely on the D. D. G. M.'s, which is another mistake, as they should be selected for duties of an entirely different sort. We ask pardon of the Idaho brethren for this sermonizing, but mutual help is what these reviews are for. It may help the argument when we assure them that our committee, large as it is, carries the work without a written or printed letter from year to year, and no mason ever disputes the fact that they keep it letter perfect. Young jurisdictions made up of masons from everywhere must have in their heads a diversity of rituals, and their initial task must be a hard one, indeed."

Under Kansas we read:

"The Grand Lodge of Virginia, until 1808, held jurisdiction over the degrees of E. A., F. C., M. M., and the Royal Arch. This latter was an honorary degree conferred only on Past Masters. At this time it was decided to permit Royal Arch chapters to be organized, but as their eligible list would be very small, a degree called the degree of Present or Past Master was devised and *concurrent* jurisdiction over it established between Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. The degree is the same in both and therefore interchangeable. Why not? This *virtual* business is a growth of later days in jurisdictions where the history of the degree is perhaps not known."

Under Maine for 1905, discussing the Grand Master's address on dispensations, he says:

"Now as a proposition of masonic law we like the above and don't like it. His *first* is what we like and *second* what we don't like. We do not like a Constitution in Masonry at all, but we do like, if such a thing must be tolerated, that Grand Masters shall have the power to dispense with its provisions when such dispensing is for the good of Masonry.

"One of the features of the above however which we do not like is the mistake made in assuming that that power can cover cases in which the petitioner has resided in the Grand Lodge jurisdiction less than the required time. Our reason is that it is equivalent to assuming jurisdiction outside of Maine and is therefore usurpation, because until a profane has resided there twelve months he is masonically not in Maine at all. The fact that some other Grand Lodge has lost jurisdiction as to his petition does not alter the case."

Under New Hampshire:

"There was a time when no installed officer could resign, and no mason could refuse to fill an office he had not previously filled. We do not know the reason for this law nor how long it prevailed, but we would like to know. If it came down the ages as a masonic custom, we want it revived if there is no other reason for its being. Will Bro. Wait kindly give us any light he may have on the subject?"

Under Oregon:

"This was adopted. Does Oregon propose to regulate masonic usage in New York? Is not every mason in good standing entitled to masonic burial, and do not we profess to bury with him all his shortcomings? If a new York mason is in good standing in New York, has Oregon a right to deprive him of his masonic standing where he has done nothing which would impair that standing in New York? Is not this law going beyond masonic usage, by practically attempting to legislate for the craft outside of Oregon. In all brotherly kindness we have often remonstrated against hitching on Masonry to so-called prohibition organizations of modern date and narrow specific aims, not in criticism of the work these organizations aim to do, but because we as masons should, among orders and churches, know no sect or creed. We teach temperance, not prohibition, and while the writer of this does not, personally recognize the moral right of a bar to exist because it is the school in which young men are made drunkards; still the abolition of bars is not the specific province of Masonry. In our view, no bar-keeper should be a mason, but the result can best be attained by the use of black balls. Let's do all we can to keep Masonry what it has been all down the ages, comprehensive as light and universal as right. To argue that because liquor dealers ought not to be masons we must legislate against them would be like Christian masons, when in the majority excluding their Jewish brethren, and the ultimate result would be a narrowing down to whatever sect or creed might locally predominate. Ours is a beautiful system of morals, let's keep it so."

WASHINGTON, 1905.

One hundred eleven of the one hundred twenty-eight chartered lodges were represented at this communication.

The following speaks for itself:

"To HON THOMAS M. REED, *Grand Secretary of Masons, Olympia, Wash.:*

"The Grand Lodge of Washington, at the opening of its forty-eighth annual communication, by unanimous and rising vote, fraternally and affectionately greets you as its Nestor, and fervently prays for your speedy recovery from the illness which causes your first absence in forty-one years, and your second absence since the Grand Lodge was formed."

An address of welcome to the Grand Lodge was delivered by Bro. J. W. Romaine, Mayor of the City, to which a response was made by the Junior Grand Warden.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edwin H. Van Patten, after a fitting introduction to his address, mentions the death of Past Grand Master Daniel Bagley, then proceeds to report in detail his execution of the various duties which devolved upon him.

His decisions were in accord with Maine practice. Under "irregularities" he says:

"It has come to my knowledge during the year that some of our lodges are unfortunate enough to have members, and even officers, who are willing to stoop to the underhanded methods known as 'railroading' a petition for the degrees through the lodge. Just how it has been managed is not to the point, but it is supposed that, by meeting earlier than the regular time, with only 'safe' members notified of the early gathering a ballot has been spread, with the direct object of forcing a member on the lodge who might be objectionable to others already members. That this has occurred in certain places I have been informed by good masons, although no member of the lodge has entered complaint. While this knowledge comes in an indirect way, yet it is of such a character that I feel that the matter deserves mention if not strong condemnation.

"I wish, therefore, to utter a word of warning to the lodges about this very thing. This act would be subversive of the very fundamental principles of our order, and might end in the suspension of a Master allowing it, from all the rights and dignities of his office, and if persisted in by any lodge, would eventually not only disrupt the lodge but would imperil its charter. The masonic institution is of such a nature that the lodge room is the masonic home of every member, and each one has a right to say who shall be entitled to a seat therein. Harmony is the keynote which should always reign, and any effort to over-ride the opinions of even the least prominent member, by introducing some one into the lodge, who is distasteful to him, is in effect asking a brother to step down and out in order that an outsider, to whom the members of the lodge are not in any way bound, may receive the degrees. It makes no difference what the characters of the applicant may be, or how high he may stand in social or political circles, if there is one member of the lodge who objects to sitting in lodge with the proposed member, common honesty and fairness demand that his wishes be respected. That this is the only just basis for harmony in the lodge is too manifest for discussion, and it is to be hoped that no lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction will stoop to a subterfuge in order to over-ride its duty to any member."

The Grand Lodge supported the proposition to celebrate the bicentenary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, in London in 1917.

The Grand Lecturer said that he had visited and instructed seventy lodges during the year.

The Grand Lodge at Queensland was not recognized.

The following resolution was introduced :

"Resolved, That St. John's Lodge, No. 9, is hereby permitted to raise a Fellow Craft of that lodge to the sublime degree under work permitted by the Grand Lodge of British Columbia with the assistance of Master Masons from the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia."

And the proceedings thus dispose of it :

"Also the following report which, on motion of W. Bro. Wm. H. Gorham, was amended by striking out the word 'not,' and the report as so amended was then adopted.

"To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington :

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution introduced by Bro. W. H. Gorham, recommend that it be *not* adopted. Your committee is of opinion that no work other than the Standard Work of Washington can be given in this jurisdiction, and that the Constitution contemplates that the work shall be uniform in all lodges and at all times.

"This opinion and recommendation is made with special reference to the decision of Grand Master Taylor, made in 1895, and concurred in by the Grand Lodge, being paragraph No. 103, Masonic Code."

Bro. William H. Upton submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Maine for 1904 receives notice. ♣

Bro. Upton retires from the guild and we quote his "Farewell."

"But the hour is at hand. Brethren of the Guild, I shall be with you no more. In spirit I pass silently around the table where you sit and tender to each of you the warm grasp of a hand that never knowingly did any man a wrong. May the work which we have all been doing, in diverse ways and from different points of view, redound to the good of Masonry; may you long be spared to continue that work; may success attend all your efforts for good; may happiness mark your days and the lives of those dear to you; and may our Father in Heaven have you ever in His holy keeping. So mote it be."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1905.

Of the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Luther H. Clarke, in his address says:

"Within the masonic world of West Virginia, the most satisfactory state of affairs has existed since the beginning of my term. Masonry is in the most prosperous condition; many new lodges have been added to our roll of lodges; many new members admitted to our Mystic Circle, and as is apparent, from the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, our order is progressing surely and steadily, and with a healthy growth throughout our Grand Jurisdiction."

Dispensations granted, dispensations refused, constitution of lodges, the laying of corner stones, are reported in full.

He decided:

APP. 10 G. L.

"(1). A profane who has lost the last two fingers of his right hand at the first joint is eligible for the masonic degrees.

"(2). A candidate who has lost the third finger of his left hand is eligible for the mysteries of Freemasonry.

"Where two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction within this Grand Jurisdiction, a member of either of said lodges may object to the election of a profane by either of the other lodges, and the petition cannot be acted upon until the objection is removed, or until the lapse of one year, when he may renew his application."

"Of the "Book of masonic law" he says:

"The craft now has a complete digest up to date, and I should strongly recommend that a copy be presented to each man as he is raised to the degree of Master Mason, in order that he may know and live up to the laws of Freemasonry in West Virginia. And that at the time of such presentation the page prepared for that purpose just in front of the title page be filled in by the lodge Secretary."

It is presumed that he had a desire to make himself known to all readers of correspondence, or perhaps some one had intimated that a Grand Master was not greater than any other mason, or perhaps—well, we might make many suggestions to find that each was wrong at any rate:

"In the exercise of one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master of Masons, but by virtue of the ancient usages and landmarks of Freemasonry, I convened and opened an emergent communication of the Grand Lodge, and with the assistance of its officers and the brethren present, I conferred the three degrees in Masonry 'at sight.'"

We trust the "prerogative" will now lie dormant in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. George W. Atkinson, after service in that office for twenty years, declined to be a candidate because he had "been appointed to a position in the Federal Judiciary which requires me to reside at Washington, D. C."

The Grand Lecturer says in his report:

"Under our present law, the visits of the Grand Lecturer and his Deputies to the lodges depend entirely upon the pleasure of the lodges. And if a lodge thinks it knows the work, even passably well, it rarely calls for the services of a Lecturer. The instruction of a lodge involves some expense, which most lodges will not incur unless the necessity for it is urgently called to their attention. As a consequence, there gradually grows up a mass of errors and peculiarities in the work throughout the state, which in time causes a very wide departure from the traditional work."

The District Deputy Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Lecturers submitted reports more or less satisfactory.

The recognition of the Grand Lodges of Queensland and Brazil was postponed for the present.

Without comment we quote:

"At the last communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, a special committee was appointed to consider the matter of allowing masons in this

jurisdiction to engage in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and report at the present session of Grand Lodge. Brother J. D. Baines, chairman of the committee, reported that the committee had met and endeavored to consider the subject, and owing to the fact that the committee could not agree upon a recommendation to Grand Lodge, it was therefore impossible to submit a report. Whereupon a motion was made to discharge the committee from further service, which motion prevailed, and the committee was discharged from further service."

Of course the following may be all right in West Virginia as set forth, but up here in Maine a dimitted mason might be buried by a lodge.

The Committee on Proceedings of Grand Officers say:

"Your committee, however, criticises his action in granting a special dispensation for the burial of a dimitted mason, as it is in direct contravention of the action of the Grand Lodge heretofore expressed in approval of Grand Master Collier's decision on the question, and its positive action by edicts adopted November 10th, 1875, and re-affirmed November 13th, 1878. There may have been extenuating circumstances in this case of which your committee is unadvised, and the committee only calls attention specially to the fact that the law may hereafter be generally known; and Grand Masters not annoyed with applications for dispensations for this purpose."

The following resolution received a passage:

"*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of District Deputy Grand Masters, at their annual visitations to subordinate lodges, to diligently inquire and ascertain the ability of the officers and members of the several lodges to confer the work of the several degrees, and report the result of such investigation forthwith to the Grand Master, who shall at once notify the Worshipful Master of any lodge that is found to be deficient in this particular to secure the services of the Grand Lecturer or one of his Deputies, to teach the correct work, as adopted and taught in this Grand Jurisdiction."

There was a large amount of local business

Bro. George W. Atkinson presented his twentieth report, and although it is for the present his last, we trust that in due time we shall hear from him again. We congratulate him upon his appointment to the bench and we know that he will be a good judge, for he has been a good correspondent, which requires excellent judgment.

Under Arizona, commenting upon its liquor legislation, he says:

"I confess that a masonic lodge is not a temperance society, but, at the same time, it is a moral institution and, in as much as so much crime comes out of liquor selling, it seems to me to be the duty of all Masonic Grand Lodges to issue edicts against the engaging in the traffic by all Freemasons. I am inclined to think that my good brother Belden will sooner or later come up to this standard."

Under Indiana, discussing the ritual question with Bro. McDonald, he says:

"Mackey, Simons, Macoy, Morris, Pike, et al, each furnish what they term 'the Landmarks of Masonry,' and it is true that no two of them fully agree. But masonic history from Solomon down to Roosevelt, teaches

that there were and are certain principles, teachings or laws in Freemasonry, commonly called 'Landmarks,' which cannot be altered or set aside by Grand Lodges, or anybody else. And the most of these masonic jurists tell us that one of these Landmarks inhibits the use of cipher rituals. Moreover, the O. B.'s most positively teach the same doctrine. How, then, I ask my brother to decide, can a Grand Lodge authorize their use without a violation of the law and the O. B.'s. When my esteemed Brother McDonald thinks a few serious thoughts, he will feel bound to throw up the sponge. As a matter of fact, he has practically done so already, so I will call off my dogs of war. 'Let us have peace.'

Under Kentucky we read:

"Our Grand Lodge, at its session in November of this year, amended the law so that hereafter a majority of the brethren present, by a *viva voce* vote, can advance a candidate from one degree to another. In other words, the law of West Virginia now is that one ballot, which is upon moral qualifications only, elects a candidate to all of the three degrees; and, therefore, if after a candidate is initiated and it is ascertained that he is a man of bad morals, charges must be preferred against him in an Entered Apprentice Lodge, and due trial upon the charges must follow in order to prevent his advancement."

Maine for 1905 receives his fraternal attention.

From the conclusion we quote:

"From age to age the light of divine Truth has been shining upon our altars, and we have guarded it sacredly, and we have followed its traditions faithfully, and have preserved its golden pages in our hands and treasured its teachings in our hearts. Our purpose as masons now, as it has ever been in the past, is to make the lives of the poor and the needy less burdensome, to teach men their rights, to enlighten those that ignorance and error hold in bondage, and to help make the world happier and better than we found it. Indeed, brethren, masons are taught to be, and are expected to be, the noblest and highest and broadest type of American manhood in this or any other age. It may be that but few, and perhaps none of us, have attained to this exalted standard in the past; but we are yet in a probationary state, and may we not press onward to this high calling in the future?"

WISCONSIN, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. David H. Wright, whom we had the pleasure of meeting when he was in Maine, after a brief introduction fraternally mentions the dead of his own jurisdiction, Past Grand Masters Oliver Libbey and Emmons C. Chapin.

Two lodges were chartered, two dispensations for new lodges were issued.

Ten special communications of the Grand Lodge were held for various purposes. One of them was at Gorham, Maine, for the purpose of conducting the funeral of Past Grand Master Brother Oliver Libbey.

Among the Grand Representatives appointed we note that Bro. George

B. Wheeler, of Eau Claire, is now the accredited Representative of Maine under the following arrangement:

"Brother George B. Wheeler being a native of the State of Maine desired to represent that jurisdiction near this Grand Lodge. Brother W. S. Dibble, who was the representative of Maine, expressed himself as willing to make the transfer, which was done, Brother Dibble being now the Representative of Western Australia and Brother Wheeler the Representative of Maine."

We quote of his decisions:

"A petition is presented to Lodge A and rejected. Later, the petitioner moves into the territorial jurisdiction of Lodge B. After living out of the jurisdiction of Lodge A for more than one year, he petitions Lodge B, where he now resides. Lodge B asks Lodge A to surrender jurisdiction. At a stated communication of Lodge A, a vote is taken, the request granted and Lodge B notified. Later, and before the petition is acted upon by Lodge B at its next stated communication, Lodge A reconsiders the request and sends notice to Lodge B before the request has been acted upon.

Question. Is this reconsideration by Lodge A effectual to retain jurisdiction over the material?

Answer. No. It has lain over from one communication to another, and is too late."

He recommended the preparation of a digest of the decisions of the Grand Lodge.

To an inquiry from the Grand Master of Minnesota he replied:

"I replied to the Grand Master that he has my permission to confer degrees in Wisconsin whenever Masters of lodges invited him to do so. There seems to be some tacit understanding that a Grand Master from one jurisdiction may not go into the jurisdiction of another Grand Master and confer degrees, on account of the difference in the rituals. I can find no law for such a state of things, and wish the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence would make a ruling for Wisconsin."

He had quite a number of cases of "invasion of jurisdiction" brought to his notice.

We quote the major part of the address appertaining to the burial of Bro. Oliver Libbey:

"Worshipful Brother Oliver Libbey, who was Grand Master of Masons for Wisconsin during the years 1884 and 1885, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and his sister, Mrs. Goodwin, of Portland, Maine, went there to care for him. Thinking, however, that she could better care for him in her own home, she took him in a special car to Portland. A brother deputized by Washington Lodge, No. 21, of Green Bay, and Bro. Libbey's physician, accompanied her to Portland. On the 26th of December he died; his funeral was held and the remains were placed in a receiving vault until spring, when they were to be removed and taken to Gorham, his childhood home, and buried by the side of his father and mother. After the announcement of his death, the Grand Secretary wrote me he thought it would be a nice thing for the Grand Master, when the body was to be removed, to go to Portland and open the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and give the remains of our lamented Past Grand Master a masonic burial.

"I replied to him that I thought it would a good thing to do, and I should like the job, but with no idea that it would ever materialize. I did not think any one but our Grand Secretary would ever have thought of such a thing, and I was a little curious to know how my brethren of this Grand Lodge would look at the matter. But the Grand Secretary kept the matter alive with me and the last week in April I spent in Milwaukee and canvassed the matter with Brother Perry and other brothers, until I made up my mind I would go to Portland. This was the 28th of April, and the funeral was to take place May 4th. On the first day of May I boarded the steam cars at Madison at eight o'clock in the morning and the next day at five o'clock I was in Boston, and at eleven o'clock was in Portland. The hotels were crowded and I had difficulty in getting a room. I finally got located in the library of the hotel with the promise of a better room in the morning.

"The Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Maine were all in session in Portland that week. The next morning I inquired of a gentleman whom I thought might know, for Bro. Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary's office, and he pointed out to me the Masonic Temple. I had no difficulty in finding Bro. Berry, who seemed to know me on sight. He introduced me to the officials of the different Grand Bodies, and I soon felt myself at home among the brethren. I had all of Wednesday to look around and make arrangements for the funeral. Brother Berry introduced me to Brother Edmund B. Mallet, of Freeport, Maine, who is the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and I assure you he fills the bill. From the time I was introduced to him until I was seated in the car on my return, he was unremitting in his attention to my every want. He procured a carriage and took me to see Mrs. Goodwin and sister, sisters of Brother Libbey, where the arrangements for the funeral were completed.

"We alighted and were met at the foot of the stairs by the W. M. of Harmony Lodge, of Gorham, and a number of its members, who escorted us to the lodge room, where the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was opened by its Grand Master. The exercises were conducted by your Grand Master, at the close of which we re-entered the car, were taken back to the hall of Harmony Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was closed.

"I visited the Grand Lodge, was introduced and welcomed by the Grand Master, visited the Grand Commandery and witnessed the conferring of the Order of the Temple; was invited to their banquet and was introduced and welcomed by the Grand Commander, and witnessed the installation of their officers. Brother Mallet, our representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine, showed me every attention, and I had a practical exemplification of the value of a representative near the Grand Lodge of another jurisdiction.

"I would like this Grand Lodge to tender a vote of thanks to Brother Edmund B. Mallet, Jr., for the interest he manifested toward this Grand Lodge, and the courtesy extended to its Grand Master. I assure you, my brethren, the trip was an enjoyable one to me and the kindness and attention extended to me as the representative of this Grand Lodge will never fade from my memory."

From his conclusion we quote:

"I wish before closing to make one more remark. I have known personally every Grand Master of this Grand Lodge from the first to the present. I knew Brother B. T. Kavanaugh, Grand Master in 1844, and have been personally acquainted with every one of his successors. I have known every Grand Secretary, but the first, personally. Brother Ben C. Eastman I have seen, but had no personal acquaintance with him.

I venture the assertion that no Master Mason living now in this state, except our Worshipful Brother H. L. Palmer, knew all these brethren.

"I have attended forty-eight sessions of this Grand Lodge. I first came to this Grand Lodge in 1857, as Secretary of Madison Lodge, No. 5, and in 1859 I came as the Senior Warden of Madison Lodge, No. 5, and have not missed a session since. I have met in lodge with every Grand Master except Brother Kavanaugh, and with every Grand Secretary except Brother Ben C. Eastman."

In the report of the Grand Lecturer we read:

"The craft generally is prosperous and harmonious, and, judging by the manner in which the work was exemplified during my visit, are imbued with the proper spirit, and practice Freemasonry according to ancient custom and usage. They endeavor, while working, to emphasize the fact that Freemasonry is an institution founded upon the rock of righteousness and inculcates impregnable integrity, and realize that the true teachings of Masonry cannot be brought out and properly impressed upon the mind of a neophyte, except the work be done with sincerity and solemnity. They feel that levity is not consistent with the sublimity of the lessons of life that it is intended to inculcate in the several lectures, and govern themselves accordingly. In a few instances, however, laxness in this respect was discovered, and the brethren admonished to practice Masonry properly."

From the report of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence we quote:

"We commend the fraternal spirit that prompted the Grand Master to visit the State of Maine and perform the burial services for our lamented Brother Libbey, but we do not approve his action in attempting to open the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin outside the jurisdiction thereof. The jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is the State of Wisconsin, and we are of the opinion that it cannot be opened or do any act outside those limits."

Other business of a local character was transacted.

Bro. Aldro Jenks presented the report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under British Columbia we read:

"The claim made by the Grand Lodge of Scotland of the right to use material from any part of the known world is a constant source of vexation and annoyance. If persisted in and acted upon to any great extent it will probably result some day in arraying the whole masonic world against the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and edicts of non-intercourse will follow. If the Grand Lodge of Scotland desires to hoist the black flag and proclaim that its hand is against the entire masonic world it must expect some day to see the entire masonic world arrayed in opposition to it. Such a situation is not a pleasant one to contemplate. It could readily be avoided by the Grand Lodge of Scotland adopting a regulation forbidding its lodges conferring the degrees of Masonry upon any one who is not an actual resident of Scotland."

Under Colorado:

"There is a principle acted upon by political governments that might be made applicable to the intercourse of Grand Lodges with one another. This principle leads one nation to recognize as legitimate any power whenever a de facto government exists, provided that such government is in quiet, peaceful, undisputed possession of its territory and is fulfilling the objects of government by protecting the lives, persons and property

of its citizens and others within its borders. It does not stop to inquire whether such government exists by lawful succession or whether it derives its powers from usurpation or rebellion. If Grand Lodges of Scottish Rite parentage are to be recognized at all it must be by the application of some such principle. We have not yet reached the conclusion that they can be, although these reasons appeal to us more powerfully than any that have been heretofore advanced. Before the legitimate Grand Lodges can apply these principles certain claims made (outside of the United States) by Scottish Rite bodies must be abandoned. Such Symbolic Grand Lodges as owe their origin to the action of Grand Councils must sever all allegiance to the Grand Council and become sovereign and supreme. They must not tolerate or recognize the principle that a mason of the higher grades of Scottish Rite Masonry has any pre-eminence or authority as such over a Master Mason, or that Grand Councils have any right in the further chartering of symbolic lodges or conferring the first three degrees in Masonry. It must abandon the thought that the lodges are not competent to try and inflict punishment on any of its members, even though they may be of the thirty-third degree, or that Grand Councils have any control over the finances of subordinate lodges."

Maine for 1904 receives two pages of notice.

Under North Dakota:

"Decision No. 3 relates to the conferring of degrees by one lodge at the request of another. A member of the lodge which was requested to confer the degrees, wired the lodge that he objected. It was held that his objection was not entitled to be respected. If by conferring the degrees a person becomes a member of the lodge in which the degrees are conferred, then the objection should be respected. In such a case a person would become a member of the lodge without the formality of a petition, inquiry as to character, or a ballot. We judge that this is not the case, however, in North Dakota, as the work was being done 'as a matter of courtesy.' Here we think the Grand Master failed to realize the true rule. The decision was correct, as it appears the objection was made by wire. When a degree is being conferred in a lodge 'as a matter of courtesy' merely, the person upon whom the degree is being conferred is present merely in the capacity of a visiting brother. Any member of the lodge has the right to object to his reception as a visitor and thus prevent the conferring of the degree. Such an objection is permitted merely that harmony may prevail in the lodge, and that two masons should not be required to sit in the same lodge whose antipathy is so great as to endanger the harmony of the lodge. When this is the case the mason who is a member of the lodge has rights superior to those of one who is not a member, and who, if present at all, must be present in the capacity of a visitor. If, however, the person making the objection is not present in the lodge room the harmony of the lodge cannot be disturbed by the personal contact of two antagonistic brethren. A mason is not permitted to occupy the 'dog in the manger' role of neither attending the lodge himself, nor permitting another to do so. Hence objections by wire to the visitation of a brother mason need not be respected.

From his conclusion we quote:

"The most obvious effect flowing from the recognition of a Grand Lodge is that thereby the lodges in the jurisdiction recognized are officially declared to be regular lodges of Free and Accepted Masons. While Grand Lodges are not agreed as to what shall constitute legitimate masonic descent, they all unite in asserting the principle that no Grand Lodge can be recognized whose lodges are not descended from some

regular masonic authority. The recognition of a Grand Lodge is therefore a certificate of the regularity of its constituent lodges, and it follows as a result that fraternal intercourse and exchange of visitation may be indulged in between the lodges and members of the two Grand Jurisdictions."

WYOMING. 1905.

The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Frank A. Luckfield, is of business-like character. We pass over his account of the usual matters falling to a Grand Master, and first report some of his decisions:

"Lieut. ———, who has been under jurisdiction of this lodge ten months last past, has petitioned for initiation. The Worshipful Master requests you to give us a ruling as to whether we can accept his petition, on account of his belonging to the army, or do we have to wait the full year?"

"As our Grand Lodge by-laws are silent in so far as army officers are concerned, the petitions must wait the statutory length of time, viz: twelve months, as is prescribed by Sec. 77 of our Grand Lodge by-laws.

"Bro. A., a member of this lodge, makes objection in open lodge to a brother of another jurisdiction, sitting in this lodge, claiming unmasonic conduct. Will this objection hold good in all meetings, or only such as the objecting brother be present?"

"The right of objection to a visiting brother sitting in a lodge, is vested in every member thereof. Where such objection is made by any member, the brother objected to cannot be admitted while the objecting member shall be present. An objection to visiting only holds good during the presence of an objecting member. In his absence the visitor objected to may be admitted within the discretion of the Master, who has the right and power to exclude any visitor except a Grand Officer of this jurisdiction.

"As to the last three words of the question, i. e., 'claiming unmasonic conduct,' they do not necessarily form part of the question to be answered. I would suggest that the objecting brother, if he has sufficient and valid grounds for such a claim, prefer charges in a visitors' lodge."

Discussing the subject of life membership he concludes as follows:

"I recommend, therefore, that this Grand Lodge should, in a measure, express itself recommending that lodges do not enact a by-law which provides life membership by payment of a lump sum, or even by the continued payment of dues for a given time."

The following, reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence, was adopted:

"In regard to allowing lodges in this jurisdiction to confer the E. A. degree for lodges outside of our jurisdiction, we urge that same be prohibited in Wyoming, because the matter of identification is usually incomplete and unsatisfactory."

A section of the Grand Lodge by-laws was amended so as to read as follows:

"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, at all times, have the right of petition for affiliation; and may visit any lodge at either stated, called or festival meetings, if not prohibited by law, at any time within one year after the date of his dismission, but not thereafter; but such non-affiliate shall petition some lodge within one year from the date of his dimit for membership, and if rejected shall contribute to some regular lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, in whose jurisdiction he resides, its regular dues, then he may be entitled to visit; but if such non-affiliate fails to apply for membership within one year from the date of his dimit, he shall be debarred from all masonic rights and privileges as follows:

"*First.* He shall not be allowed to visit any lodge.

"*Second.* He shall not be allowed to appear in any masonic procession.

"*Third.* He shall not be entitled to masonic charity.

"*Fourth.* He shall not be entitled to masonic burial."

Bro. W. L. Kuykendall submitted the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arizona he says:

"Michigan is, I think, alone in its refusal to adhere to the theory that a mason has a right to make his masonic home wherever he will."

"To this we say that Kentucky and other Grand Lodges prohibit any non-affiliate residing within their jurisdiction from applying elsewhere for membership, and we believe very few Grand Lodges have failed to require that a non-affiliate must be an actual resident before he can petition for membership. We have heretofore combated and for good reason will continue to combat the idea 'that a mason has the right to make his masonic home wherever he will.' Such claimed right has been denied by many Grand Lodges."

Under Colorado:

"It is our privilege, and should be our purpose, to maintain fraternal relations and keep in touch with those who have come into the Light, everywhere, under whatsoever skies they may dwell."

"To this this we agree, provided they have entered the Light as regular and legitimate bodies and have not lapsed into darkness. Are not political machines, nor dominated by civil or any other authority or power. Have absolute and complete control of their organization and the craft degrees, and do not in any manner recognize or hold fraternal relations with clandestine masons or bodies of such. We are of the opinion that about the limit in recognizing Grand Bodies now in existence has been reached here and there, and that some of those recognized never entered the true Light which shines for the Masonry of this country, or entering it have allowed darkness to overtake them somewhere in their journey. Bad or doubtful associates never did any man or organization any good, but eventually result in harm through greater or less contamination. The scramble for the almighty dollar that may be secured through trade relations between countries should have nothing to do with the recognition of Grand Bodies that seemingly do not care whether they fraternize with regular or with clandestine Masonry, as we understand both."

Maine for 1904 is courteously reviewed. We quote:

"Under Connecticut he explains the Maine proxy system, to which we referred in a former report. The explanation is all right and the system likewise, so far as it applied to Masonry in Maine during its infancy. With present railroad facilities it does seem that lodges should no longer be allowed to appoint proxy representatives to Grand Lodge. We are not aware of any other Grand Lodge permitting it and there seems to be at least one good reason against its practice."

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

ARKANSAS, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Styles T. Rowe, in his address reporting his dispensations for new lodges, twenty in number, apologizes therefor as follows:

"The day was, when our brethren considered it a great privilege to attend lodges fifteen miles away, and neither hills, valleys, swollen streams, heat or cold, could keep them away. These men were masons. Such was true of churches and schools, but now we have churches and schools in every community. We live in a progressive age, and should have all the conveniences within our reach, in order that no good mason shall ever be able to successfully excuse himself for non-attendance, on the ground of great distance. Then again, no community or neighborhood has ever suffered on account of having a lodge of masons within it, but on the contrary, it is a blessing in more than a thousand ways. I have not hesitated to grant dispensations for new lodges, where I thought the new lodges could maintain themselves, and where the distance to other lodges made it inconvenient."

Discussing requests for dispensations to confer the degrees upon mutilated or maimed candidates, he says:

"After a careful consideration of the subject, I have reached the conclusion that it would be for the good of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction for us to return to the landmarks of the order, in reference to physical defects in candidates."

He has a good word for schools of instruction, praise for District Deputy Grand Masters, hope of a masonic Orphans' Home.

Under the title "Condition of the Craft" he discusses the benefits of Masonry and the duty of the craft as masons, to the world.

He concludes as follows:

"We are told by travelers, that amidst the Arabian hills is a valley given up to the culture of odorous shrubs and spices, where the air is redolent of fragrance. Going away, the visitor finds that the perfume clings to the hair and garments for days. May the sixty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas be so harmonious, up-

lifting and soul-inspiring that we shall go away charmed with, and strengthened by, the spirit of brotherly love, and our lives made fragrant with nobler and more earnest desires to bless and uplift mankind.

"Open the doors of your heart my friend,
Heedless of class or creed,
When you hear the cry of a brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need,
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends
You need no map, nor chart,
But only the love the Master gave—
OPEN THE DOOR OF YOUR HEART."

The Grand Secretary made an exhaustive report.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge of Guatemala was postponed, so was that of Grand Lodge of Greece.

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized, as was the National Grand Lodge of Egypt.

An address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Bro. F. G. Lindsey.

An edict was passed for the establishment of an Orphans' Home.

The following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the edict of this Grand Lodge of date November 19, 1902, at page 81 of Proceedings of 1902, allowing maimed persons to be made masons, be and the same is hereby repealed."

The following resolution was defeated:

"*Resolved*, That all masons visiting lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction be required to show receipts from the subordinate lodge to which they belong, showing them to be in good standing at the time of said visit."

A large amount of business was transacted, but none of general importance.

CONNECTICUT, 1906.

At an emergent communication held in September, 1905, for the purpose of dedicating the new hall of Union Lodge, No. 4, the Past Grand Chaplain, Bro. Andrew C. Hubbard, delivered an historical address. We quote three paragraphs:

"It is of interest as showing the quaint fashion in which charitable work was done in 'ye olden tyme' to allude to one or two transactions of the lodge. In 1785 a worthy brother was helped to the value of five dollars. Instead, however, of giving him the money, some of the brethren were empowered to spend it in buying small shoes for his children. In aiding a poor woman, who does not appear to have been a relative of a mason, one brother agreed to board one of her children for one quarter of the school year and another assumed the expense of the tuition of one of the children for the same time. It is shown from the records that it was the custom of the lodge to buy a cow occasionally and to pass her around from time to time to brethren who were in need of lacteal sustenance. Whether the benevolence of the order extended so far as to appoint a brother to milk the cow does not appear. There are one or two instances where the lodge voted to buy lottery tickets. In 1801 three

tickets to the Episcopalian Church lottery were purchased. But alas! they proved to be blanks.

"In 1779 a vote appears authorizing the purchase of 'a 1½ gallon or 2 gallon stone jugg for the use of the lodge.' One brother was charged with the duty of filling the jug. The names of the brethren who assisted in emptying the jug are not recorded. Probably the jug contained only milk from the lodge cow, although, I confess that this charitable conclusion is a little beclouded by a vote of the lodge accepting a bid of one of the brothers to supply the lodge with liquors at prime cost."

"Well, those were slow old times, before telegraphs, telephones and other quick as lightning devices were dreamed of. In these days the same result may be achieved, so I am told, by winking across the counter of a soda water outfit in a drug store."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Asa P. Fitch, at the annual communication in fitting words mentions the death of R. W. Bro. Nelson G. Hinckley, a member of the Board of Trustees since 1870, and of Past Grand Master Bro. Luke A. Lockwood.

He reports visitations to thirty-five lodges. He commends the Masonic Home asking the brethren to contribute to make the general fund \$250,000.00.

Of the Order of the Eastern Star he says:

"I am more and more impressed each year of the importance of this organization by the noble work which it is doing for our Home. The members are contributing something nearly every month, besides money for the comfort of its members, and are, I am confident, doing more for our Home in proportion to its membership than the brethren of the various lodges in this jurisdiction.

"They not only help by contributing money and useful articles, but by the good words of cheer which they convey to the aged members of our Home. I hope all within the sound of my voice will be present to-morrow morning and listen to the reports of the charity foundation of Connecticut and note the contributions of various chapters of the Eastern Star. I wish to thank them most heartily for everything which they have done to promote the comfort and happiness of our aged brothers and sisters at Wallingford."

He gives the gist of the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and says of clandestine Masonry:

"I am pleased to state that I have no knowledge of a single clandestine lodge existing to-day within this jurisdiction, excepting those composed of negroes."

He made a few recommendations and several suggestions, and concludes with a general summary of his eleven years service in the Grand Lodge.

In this jurisdiction the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Senior Warden make reports.

The Grand Secretary made a clean, clear and concise report.

We clip from the report of the Committee on Ritual:

"Our Grand Lodge has ever been firmly opposed to cipher ritual, written or printed, believing that Masonry can best be taught by the an-

cient method 'from the instructive tongue to the listening ear,' nor is such cipher necessary. We have a standard work, that has been in use by nearly all the lodges over forty years, and there are brothers now living who can say what that standard work is, and transmit it to those who come after us. To accomplish this, we recommend the appointment by the incoming Grand Master of a committee of five, to be known as custodians of the work, the first for a period of five years, the second for four years, the third for three years, the fourth for two years, and the fifth for one year, and each succeeding Grand Master appoint one for five years. The decision of said committee shall be the work of this jurisdiction, subject to an appeal to the Grand Lodge."

Bro. John H. Barlow submitted his twelfth annual report on masonic correspondence.

He gives Maine a good notice. He intimates that we dodge the question of withdrawing recognition of the Grand Lodge of Belgium. We hope at the next communication to take up this matter, which we have allowed to remain in abeyance since our advent to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Texas:

"Under Alabama we note that he agrees with Brother Titcomb in the following:

"We agree also with him in his contention that when a Grand Lodge reverses the action of a lodge, and restores to his rights and privileges a suspended or expelled mason, it has no just right to restore him to membership without the unanimous consent of the lodge. We know it is often done, but, all the same, in our opinion that does not make it right."

"Let us look at this. When the Grand Lodge reversed the action of the lodge (that is set it aside) it simply says he was not lawfully suspended, and should, and we think does restore him to all his rights, including lodge membership, he has not lawfully lost them, otherwise no brother is safe in his rights if he has not the right of appeal and restoration from an unjust sentence."

From his Conclusion we clip:

"We again report peace, harmony and prosperity all along the line. Every jurisdiction is stronger in numbers and we trust stronger and higher in its influence for good. Clandestine lodges are still with us, and like Jonah's gourd, they spring up in a night and many of them pass away almost as suddenly, except on paper. It is still necessary to use every precaution against being imposed upon by them. The usual questions of dependent membership, perpetual jurisdiction, Scottish Rite recognition and others are presented, but it is threshing over the old straw and we forbear comment at this time. One other question has come up in a few jurisdictions, but has not been discussed to the extent of the other disputed points. It is this: Can a person born out of wedlock (otherwise qualified) be made a mason? We find this question decided in the affirmative by Montana, Nevada and West Virginia, and negatively by Mississippi and Pennsylvania. We know that in some of the old constitutions it is forbidden, but there are also some requirements made in these charges which are obsolete at the present day. We present this subject to get fuller expression from the several correspondents with the light of the Twentieth Century."

We enjoy reading his report, but it is a hard one from which to make excerpts.

FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS.

ALBERTA, 1905.

We quote from the preface :

"Previous to October, 1905, the lodges of the 'Northwest Territories' of Canada were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and it is both pleasing, and worthy of the best traditions of our Royal craft to be able to recognize that the formation of a separate Grand Lodge has been considered inevitable by the Mother Grand Lodge for several years past; and that the act of final separation has been, also, most regretfully, but kindly and fraternally assisted in every possible manner by the Grand Officers and members of Manitoba."

The notice "to the brethren where'er soattered o'er land or sea" reads:

"WHEREAS, It has been made to appear by many brethren of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in the newly formed Province of Alberta, Canada, that it is most expedient, and desirable for the proper government of the craft that a Grand Lodge of masons shall be formed in the said Province of Alberta.

"BE IT KNOWN, That at a convention held in the City of Calgary in the said Province on the 12th of October, Anno Lucis, 5905, in the sixth year of the reign of his Majesty King Edward VII, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition from the Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 31, A. F. and A. M., (Grand Register of Manitoba) with this object in view, it was unanimously enacted as follows:

"WHEREAS, It is the unanimous opinion of the masonic lodges of Alberta that a Grand Lodge shall be formed for the said Province, it is hereby

Resolved, That the delegates now assembled shall, and do hereby constitute themselves as a true and lawful Grand Lodge for the Province of Alberta, under the ancient landmarks existing from time immemorial, to which adhesion is hereby given!

"The formation of the said Grand Lodge of Alberta being sanctioned by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Manitoba, under whose jurisdiction the said lodges have been constituted."

The first convention was held May 24th, at Calgary, when the preliminary work was done and an adjournment had to July 6th, but the Bill for the formation and establishment of the Province of Alberta not having been given by the Federal Government, the convention did not assemble again until October 12th.

The proceedings are reported, and this Grand Lodge starts out under most favorable auspices. Seventeen of the eighteen lodges in the Province were represented.

M. W. Bro. W. G. Scott, Grand Master of Masons of Manitoba, was present and installed the officers which had been duly elected.

The following clause in the Constitution defines its powers:

"The Grand Lodge is the supreme masonic power and authority in this Province, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive and judicial—limited only by the Ancient

Landmarks of the Order and the provisions of its own constitutions and regulations."

It was determined to have the annual communications in February.

CUBA, 1904, 1905.

The proceedings are published in the Spanish language. The Grand Master's address is republished in English. We cannot present any report of the proceedings at any of their communications.

There appear to be fifty-eight lodges on their roll, twenty of which are located at Habana.

From the address of the Grand Master, Bro. J. F. Pellon, we make a few excerpts:

"Here among us of the Latin race, of but recently formed national life, it is necessary to mention and bring to attention, not only the more forcibly to impress upon you the true conception of the masonic Fraternity as yet not sufficiently possessed by all our members, but, and this is of still greater importance, in order that friendly Grand Lodges, especially those of Anglo-Saxon countries, where the Holy Ark of the Ancient Landmarks is most firmly upheld and where the standard of Masonry has been raised highest, may be persuaded and convinced that the Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba knows as well as they do how to preserve intact those principles and aspires with like endeavor to keep high their standard, to the extent permitted in a nation that as yet numbers less than two millions.

"We Latin masons, if we would preserve that character, if we would have pure and genuine Masonry, must never throw aside the English moulds, the moulds in which were cast those beautiful Anglo-American organizations existing in every state of our sister republic, solely and exclusively dedicated to the realization of the social aims of Masonry, those Grand Lodges admirably administered and governed, counting by thousands their subordinate lodges, where the direct object of the Fraternity, individual improvement, is foremost, where magnificent buildings, be they temples or asylums, attest the existence of the true Fraternity oblivious of all political and religious agitation.

"Two hundred and twenty decisions I have dictated during this masonic year, forty of which had for their objects the settling of complaints and requests for advice. The rest have reference to the different matters within the scope of the Grand Secretary and in which your Grand Master had intervention.

"The nation is on the eve of an electoral campaign that may test the patriotism of her sons. No mason should then depart from his sworn duty toward himself and his fellow-men. Remember that tolerance with the opinions of others and moderation in your own are characteristic virtues of the true mason, virtues perfectly compatible with the civic functions that each of us may have to perform. Let us prove to observing strangers, curious or disdainful as they may be, that not in vain are we united here in work for our own betterment, in order that we may ever more fit ourselves for ceaseless labor consecrated to the welfare of our country, to the progress of Humanity."

His decisions were that incurable deafness is a bar to initiation; that candidates made masons on the field of war must submit to a new initia-

tion, and "that the act of spreading the ballot before the initiation of a candidate may take place while the lodge is working in any of the three degrees and not precisely and solely in that of Entered Apprentices."

Had the Grand Master restricted his decision to balloting in the E. A. degree, or to the M. M. degree, we would have approved, but when he permits the balloting to be in any degree we can not agree thereto.

Maine is mentioned in the Report on Foreign Correspondence written by Bro. F. DeP. Rodriguez.

ENGLAND, 1905.

To show the ease by which a brother may have a proposition considered, we quote:

"W. Bro. Alfred F. Robbins (P. M. 1928) asked the M. W. Pro Grand Master if, before that business was proceeded with, he would permit certain questions to be asked, and, on receiving permission, said: I desire to ask first whether the Most Worshipful the Pro Grand Master sustains the ruling of the Very Worshipful the Grand Registrar, given at the meeting of the General Committee on May 24th, that, under the ruling of the late V. W. Brother McIntyre, as Grand Registrar in Grand Lodge on June 7, 1882, it is out of order to place upon the Agenda for consideration by Grand Lodge the following proposition by me:—'That an address be presented to the M. W. the Grand Master praying His Royal Highness that the power enjoyed by His Royal Highness of the appointment of Provincial Grand Master may not stand in the way of the consideration by Grand Lodge of any resolution relating thereto that may be introduced.' (2) Whether in accordance with the precedent of the late Most Worshipful Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon as Pro Grand Master on June 7, 1882, the M. W. the Pro Grand Master will allow me to state to Grand Lodge my reasons for differing from the V. W. the Grand Registrar on this question of order; and, if permission be not granted, (3) Whether the opinion of the V. W. the Grand Registrar as adviser of the Grand Lodge may be sought as to the fitting manner, if any, of a member of the Craft approaching the M. W. the Grand Master upon a question which the V. W. the Grand Registrar holds to be one of prerogative."

"The M. W. Pro Grand Master: My answer to the first point is, I should not like to disturb ancient precedent. My answer to the second is that I think Lord Carnarvon acted rather hurriedly; the brother will see on reflection the course he suggested on the second question is rather doubtful. If the Brother will take my advice with regard to the third matter, I would advise him to proceed in this way: to draw out a statement setting forth the reasons in favor of the course he proposes to adopt or the motion he proposes to make, that he would transmit these reasons and that statement to the Grand Secretary for submission to the Grand Master; the Grand Master will then consider them, and if he considers them of sufficient importance, he would send down a message to Grand Lodge requesting us to discuss the matter. In that way the whole thing will be constitutionally done, and Brother Robbins' object will be met."

The powers of District Grand Lodges were somewhat curtailed by placing them on the same footing as Provincial Grand Lodges.

We quote two of the resolutions adopted upon the recommendation of brethren appointed to secure joint action by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland :

"1. The three Grand Lodges agree that any member of the Order who may be suspended or expelled in one jurisdiction, shall not, while so disqualified, be permitted to visit or join any lodge under the jurisdiction of the others; and each Grand Lodge shall cause notice of all decrees of suspension or expulsion to be sent to the other Grand Lodges. And in case of such decrees being made abroad, the District or Provincial Authorities of all three jurisdictions.

"3. The question of recognizing a new Grand Lodge in any colony or other territory in which the three Grand Lodges have equal jurisdiction and have warranted lodges working therein, shall not be taken into consideration unless at least two-thirds of the lodges under each jurisdiction have signified their adhesion to such new body; and such recognition shall only be granted by agreement of the three Grand Lodges. After the recognition of such new Grand Lodge as a sovereign body, the respective authorities of the three Grand Lodges will surrender their rights to warrant new lodges within the jurisdiction of the new body, provided always that the rights of lodges not adhering to the new body shall be fully safeguarded."

How the movement in Queensland brought New South Wales into trouble is shown by the following:

"It will be remembered that a movement in Queensland resulted in some lodges, principally under the Irish Constitution but not including any of our English lodges, declaring themselves a Grand Lodge and seeking recognition as such, with exclusive masonic jurisdiction in the State. The insignificant number and sectional character of the applicants made their appeal so ridiculous, that it was not surprising that recognition was promptly refused by the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland. New South Wales, however, extended recognition, and from certain newspaper reports it appears that the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Remington, performed an installation ceremony and took part in an 'inauguration.' The remarks he made concerning the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland the Board would rather pass by; but the Grand Lodge of Scotland has drawn attention to an alleged irregularity of the New South Wales Grand Master having gone from Sydney to Queensland and installed as office-bearers of the body so formed 'certain members of the English and Scottish Craft who were suspended members of those two Grand Lodges.' At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland on the 3d of August instant, this was referred to as 'unfriendly, unmasonic, and disrespectful towards the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland,' and it was reported that one of the brethren complained of had been expelled from Freemasonry, and the expulsion intimated in ordinary form. The Grand Lodge of Scotland resolved to terminate its connection with the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, 'by recalling its representative to that Grand Lodge, and by requesting its representative to the Grand Lodge of Scotland to return his commission.'"

It was decided that the candidates for office of the Grand Treasurer might use circular or other letters in their candidacy for that office.

GUATEMALA, 1904.

These proceedings are printed in the Spanish language, therefore are not very readable to us, but we "guess" that October 20, 1903, the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Guatemala was constituted. We count twelve subordinate lodges.

IRELAND, 1905.

We quote from the address of R. W. Bro. W. J. Chetwode Crawley:

"During the present year we have had two Warrants granted for South Africa and another for Bengal, together with one Military Warrant; we have issued two Warrants for Dublin, two others for Belfast, and the remainder for our Provinces.

"It is our proud boast that our ritual, which is now the oldest working ritual of Freemasonry in the world, has never been reduced to writing. Hence it is impossible to send out even a cypher of code ritual, embodying our characteristic work, to our Brother Dutt, or to brethren oversea. I cannot fail to be fraternally concerned, in my capacity of Grand Secretary for instruction, to know that this Irish lodge is, in all human probability, zealously working the comparatively modern ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1813.

"Perhaps I had better explain that a century ago the belief prevailed that the possession of the Craft Warrant, issued by Grand Lodge, authorized the lodge to confer any degree which might be considered masonic, provided always that the lodge numbered amongst its members brethren capable of conferring the degrees. Nor was there any central organization, such as a Grand Chapter, in existence, to grant Warrants for the degrees now considered to be properly under the control of such a body. The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Ireland dates only from 1839, having come into existence a score of years later than the present Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England. The authority of the new organization was cheerfully and speedily recognized by the brethren in possession of the degree. They formed themselves into Royal Arch Chapters connected with the lodges, and having the same numbers. Here and there, however, a lodge lagged behind, and lodge No. 198 seems to have been amongst the laggards, conferring the Royal Arch degree in the old way as late as 1840. Brother William Moore was the last survivor of the brethren exalted under the conditions that had previously obtained in his lodge. Hence the record of his demise marks the close of an epoch in the development of Freemasonry.

"The reminder will not come amiss that we Irish Freemasons have an historical right to be heard on the authority of the Warrant, and the institution of the Royal Arch degree. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was the first Grand Lodge in the world to furnish its lodges with charters as evidence of their legal constitution. That momentous step was taken just one hundred and seventy-five years ago. Twelve years later, the earliest mention of Royal Arch Masonry, nay, the very first collocation of the words Royal Arch, occur in the chronicle of an Irish lodge. In those hundred and seventy-five years the lodge Warrant and the Royal Arch degree have conquered the world of Freemasonry."

VALLE DE MEXICO, 1905.

Thirty-one of the forty-one lodges were represented at this communication.

Bro. J. C. Mordough, a native of Maine, was elected M. W. Grand Master.

The following action was had:

"*Resolved*, That Bro. Manuel Levi be named Honorary Grand Master 'ad vitam' of the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. Valle de Mexico.

"That an enlarged portrait of Bro. Levi, suitably framed, be placed in a prominent position in the hall of the Grand Lodge."

From the address of Grand Master Manuel Levi, touching the initiation by a lodge in Mexico of rejected material of Texas, we quote:

"Among the aggravating points considered were the obstinacy of said lodge in considering that it had a perfect right to do as it pleased in the matter, and in denying me those faculties which would have prohibited them from carrying out their designs, thus setting at naught those principles universally admitted in the brotherhood and which tend toward the morality of the Order.

"Day by day sees an increase in the spirit of strict union between, the lodges themselves, and between these and the Grand Lodge, the Supreme Body of Symbolic Masonry, over which no body exercises or should be allowed to exercise any control.

"I make this statement because there still exist dreamers who sigh for the old regime and still consider as feasible the submission of Symbolic Masonry to the so-called higher degrees, a submission impossible in these present times, broken, as they are, the bonds which served for so many years to enchain the first three degrees, which have achieved in noble warfare their absolute autonomy. At the same time, we will never deny the establishment of a simply fraternal understanding between Symbolic Masonry and other rites, legally established and universally accepted.

Know then, and once for all, that whatever ideas may be advanced and steps taken in this last mentioned sense, will meet with a ready response from the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Valle de Mexico, but we will unhesitatingly reject any efforts, more or less disguised as they may be, to deprive us of that sovereignty with which we are so justly satisfied."

Twenty-one lodges work in Spanish, one in German and nineteen in English.

The Grand Lodge of Chile was recognized.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1905.

At the special communication held in June, 1904, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John C. Remington, in his address, recounts, briefly, the chief events, of which he was a part, occurring during the six years of his service.

The Grand Master and all other officers were dully installed into office for the ensuing year.

At the quarterly communication, the Grand Master made a brief address, the Board of General Purposes made their report, in which the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was recommended and it was so done.

The Grand Inspector of Workings made his report.

At the Quarterly in December, the Grand Master gives a nice account of his official acts, among which was the performing of the installation of the first Grand Master of Queensland. We quote :

"I believe that, on perusal of my official address, you will admit that I correctly voiced the feelings of this Grand Lodge towards its youngest sister, and your sentiments generally on the subject of autonomy in masonic government, in any Territory where the lodges are numerous enough to justify it, being an eminently desirable object, which we should further by every means in our power.

"We recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand in July, 1890, when it had but a small proportion of the lodges in that Territory under its banner. To-day they number 130.

We recognized the Grand Lodge of Western Australia in February, 1900, when it was formed by but 33 English lodges—those holding under the Grand Lodge of Scotland standing aloof. Better counsels have prevailed during the intervening five years: accessions to the Grand Lodge have been continuous; and it now rules over 72 lodges, including eight formerly Scottish, and one formerly Irish.

"When we recognized the Grand Lodge of Queensland three months ago, we knew of but 30 lodges which had given in their allegiance, viz., 25 Irish and 14 Scottish. To-day they number 44, a truly remarkable increase in such a short space of time, and an augury of a bright future."

At a special communication in June the officers were elected.

From the report of the Grand Inspector of Workings at the annual communication in June we quote :

"A change in established rule, custom, and practice is creeping in, in some of the lodges, in respect to the position of the Ashlars. For all time in New South Wales they have been placed on either side of the Tracing Board, and to me that is the correct position for them. Although precedent for such an opinion cannot be found, yet the highest authorities agree on the point that they should be on the floor of the lodge, from the fact that our ritual lays it down that they are the material for the brethren to work and practice upon. In two lodges I have observed them on the dais, and I trust that such an innovation will be discontinued, and that they be placed according to our established custom in their regularly recognized positions."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted a report.

Maine for 1904 is carefully reviewed. We quote :

"At page 171 New South Wales is honored with a seven line notice, wherein it is said—

"We should judge that its affairs were, in the main, conducted along the lines of American Grand Lodges. We find nothing that requires comment."

"With reference to the supposition that New South Wales Freemasonry is similar to American, we must plead a state of backwardness, if not ignorance, seeing that we are not sufficiently advanced to be able to adopt 'exemplification' or 'dramatization' of the third or any other degree; we have not, as yet, admitted ladies into any of our assemblies, excepting for a charity ball, and we are 'just dumb critters' on anything appertaining to the 'Order of the Eastern Star' or other kindred feminine 'masonic' appurtenances."

NEW ZEALAND, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Alfred H. Burton, in his address says:

"You will perceive that we have had considerable accessions to the number of our lodges as well as to the number of members, and it is very probable that those accessions will shortly be added to. We are glad to be able to report a healthy condition throughout almost all the lodges in the territory."

Seven new lodges were constituted.

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized.

Much discussion between this Grand Lodge and those of Scotland and England, touching the question of the rights of these two Grand Lodges, to work in New Zealand.

A large amount of business, local in its nature, was transacted.

PERU.

From our Representative a private letter has been received from which we quote:

"As representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine I have not written you for a long time, as I have had nothing of interest to report. Bro. J. A. Ego-Aguirre still continues as Grand Master, but very little progress or activity can be noted among the Craft. For many years the masonic bodies have met in a house rented for the purpose, (over 60 years,) but it has now been purchased and rebuilt, and the Order has now a modest temple of its own, sufficient for its necessities.

"With very kind regards for yourself and my brothers in Maine, I am always, very sincerely and fraternally yours."

QUEENSLAND, 1905.

The pamphlet in hand contains all the proceedings connected with the formation of this Grand Lodge. We defer any review here, as a full report of the situation will be made at our next annual communication.

QUEENSLAND, 1905.**DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND.**

We quote:

"Wor. Alfred John Stephenson, Deputy District Grand Master, remarked that at the last regular communication the Reverend Brother who had been at the head of the Constitution for so long a period, was absent. It was feared at the time that this was due to illness; but it subsequently transpired that, owing to the pressure of other affairs, he had overlooked the night of meeting. However, all were astounded a few weeks afterwards to learn that he had suddenly passed away. They were, perhaps, better able to conceive now how great a blow this had been to English Freemasonry, not only in Queensland, but throughout the world. It would be difficult to fill the position, no matter on whom the choice of the M. W. the Grand Master fell, by a man of so much ability, urbanity, and kindness, and yet with so much firmness as Sir Augustus Gregory. He felt it a duty to say a few words on these lines because of the large gathering. Although at first sight it was pleasing to see so many present, yet one could not but regret the sorrowful occasion which brought it about. Personally he was brought into close contact in masonic matters with the late Brother for upwards of a quarter of a century, and he knew the great loss that had been sustained. He was voicing the opinions of all when he said that Freemasonry had received a shock from which it would take a long time to recover. The only thing to be done was to take example by the noble life, masonically or otherwise, led by the late Brother, and to decide that, whatever opportunities there were, they would devote such time and talents as they possessed, for the advancement of the craft which Sir Augustus so truly loved."

SCOTLAND, 1905.

We note the granting of a charter "to Lodge Mani, Wailuku, Mani, Hawaiian Islands."

We quote:

"The committee had under its consideration the fact that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales had not only recognized a Grand Lodge of Queensland at Brisbane, but that its Most Worshipful Grand Master had gone from Sydney to Queensland and installed as its office-bearers certain members of the English and Scottish Craft, who were suspended members of these two Grand Lodges. The Grand Master of New South Wales was in the full knowledge of the suspension of these brethren, these suspensions having been, on a prior date, officially communicated to his Grand Lodge. The committee is of opinion that these acts of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and of its Grand Master, were unfriendly, unmasonic, and disrespectful towards these two Grand Lodges, and had contemptuously ignored their jurisdiction over their respective members. The charges against these brethren were so just that they did not appeal against the sentences pronounced against them. One of these suspended brethren, and who has taken a leading part in the proposed formation of the Grand Lodge of Queensland, was District Grand Secretary of the District Grand Lodge of the Scottish Constitution in Queensland. He has been honored by the proposed Grand Lodge in having the dignity of the office of Past Grand Master of

Queensland conferred upon him. This brother was not only suspended, but expelled from Freemasonry, and this expulsion was intimated in common form.

"In these circumstances the committee recommends Grand Lodge to terminate its connection with the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, by recalling its representative near that Grand Lodge, and by requesting its representative near the Grand Lodge of Scotland to return his commission.

"Reports approved."

We further quote:

"It is not necessary for candidates to be in the lodge premises when being balloted for, and a candidate's name may be withdrawn at any time before the ballot is taken."

"There is no Grand Lodge law anent informing as to how a brother is going to ballot, or how he has balloted. It is against the custom and landmarks to do so, and in some Colonial Lodges it is by their by-laws a misdemeanor, visited by a penalty."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1905.

The following new clause was added to the Constitution:

"127A. Should a member's subscriptions to his lodge be over two years in arrear, he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the lodge, and can only become a member again by regular proposition and ballot, according to Clause 108.

"The lodge may require payment of the arrears as a condition precedent to election. This clause shall not prevent a lodge proceeding against any of its members, under Clause 127, for non-payment of subscriptions, according to its By-Laws, for a shorter period than two years.

"When a Brother ceases to be a member under this clause, the fact shall be forthwith notified to the Grand Secretary, and to every lodge throughout the State."

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was not recognized.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1906.

After reading the report of this District Grand Lodge we find nothing of general importance to the outside masonic world.

TASMANIA, 1906.

We quote from the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. C. E. Davies, at the semi-annual communication:

"Owing to the desire of our Grand Lodge to preserve the *entente cordiale* with the Grand Lodges of the Old World, and in not assuming

towards them a spirit of indifference such as has been credited to some other Grand Lodges, our inaction in connection with the non-recognition of a certain Grand Lodge has been very adversely criticised, but those unfortunately who have elected to be our critics have shown themselves very ignorant of the whole position. Because our Grand Lodge from its foundation obtained immediate recognition from the other State Grand Lodges as well as from the Mother Grand Lodges, it was apparently assumed that we would, without full consideration, recognize the proposed new Grand Lodge. But the circumstances attending the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania were very different; for, from the very day almost on which our Grand Lodge was founded, all the lodges working under the different Constitutions in Tasmania, of England, Ireland, and Scotland, had joined in the movement and did give their full allegiance to our Grand Lodge, so that the utmost unanimity existed at our foundation—a position almost unique in connection with the formation of any Grand Lodge in any part of the world. Notwithstanding the attempt to disparage our action, we should feel quite reconciled that our Grand Lodge decided in the best interests of the Craft, and in conformity with what has been endorsed by the Mother Grand Lodges of the Old Country."

At the annual communication he says:

"I have had reason on many occasions in all parts of the jurisdiction to impress upon the Brethren the necessity for circumspection in the admission of new members to our Order, and have been gratified to find that the advice that I deemed it desirable to give has been appreciated and acted upon in the different lodges; so that while the members in nearly all the lodges have very materially increased, those who have been admitted to the Order during the past year are likely to prove very desirable additions to the Craft. The fact that the fees of admission have in very many cases been increased, also emphasises the action of many of the lodges, which, while quite ready to receive desirable members, are equally solicitous that they should be in a position to warrant them incurring the outlay: for Brethren will remember that on a former occasion I impressed upon them the desirableness of being assured before a candidate was proposed, that he should be informed of the financial responsibilities he was taking upon himself. I have been led to make these remarks from the fact that nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction are both financially and numerically in a more prosperous position than they have been for many years."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1905.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. C. O. L. Riley, in the address at the quarterly communication in July, 1904, says:

"We cannot but rejoice that an attempt is being made in Queensland to establish a Grand Lodge. We believe that it is far better when the number of lodges in a State is sufficiently large that all these lodges should work under one banner. This makes Freemasonry more powerful for good, and shows a united front to the outside world. At present only a minority of all the lodges in Queensland have agreed to form a Grand Lodge, and this may lead to difficulties in recognizing this body as a Sovereign Grand Lodge until it has the allegiance of the majority of all lodges in the State."

The Board of General Purposes say:

"For some years past it has been the practice of Grand Officers, Present and Past, to wear regalia the property of Grand Lodge at masonic balls. As this regalia cost nearly £400, the Board considers the wear and tear which is occasioned by these functions to be quite unwarranted. They have, therefore, directed that in the future the practice be discontinued. Of course, Grand Officers who have their own regalia may do as they please.

"During recent years it has become the practice for many lodges meeting in Freemasons' Hall to hold Ladies' Evenings, and the privilege of permitting the ladies to inspect the large lodge room has been extended to all lodges irrespective of Constitution. From complaints made to the Board, there is little doubt that the privilege has been abused in some cases. The Board has therefore resolved that no further permission will be granted."

In October they report:

"It has been reported to the Board that at a recent installation in the country the only Past Master present was the W. M. elect. The other Past Masters who were coming from a distance to assist unfortunately mistook the date of meeting. In the dilemma in which the W. M. elect thus found himself, he adopted the course of proceeding with the ceremony, which he carried out in its entirety with the exception of the Board of Installed Masters' part. He then reported the proceedings to the Board, who decided that as there were not three installed Masters present, and consequently no Board of Installed Masters lawfully assembled, the installation was not regular, and they ordered that the ceremony should be again proceeded with in a constitutional manner, which was done."

In January, 1905, at the quarterly communication, the Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized.

At the quarterly in April, 1906, the Grand Master says:

"There is one subject which I venture to think is of the utmost importance to the future well being of the craft. The question is, should lodges be permitted to meet on Sunday or not? I ask your earnest attention to what I am going to say. It may seem at first sight only a question of Sunday observance. Even if it were only this and nothing more, it would be important, for I am sure you will agree with me that holding the principles which we profess, we ought to be very careful to avoid, as far as possible, wilfully offending against the cherished convictions of a vast number of our brethren. There is no doubt that a very large number of masons look upon Sunday as a *dies non*, as far as Masonry is concerned. This aspect of the question, however, is not the most serious to my mind. It is serious, certainly, for one man to annoy another if it can be avoided. I look at the matter from this standpoint. One of the greatest attractions Masonry had for me when I joined lay in the idea that in Masonry men of widely divergent views on political, religious, and social subjects could meet on the common ground of belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. I acknowledge with gratitude the pleasure which this knowledge has given me, and the many friends I have made with whom otherwise I should never have met. Now, however, there is manifest a tendency to make Masonry into one more addition to the already innumerable religions of the world. Lodges meeting on Sunday, and at the times ordinarily set apart for ser-

vices in the various churches, certainly gives people cause to believe that this is so. What people do privately on Sunday is nothing to us, provided it is legal and right. What masons do publicly, and with the apparent sanction of the Grand Lodge, is of the utmost importance. You will of course have already guessed that I am referring now to lodges of instruction held on Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock, duly advertised, and to which invitations are sent out. I think Grand Lodge should know that this is done entirely without the consent, nay, more, entirely against the wishes of the Grand Master. I am sure I shall have Grand Lodge with me. Even if I thought no one would be on my side, I should still think that I ought to express an emphatic protest, for I am convinced that the question is far more serious than appears at first sight. It means taking away from Masonry that which to a large number of us has been its chief attraction. I do not for one moment say that there is anything wrong in masons meeting on Sunday, but I do say, and say it with all the earnestness I can command, that it is not in accord with the masonic spirit to proclaim in public that they are going to do something which is looked upon as wrong by a large number of brethren. I believe that many of those brethren who have assisted at these Sunday meetings have never considered the logical conclusions which must be drawn from their actions, and the consequent harm done to the Craft. We all have the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and I do not think anyone present would wilfully do anything to cause distress to a brother or harm to the brotherhood. I entreat you to consider this subject, not from the standpoint of what is legal, but of what is kind and brotherly."

STATISTICS.

We again avail ourselves of the tables prepared by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of New York.

	Prior to last September.	Last September.	Gain.
Alabama,	15,393	16,667	1,274
Arizona,	1,123	1,191	68
Arkansas,	12,416	16,155	3,739
California,	29,468	31,619	2,151
Colorado,	10,559	10,997	438
Connecticut,	19,047	19,346	299
Delaware,	2,602	2,668	66
District of Columbia,	7,064	7,365	301
Florida,	5,432	6,019	587
Georgia,	24,120	25,289	1,169
Idaho,	1,954	2,056	102
Illinois,	79,921	74,741	3,820
Indiana,	40,199	42,627	2,428
Indian Territory,	5,669	6,363	694
Iowa,	34,595	35,729	1,134
Kansas,	24,742	25,986	1,244
Kentucky,	25,416	26,992	1,576
Louisiana,	7,898	8,960	1,062
Maine,	24,611	25,307	696
Maryland,	10,293	11,057	764
Massachusetts,	45,370	46,790	1,420
Michigan,	49,724	51,871	2,147
Minnesota,	19,474	20,287	813
Mississippi,	11,457	12,244	787
Missouri,	39,080	40,983	1,903
Montana,	3,780	4,013	233
Nebraska,	14,190	14,719	529
Nevada,	985	1,030	45
New Hampshire,	9,572	9,505	loss 7
New Jersey,	22,102	23,487	1,385
New Mexico,	1,431	1,484	53
New York,	126,177	139,206	13,029
North Dakota,	4,847	5,153	306
North Carolina,	13,361	14,578	1,217
Ohio,	58,243	61,636	3,393
Oklahoma,	5,219	5,976	757
Oregon,	6,953	7,322	369
Pennsylvania,	64,997	67,706	2,709
Rhode Island,	6,091	6,428	337
South Carolina,	7,251	7,937	686
South Dakota,	5,710	5,957	247
Texas,	36,436	38,720	2,284
Tennessee,	18,555	19,420	865
Utah,	1,151	1,213	62
Vermont,	11,288	11,535	247
Virginia,	15,001	15,846	845
Washington,	7,961	8,997	1,036
West Virginia,	9,399	10,121	722
Wisconsin,	20,571	21,251	680
Wyoming,	1,649	1,809	160
	1,011,547	1,074,418	62,878-7
British Columbia,	2,624	2,859	235
Canada, Ontario,	32,708	35,000	2,292
Manitoba,	2,274	4,786	512
Nova Scotia,	4,171	4,417	246
Prince Edward Island,	604	608	4
New Brunswick,	2,064	2,204	140
Quebec,	4,433	4,709	276
	50,878	54,583	3,705

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 5, 6, 1905,	1
Arizona,	November 14, 15, 1905,	5
Arkansas,	November 21, 22, 1905,	155
British Columbia,	June 22, 23, 1905,	6
California,	October 10, 11, 12, 13, 1905,	8
Canada,	July 19, 20, 1905,	13
Colorado,	September 19, 20, 1905,	16
Connecticut,	January 17, 18, 1906,	156
Delaware,	October 4, 5, 1905,	20
District of Columbia,	December 20, 1905,	23
Florida,	January 16, 17, 18, 1906,	27
Georgia,	October 31, November 1, 1905,	32
Idaho,	September 12, 13, 14, 1905,	35
Illinois,	October 3, 4, 5, 1905,	38
Indiana,	May 23, 24, 1905,	42
Indian Territory,	August 8, 9, 1905,	47
Iowa,	June 6, 8, 1905,	50
Kansas,	February 21, 22, 23, 1906,	56
Kentucky,	October 17, 18, 19, 1905,	59
Louisiana,	February 5, 6, 7, 1906,	61
Manitoba,	June 14, 15, 1905,	64
Maryland,	November 21, 1905,	65
Massachusetts,	December 27, 1905,	68
Michigan,	May 22, 23, 1906,	69
Minnesota,	January 17, 18, 1906,	72
Mississippi,	February 20, 21, 1906,	73
Missouri,	September 26, 27, 28, 1905,	77
Montana,	September 20, 21, 1905,	79
Nebraska,	June 6, 7, 1905,	81
Nevada,	June 13, 14, 1905,	84
New Brunswick,	August 22, 23, 1905,	85
New Hampshire,	May 17, 1905,	86
New Jersey,	March 21, 22, 1906,	89
New Mexico,	October 16, 17, 1905,	91
New York,	May 2, 3, 4, 1905,	95

North Carolina,	January 9, 10, 11, 1906,	97
North Dakota,	June 27, 28, 1905,	99
Nova Scotia,	June 14, 15, 1905,	102
Ohio,	October 18, 19, 1905,	104
Oklahoma,	February 13, 14, 1906,	108
Oregon,	June 14, 15, 16, 1905,	110
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1905,	114
P. E. Island,	June 26, 1905,	116
Quebec,	January 31, 1906,	117
Rhode Island,	May 15, 1905,	119
South Carolina,	December 13, 14, 1904,	120
“	December 12, 13, 1905,	123
South Dakota,	June 13, 14, 1905,	124
Tennessee,	January 31, February 1, 2, 1906,	128
Texas,	December 5, 6, 7, 1905,	129
Utah,	January 16, 17, 1906,	134
Vermont,	June 14, 15, 1905,	136
Virginia,	February 13, 14, 15, 1906,	140
Washington,	June 13, 14, 15, 1905,	143
West Virginia,	November 15, 16, 1905,	145
Wisconsin,	June 13, 14, 15, 1905,	148
Wyoming,	September 6, 1905,	153
Alberta,	October 12, 1905,	159
Costa Rica,	Proceedings not received.	
Cuba,	April 23, 1905,	160
England,	1905,	161
Gautemala,	1904,	163
Ireland,	December 27, 1905,	163
Valley of Mexico,	January 9, 1905,	164
New South Wales,	1905,	164
New Zealand,	May 10, 11, 1905,	166
Peru,	Letter.	166
Porto Rico,	No proceedings received.	
Queensland,	1905,	166
Queensland, District Grand Lodge, (England),	1905,	167
Scotland,	1905,	167
South Australia,	April 19, 1905,	168
South Africa,	March 20, 1906,	168
Tasmania,	February 23, 1906,	168
Victoria (Australia),	Proceedings not received.	
Western Australia,	1905,	169

CONCLUSION.

I have concluded my fourth report. Owing to illness in the family, and ultimately the death of my aged father in December last, my time has been curtailed for the reading of the various reports, and consequently the scissors have played an important part.

The question of the Grand Lodges of Mexico and Queensland are widely discussed. The matter of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of France is broached. How to prevent the suspension of brothers because of N. P. D., causes many remedies to be recommended. "Physical qualifications" will not do and the desires of Grand Masters "to make a name for themselves" by the performance of acts which might well be let alone, still burden the proceedings.

To the brethren of the guild I present thanks for kind mention.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,

For the Committee.

② Appendix ②

Report • on • Correspondence.

≈ 1907 ≈

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

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submits its annual report :

ALABAMA, 1906.

Shortly after the annual communication of 1905 the Grand Master, M. Wor. Brother Henry H. Matthews, was unable by illness to perform the duties of his office and these devolved upon the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Ben M. Jacobs.

M. W. Bro. Matthews died June 6, 1906, and was buried by the Grand Lodge, which held a special communication for that purpose. Of him it was said :

" Our departed M. W. Grand Master was a devoted mason, and through a long period of years gave much time and attention to the prosecution of masonic work. His personal influence was widely and most favorably felt in masonic circles. He was a man of unimpeachable character, much respected and beloved in the community in which he lived and his virtues as a man and citizen were recognized wherever he was known."

The Grand Lodge also held a special communication for the burial of W. Bro. Edward S. Gatchell, the Senior Grand Deacon.

Our sympathies are extended to the brethren of Alabama in this loss of two worthy and distinguished brothers.

R. W. Bro. Ben M. Jacobs in his address reports "unparalleled prosperity and unprecedented growth in our Fraternity in this jurisdiction," announcing the issuance of dispensations for twenty-seven new lodges and one dispensation for re-organization of a lodge, with an increase in membership approximating two thousand.

We rejoice with him in this great progress, but we heartily approve the following extract from his address:

"But, above all, I hope the brethren have guarded well the portals of their lodges. It is far better to consider the quality than the quantity of our building material, for if we fail to dwell together in peace, harmony and brotherly love, or where the slightest discord arises, such subordinate lodge fails in its usefulness and will most certainly result in bringing discredit upon the Fraternity in its community. The interest of a subordinate lodge is possibly best promoted, while it grows slowly, so that the material can be selected after a most careful examination and judged to be free from defects. Numerical strength is of very little importance; it is the distinctive quality and the best of reputation of its membership that constitutes the successful lodge."

Other dispensations for business, apparently needful and necessary for the work of lodges, is reported; special dispensations to confer degrees of Masonry out of time were granted, principally at the time when the Grand Lecturer or one of the District Grand Lecturers were present, although he was "firmly opposed to 'Rail-Roading' the applicant through the degrees of Masonry."

We quote from the address:

"On September 23d, a West Indian hurricane, such as has never been experienced for many years, swept our Gulf coast with all-impelling forces and raged for hours, bringing death and ruin to life and property. Extended regions of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana were made the scene of a most wide spread disaster. It was in fact the most disastrous that ever visited the southern coast of Alabama. It is not alone to be measured by the destruction of life which it caused, though that was something terrible, but also by the suffering which followed. It was here that our Mobile brethren stepped into the breach and began relief work in a systematic, detailed method that was most necessary, as smaller towns along the coast were left entirely destitute."

The decisions, which in principle agree with the law practiced in Maine, we do not quote; but the following are not as practiced in Maine:

"Jurisdiction over residents of this State is exclusive, and no subordinate lodge has the power to waive such jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in a sister Grand Jurisdiction.

"13. A lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction cannot make masons of profanes living in another Grand Jurisdiction, even though jurisdiction may be waived by a lodge in such other Grand Jurisdictions.

"14. Persons initiated, passed or raised in violation of the foregoing two edicts are irregularly made masons, and must be 'healed' before being entitled to the rights and privileges of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction."

Maine allows lodges to waive jurisdiction, and to work waived material of another Grand Jurisdiction, but does not allow the conferring of degrees *by courtesy*.

He recommended an increase in the salary of the Grand Secretary and that he be given a stenographer, giving among other reasons the following:

"Our Grand Secretary is frequently called upon to assist the various subordinate lodges over the entire State, giving them instruction in the work, etc.; in fact he is traveling in the interest of the fraternity nearly one-fourth of his time, causing a loss of time from his office and a vast accumulation of mail during his absence, so that it has reached such a condition that without this assistance he will be compelled to surrender his 'field work' that so many of the brethren fully appreciate, as having been so valuable and instructive, and of such great assistance to them in the past, that I feel this Grand Lodge will not hesitate to grant him this relief in the discharge of his duties."

The burial of a member of one of the Alabama lodges by a lodge at Milwaukee occasioned trouble, so that the Grand Master referred to it very fully.

The proposition presented last year and voted on by the lodges relative to increasing dues to the Grand Lodge, so that a part thereof might be set aside to provide funds for building a Widows' and Orphans' Home having been defeated, the Deputy Grand Master argues in his address for the project.

Recognition was accorded the Grand Lodge of Alberta and denied the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico."

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

"No brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, or Grand Warden, who has not been duly elected, installed and presided over a subordinate lodge. None except such as are at the time of their election or appointment members of some lodge shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge, and no one shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master more than one year in any period of six years."

We do not concur in the wisdom of the last clause, for we hold that the second year of a Grand Master is more to the advantage of the craft and to the interests of the Grand Lodge.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence the difficulty between Wisconsin lodge and Alabama lodge over the expense of the burial of a brother of the Alabama lodge was settled as follows:

"We recommend that Anniston Lodge be requested to pay the entire amount of the bill within thirty days from this date, and that in event said lodge should refuse or fail to pay said amount in full within thirty days from date, by reason of inability or otherwise, that the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge be directed to draw his warrant upon the

Grand Treasurer for the amount so unpaid by Anniston Lodge, and remit the same to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Wisconsin, together with a copy of this report, under the seal of the Grand Lodge."

The following edict was adopted:

"Masonry is neither a political nor a business organization, and no mason should use the order or appeal to the brethren of the craft to further his political or business aspirations simply because he is a mason."

It was a busy session, affecting the condition of Masonry in the jurisdiction, but not of general interest to the craft.

Bro. William Y. Titcomb submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1906 receives that careful attention and report given by him to all jurisdictions.

We quote:

"Brother Chase notes from the report of our Law Committee that a member cannot dimit if by his so doing the lodge will be reduced below the required number.

"Well, the lodge, granting a dimit in such a case, would actually commit suicide. We apprehend that such an instance would be found to be rare in the extreme. Moreover, if for a considerable time any lodge remains so small that the departure of a single member would reduce it below the legal number, it deserved to die."

Under Michigan, discussing the information to be required of a visiting brother, he says:

"So non-affiliates are absolutely shut out when seeking admission as visitors. This has always been the writer's view of the subject. Perhaps the danger of imposition may be minimized by requiring 'documentary evidence'; but such, by clever hands, might be forged or surreptitiously secured."

Maine permits a non-affiliate to visit a lodge, provided the right is voluntarily accorded him by the lodge, or brethren.

Under Minnesota appears another "nigger in the wood-pile" in the "liquor legislation":

"The Grand Master reported six decisions, all of which command our assent, except one—that which declares the 'General Auditor of a Brewing Co.,' if he has no vote in the management of the concern, not ineligible for the degrees.

"The duties of such an officer are, by keeping its accounts correct, to facilitate—promote a business the object of which is to furnish 'liquid damnation' to the thirsty multitude. If a clerk in a hotel which keeps a 'bar,' is not eligible, why should this Auditor be a fit subject for the degrees?"

ARKANSAS, 1906.

Four hundred twenty-five lodges out of five hundred and fifteen were represented.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Antonio B. Grace, pays no small meed of praise to the District Deputy Grand Masters for their labors during the year; laments the death of Bro. John G. Fletcher, who had been one of the zealous workers for the good of Masonry; commends the wisdom of the establishment of a school of instruction; announces the gift of a site for the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and the preparation of plans for the necessary buildings.

Under "Dispensations," he says:

"During the year applications have been made to the Grand Master for dispensations for almost every conceivable purpose, as for instance:

"To re-instate a suspended brother after he was dead, and bury his body with masonic honors.

"To initiate divers worthy persons who had lost hands, arms or legs, or were otherwise more or less mutilated.

"To appear as a lodge in public, in regalia, etc., for the purpose of joining in a townsite parade: to attend Easter services at a church; to parade with the old soldiers at a reunion, to dedicate a church, etc., etc.

"To give a dance in a masonic hall.

"To confer degrees on transient persons who had no fixed place of abode.

"These, and many others of like character, I refused for reasons often published in the *Trowel* and which would seem obvious.

"A very considerable number of the applications made to the Grand Master for dispensations are for the purpose of conferring degrees on candidates in cases of alleged emergency without waiting for the time required by the by-laws. In some cases I have refused the desired permission where it was plain that there was no real emergency, but I must confess that I have sinned quite often by allowing a natural disposition to accommodate the brethren to overrule my convictions as to the propriety of such dispensations, and have granted more of them than deliberate judgment would pronounce to be for the good of the candidates and of Masonry. As elsewhere suggested, a positive restriction by Edict of this Grand Lodge would, in my opinion, be of benefit to the candidate and to our institution, and, incidentally would relieve the Grand Master of much embarrassment."

His decisions, thirty-six in number, are, in general, in accord with the law in Maine. The decisions were approved by the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, except the following:

"A brother keeps books for a wholesale and retail liquor and cigar company as an auxiliary employment, does much of the work at home; has no interest in the business and nothing to do with the sales.

"HELD: That this is not a violation of the Edicts forbidding masons to engage in the business of selling intoxicating liquors."

The committee say:

"No. 13. In this case the committee divided, the majority sustaining the Grand Master, and the minority presents the following report: In the

opinion of the minority, every one in any way connected with the conducting of a liquor business, from the porter who hauls the coal to the man whose money is invested, becomes a part of the traffic. In order to run the business there are necessary adjuncts and none more so than the book-keeper. The business could hardly be kept going without him, and we consider him as much a violator of our law as the man who puts his money in to start the business.

"(The report of the minority was adopted.)"

Also the following:

"A lodge may legally require its Secretary to make personal demand on its members who live within the jurisdiction for their dues, if it pays him a salary for his services."

Of which the committee said:

"As a substitute for the decision we recommend: 'That the lodge may arrange with its Secretary for the collection of the dues and pay him a salary or a per cent. for his services.'"

The charters of two lodges were arrested; one for donating part of the fees for the degrees to the candidate, the other for balloting and conferring degrees upon candidates who had not resided within the State the required twelve months.

Dispensations for nine new lodges were granted.

The Grand Master says:

"In this connection I wish to say that, in my opinion, a rapid and continuous increase in the number of lodges is not conducive to the best interest of the institution of Freemasonry. We have now in this Grand Jurisdiction more than five hundred subordinate lodges, or an average of seven for each county in the State. Many of these are situated in very sparsely populated sections and are both financially and numerically weak and likely to continue so. Last year sixteen lodges (including one new lodge under dispensation) failed to make any returns to the Grand Secretary, and twenty-one failed to pay their Grand Lodge dues. Many lodges have not exceeding eight to twelve members and are barely able to pay their necessary 'operating expenses' and Grand Lodge dues, leaving nothing for charity. Now, as I see it, Masonry is not merely a social organization, nor does it exist only for the purpose of teaching lessons of morality. One of its prime objects is to afford the means of ready, though quiet and unpublished, relief to the worthy brother in distress, or his widow and orphans. I do not think that this object is best accomplished by a large number of weak lodges."

In his "suggestions" we find allusion to the advisability for the traveling mason to prove himself a mason by the production of some documentary evidence; a protest against the rush and hurry in conferring degrees; an expressed opinion of the beneficial effects of rotation in office; and finally:

"By reading, or by having heard delivered, the addresses of many of my predecessors in office, as well as by personal experience, I know that every Grand Master receives hundreds of letters asking for light on masonic questions. The pursuit of the good brethren who write them is a laudable one, indeed, but the inquiry in nearly every case is prompted

by ignorance of the law, and for this there is, it seems to me, a simple and effectual remedy. Pass an edict—and then enforce it—that every brother receiving the degree of Master Mason shall, at the time he receives the final 'charge,' be given a copy of the latest digest of the edicts, containing the constitution, by-laws and decisions, and also a copy of the Official Monitor. Not as a present or gratuity, but as a right for which he has paid. If necessary increase the minimum fee for the three degrees to thirty instead of twenty-five dollars. In these days of rapid increasing prosperity, no man worthy of being made a mason would withhold his application because of this small increase in the cost while the sum mentioned would about cover the cost of the books and also pay the tax levied on degree work by this Grand Body for the support of the Widows' and Orphans' Home. Both the lodge and the candidate would be benefited by such a system."

The Grand Secretary R. W. Bro. Fay Hempstead, made a very exhaustive report of all matters connected with his office. From his conclusion we quote:

"It is a quarter of a century ago that you first honored me by placing me in this position and have favored me by retaining me each year since, which I very greatly appreciate and thank you gratefully for. It is needless for me to say that they have been the best years of my life, for that would naturally go without the saying, and in them I have given the best service to its duties of which I am capable. When I began in this office twenty-five years ago there were sixty-four other Grand Secretaries who had necessarily been in service longer than myself. To-day there are only three. I am the fourth. Then our membership was 9,773; now it is something over 16,000. Then our revenue was about \$9,000.00; now it has risen to be above \$20,000.00."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

R. W. Bro. R. A. Rowe, Grand Orator, delivered an address on the course of Freemasonry:

"Is like tracing the course of a subterranean river."

The Grand Lodge called off on Tuesday afternoon until Wednesday forenoon, omitting the evening session, so that the members of the Grand Lodge might attend not the theater but a special communication of a Lodge of Master Masons.

We quote from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge what happened on that eventful evening for the entertainment of the brethren, although we do not understand that the performance had anything to do with the business before the Grand Lodge:

"Besides the Grand Lodge officers, almost the entire membership of the Grand Lodge was accommodated with seats in the spacious auditorium and gallery. The magnificent scenery for which the Consistory is famed was employed in embellishing the work, together with certain pieces procured especially for the occasion; and these, with the magnificent electrical effects with which the building is equipped, together with the excellence of the work done by the brethren in the rendering of the degree, made it a presentation that elicited the utmost enthusiasm among those witnessing it. The following is the list of the brethren taking part and a synopsis of the scenery employed:

(We omit the list of brethren.)

"SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

1. THRONE SCENE—King Solomon's Apartments.
2. (a) King Solomon's Temple nearing completion—
Six o'clock in the morning.
- (b) King Solomon's Temple nearing completion—
Noon until evening.
- (c) King Solomon's Temple nearing completion—
Midnight.
3. THRONE SCENE—King Solomon's Apartments.
4. The Hills near Mount Moriah.
5. The Sea Coast about Joppa—with sea-faring man.
6. (a) King Solomon's Temple nearing completion—
Six o'clock in the morning until noon.
- (b) King Solomon's Temple nearing completion—
One o'clock day time.
7. THRONE SCENE—King Solomon's Apartments.
8. The Forest in the Hill Country—with way-faring man.
9. THRONE SCENE—King Solomon's Temple.
10. The Hills near Mount Moriah.
11. THRONE SCENE—King Solomon's Temple.
12. The Country near Mount Moriah."

We quote:

"*Resolved*, That the public grand honors (not funeral honors), should be given by raising the hands above and a little in front of the head and clapping them once and then letting them fall to the side, repeating this action twice, making three times that the hands are brought together."

Much routine business was done.

No Report on Correspondence made.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1906.

The proceedings are graced by portraits of the Grand Masters for 1878-80, 1881, and 1905, three in all.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas J. Armstrong, in his address reports the special communication of the Grand Lodge for laying the corner stone of a church; expresses gratitude at the unbroken list of officers and past officers of the Grand Lodge, but laments the loss of many faithful brethren; notes the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions and states that the case with the Grand Lodge of Canada begun in 1905 remains unsettled.

Of his decisions we quote:

"Question 5. Is it a violation of the Constitution for the W. M. to allow a question to be reopened which has already been decided at a previous meeting?

"Answer. No, but the proper course would have been a motion to rescind or repeal, not a motion to reconsider.

"Question 6. Can every question settled by a vote of a warranted lodge be reopened at any time a majority of its members wish? If not,

what general rule should be practiced for the guidance of the Worshipful Master?

"Answer. Whatever has been done at one communication cannot be reconsidered at a subsequent one. If it be deemed advisable at a future communication to do away with a resolution which had been passed at a preceding one, the proper motion would be, not to reconsider, but to rescind or repeal.

"Question 8. Does the loss of the little and ring fingers of right hand bar a person from making application to a lodge?

"Answer. No.

"Question 9. Is an applicant having only one eye eligible for degrees?

"Answer. Yes.

"Question 10. Can Ymir Lodge, being invited to visit Nelson Lodge, confer a degree on one of their own candidates in Nelson without a dispensation?

"Answer. Yes."

Dispensations were issued for two new lodges.

He says:

"I am pleased to see that the total membership of our Order in British Columbia has now reached the 3,000 mark, and as our Province grows in population, so may we expect our beloved Order to grow in like manner."

The Deputy Grand Master and the District Deputy Grand Masters make interesting reports.

The report of Grand Secretary R. E. Brett, like that of our Grand Secretary Berry, is short and yet tells the whole story.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The Committee on Printing and Chartered Lodges in their report say:

"We are pleased to observe that from a material standpoint, although that is not the criterion by which the progress of the Masonic Institution should be judged, the lodges are prospering. Most of them have made a satisfactory increase in membership. The cash on hand in the different lodge treasuries is, in round numbers, \$14,500.00, while the total assets of the lodges are not far from \$100,000.00. This seems to us to be an excellent showing."

The decisions of the M. W. Grand Master above quoted, except No. 9, were approved. The committee say:

"As to Decision No. 9, the committee is of the opinion that it should be disapproved, but the Grand Lodge having decided to the contrary last year we do not advise to that effect."

At the evening session of the first day the Grand Chaplain, V. W. Bro. Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, delivered a short and "most instructive" address, based upon the text "The Lord is my light," which is the motto on the open Bible that is placed in the center of the Arms of the University of Oxford.

Bro. W. A. DeWolf Smith submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Alabama he holds with us that a profane who cannot read and write is ineligible for the degrees, and that an objection to a candidate before initiation has the same force as a black ball. He also holds:

"Restoration by the Grand Lodge after a sentence of suspension or expulsion has only the effect of restoring the brother to good standing in the Craft—not to membership in his lodge. On the other hand, when the Grand Lodge reverses the sentence, it declares practically that the brother has been unjustly or illegally convicted, and consequently places him *in statu quo ante*."

Under California, discussing the address of the M. W. Grand Master, he says:

"From his remarks on this subject we extract the following, premising, however, that we do not at all agree with the statement that 'No man, however humble, should be kept out whose life is clean.' There are many men whose lives are blameless who have no place in a masonic lodge; some because they are not physically qualified; some because they cannot afford it, and some because they have not sufficient education to enable them to appreciate it."

Under Iowa, discussing "the examination of a visiting brother" and the report of the Custodians of the Work, we read:

"The Custodians say:

"When a committee, regularly appointed, has made its examination by verbal inquiry, including the test oath, in which the applicant must, on a mason's oath, say that he had been regularly initiated, passed and raised 'in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons,' and the committee has found, from such evidence, that his statements are true, and he is admitted as a visitor, we do not hesitate to say that he is received upon 'due examination, and after having produced proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular lodge.'"

"It appears to us that the Custodians have endeavored to make their conclusion fit the conditions which exist in the jurisdiction. Certainly if the examining committee have personal knowledge that the visitor is a mason, as by having sat with him in another lodge, they would be justified in vouching for him, and their statement that he was a regular mason would be accepted as a proper voucher. Simply to trust to the visitor's assertion that he has been initiated, etc., in 'a just and legally constituted lodge,' is to leave the matter where it was, and to leave the way open to the very danger referred to by the Grand Master in his address. In the case he mentions the gentleman, although a member of a clandestine lodge, 'had no knowledge that it was other than regular,' and presumably felt no hesitation in taking the Tyler's oath, as he had already 'visited a number of lodges in Iowa, all of whom have examined him closely.' In this instance if the gentleman had been requested to produce a proper (written) voucher, the examining committee would have had no difficulty in determining the nature of the lodge to which he belonged. It is true that further on in their report the Custodians state that documentary evidence is of great value, and should always be insisted on in doubtful cases, but in the case referred to, for instance, there does not appear to have been any doubt until the gentleman had visited 'several lodges,' so that we think a written voucher should be required in every case where the masonic standing of the visitor is not known to some brother present at the lodge."

Maine for 1905 receives his careful attention.

Discussing the proper examination of a visiting brother he quotes M. W. Chaplin and says :

"Just what a brother will do who visits these jurisdictions from a jurisdiction like British Columbia, for instance, where the lodges are not allowed to issue certificates of this kind, is not apparent."

Under New Mexico we quote :

"At the present time Brother Wroth does not appear to favor recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. His hesitation does not come from any doubt as to the regularity of its formation, for under Louisiana he expresses the opinion that

"Symbolic lodges that have been formed by Supreme Councils, and who afterwards organized themselves into Grand Lodges, are regular just in proportion as the Supreme Council forming them itself is regular."

"As no Supreme Council possesses any regularity in connection with the masonic degrees, it follows that no lodge established by a Supreme Council has any masonic standing, and also that a Grand Lodge formed by such lodges can have no claim to recognition. Brother Wroth believes that gradually the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico will prove itself worthy of recognition, but nothing will ever give them a regular masonic standing under their present organization. As our brother himself points out, the College of Heraldry could not trace the genealogy of these Mexican alleged Grand Lodges. No doubt some of the trouble is caused, as Brother Wroth says, by American masons going to Mexico and affiliating with the lodges there, which they should not have done. If these Americans had kept up the good work begun by Toltec Lodge, the chances are that long before this there would have been in Mexico a Grand Lodge of legitimate descent which would have secured recognition from other regular Grand Lodges without trouble."

Under West Virginia :

"A case of invasion of their jurisdiction by a lodge in Virginia was reported, which the Grand Master referred to the Grand Master of Virginia, who ordered

"(1.) I hereby order Keystone Lodge, No. 215, Virginia, to strike his name from her list of members.

"(2.) That she must return to me in full the fees received for conferring the three degrees on him; and

"(3.) It is especially ordered that Jacob Shor be declared a non-affiliated mason with no right to petition any lodge of masons within the Grand Jurisdiction of Virginia.

"Whereupon the Grand Master of West Virginia did

"Declare the said Jacob Shor an irregularly made mason, with no masonic rights or standing, to be treated by all Master Masons as a profane and all members of the Craft in the State of West Virginia are forbidden to hold masonic communication of any character with him.

"This is about as extraordinary a ruling as we have seen. Here is a man, made a mason in a presumably regular lodge, who is declared to have 'no masonic rights or standing,' and who is to be 'treated as a profane.' How can a man who is in the possession of the masonic degrees and who has committed no masonic offence, be 'treated as a profane'? If the Grand Master of Virginia had punished his lodge for its error there would have been some sense in it, but the lodge got off free, apparently, and the punishment fell upon the innocent party. Even as it is, this brother is declared by the Grand Master of Virginia to be an unaffiliated mason, and such being the case, how can he be deprived of the right

which every unaffiliated mason possesses, the right to petition a lodge for affiliation? Then, again, he is declared by the Grand Master of West Virginia to be an irregularly-made mason, who is to be treated as a profane. Why this distinction? If he is an irregularly-made mason has he not the right to ask to be healed? And how can the healing process be effected if the brethren are prohibited from holding any masonic communication with him?"

CALIFORNIA, 1906.

These proceedings are embellished with a fine portrait of the M. W. Grand Master.

Two hundred and forty chartered lodges and seven lodges U. D. were represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Motley H. Flint, in his address thus alludes to the recent disaster to San Francisco and other portions of the state:

"Brethren, you who have not visited the stricken sections of our State prior to the convening of our Grand Lodge can have no conception of the bravery of our citizens, when, immediately following the disaster and fire of April 18th, last, the men of California, with the pioneer spirit of '49, determined that the California of the future should be far better, more solid and substantial than before. What has been accomplished to date speaks volumes for these men of courage, and from my observations I believe, and I am sure you will agree with me, that in a short period of time our metropolis and other injured cities near by will soon be a credit and a joy to all Californians."

He announces the deaths of two Past Grand Masters, M. Wor. Bros. William Johnston, 1891, and Hiram N. Rucker, 1887.

Dispensations for the organization of nine new lodges were issued; twelve special communications were held, of which all except three were for the laying of corner-stones.

A belief in the advisability of continuing the annual publication of a roster of the members of the lodges in California is expressed.

He decided that a dimitted mason cannot be re-instated into his own lodge except by petition and ballot; that a Past Master of a lodge of a foreign jurisdiction affiliating with a lodge in California carries his title of Past Master; that an Entered Apprentice who was refused advancement was entitled to receive the amount of the fees paid by him, less the cost of that degree.

We quote the following in full:

"Has a lodge, or the Worshipful Master thereof, the right to create a salaried office not mentioned or enumerated in the by-laws of the lodge? Is such an appointment lawful?"

"This question was brought out by a resolution adopted by Doric Lodge as follows:

"That the Master be empowered to appoint an instructor; said instructor must be a member of Doric Lodge, for the purpose of assisting candidates in the lectures of the first and second degrees. Said instructor to receive a compensation of five dollars for each candidate instructed by him."

"In the Uniform Code of By-Laws adopted by this Grand Lodge there is no provision for the appointment of such an officer as an Instructor. Under our Constitution it is provided that no lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft to a higher degree until after a strict examination in open lodge he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those he has already taken; thus being clearly noted that it is the duty of the candidate to be properly prepared. There is no doubt as to the right of the Master, without the consent of the lodge, to appoint a brother to instruct a candidate; the real question is as to the right to pay for such service from the lodge funds. It appears that when the resolution was adopted by Doric Lodge many candidates were appearing for examination, and hardly two had the same work. It is undoubtedly at times a hardship on the Master of a lodge and on the brethren to be required to teach a candidate the lectures of the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees. After a thorough and mature deliberation it is my opinion, as our laws now exist, that lodge funds cannot be used for the purpose of paying an instructor, but the question as to whether or not it would be a material advantage to our Fraternity if all candidates were taught the work uniformly and might not materially reduce the work imposed upon some of our brethren in lodges which are increasing rapidly in membership by having a paid instructor, should be given careful consideration. Hence, I have not decided the question, but refer it to the Grand Lodge for a decision as to the expediency of creating such an office and having it paid by the lodge if deemed best by any lodge of this jurisdiction to do so, or to amend our uniform Code of By-Laws to cover all points involved in the question presented."

Many other matters of great importance to the fraternity in California were fully and ably discussed in the address.

The report of the work done for relief of the unfortunate by the earthquake in California and by the several relief boards make up one hundred twenty-five pages of the proceedings. We make a few excerpts:

"For your information let me detail in a few words the work of one day in connection with the Oakland Masonic Relief Bureau and that of your Grand Master and Grand Orator, who spent the entire day for fourteen consecutive days in the stricken city. In Oakland each night the eighteen wagons would be loaded with such provisions as were obtainable; at six o'clock the next morning bread and other provisions were loaded until all of the teams had their capacity. Doctor Meek and his able executive force detailed from the splendid committee of volunteers certain of our masonic brethren to accompany each team and look after the distribution of food in San Francisco. At six o'clock each morning, as before stated, after the teams were all loaded with fresh bread and the balance of the provisions, I loaded my own carriage with bread, condensed milk for the babies, and cases of corned beef; we reached the ferry at the foot of Broadway, Oakland, as early as possible, to be sure and catch the early boat. On the arrival of the teams in San Francisco they were driven to points where food stations had been opened. Members of the Oakland executive committee had been sent to these food stations and also to the Oakland ferry, where food was distributed for

several days. Any person, be he Mason, Christian or pagan, was promptly supplied with the needed food, milk and coffee; in fact every person applying was promptly fed. The same condition prevailed at every food station opened under charge of the Masonic Fraternity. The wagons were sent to all points where refugee camps had been opened and after the food had been distributed these large wagons were loaded with old men and women and little children with their personal belongings and taken many miles to the Oakland Ferry and sent across by boat to places of safety. The value of teams at that time may be appreciated when I state that some few hard hearted persons who owned horses and wagons who desired to make money out of the unfortunate charged as high as twenty-five dollars to take a family from the district outside the burned section to the ferry; consequently it will be clearly noted that the teams sent from Oakland did a great and splendid work. After the teams reached the ferry with the old men, women and children, additional food supplies were secured from the United States Government and relief bureaus and again distributed to the different supply depots and another load of old men, women and children and their belongings taken to the ferry to be transferred to Oakland and places of safety. This continued each day until dark and we were compelled to cease work then as the city was without lights, the power plants having been destroyed.

"One case in particular which I call up at this time is of an old gentleman and his wife who were quite feeble who desired to be sent to Cleveland, Ohio. The gentleman was a member of all the Masonic Bodies in Chicago and was destitute, further he was paralyzed from the waist down. I finally secured a good masonic brother who was strong and rugged and who carried on his shoulders this paralyzed and destitute brother several miles from the district outside the burned section to the ferry and placed him and his wife on the train and started them safely for Cleveland.

"From the financial statement following you will note the total receipts, cash passing through my hands, aggregated in amount \$225,692.10; total expenditures, \$174,814.85; balance on hand, \$50,877.25.

"In looking over the reports of the San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles bureaus of relief it appears that quite large amounts of money were sent to them independent of that handled by me and in round figures I would state that over three hundred and fifteen thousand dollars has been received either by the Grand Master or relief bureaus for the purpose of aiding the distressed incident to the disaster of last April.

"It was decided by the Board after it had been in existence but a short while, to conduct its affairs as practicable as possible and in aiding those who might seek our assistance, to apply what is known as practical charity to our donations, that is so far as could be applied. To this end it was decided that true charity consists in helping people to help themselves. From experience it was known that to give an applicant any sum of money at one time and not try to help him so that he could help himself would be no charity or assistance to him whatever, but would rather make him a dependent, and as our Craftsmen hesitated to accept anything that might be termed 'Charity,' we gave all to understand that they were only receiving what was their rights as pledged by each and all by every tie which binds us together as Freemasons. To make this RIGHT more effective and pronounced, we decided on restoring people so far as we could, to the position occupied by them prior to the calamity and we have given sewing machines, irons, pressing boards, shears, etc., to those who were tailors, so that they again might resume their usual avocation. Instruments have been furnished to dentists, together with dental chairs and machinery necessary to resume their profession; instruments and books to physicians and surgeons; tools to carpenters, machinists and all kinds of mechanics; sewing machines to women who are dressmakers

and for household purposes; wagons and horses to laundry wagon drivers; and to other tradesmen; instruments and charts to seafaring men; pianos and other musical instruments to music teachers, performers and vocalists; photographic supplies and cameras to artists and photographers; electrical appliances to those engaged in the electrical business and to apprentices learning that, as well as other trades. No profession, art or calling has been neglected and while as previously noted, we did not attempt to overdo it, we have given good and plenty and to use a common term 'have endeavored to put them on their feet again.' Even to attorneys and counselors-at-law have legal books been given, and it may be surprising to many, when it is known that of all who have suffered the most through losses from the fire, professional men and women take the front rank. Not only did many of them lose their valuable instruments, reference books and electro-machinery, but their clients and patients scattered, and their business since then has been such as to barely give them a living.

"Acting with our neighbor upon the square, rendering him every kind office which justice or mercy may require, and relieve his distress or soothe his affliction."

"Our influence—the strength of Masonry—has been used in more than one way. It has been successfully carried out in intercessions with the civil and military authorities. Our letters have been honored in nearly every instance, and much good has come to many of our brethren and their families through the influence of letters sent by this board to those high in authority, oft-times not members of the Fraternity, but who recognizing its strength and well defined principles which are known to the profane as well as to those initiated into its mysteries."

The Grand Orator, W. Bro. Oscar Lawler, delivered the annual oration, from which we quote:

"Freemasonry as an institution and Freemasons as individuals cannot be separated from the ordinary affairs of life. It is not a mere toy, serving as a mental diversion at each annual communication, nor an idle lip service to be performed in the lodge room. It is a great, living moral force which should pervade and regulate human conduct from childhood to age, at the hearthstone, on the marts of trade, in the social and business intercourse between man and man. Its principles express and their practice should exemplify the cardinal virtues which should be part and parcel of our every-day existence."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence it was decided to continue the system of Grand Representatives, and not to exempt from the payment of dues masons over seventy years of age.

We further quote from the committee:

"The Grand Master was asked to determine the status in this jurisdiction of a brother who was a Past Master of a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction, and had thereafter affiliated with a lodge in California. Is he a Past Master in California, with the rights and privileges of a Past Master, including the right to be carried on the rolls of the California Lodge as a Past Master, and also the right of membership in the Grand Lodge? He was also asked to determine the same question as to one who had acquired the rank of Past Master by service in a California lodge, and who had dimitted therefrom and affiliated with another California lodge, of which he is still a member. He answered these questions in both cases in the affirmative. We have no doubt as to the correctness of the decis-

ion so far as the brother who had become a Past Master by service in a lodge in this jurisdiction is concerned; but it appears to us to be incorrect as to the brother whose only service as Master was in a foreign jurisdiction. The whole matter is covered by the express language of our Constitution, where, in Art. II of Part VII, under the head of 'Definitions,' we find the following:

"Past Master.—This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed, and has served a term as Master of a chartered lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and who remains a member in good standing of one of its subordinates."

"This provision is, of course, controlling as to the meaning of the term 'Past Master' wherever it is used in our Constitution. Only those who come within its terms can be held to be entitled to the rank and privileges of a Past Master in California, and one whose only service as Master was in a lodge of another jurisdiction, is plainly not within its terms."

"We therefore recommend that this decision be modified to conform to these views."

Bro. Wm. A. Davies thus introduces his Report of the Committee on Correspondence:

"The strenuous season through which we have passed, and from which we have hardly yet emerged, is a good reason for the brevity of this report, were it not for the additional and more weighty reason, the wish of the Grand Lodge, as expressed in its action of the preceding session, when it not only cut off the nub of the story and denied its publication, but expressed its opinion of the value of the work by an appropriation of fifty dollars for the present report."

Maine for 1905 receives appropriate space in this curtailed report.

CANADA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James H. Burritt, in his address says under "State of the Craft":

"The general state of the Craft in the jurisdiction is healthy; our net membership has increased by about 2,500, making our total membership over 37,000."

"There is now, I believe, absolute uniformity in the authorized work throughout the jurisdiction, and the ancient landmarks were never more strictly adhered to than at the present time."

"There is one matter, however, which is not one for an expression of thankfulness, and one which is difficult of reasonable solution, to do justice to the lodge and to the brethren concerned; I refer to the large accumulation of arrears for dues."

He announced the death of M. W. Bro. R. T. Walkem, Past Grand Master, and of other distinguished brethren.

Under "Dispensations" we read:

"Since my installation I have issued the large number of 216 dispensations for all sorts and things masonic. This increase is largely due to the recent amendment of the Constitution in that regard. The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution, knowing that many lodges were in the habit of holding many functions under masonic auspices without

a dispensation, thought that the Grand Master should be seized of all the particulars and the kind of function sought to be held, before it was undertaken, and that his dispensation was necessary. This gives the Grand Master a proper supervision of the doings of the craft throughout the jurisdiction. The Board of General Purposes unanimously approved of the provision, as also Grand Lodge, and I think rightly so."

We quote from his "Rulings":

"Learning that some Masters of lodges were in the habit of grouping their candidates for degrees, I was obliged to rule, by means of a circular to the lodges, as follows:

"1. In the first degree, take them separately up to and inclusive of the charge in the northeast corner.

"2. In the 2d degree, take them separately up to and inclusive of the obligation and the explanation of the altered position of the lights on the altar.

"3. In the third degree, take them separately up to and inclusive of the rising of the bright morning star."

"4. That the advancement of any candidates could only be made when the warrant was present, and the conferring of a degree in an adjoining room simultaneously with the working of a degree in the lodge room was illegal and must be discontinued.

"That a candidate who had such a stiff knee as prevented him from performing what was required of him could not be initiated.

"A candidate with one leg 5 inches shorter than the other, I ruled if no metallic appliances were used and he could perform all requirements, yes; otherwise no. The matter to be left to the Master's discretion as to the required ability of the candidate.

"That a candidate who had lost the first and second joints of the index finger and the first joint of the second finger, both of the right hand, could not be initiated.

"Notwithstanding frequent legislation for several years past and the efforts in the last consolidation to make it clear, the question of 'residence' still receives various interpretations by Masters of lodges, and shows that it yet appears to be one difficult of interpretation.

"To aid in simplifying the question, I may say I have ruled several times during the year, and still rule, that every person capable of applying for admission into Masonry must have 12 months continuous residence within the jurisdiction of some lodge in the jurisdiction, to first qualify him, called a masonic residence; that established, he may apply to that lodge; if he does not, and removes to the jurisdiction of another lodge, he may apply there, although not resident there for 12 months, if he procures a certificate of character from the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has last acquired such masonic residence, and a dispensation from the Grand Master."

The account of his visitations is most interesting reading.

He makes an earnest plea for an increase of the Benevolent Fund from and by which the relief of distressed masons is made.

A most pleasant episode was the presentation of a double jubilee medal to M. W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson on his attainment of the term of fifty years a mason.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are very full and interesting to the general reader.

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Queensland were recognized.

Bro. Henry Robertson submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Under Iowa we read:

"The following recommendation was laid over till next year:

"That the edict of non-intercourse pronounced against the Masons of France by this Grand Lodge be withdrawn in so far as it applies to the Grand Lodge of France, but that it remain in full force and effect as to all other so-called masonic bodies of that country; and we do extend to the Grand Lodge of France fraternal recognition as a regular masonic body."

"The committee making this recommendation is satisfied that the Grand Lodge of France is correct in its declaration of a necessity in every candidate of belief in God and that it does not hold with the Grand Orient of France in the abolition of that requirement. The two bodies may be separate and distinct, but so far the Grand Orient has been the dominant power and has been looked upon as the representative of French masons. At the recent conference in Belgium both bodies were represented, and the connection between the two bodies seems to be very close and cordial. They are both engaged in defending themselves against the aggressions of the priesthood, fighting for liberty of conscience, which would be destroyed if the Roman Catholic clergy could prevail, and we would probably do likewise if we were in their situation."

COLORADO, 1906.

Portraits of the M. W. Grand Master elect, Bro. Arthur E. Jones, and of M. W. Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf, grace the proceedings.

"Brother Greenleaf is now serving his twenty-third year as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and he is recognized throughout the masonic world as one of the ablest and most comprehensive of reviewers, his rare fund of masonic knowledge and marked literary ability peculiarly fitting him for the work."

The Grand Representatives were welcomed by the Grand Master, to which welcome response was made by M. W. Bro. William D. Wright, from which we quote:

"By this courtly ceremony—somewhat resembling the custom of diplomatic courtesies between friendly nations—we are reminded that each Grand Lodge of Masons possesses absolutely sovereign power over everything pertaining to the government of Masonry within its own jurisdiction, and thus recognizes and deals with all other Grand Lodges as having like independent and sovereign masonic powers.

"And if, like other quaint and curious things distinctively masonic, this ceremony but seems in its way to distinguish our ancient craft from modern fraternities—and even if little more than this could be said in its favor—some of us have grown to be such lovers of Masonry and all its peculiarly distinctive features, that even for that reason alone we would be reluctant to part with it."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles F. Painter, after a brief introduction, pays tribute to the memory of M. W. Bro. Albert H. Branch, Past Grand Master, and of R. W. Bro. John Humphreys, who was Senior Grand Warden at the time of his death.

He issued dispensations for three new lodges and many dispensations for divers purposes.

How cheering to read in his address the following:

"I have been called upon during the past year, by many lodges and brethren, for what might have been termed decisions, yet practically, in every instance, these were simply an interpretation of the laws of this Grand Jurisdiction, as set forth in the Book of Constitutions, or else were covered by decisions rendered heretofore by my predecessors."

An interesting account of his visitations is given, of which he says:

"To summarize, I have made forty official visits, covering fifty-one lodges, as in several instances there were joint meetings of two, three or four lodges. But even with this, I was unable to visit quite half of our lodges."

He declined the services of the Grand Lodge in laying the corner-stone of a building to be erected by the Mystic Shrine at Denver:

"Giving as my reason that, in my opinion, this building was not a public building such as is contemplated in Masonry, the corner-stone of which should be laid by the Grand Lodge; said building being erected by a private corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Colorado, and is not being erected, as is generally admitted, for masonic purposes."

Many matters of importance to the jurisdiction received his careful attention and were carried out to a satisfactory result.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The Grand Orator, Bro. John B. Haffy, delivered the oration with "Masonry" as his theme.

Past Grand Master Henry M. Teller presented a "Memorial regarding the Powers and Prerogatives of Grand Lodges," which we commend to our reading masons.

Much business of a routine character was transacted.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Under District of Columbia we quote the following, with which we concur:

"We have in previous reports discussed the various phases of this ever recurring question concerning which a wide diversity of opinion exists. Our own view is that a Master-elect who has received the degree in a Royal Arch Chapter is not an actual Past Master, and that in a jurisdiction where the degree must be conferred before one is qualified to preside as Master, he must receive it in a convocation of actual Past Masters, from which virtual or nominal Past Masters are excluded. We further believe that three or more actual Past Masters have an inherent right to convene a convocation for the purpose of conferring the degree. As indicated above, the correct designation of such emergent body is 'Convocation' and not 'Lodge.' But we must forbear further discussion as we have already devoted too much space to this, one of the questions that will never 'stay put.'"

Maine for 1905 received his careful attention.

Under Oregon, discussing with Bro. Hodson the rights of the Scottish Rite to the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, he says :

"We shall confine ourselves to a defence of Craft Masonry, taking this extract as our subject matter :

"Hence we again assert that the Scottish Rite was and is in just as lawful possession of the Blue Lodge Degrees as any Grand Lodge in America ; and further, if there had been no York Rite Lodges organized nor compromise made, that it would have been working them to-day the same as it does those from fourth up."

"The above is the broadest assertion we have yet encountered and we very much mistake if it will be countenanced by the members of the guild, many of whom are 32ds and 33ds of the Rite in controversy. We hold that our first allegiance is to our respective Grand Lodges, and that when their rights and prerogatives are brought into question, it is our paramount duty to defend the same irrespective of other alliances. There are no very great intricacies involved in the solution of the question. When the Grand Lodge of England established lodges in France and other European countries, it was upon the same identical basis as lodges have ever been organized before or since, which was an adherence of the Ancient Constitutions, traditions and landmarks of the Fraternity. We find no record of their having been granted absolution therefrom. For some years it is to be presumed, they adhered to the Constitutions and Regulations of the Ancient Craft, since there is no mention of other Rites and degrees until about 1754. From that period the craze for degrees and their multiplication went merrily on, until the fabricators and charlatans had in their inventories something like a thousand degrees of high-sounding titles classified under many Rites.

"These multipliers of degrees and rites invariably laid hold of the three symbolic degrees to furnish a foundation for their imposing structures. We submit that they had no more authority to do so and to organize symbolic lodges without warrant, than has any Master Mason to-day acting of his own volition and assumption of authority. That is the whole question in a nutshell. If Bro. Hodson will give it a little calm reflection he must certainly see that the successor of the Rite of Perfection or of any other Rite, established under like conditions, cannot be 'in just as lawful possession of the Blue Lodge degrees as any Grand Lodge in America.' With this we must take leave of our brother, having already greatly exceeded our space.

CONNECTICUT, 1907.

One hundred nine lodges were represented at this communication.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Benjamin F. Turner, whose portrait graces the proceedings, in his address says :

"The year 1906, like its predecessor, has been one of activity among most of the lodges, and with no case of either grievance or appeal, it can be truly said that harmony and peace are within our walls ; and may the same spirit of brotherly love and affection be and abide with us always."

He announced the deaths of M. W. Bro. Frederick S. Stevens, Grand Master in 1901, and of W. Bro. Miles W. Graves, Grand Treasurer since 1896, and the dead of other jurisdictions.

He gave an interesting account of his visitations to many lodges and to the Masonic Home.

He highly praised the Order of the Eastern Star.

He summarized the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, giving the salient points of each report.

He suggested that all questions proposed to him during the year could have been answered by a study of their authorized masonic manual.

He suggested that lodges should be careful "about re-instating those who had no use for our order until age brings them to want and desire our care."

Also that care should be exercised in the recommendation of inmates to the Masonic Home.

The Grand Secretary in his report says:

"More masons have been made the past year than in any like period in the history of our Grand Lodge."

And that "every lodge has done work."

Considerable time was taken up with the discussion of the wants and needs of the Masonic Home as presented in an able report of a special committee. Not all the ideas of the committee were adopted, but the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the incoming Grand Master be requested to issue a letter, under the seal of this Grand Body, calling upon the craft throughout the jurisdiction to contribute, so much as lies in their power, towards defraying the cost of building an addition to the Home such as is proposed and recommended in the foregoing report, and directing the Worshipful Master of each subordinate to appoint a committee of not less than three members of his lodge to solicit such contributions."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized, and also the Grand Lodge of the Valle de Mexico.

Portraits of M. W. Bro. Stevens and of W. Bro. Graves are published in the proceedings.

Bro. John H. Barlow presented the Report on Masonic Correspondence.

Under Illinois, discussing the question of non-affiliates, he says:

"Masonry, like all institutions, even the church, cannot be sustained without money, and all who are able should do their part. If they shirk it they throw an additional burden upon others, nor do we believe that a brother has bought all the rights and privileges of Masonry, save lodge membership, when he pays his initiation fees. He has then simply entered the fraternity and should be willing to sustain it. If this is commercialism it is simply another word for duty, and not subject to the objectionable meaning placed upon it."

To Maine, 1906, he gives four pages, approving the decisions one and two of Grand Master Chaplin.

He makes the following reply to our remarks under Colorado anent the conferring of degrees by courtesy :

"We do not believe this courtesy has the sanction of ancient usage, but one evolved from the necessity of the case; in these bustling and restless times it often occurs that a person may present his application in good faith, but before he receives his degree business requirements may compel him to remove into another Grand Jurisdiction, and this courtesy is convenient and for the best interests of Masonry. It should be an act of courtesy and the fees should go to the lodge holding jurisdiction, and when the degrees are conferred due notice should be given and the person enrolled as a member of said lodge. As a general regulation we think the conferring of the degrees by a lodge should include membership, and that no lodge should be allowed to make non-affiliated masons."

Of our quotation under Kentucky, he says :

"We think the trouble is with the Kentucky regulations. Applicants for a dispensation for a new lodge should be Master Masons in good standing, but not accompanied by dimits. Then in case their prayer is not granted they have not lost their lodge membership. If their dimits accompany the petition and it is not granted they have simply added to the already too large number of non-affiliates. When the Grand Lodge grants a charter there is plenty of time for the applicants to procure their dimits before the lodge is constituted."

Thus setting forth what is practiced in Maine.

Under Virginia, we read :

"In reference to funerals, we think the friends should be requested in case the deceased belongs to several orders, to select the one they prefer to take charge and have only one ceremony, thus avoiding needless repetition."

From his Conclusion we quote :

"No new questions presented, and there is little to say in conclusion. Perhaps the one question, perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, which is held by many jurisdictions; a respectable minority at least, is in danger of causing contention unless jurisdictions which do not hold that regulation respect those that do. Our own jurisdiction contends for that doctrine, while some of our near-by sister jurisdictions claim it only for twelve months, and some of our rejected material go over the line, simply gain a residence, and come back to us full-fledged masons. This, we think, is a breach of masonic courtesy that ought not to be."

DELAWARE, 1906.

These proceedings contain the report of a special communication for laying the corner stone of a hospital, of one for the dedication of a lodge room, and of the one held June 7th, for the purpose of commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the organization of the M. W. Grand Lodge. Of the functions at this communication we will write later on.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Levin I. Handy, whose portrait (doubly in the copy before us) graces the proceedings, in his address says :

"The real seat of masonic interest is in the subordinate lodges. The older members of the Grand Lodge, who have been coming here for many years, have a natural attachment for the Grand Lodge as such; but I believe it is true that no mason will long keep a true and warm interest in masonic matters if he neglects his subordinate lodge, attends none of its meetings, and gets out of touch with its membership. Our masonic obligations were taken at the altar of a subordinate lodge, and it is by gathering around that same altar that we are most likely to preserve their binding effect on mind and conscience. It was in a subordinate lodge that we first observed the chaste beauty of masonic symbols, and there that we first heard the lofty principles of right living which Masonry inculcates. It is by regular attendance at the subordinate lodge that the light by which masons work and live may most surely continue to shine and illumine our minds and make plain the path of duty. You have been instructed before from this Grand East concerning the evils of non-affiliation, and I now call your attention to a sort of legalized non-affiliation. It is the condition of the mason who is affiliated in form and non-affiliated in fact. His name remains on the list, but his person does not appear in the lodge room. He pays his dues—masonic dues are always and properly light—but he pays no attention to masonic duty. Every now and then he comes to lodge on election night because he has been summoned, and possibly he wears a masonic emblem in the hope that some brother may note it and thereby he may receive the benefit of masonic love and confidence. That is something he is still ready to receive, although he no longer has any of it to give. He is non-affiliated in everything except in name, and all of the evils of non-affiliation surround Masonry such as his. Affiliation means more than mere payment of dues. It means an interest in Masonry and in brother masons, and it demands attention to the affairs of the subordinate lodge."

The dead are fraternally remembered, among whom was P. G. M. Bro. James S. Dobb and Past Deputy Grand Master Bro. Paynter Frame.

He gives a glowing account of his visitations to the several Grand Lodges and to the lodges in Delaware, all of which he visited.

He wisely and judiciously discusses the question of rejected candidates. Among other thoughts presenting this:

"When the figures show, as they do in some subordinate lodges, that from one-half to three-fourths of the applicants are rejected, it certainly seems to indicate that somebody in that particular lodge is determined that future members shall be a good deal better men than he is himself. I do not desire to be understood as complaining of the law of the black ball. I would not change it if I could. It is right just as it is. But if I could I would so build up in all of the brethren the ideal of a mason's duty at the ballot, his duty to truth, to Masonry and to honor, that not a member would be left in our jurisdiction who would sink low enough to cast a ballot dictated by spite, prejudice, or personal ill-will."

The four decisions reported by him are in accord with the procedure in Maine.

From his conclusion we quote:

"Regarding Masonry as an institution which exists primarily to promote every moral and social virtue, I think that we may look back on the year which has just passed as a year of great masonic prosperity in Delaware. We have lived together in brotherly love. Not as a mere matter

of words, but as a matter of fact, peace and harmony have prevailed. We have had neither criticism from without nor dissension within. No scandal has vexed or disgraced our membership. We have taught the same old beautiful lessons of masonic duty. The true light of faith and practice, the square of honor and the compasses of self-control have blazed brightly in our lodges. Our Worshipful Masters have ruled discretely and with great moderation and brotherly kindness. The zeal of our membership has been manifested by attendance and by the prompt performance of all masonic duty."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The following report was accepted and flag adopted:

"Your committee appointed to devise and procure a flag for the M. W. Grand Lodge beg to report that they have performed that duty and have provided a flag of white field with square and compasses and letter G emblazoned thereon, and which is now displayed from the roof of this building."

Bro. Lewis H. Jackson submitted, the Report on Correspondence comprising a review of sixty-six Grand Jurisdictions.

Under Illinois we read:

"There is getting to be the use of entirely too much 'red tape' in Masonry when lodges cannot communicate with each other and prefer their legitimate requests of Fraternal courtesy, except through the official correspondence of Grand Masters."

Under Wyoming he thus comments on the proposition of the meeting of all legitimate Grand Lodges in London in 1917:

"We agree with Bro. K. that the proposition is open and subject to the objections he very clearly points out of the amalgamation and intercourse with illegitimate Grand Bodies with which American Grand Lodges are not in communion and do not recognize. Who is to decide the vexed question of the legitimacy of many and various so-called Grand Bodies of Masonry the world over? Surely, not the Grand Lodge of England. Her dictum would not be accepted by many, if any, of the American Grand Lodges. She has departed from 'the faith once delivered,' in the recognition of much that is not in accordance with the 'original plan of Masonry,' and would be repudiated by most of our Grand Lodges on this continent."

Maine was not reviewed.

The centennial proceedings of this Grand Lodge is complete in every respect. The portraits of the M. W. Grand Masters in 1906 and 1806 look pleasantly upon us as we open the book. The meeting places of the Grand Lodge in 1806 and 1906 are also presented to view, together with the grouped portraits of the committee who prepared and carried out a splendid programme.

The address was by Bro. Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, from which we quote:

"I take myself rather a cheerful view of human affairs, and especially those larger affairs which belong to the social and political life of a great people. We are saved a great many anxieties and a great deal of trouble

by preserving the confidence, which is a part of the inheritance of Masonry, that this world in which we live is not an accidental affair; that it is a part of the increasing purpose that runs through the ages, and, in a large way, expresses the providence of God. When a man is confident in his own mind and conscious that God made this world and administers its affairs, he is entitled to a reasonably cheerful view of the progress and final hope of the Republic and of the world.

"I believe also that this century has witnessed the growth of the spirit which lies at the foundation of the tradition and record of Masonry, not only in the United States, but everywhere throughout the world, the spirit of Fraternity, that spirit which looks upon every man as entitled to good will and to sympathy and to help. I do not think that everybody that is pushed hard by the vicissitudes of life is in need of sympathy. I used to have a good deal of sympathy for people because they were poor, and it always did seem a little peculiar to me that there should be so many of us in that category. My father was an old time Methodist preacher, and among the little bits of proverbial wisdom with which he surrounded my youth was this saying of his: He said that the Lord gives to every one of us everything that he can trust us with (laughter); and it was on that theory that he accounted for the fact that so many of us are always broke financially. (Laughter.) So I have grown into the habit of not extending my sympathies to the poor altogether, and certainly not to the children of the poor.

"One of the great perils of having a secret ritual and of transacting business in the isolation of closed doors is the possibility of being misunderstood and misinterpreted and misjudged; and there was a period in the history of the United States when even the masonic organization got into just such trouble as that. It reads almost like a fiction to-day. It reads like a dream of some remote era that within this century, the completion of which you are celebrating, our institution was misjudged by whole communities and the feeling and interest created against it taken advantage of by diligent and active politicians for the purpose of securing a commission even to the highest offices in the United States. We have outlived that period of misunderstanding and to-day we are surrounded not by hostile influences, but by competitors who have almost violated our copyright and used our patents without even the proper acknowledgments; for the spirit of Fraternity has captured every institution in the world."

Bro. L. H. Jackson gave an extended sketch of the history of the Grand Lodge.

We quote the conclusion:

"Delaware has always been noted for her patriotism and loyalty, not only to her country but also to the cause of Masonry. She was the first of the thirteen original States to ratify the Federal Constitution. In war and in peace she has ever sturdily and bravely stood up to her duty. Her sons have always been known and distinguished as 'The Blue Hen's Chickens.' This cognomen is widely known and applied to her citizens, but perhaps not many know its origin. It was a nickname given to Delaware's officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War in honor of their pluck and heroism, by an officer in the army, who declared: 'No cock was game unless it came from a blue hen.'

"Although the smallest of the States, geographically, and of the jurisdictions, masonically, excepting, perhaps, Rhode Island, designated sometimes, 'Little Rhody,' as Delaware is called 'Little Delaware,' and the 'Diamond State,' her standing in the masonic world, among the jurisdictions of our own and other countries is most honorable and gratifying to

her sons. She is doubtless called the 'Diamond State,' not on account of her shape, as some have supposed, but because like the diamond among precious stones, though very small, perhaps the smallest, is prized for its brilliance and value. Delaware, though small among the States, especially when placed beside and compared with the Keystone State, Pennsylvania, gives forth a light both masonic and patriotic that cannot be hid.

"May her Masonic Light ever continue to shine forth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day; and her deeds of charity and benevolence ameliorate the sad and sorrowful condition of the poor and distressed among men until all shall acknowledge the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man."

At the banquet there were speeches by many distinguished brethren.

In behalf of our Maine brethren we congratulate "Little Delaware" on her position and place in our fraternity.

GEORGIA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Max Meyerhardt, prefaces his address by an introduction worthy to be compared with those hitherto written by him, and a beautiful word picture of "the Day of Atonement—the great white fast of the Jews," and concludes as follows:

"And as I stand this day, on consecrated ground, my mind goes back to that great scene in old Jerusalem. For is not this day, too, set apart for the glory of God and the honor of Masonry? You, too, have come from every part of this imperial commonwealth to pay homage to Him, the Architect Supreme, who rules the destinies of men. You have laid aside the vestures of rank, and wealth, and power and glory. You have come with clean hands, with pure hearts, with souls aglow with sacred enthusiasm. Purged of earth's dross and free from every unworthy motive, you have come to lay upon the altar of Masonry the first fruits of your love and devotion."

Of the condition of the fraternity he says:

"Once more, my brethren, it is my pleasure and my privilege to announce to you that the year just closing has been one of unprecedented prosperity. It has been a year of growth and progress, a year of unbounded enthusiasm, a year of noble deeds and high endeavor, a year that will live forever in the history of Georgia Masonry.

"Our numbers have increased to nearly three times ten thousand; many new lodges have been instituted; our treasury is full to overflowing; our harmony has not been disturbed by any untoward event; our Home has sheltered the aged, the widow and the fatherless; we have raised the moral standard high, making manhood and character our only tests."

Of the financial affairs he says:

"I am supremely happy in announcing to you to-day, that we have promptly met every expense and every obligation incurred during the year. The Home has been maintained in great comfort; an additional servants' room has been built; our Grand Lodge temple has been im-

proved; offices have been equipped and handsomely furnished for the use of the Grand Secretary, and after paying these and all other expenses and notwithstanding the fact that at our last communication the attendance of Past Masters was the largest ever known in the history of Georgia Masonry, we have in our treasury to-day a surplus of \$30,000.00, and the sum of \$2,000 in bonds, making a grand total of \$32,000.00."

A full account of his visitations is given.

Of his decisions we quote the following:

"3. I have been asked what constitutes habitual intoxication, which under our Code would constitute a masonic offence, for which charges should be preferred?

"My reply is that if a brother becomes intoxicated on several occasions, even two or three, the act would become habitual within the meaning of the Code. I am inclined to the opinion that to become intoxicated even once is unmasonic conduct and should be charged as such.

"4. It is contrary to the dignity and decorum of Masonry for a lodge to receive benefit from circus performances, for the purpose of raising a building fund, or for any other lodge purpose. Masonry has nothing in common with a circus or with circus performances, and for a lodge to advertise such performances and receive a part of the proceeds of the same, tends to lower the dignity of the Institution and its high standing in the eyes of the world and cannot be tolerated."

We quote with great pleasure the following:

"I desire to commend in the highest terms the work of the District Deputies. These brethren have been faithful in the performance of duty and have accomplished much good for Masonry in Georgia. Their work deserves, and will no doubt receive, the highest commendation.

"In this connection, I desire to endorse the practice of holding County and District Conventions, which has rapidly grown up in Georgia in recent years. It was my pleasure to organize one of the very first of these District Conventions in the Seventh District, and the work has been of incalculable benefit to Masonry, not only in that District, but throughout the State.

"The County Conventions bring together the brethren of each county in a social, masonic way, as nothing else can do.

"The District Conventions, comprising many counties, result in the meeting and mingling of many hundreds of brethren, and in making uniform the ritualistic work. At each county and district meeting, I would suggest that a few hours be given over to public exercises. The families of the brethren will thus be brought together in closer contact, while the addresses delivered on these occasions will bring home to the public generally, the truths and principles of Free Masonry. I therefore heartily recommend that the brethren of every county and every district unite themselves into an association, under the name of County or District Conventions, and hold at least one meeting each year. I would also recommend that some part of the time be devoted to public exercises, including music, addresses, recitations, etc. If this recommendation should be carried out during the coming year, I am sure you will all agree with me at the end of the year that the results have more than repaid the effort."

Many dispensations were granted.

He makes a strong plea for a new Grand Lodge Temple, and praises the condition of and outlook for the Masonic Home.

From his strongly written conclusion we make one selection :

"Masonry, next to religion, must aid powerfully in the regeneration of mankind. We are the sons of light—the eternal foes of darkness. We must march in the vanguard of truth and moral progress. We must take no step backward—always and forever forward—onward—upward ! The goal is before us ; duty summons us ; God's finger beckons us. Cowards may hesitate ; we are men !

"Shall we stand with folded hands, with silent lips, with faltering hearts, while the hosts of sin, with mighty tread, stalk through the land ?"

A commission was authorized to consider any and all matters connected with a new Masonic Temple.

The Grand Lodge Cosmos at Chihuahua was not recognized.

From the report of Committee on Returns we learn that lodges do not carefully attend to their duties.

Why not enforce the law of mileage and per diem ?

The following resolution was passed :

"*Resolved*, That in token of our esteem and brotherly love of this good and noble woman, we hereby order that there be purchased, a badge or emblem of the Eastern Star, and that the same be selected by our Grand Master and the Grand Matron of the Eastern Star, and be presented to Mrs. F. E. Wolihin as a small token of the very high masonic regard in which she is held, not only by the present Grand Lodge but by each and every true Master Mason in Georgia."

Upon the decisions quoted the Committee on Jurisprudence report :

"Your committee approves each decision therein, except decision No. 3, in lieu of which we substitute the following :

"Habitual drunkenness is such as has become a habit, to be judged by the special circumstances of each case.

"Drunkenness for one time only is a masonic offence."

They further report :

The following query was submitted to your committee by the Grand Lodge for decision, to wit :

"Lodge A initiates a candidate ; the candidate removes to the jurisdiction of Lodge B ; Lodge A elects him to the Fellow Craft degree and asks Lodge B to confer said Fellow Craft degree after proper and satisfactory examination, Lodge B complies with the request of Lodge A and goes further and confers the Master Mason's degree without request from Lodge A and before the candidate was elected by Lodge A.

"To what lodge does the brother belong ?

"Your committee decides that the brother is a Master Mason with membership in Lodge A, but we declare the action of Lodge B illegal and unauthorized."

The portraits of Past Grand Masters David E. Butler and Samuel D. Irvin appear in the proceedings.

Bro. A. Q. Moody submitted his sixth Report on Foreign Correspondence, covering the proceedings of fifty-six Grand Lodges, of which Maine was not.

Under Alabama, discussing the decisions of the Grand Master upon the eligibility of those who cannot read and write, he says:

"If, to be a man physically and mentally sound, is a proper requisite to enjoy the mysteries of Freemasonry, then a man, in this enlightened age, who cannot read and write is *mentally* unfit to enter the sacred portals of our Order. In truth, mental incapacity is worse than physical disability."

To Brother Titcomb he upholds expulsion for the non-payment of dues. We quote:

"He notes in our proceedings where seventy-one brethren were expelled for unmasonic conduct and thirty-eight for gross unmasonic conduct, and enquires of us if the seventy-one were expelled for non-payment of dues. Now, Brother Titcomb, you must put your fertile imagination to work, for we are not going to 'tell tales out of school.'"

"This much, however, we will say: If the offence was non-payment of dues, each one of the brethren deserved his fate. If a brother can pay, but will not pay, then he must be made to pay, or else get out. If he gives his simple word that he is unable to pay, his dues are remitted without further question."

"If a brother refuses to contribute his small part toward maintaining our noble Order, then he deserves to be 'cast into outer darkness.'"

Under Maryland he replies to Bro. Schultz on the same subject:

"Among other things, he says, the Grand Lodge permits its subordinate lodges to expel its members for non-payment of dues. This is an erroneous statement. A subordinate lodge in Georgia *never expels for any crime*. It can only recommend the Grand Lodge to expel."

"In Georgia, if a brother is unable to pay his dues, all he has to do is to say so, and his dues, both to the subordinate lodge and the Grand Lodge are remitted. If he has the ability to pay, and refuses to do so, he is suspended for twelve months. If at the end of that time he still refuses to pay, he is regularly tried, and if found guilty, is recommended to the Grand Lodge for expulsion."

"Why keep on the rolls brethren who have so little love for the Order that they are unwilling to bear their part of the burdens, though amply able to do so."

"The truth of the matter is that, as a general rule, these delinquents care very little whether they are expelled or not. They are 'useless cumberers of the ground' and ought to be cut off. Why should the subordinate lodges be required year after year to burden the rolls with worthless material? We say 'worthless' for this word is applicable to any man who joins a society and refuses to bear his part of the expenses necessary for carrying it on."

In this connection it might be well for the Grand Secretary of Georgia to note how long the membership of a brother continues. We note a net increase in membership in Georgia for the year ending November 1, 1906 of 2,331 and in lodges of 21; and the prediction of the Grand Master that in ten years the membership will increase by 13,000. Now what proportion of the above increase will fall as "worthless material"? During the past ten years the membership has practically doubled; how many of these who have been placed upon the rolls have proved "worthless ma-

terial"? Were they not "worthless material" when they made application and ought they not to have been rejected by the builders?

From his Conclusion we quote:

"There is a wide divergence of opinion among our writers on Correspondence as to what Grand Bodies are entitled to fraternal recognition.

"Some are disposed, like the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, to allow the utmost latitude, and to recognize everything claiming to be masonic, including all the Grand Orients of the world.

"Now, if we understand the matter correctly, Grand Orients are not of equal dignity with Grand Lodges, but derive their power from a Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite. Then the question arises, 'Is a Grand Lodge justified in extending recognition to a Body of less dignity than itself?' As illustrating the subject, would the United States be justified in sending a Minister to one of the States of Mexico?"

IDAHO, 1906.

Twenty-five chartered lodges and one lodge U. D. were represented at this communication.

With a short introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Jeremiah W. Robinson, in his address pays due tribute of respect to the dead of his own and other jurisdictions, especially mentioning R. W. Bro. Alexander Rossi, P. D. G. Master, whose funeral was conducted by the Grand Lodge.

He tells of his visitations to thirty-five lodges out of the forty lodges, and says:

"The growth of Masonry has kept pace with the general prosperity of the State, and most of the lodges have largely increased in membership. While I am convinced that due diligence has been employed in the selection of new material, I have endeavored to more firmly impress upon the minds of the brethren the supreme importance of the conservatism of Masonry in all things, and especially in the admission of those who are to participate in our mysteries and enjoy our privileges, and upon whom must eventually rest the sacredness and responsibility of our noble and illustrious Fraternity. Unworthy material may be easily admitted, but may not be so readily discarded, besides the injury sometimes lives long afterward."

Dispensations for four lodges were issued.

The case of invasion of jurisdiction by a lodge in New York is reviewed and after stating a few facts he recommended:

"That the case against the said Harvey E. Taylor be dropped so far as this Grand Lodge is concerned, and also that the action of this Grand Lodge in severing masonic relations with the Grand Lodge of New York be rescinded."

He decided under their law that a lodge in Idaho could not confer the degrees *by courtesy* upon one engaged directly or indirectly in the sale

of liquor; that the investigation of a candidate would better be made without his knowledge; that:

"Under the practice in this jurisdiction when the lodge is open on either degree it is necessary to close in due form before opening on another, and therefore it is not correct to call to refreshments for that purpose, nor to call from one degree to another. All business to come before the lodge at a stated meeting should be disposed of before closing on the third degree."

Also:

"Question. Should a non-masonic organization be permitted to erect a monument at the grave of a brother Mason in a masonic cemetery?"

"Reply. I can see no special objection to it. A brother's family, or friends, should have the privilege of marking his last resting place as they think best, if within the bounds of reason."

He recommended "that ways and means be provided for paying the Grand Lecturer a just compensation, that he may spend at least seven months of the year with the lodges."

The report of the Grand Secretary explicitly sets forth all matters appertaining to his office.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

A resolution directing the Grand Lecturer to prepare a cipher copy of the adopted work for the use of each lodge was not adopted.

The Committee of Finance recommended:

"That the Grand Lecturer be maintained in the field for the ensuing masonic year and that he receive as compensation for his services one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) and the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) in addition thereto, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Grand Lecturer while in the performance of his official duties."

And the recommendation was adopted.

Bro. Geo. E. Knepper submitted the Report on Fraternal Correspondence, reviewing sixty-four jurisdictions.

Under California, he says:

"A visitor has no right to present himself at the door of a lodge unless he can pass the most rigid test that can be imposed upon him. We have little use for documentary evidence, but we firmly believe that no brother has a right to travel unless he can 'make good' when put to the crucial test of rigid examination."

Under Indiana, after quoting a resolution requiring a Master Mason to pass examination as to his proficiency in that degree within two months thereafter, he says:

"The Grand Lodge made no rule looking to the enforcement of the resolution, and it is more than likely that it will remain a dead letter on the records. We very much doubt the propriety of a Grand Lodge making an order of that kind. When a brother receives the third degree in due and ancient form, he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of

Ancient Craft Masonry, and any attempt to compel him to become proficient 'two months after he is raised' is requiring him to do something not demanded of those who have been members more than two months. Whether a newly admitted brother becomes proficient or not is a matter in which he alone is interested, and in which the lodge should not trouble itself."

ILLINOIS, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Chester E. Allen, in his address speaks of the condition of the craft as follows:

"The constituent lodges have, almost without exception, evinced a healthful and vigorous activity, and the reports to the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary show the material increase of approximately 4,960 in membership. There is every evidence, furthermore, that the brethren have exercised prudence in the selection of material, and that they have not sacrificed personal qualifications in their zeal for numerical strength. No serious dissension has arisen to bring discord among the lodges or the brethren, and the true spirit of fraternity generally prevails. The blessings of plenty, health and peace have been visited upon us in bountiful measure, and we have participated in that prosperity which abounds throughout the state and nation to an unprecedented degree."

He laments the death of two brothers prominent among the workers of the craft, R. W. Bro. W. M. Burbank, Grand Steward, and R. W. Bro. J. W. Rose, a District Deputy Grand Master; and announces the deaths of distinguished masons of other jurisdictions.

During the year five lodges were constituted; six halls dedicated; the corner stones of ten buildings laid; six dispensations for new lodges were issued.

We note;

"The death of Bro. Charles H. Brennan created a vacancy in the office of representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near this Grand Lodge. Having been requested to recommend some brother for that place, on October 20, 1905, I suggested Bro. Amos Pettibone, of Chicago, for that position, and he was later appointed."

A question of jurisdiction with the Grand Lodge of Indiana and one of assistance with the Grand Lodge of Virginia are still pending.

Complaints from Germany, because of a denial of right of visitation to members of certain German lodges, were presented.

Of his decisions we quote:

"1. I have been asked whether the use of a stereopticon or other similar methods of illustrating the historical account is permissible and I have held that the use of any such illustrations of this part of the lecture, with the exception of the 'Marble Monument,' is prohibited.

"2. In another instance, I was asked whether the use of the so-called 'loose leaf' books for keeping the records of the lodge was permissible and I have held that this style of book is inconsistent with the requirements and that its use is necessarily prohibited.

"4. A lodge of a sister jurisdiction requested a lodge of this jurisdiction to confer the Master Mason's degree upon a Fellow Craft of the first lodge, residing within the jurisdiction of the second. The request was duly presented to the lodge, and upon motion made and carried, was granted. A member then filed an objection to the candidate's presence in the lodge. Held that the candidate as such could not be classed as a visitor, and that the objection in itself was not sufficient to prevent him from receiving the degree."

A resolution looking to the assembling of delegates from all English speaking Grand Lodges to act upon the proposition "that the wording of Freemasonry may be made to conform exactly with one adopted standard," was lost.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The Grand Orator, Bro. Owen Scott, delivered an oration on the subject "The Mission of Masonry."

We quote:

"A man without a mission, without a purpose, may exist but he is a mere floater, driven hither and yonder. Every wave from the crafts of the sturdy ones, bent on the achievement of life's well defined purposes, makes rough seas for his sails.

"Freemasonry is an institution of high ideals and lofty standards for human living. That all do not reach these, does not diminish the power for good. The names of the mercenary and the ignoble blur our rolls of membership. Unworthy men prostitute the symbols of the craft to base and unworthy ends. Would we contribute most to build up our great fraternity? Then we should regard fitness above fame and worth above wealth. If Masonry has a mission, an aim, it must not content itself with merely a beautiful ritual, faultlessly rendered. If the exalted teachings of the craft are to end with dramatic and spectacular exhibitions in lodge, there is little room or use for our fraternity in the affairs of men.

"Freemasonry is the first law and order league in the world. From the minutest details in ritual all the way up through its ethical teachings and wonderful philosophy of human action it stands immovable for order. In no human institution is greater emphasis placed upon the ancient customs and usages than in the ancient craft. Even to such an extent has this gone that some look upon this conservatism as partaking somewhat of logyism and fossilism. The landmarks are our common law. This character of liberties may sometimes be in some doubt in its application and readjustment to changed conditions of modern times."

Upon the recommendation of Bro. Robbins of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the following resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois holds that under the law of Masonry no visitor can be admitted to a lodge whose claim to the masonic status rests on documentary evidence alone.

"*Resolved*, That it has for many years been the well settled law of this jurisdiction, that neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge has the power to compel a lodge to admit a visitor against the objection of a member thereof, even though such visitor be known and recognized by all the members as a lawful mason."

The retiring Grand Secretary, Bro. J. H. C. Dill, spoke in part as follows:

"My association with the brethren throughout the state, and particularly with the secretaries who have been so kind, so courteous and so obliging to me, has been so pleasant that I cannot find words to express my thanks. I can only wish you that greatest of Oriental blessings: 'May you die among your kindred.' May no sorrow distress your days, no grief disturb your nights, but peaceful, restful be your slumbers. May your days be lengthened out to many years to enjoy the richest blessing this world affords, and as you travel along life's pathway, may Time lay his hand upon you, not harshly, but gently, like as a harper who lays his open palm upon his harp strings, not to deaden the sound, but to soften their vibrations. And when length of years makes you tired of earthly joys, and the curtain of death gently closes 'round your last sleep of human existence, may the Angels of God attend you, and see that your last expiring Lamp of Life receives not one rude blast to hasten on its extinction."

Bro. Joseph Robbins presented a valued and valuable Report on Masonic Correspondence.

Under Alabama we read:

"Among the dispensations reported we note three to enable lodges to continue work when their charters had been lost—two by fire, the other by estray. This indicates the survival in Alabama of the once generally prevalent but now vanishing notion that the destruction of one of the evidences of an act wipes out the authority of the act itself. Once a lodge is duly constituted under a warrant granted by the Grand Lodge, the evidence of its right to perform all the duties and functions authorized by such grant is as complete after the destruction of the certificate of such grant (which warranted the Grand Master in constituting the lodge), as it was before, although not in so convenient form for immediate use. It is only an attested copy of the Grand Lodge record that is missing; the attested record still remains, and so long as the action thus recorded remains unrevoked and unsuspended by lawful authority, the whereabouts of the parchment charter will in no wise affect the validity of the otherwise lawful acts of the lodge."

Under District of Columbia we read:

"The Grand Master discusses at some length the question of who may confer the degree of Past Master upon a Master-elect. It appears that in that jurisdiction one who has received a degree called by the same name in a charter of Royal Arch Masons is already immune, and does not have to take a qualifying degree in a lodge of actual Past Masters or Past Masters of symbolic lodges, although it is patent that a considerable portion of the Grand Lodge do not and cannot know whether there is anything in common between the alleged degrees thus variously conferred except the name. When the requirement that the Master-elect should be possessed of such a degree obtained in Illinois, it could only be conferred in a convocation of Past Masters of symbolic lodges. But when the prior question of why it should be conferred at all came up for answer, the degree was found to be an interloper, no part of the Ancient Craft Masonry whose preservation in its purity is at once the paramount duty of the Grand Lodge and the sole excuse for its existence; something worse than a surplusage because its existence carried with it the assumption of a right to modify the immemorial installation charges which inclusively and exclusively define the obligations whose assumption by the Master-elect qualifies him for the chair. The interloper was accordingly conducted 'down the back-entry of time,' and for the last quarter of a

century has not interposed between the election and installation of a Master of a lodge in this jurisdiction."

Under Florida we read:

"Running hastily over Brother Wright's notes we count no less than thirteen of the jurisdictions where work by courtesy is practiced, that have no regulations on the subject, and we have no doubt that in the others, save some of more recent organization, the practice antedates the regulation. The courtesy did not come from prescription of the governing body, but grew naturally out of the relations of the lodges themselves, the solely interested parties. Grand Masters got their otherwise superfluous faces into the matter through questions being raised as to the amount or the rightful destination of the fees: ruled upon these questions, and as codes were revised these approved rulings got incorporated in them. Some of this legislation is of very late date, notably that requiring all correspondence between lodges on this and the cognate subject of waiver of jurisdiction, to pass through the hands of the Grand Masters of the respective jurisdictions. Scarcely twenty years have passed since the first requirement of this kind was laid down by a self-sufficient Grand Master. To our protest, made at that time, that it was wrong in principle and would prove a beginning to the nibbling away of the natural rights of the lodges, it was replied that it was a harmless requirement, only designed to secure regularity of procedure. But in this short period it has eventuated in a denial, in several jurisdictions, of the birthright of lodges to correspond with others elsewhere without the censorship of the grand east, and of their equal birthright to maintain or to waive their personal and territorial jurisdiction."

Maine for 1905 receives his careful attention. We quote:

"Among the dispensations issued we find one to a lodge to confer degrees upon a candidate, in whose case a Massachusetts lodge had waived jurisdiction. As in another place he says he had refused all applications to permit lodges to ballot on a candidate who had not resided in the State a year, we infer that in this instance the candidate had been elected by the Massachusetts lodge."

We answer by quoting the words of our Constitution:

"SEC. 92. No lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master, shall receive the petition of a candidate until he has resided in this state one year, nor (except sea-faring men absent only on a voyage to sea) unless he has had his dwelling place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge at least six months during the year next preceding."

"SEC. 93. If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the state, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application."

Again:

"We notice that he reports two instances in which he had approved waivers of jurisdiction by a Maine lodge in favor of Vermont and Massachusetts lodges respectively. We do not remember any Maine legislation investing the Grand Master with territorial jurisdiction, and we are curious to know whether it has simply been assumed by him."

To which we reply that decisions of Grand Masters approved by the

Grand Lodge several times get crystalized into the following: "A lodge can take a candidate within the jurisdiction of another lodge to confer a degree upon him only by the permission of the Grand Master."

He commends M. W. Bro. Chaplin's decision regarding the propriety of mixed funerals.

Under Oregon we read:

"A 'pleasant episode,' for which the susceptible Grand Secretary finds the poetical sub-heading of 'A Rose Among the Thorns,' was the court reception given to and for a Past Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Claud Gatch, for which purpose the Grand Lodge was temporarily at refreshment. Ushered in by a committee of such rank as might have met the Queen of Sheba, the visitor and her retinue were eloquently announced and cordially welcomed, when, after having expressed her high appreciation of the reception accorded them, was escorted to the Grand East and received the congratulations of the brethren. Whether she stood during the reception, or was seated in the chair of King Solomon, does not appear from the chronicle."

We would like to quote more but space forbids.

INDIANA, 1906.

Five hundred twenty-one of the five hundred twenty-eight chartered lodges were represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Alfred W. Emery, in his address extends greetings to the brethren; rejoices in the general prosperity of the craft; laments the death of P. G. M. Wor. Bro. Frank S. Devol, and others of his own and other jurisdictions; and reports much local business attended to by himself or by his deputy specially appointed.

His decisions appear to contain no new matter. We judge that the law in Indiana differs with our law from the following decision:

"A rejected petition is a dead thing. A new petition can be received at next regular meeting or any time thereafter by same lodge, referred to new committee and lie over four weeks, as in first case."

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Calvin W. Prather, in his report says:

"The lodges have all made their reports and paid their dues in full. There has been no delinquency in either. The increase in membership for the year 1905 was slightly greater than that of the previous year, being 2,432. At the present rate of increase it will be but a year or two until there will be fifty thousand masons in Indiana in good standing."

The Grand Lodge of Queensland was recognized.

From the report of the Grand Inspector we quote:

"It has been a matter of astonishment to find so many lodges content with a simple rehearsal of the first section of the lecture, when work is done, in some instances not even that, and then with a promise of doubtful value to complete the work at some 'more convenient season,' leaving

the candidate 'masonically stranded.' One might just as well attempt to keep thoroughly posted and informed on 'current events' by a simple reading of the 'head-lines' in the daily press, as to expect lasting and valuable lessons upon the mind of a candidate, when masonic degrees are conferred in this manner.

"It would perhaps be unfair to blame altogether the W. M. of the lodge in which this custom prevails, for the membership are in part responsible for it. When the 'work' of conferring degrees, or such portion as most interests them is ended, many brethren make a 'break' for the cloak room, forsake the Master in his work, leaving him frequently with but a bare quorum to close his lodge. What kind of an impression is made upon a candidate receiving his masonic degrees in this way, I am unable to state, but, if by chance, he afterwards becomes 'much of a mason' or of value to the lodge, it will be because he has, unaided and alone, acquired for himself the lessons inculcated in our ceremonies. Every accepted candidate for Masonry is entitled to compensation and consideration—and no degree in 'Symbolic Masonry' is complete without its accompanying lecture."

Bro. Daniel McDonald presented the Annual Review of the Proceedings of Masonic Grand Lodges.

Under Arkansas we read:

"The bane of the masonic institution is the question of dues. We are making in the United States every year about twenty thousand non-affiliates through suspension for non-payment of dues, and dismissions because of the high rate of dues, occasioned by extravagance in building Masonic Homes and Masonic Temples, more for show than for use. We have indulged the hope, but which we never expect to be realized, that the financial management of lodges would be so economically conducted that there would be no necessity for the collection of dues. As it now is, as soon as a lodge treasury shows a surplus, instead of reducing the dues, some way is devised to spend it for something usually entirely unnecessary."

Under Illinois we read:

"We have, however, always looked upon the refusal of the masonic fraternity to take part in the laying of corner-stones of churches or other public buildings as something Pharisaical. The Jewish Sabbath, or seventh day, is the Masonic Sabbath. But since our fraternity was merged into a speculative institution it has conformed to the new order of things, and now observes the first day of the week as the Sabbath. Jesus, however, in whose honor the present Sabbath was instituted, said of it: 'The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.' He went about doing good and did not hesitate to do anything necessary to be done as well on the Sabbath as any other day. Probably if He had been consulted in regard to the laying of the corner-stones of these churches He would have said, 'Go ahead, it is all right.'"

"The workmen employed to erect the building have prepared the stone, have it properly elevated on rope and tackle ready to lower into its place at the proper time; the copper box containing the deposits is made and soldered up tight and fast, and all you masons have to do is to spread a little mortar, already prepared, between the upper and lower stone, pour a little corn, wine and oil on the stone, rehearse the printed ritual prepared for the laying of corner-stones, strike the stone three times with the common gavel, apply the plumb, square and level to its several parts and declare it 'well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according

to the rules of the Ancient Craft.' The part that masons perform in the laying of corner-stones is purely speculative, and we could never see why they should not perform those ceremonies on the Sabbath the same as to plant the body of a dead brother in the cemetery on that day, which is often done."

Under Kansas we read :

"This question of 'documentary evidence' among many of the Grand Lodges of this country is that it will soon have the effect of cutting off entirely the inherent right of visitation. Not one mason in a hundred is provided with the documents required by many Grand Lodges to enable him to visit lodges in other than his own jurisdiction, and very few of the vast majority of members know anything about the existence of such regulations, and if they did they would not go to the trouble to get the numerous documents necessary to secure their entrance to lodges as visitors."

Maine for 1905 is reviewed. The decision of M. W. Bro. Chaplin in regard to the burial of a mason is given and other matters of importance mentioned.

In reply to what we wrote under Montana about an applicant "born out of wedlock" he says:

"Well, we would like to know if it was any fault of the applicant if he was 'born out of wedlock,' and what particular difference it makes, if he 'is a man, free-born, of lawful age and well recommended'? Some of the best men the world has produced have been born out of legitimate wedlock, and among them many distinguished masons. We cite one in particular, Thomas Dunkerly. He occupied a more distinguished position, and played a more important part in the labors of the craft, than any other of the distinguished masons of his day. He was born in 1724 and died in 1795. He was the reputed son of Mr. and Mrs. Dunkerly, but really owed his birth to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II of England. His life was romantic throughout, his last years being embittered by the misconduct of a dissolute son. His masonic career was romantic, spectacular and brilliant. The prayer still used, with slight modifications, at the initiation of a candidate was written by Dunkerly. He was appointed by the Grand Lodge of England to construct a new code of lectures, which he did, the most important feature of which was the dismemberment of the third degree, and the introduction of the Royal Arch of Dermott as a part of the Ancient Craft degrees. The Master's degree as now given in England and America is quite different from that left by Clare, and is indebted for its present organization to the labors of Dunkerly. He also introduced into his system of lectures some new symbols, among which are the 'Lines Parallel,' as a symbol of the two St. John, and the 'Theological ladder.' So it is barely possible had it not been for Dunkerly being the illegitimate son of an illustrious sire, the third degree would not have been emasculated, the word lost, and the whole system revised and changed. The fact that his work has stood the test of two hundred years is the best evidence that this distinguished craftsman was wiser than all that preceded him, or that have come after him."

Bro. McDonald is not a believer in Masonic Homes, and will "regret if the theory that the subordinate lodges are incapable of properly assist-

ing their needy members and those dependent upon them, shall ever be supplanted by the expensive and unsatisfactory Masonic Home System."

In regard to the Past Master's degree, he holds as we believe:

"He held that no one was authorized to confer the Past Master's degree upon a Master-elect of a lodge, except one who has served as Master of a lodge for a constitutional term. This rules out Royal Arch Chapter Past Masters, and rightly, too. We have always contended that 'virtual' Past Masters have none of the rights or privileges of 'actual' Past Masters and should be debarred from convocations of actual Past Masters convened for the purpose of conferring the degree upon a Master-elect. If a 'virtual' Past Master is allowed to attend a convocation of 'actual' Past Masters, why should not an 'actual' Past Master be allowed to visit a lodge of virtual Past Masters in connection with a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons?"

From his conclusion we quote:

"In all parts of the world the growing popularity of our great Institution is shown in the steady and substantial increase in numbers and financial stability in every Grand Jurisdiction on the globe.

"There are many questions relating to detail in the transaction of business in the various Grand Lodges yet unsettled, most of which are, however, of minor importance, such as the questions of physical disqualification of candidates for the degrees; the 'prerogatives' of the Grand Master; non-payment of dues; perpetual jurisdiction over candidates; cipher rituals; Masonic Homes, and many others too numerous to mention, all of which come up annually as regularly as the years come and go."

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1906.

A very poor wood cut but a very creditable life sketch of M. W. Bro. Richard W. Choate, the Grand Master, appear in the proceedings.

One hundred fourteen lodges were represented at the annual communication.

Past Grand Master George Thornburg of Arkansas was received with the usual masonic honors and made an address.

The M. W. Grand Master in his address says:

"In many respects this has been the most prosperous year that this Grand Jurisdiction has ever experienced. The bountiful yield of the soil in all kinds of agricultural produce, the extensive output of our coal mines, the successful development of our oil industry, the large amount of capital invested in railroads and electric plants, and the tide of immigration now turned toward our new state—the forty-sixth star on our flag—all these progressive tendencies help to shape our destiny and contribute to the advancement of our Statehood in wealth and in population. This general prosperity has been reflected in the advancement of Freemasonry. New temples have been built, others are in progress of construction and many new lodges have been added to our roster."

Of the dead of his own jurisdiction he especially mentions M. W. Bro.

John Rennie, Past Grand Master, and also read a long list of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

Seventeen dispensations for new lodges were issued, together with several dispensations to confer degrees out of time and to install out of time.

Many cases of discipline in lodges required his attention.

He believes that the establishment of an Orphan's Home should be no longer delayed.

The corner stones of eight buildings were laid by him or by one commissioned by him.

He decided that a Past Master could not legally open a lodge; that the M. M. degree conferred by the Senior Warden who came into the lodge after it had been opened by a Past Master was illegally conferred.

He also rendered the following decisions:

"6. Held that a mason who applied for affiliation and presented his dimit to the Secretary, and through whose carelessness the dimit was lost, and before a duplicate could be procured the brother died, could not be classed as willful non-affiliate and his family are under the same protection as a member in good standing.

"7. Held that charges can not be brought against a mason for an offence committed before he applies for the degrees.

"11. Held that one who lived in the jurisdiction of a lodge in the Indian Territory and removed to another state, and afterwards returned to the territory, must reside in this jurisdiction twelve months before he can legally petition.

"14. Held that a stiff knee was a bar to the degrees of Masonry.

"15. Held it is contrary to masonic law for a mason to engage in running a 'pool hall or bowling alley.'"

The Grand Lecturer failed to qualify to perform the duties of that officer and the Grand Master devoted what of his time he could to that office.

He says:

"I find among the members a growing desire to learn the adopted work of Indian Territory, but owing to the present law a goodly number of our weak lodges are not financially able to pay their share of the expense of the Grand Lecturer, and are thereby deprived of his services. I would, therefore, recommend that the Grand Lecturer be placed on a salary, to be paid by the Grand Lodge, including railroad fare, the subordinate lodges paying hotel bills only. I would further recommend that the salary be such as would justify employing a competent brother to devote his entire time to the work."

Of his work he says in his conclusion:

"I have kept in close touch with the subordinate lodges, both by visitation and correspondence, which has been very voluminous. I have mailed out during my term of office something like 8,000 letters and circulars, and have endeavored to answer every correspondence received by me. I have devoted almost the entire year to the work, visiting, instructing and advising with my brethren as to the best interest of the fraternity. To say that it has been a pleasure to me would be but mildly expressing

it, for it has been a source of great joy and happiness to me, for I have been able to glean from this great field sheaves of knowledge and information that has portrayed to my mind more fully the grandeur, the beauty and glory of the teachings of our fraternity."

The Grand Orator, R. W. Bro. William H. Talmage, delivered a "magnificent address," with the subject "A Design on God's Trestle Board."

We quote:

"Surely God has chosen America for a purpose. And the design on his trestleboard is brotherhood.

"Brotherhood is the only rational interpretation to God's aim in nature. It is the silver lining to every dark cloud of Providence. It is the key to the deepest mysteries and problems of human existence. It is the guiding principle of social ethics.

"The one characteristic of Speculative Masonry when contrasted with the other religious institutions and moral factors, is its strict adherence to the simple culture and application of the brotherhood. Masonry's mission has never been to teach theology. And this noble sentiment which inspires our order and is its one peculiar landmark is inspired by the Creator, for long before Speculative Masonry existed, God was busy in the world through the laws of nature, producing men capable of receiving brotherhood, and the truth that Christ proclaimed that it was as divine to love 'Thy Neighbor' as to love God."

His conclusion, "Artaban," is exceptionally fine.

The Finance Committee in their report, which was adopted, said:

"Referring to that part of the Grand Master's address wherein he recommends the Grand Lecturer be placed on a salary, railroad fare, etc., sufficient for him to give the work his entire time, owing to the close probable union of the two Grand Bodies of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, your committee is of the opinion, that it would not be wise to incur such expense at this time."

A resolution looking to the union of the Grand Lodges of Indian Territory and Oklahoma was adopted.

We find in the proceedings the following with a wood cut of the scene:

"Brother Palmer, of Ardmore, made good his promise to the brethren of the Grand Lodge, given a year ago, when he asked for the next meeting of the Grand Lodge for Ardmore. He promised that two carloads of watermelons should be served, ice cold, if we went to Ardmore. When the Grand Lodge was called off the evening of the first day an invitation was given to 'line up' along two long tables absolutely covered with beautiful red, ripe, luscious watermelons, where every brother who so desired could feast until he was too full for utterance. Thank you, brother Palmer. The pleasure was all ours."

Our mouth waters at the sight.

Bro. Thomas C. Humphry presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

He is opposed to having the Committee on Inquiry in a lodge make its report in writing, and to the recording by the Secretary how the committee reported.

Maine for 1905 received his attention.

Concerning the decision of Grand Master Chaplin about the burial of a brother he says:

"We can see no good reason why each society or lodge should not be permitted to go through a part of its burial service."

To which we reply: Neither did M. W. Bro. Chaplin object to the presence or participation of one or more societies in the burial but decided that when the masonic lodge began it must finish with the deposit of the body.

He highly approves our method of keeping lodge histories.

He believes that a man with one eye is an eligible candidate for the degrees in Masonry.

KANSAS, 1907.

The portrait of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas L. Bond, faces the title page. It is the portrait of a fine looking man too.

The number in attendance, among them our Representative, M. W. Bro. David B. Fuller, was five hundred ninety-six. Two hundred eighty-seven of three hundred seventy-nine lodges were represented.

From the introduction of the address of the M. W. Grand Master we quote:

"No preceding twelve months in the history of Kansas Masonry have shown such numerous accessions to our ranks, such zealous devotion on the part of our members, nor such avowed respect for our Order on the part of those without the fold. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight brethren have been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and the net gain for the year 1906 is fifteen hundred and ninety-seven."

One incident between a lodge in Colorado and one in Kansas, concerning the burial of a brother of the Kansas lodge, was referred to him, which he settled amicably and justly.

He notes the death of two Past Grand Masters, M. W. Bro. Thomas E. Dewey, who was chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and M. W. Bro. John Guthrie.

Dispensations were issued for six new lodges.

We quote:

"On the 12th of May I was notified that an unauthorized cipher was being sold by a member of one of our lodges in the eastern part of the State. I immediately directed the District Deputy Grand Master for the district in which the offending brother resided to make an investigation and report. This he promptly did. The vendor of the ciphers denied that he had sold or distributed any since the publication of the authorized official cipher, and claimed that he had destroyed all the books

in his possession after the official cipher had been promulgated. Under these circumstances, I deemed it inadvisable to order charges preferred against the brother who had been guilty of the dereliction."

Trouble arose to a slight degree on account of the method of adopting amendments to the Constitution, and action was requested "under Standing Regulation No 6, which provides that 'the neglect or refusal of any lodge to act on any amendment to the Constitution shall be deemed a masonic offence, which shall subject the lodge so offending to the penalty of suspension.'"

He notes his official visitations, and also that by special invitation he visited a chapter O. E. S. Are we to understand that he *officially* visited this latter body? And if so, why so and how so?

By his decisions honorary membership is allowable in Kansas, but does not count in determining a quorum.

We quote:

"4. A petitioner without the physical qualifications was initiated, and then objection was made to his further advancement, because of his physical disability. I held that he should not have been initiated, but, having been initiated, it would be a gross injustice to him to refuse him advancement unless his physical disability prevented him from performing the work of speculative Masonry and complying with the requisitions of the masonic ritual."

And the comment thereon by the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"While we approve of the application of the law to the facts as stated by the Grand Master in Decision No. 4, relative to the physical disability of a candidate, we prefer to adhere to the position heretofore taken by this Grand Lodge, that it is not wise to promulgate and announce any formal decision relative thereto other than that contained in the 'Charges of a Freemason.'"

He decided that a lodge could not use its funds to place a memorial window in a church nor to employ detectives, but the Committee on Jurisprudence reported their disapproval and were sustained.

He decided that officers of a lodge cannot use the cipher ritual during the conferring of degrees.

The following is in accord with the statutes of Kansas:

"Q. Can a dimitted mason conduct burial services at the request of the Master of a lodge? A. Yes."

He reported that some District Deputy Grand Masters had not done their duty, saying:

"That eleven of them have failed to inspect any lodges, and that less than one-half of the lodges in this jurisdiction have been inspected during the year."

He suggests that the districts are too large and recommended to increase the number of the districts.

He extols the benefits of the Kansas Masonic Home, and in connection therewith the Order of the Eastern Star, which had erected, on the grounds of the Home, a chapel at an expense rising \$10,000.

The Grand Secretary, in his report, fully sets forth the manner of issuing an official receipt for the purpose of visiting lodges, and is very full in every particular.

The Grand Chaplain, W. Bro. Rev. Fuller Bergstresser, delivered the annual oration, subject, "The Mission of Freemasonry."

We quote:

"Freemasonry is settled upon a solid and eternal foundation. Every mason, who is worthy the name, believes in at least four things. *First*, he believes in God. *Second*, he believes in the Bible as the one great chart and compass of human life. *Third*, he believes in the immortality of the human soul. *Fourth*, he believes in the brotherhood of man.

"These are four pillars in Masonry's temple. Here we touch the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. If Freemasonry has a mission it is to stand for the defence and proclamation of these cardinal doctrines. This is Freemasonry's creed, in part, at least.

"Mark it, our brotherhood is not to be the mere slightly expended egotism of family affection. It is to flow out in Good Samaritan style to all who in anyway may need our aid—to all whom, by the work of our brain, or the toil of our hands, or the gentleness of our affections, we can make a little better and a little happier. We are to comfort the feeble-minded, to support the weak, to have mercy toward all men. Only by such a spirit can our souls become 'pure and transparent as crystal, ardent as fire, strong, generous and enduring as the hearts of martyrs.'

"The true mason ever remembers his brother's good equally with his own, and says: 'All that concerns man concerns me.' And thus, since sympathy and love tend ever to reproduce themselves, all the world becomes a better and a happier world."

The Grand Lodges of Alberta, Porto Rico, Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and Queensland were recognized.

The Committee on Necrology made a most elaborate and touching report.

Some of the lodges which had neglected to make returns of the action of the lodge upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution were suspended for sixty days, and some for thirty days.

It appears to have been a very busy communication.

Bro. Matthew M. Miller presented the report on correspondence, whom we most fraternally welcome.

From his introduction we quote:

"Called at the eleventh hour to fashion a stone for the Temple of Masonry in this jurisdiction—a duty assigned to another, one whose work in other fields gave promise of excellence in this, one to whom Death came in his gentlest guise and tenderest form, came, too, ere the work assigned had even been begun—the writer is at a loss for suitable words to fit the occasion.

"Whether within the time and space assigned for the performance of the duty we can carve the ashlar to such form and shape that it may pass

inspection as good work or true work we dare not anticipate even to the extent of conjecture. We can only trust that though it may be deficient in other respects, it may not in one respect fall below the standard hitherto set for our labors, and that it may be at least square work."

Under Alabama he says:

"Anything pertaining to education—to intellectual or moral betterment—should be treated as a general concern for the elevation of humanity of all classes and conditions of men, and as such the Grand Lodge of Alabama has taken a step which is highly creditable to the Craft."

Under Connecticut we read:

"We should hate to believe, and refuse to believe, that Webb and Preston—finished scholars each of them—were so utterly destitute of logical connection—aye, even of the fundamental principles and rules of grammar, as to formulate some of the incongruities in the lectures and work now in some jurisdictions sacredly preserved by constitutional enactment, to be handed down unimpaired to future generations. When an attempt is made at correction, the constitutional club is raised, and the effort fails.

"Motions to refer to the Grand Grammarian have often been made in jest, but if the adornment of the fetish cannot otherwise be disturbed, we think the time is ripe for the addition of a new constitutional article creating the office of Grand Grammarian, to whom all incongruities of history, tradition, ritual and grammar, may be referred for the necessary pruning and change."

Maine for 1905 is reviewed. The position of Grand Master Chaplin upon the trial of a mason for offence committed before he was a mason seems to him to be "tenable and sound."

Under Minnesota, he says:

"The flag, glorified in the hands of masons ever since Washington and John Paul Jones first unfurled it, ought not to raise among masons even a question of propriety as to its presence in a masonic hall.

"Masonry is not simply a hide bound ritualism. While we have to go to the rite to find them illustrated, still love of country, patriotism, a detestation of anarchy, equality before the law, and a regard for law, are just as plainly made masonic duty in the landmarks of Masonry and Blue Lodge lectures as in the rite, and the mason who cannot see in the flag the symbol of all these, needs to learn anew that for which Masonry stands."

From his conclusion we quote:

"We think the topics suggested by the following questions now stand well to the front for the consideration of the Craft:

- "1st. What would be a square deal basis for recognition?
- "2d. Can pseudo Masonry be better overcome by legislation, or by more stringent avouchment?
- "3d. Shall the cipher book take the place of the instructive tongue?
- "4th. Based upon the ultra purist claims now made for regularity, what Grand Lodge of England, Scotland or Ireland was regularly organized originally?"

We also acknowledge the receipt of the volume containing the account of the exercises of the Grand Lodge at its semi-centennial celebration, February 22, 1906.

The address was delivered by M. W. Thomas E. Dewey, upon the subject "The Ideals of the Present are the History of the Future."

After a strong delineation of the men who cast their political life in Kansas, he said:

"When John Brown was fighting, and Mrs. Robinson was writing, and Jim Lane was speaking, and Richard Realf was dreaming, there was a lodge of Master Masons meeting on a high hill, up in Doniphan County, and a brother, mounted on a horse, rode around it, with a drawn sword, that he might ward off all cowans and eavesdroppers. Think of that, you Entered Apprentices, who were taught that only our ancient brethren were the subjects of such dire necessity. That was the first lodge of Kansas to receive a charter from this Body, and to-day we call it Smithton No. 1. Those early communications were like the secret meetings of lovers, and that high hill was their trysting-place. The motive of that gathering was of the kind that has kept Masonry alive and progressive during the ages, as it has kept the family, which is the true unit of life. It will forever be a thrilling reflection that the beginning of our Order of Kansas was so simple and rugged,—so near to the very heart of nature, and fortunate are we in being able, at this first anniversary, to reach back and actually touch it."

There is a cut representing the meeting place of Smithton Lodge.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Albert K. Wilson, presented a "History of the Organization of the Grand Lodge, and of the first five lodges established in Kansas."

The portrait of Bro. William Yates, the only living charter member of the first five lodges is given.

R. W. Bro. Erasmus T. Carr presented an entertaining "Historical Sketch." Portraits of the First Grand Master, Bro. Richard R. Rees, and of all others save that of M. W. Jacob Saqui, 1861-1865, are published in this volume, as are the portraits of others who have served in various offices.

There are also views of the Grand Lodge rooms and Library rooms, as well as of the exterior of the building.

KENTUCKY, 1906.

The portrait of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James Garnett, discloses a clean shaven, youthful face, but one of apparent determination.

After a general introduction the Grand Master in his address fittingly mentions the death of the Grand Tyler, Joseph T. Davidson, who had served the Grand Lodge in that position for thirty years.

The charters of several lodges were arrested because of the non-payment of their dues to the Grand Lodge and of one lodge for the disreputable conduct of its members when in public assembled as a lodge.

He caused charges against the management of the Widows' and Or-

phans' Home to be investigated, which resulted to the advantage of the Home.

The Old Masons' Home receives his praise.

Nine dispensations for new lodges were granted; four lodges were visited.

His decisions accord with the procedure in Maine except in the case of restoration of members suspended for N. P. D.

He says:

"I held that anyone *suspended* or *remaining suspended* after October 21, 1905, (two years after the passage) could regain his masonic standing only by paying all the dues charged against him, filing his written petition, which should be referred to an investigating committee. After the report of the committee the ballot should be spread. In other words, I am of the opinion that it was the intention of the Grand Lodge when it adopted this amendment to require the subordinate lodges to exercise the same care and give to its members the same opportunity to use the black ball when called upon to re-instate one who has lost his masonic connections by failing to pay his dues, as is required when one petitions for membership.

Of course we cannot assent to this method of treatment of members suspended for non-payment of dues.

He discusses quite extensively the use of "unauthorized books," meaning thereby "ciphers."

We quote:

"The law is plain, the violators are willful, and the power to suppress and punish is in this Grand Lodge. In order to suppress this, the most dangerous evil, you must either enforce the law literally or educate the craft to that degree of proficiency that will give them a contempt for clandestine work.

"If you decide to enforce the law literally—which should be done—then you must devise some plan for detecting the guilty and bring them to the bar of justice.

"If the evil is to be removed by education—which is a wise and more pleasant plan—then you must devise some plan by which the entire craft can have the advantage of obtaining the education. You must first find competent educators who are convenient to the student, and the education must be free to the scholars, or they will not attend the school."

He recommended that "documentary evidence be required of visitors by subordinate lodges." We quote:

"I desire to commend the action of R. W. Senior Grand Warden, H. P. Barret, in regard to the action taken by him to prevent a Sunday excursion to be run by the Henderson Route during the past year, under the name of 'Masonic Excursion.' It came to the knowledge of Brother Barret that this railroad was advertising an excursion from Western Kentucky to Louisville on Sunday, July —, under the name of a Masonic Excursion. He at once took the matter up with the General Passenger Agent and referred it to me, which resulted in the advertisement being withdrawn and the excursion stopped."

The Secretary made a full report of all matters coming to him during the year and there were many.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The Committee on Work made the following report:

"Your special committee, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address referring to the use of 'Unauthorized books' in the conference of the degrees and the education of our brethren to a uniform ritual, respectfully report:

"*First.* That we heartily endorse every word the Grand Master says in regard to the use of any and all kinds of books on the part of the officers of our lodges. The law of this Grand Lodge is so emphatic on this subject that any brother guilty of using anything of this nature violates his obligation, is guilty of a grave and serious masonic offence, and should be suspended from his office by the Grand Master. A lodge knowing that any of its officers are guilty of such an offence, and not reporting the same to the Grand Master should have its charter arrested. The power is in the hands of the Grand Master, to enforce the laws of this Grand Lodge, and we trust he will exercise it on this point as he does on all other points.

"*Second.* In regard to our lodges having and doing a uniform work in the conference of the degrees, and in various other matters, we suggest that this is a subject requiring more thought and work than any committee could give to it during the session of the Grand Lodge. Uniformity in our ritualistic work is desirable, and your committee believes, and knows, it can be attained, but the plans to bring this about will require much thought, and study, and time. It is too important a matter to be acted on hastily. Your committee, therefore, would beg to offer the following resolution:

"*Be it resolved*, by this Grand Lodge, that the incoming Grand Master is authorized to appoint a committee to be known as the 'Committee on Work,' whose duty shall be to consider this matter and try and report a plan to the Grand Lodge at its next session, carrying out the ideas of the Grand Master and giving to our lodges a uniform work that will be pleasing and satisfactory to all."

A large amount of business of importance to the jurisdiction was transacted.

Bro. William W. Clarke submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arkansas, we read:

"On the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, Grand Lodge defeated a resolution requiring visitors to show receipts for dues. We commend this action; it cannot be too highly commended. In this connection let us ask what business it is, anyway, to a lodge whether a brother of another lodge has paid his dues or not so long as his own lodge makes no complaint. It strikes us as being pretty close to impudence."

Under Montana he says:

"We heartily approve of the right to visit, subject to verification or masonic identification, and subject to objection on the part of any member of the lodge proposed to be visited is, we think, and as the Grand Master says, a masonic right, and not simply a privilege. We hold, too, that it is the duty of the Master of the lodge to be fully satisfied of the masonic standing of the visitor, but we seriously question the Masonry—

if the expression be allowed—of laws restricting that right by requiring the visitor to establish his right by documentary evidence."

Under Wyoming we read:

"The Grand Master decided:

"Under law or general usage and custom a lodge electing a candidate and requesting another lodge to confer all or any of the degrees is entitled to the fees, and where a Grand Lodge has provided such a law or recognizes such a custom and usage, then I hold that a lodge of its obedience requesting a lodge of another jurisdiction which has the same law or usage and custom to confer any degree, the requesting lodge is entitled to the fees, otherwise not. But if law does not prohibit, then lodges interested may agree to divide or designate which shall be entitled to the fees."

"We are aware that the above decision is in line with the law of most jurisdictions, nevertheless, it is in our opinion unsound, for the reason that it puts the initiation of candidates into the mysteries of Masonry on a purely commercial basis. There are not many reasons why fees should be charged therefor at all, and, in our opinion, the only excuse for charging them is that it is necessary to provide means for the support of the lodge, and a fee charged for the degrees is considered a proper and expedient manner of accomplishing this purpose; but the charging of a fee for imparting truth has always appeared to us as wrong—essentially wrong. Better morals than money. Better practice what we preach—that 'it is the internal and not the external qualifications that render a man worthy to be made a mason.'"

From his conclusion we quote:

"It really begins to look as though that ancient support of the order, the unaffiliated mason, is about to lose, not the privileges of modern Masonry, but that which, at one time, would have been termed the inherent, and which, before the wave of commercialism had set in, and the spirit of modernization had shut out the past, was thought to be the inalienable rights of a Freemason."

"One other subject is exciting the latent mental energies of the masonic legislator. We allude, of course, to the clandestine mason, a clumsy misnomer intended to designate a certain class of impostors parading in the guise and under the name of Masonry. We sincerely object to the radical departure from the ancient customs of the order, advocated in certain quarters as a safe-guard against this species of imposition, and recommend the enactment by the several State legislatures of laws similar to that recently passed by the Legislature of New York, which will be found in our review of the Grand Lodge of that State."

LOUISIANA, 1907.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. L. C. Allen, in his address, after a brief introduction pays due respect to the memory of the dead, mentioning especially two members of the Grand Lodge.

He reports the dispensations issued for many purposes, all of which except the one allowing the acceptance of the resignation of a S. W. and the filling of the office thereby made vacant; also the one allowing the

election of a W. M. to fill a vacancy caused by the presiding W. M. leaving the State are as we practice.

Dispensations were issued for the establishment of seven lodges.

Of the "Temple property," he says:

"The property is in good condition and every office and store is rented. Its revenues from tenants, as will be shown by our Grand Secretary's report, are in round numbers approximately ten thousand dollars."

Of the labors of the "Committee on Work" he says:

"Our committee has given this Grand Jurisdiction the smoothest, most beautiful and most perfect esoteric work in the world. I would not for one moment decry the work of other Grand Jurisdictions, but too much cannot be said in praise of our own work."

This work was exemplified by two Grand Lecturers, who visited every lodge.

He discusses the labors of the District Deputy Grand Masters, recommending some changes which would bring the system nearer to the plan in Maine. In this connection he recommends Schools of Instruction for the District Deputy Grand Masters to be held by the Grand Lecturers.

In view of the large increase in the number of applicants for Masonry, he suggests:

"Moral and physical perfection should be required of all candidates—moral perfection, in order that his coming among us may add lustre to the Order of which he becomes an integral part; perfect manhood, that he may support himself and family and contribute to the relief of indigent brothers and their families."

He criticises the holding of Lodges of Instruction on Sunday.

His account of his official visitations is interesting.

We quote two of his recommendations:

"That it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to furnish to each member of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, five days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, a copy of all his decisions and rulings.

"That the method of summary raising, as practiced by some lodges, be prohibited; and it is thereby made mandatory on the constituent lodges to confer the entire second section of the Master's degree up to and including the raising upon each candidate separately, and not more than five candidates at one communication."

He thinks "that this Grand Lodge should go on record as showing its appreciation of this system of Grand Representatives by passing a resolution to the effect that where the Grand Representative of a Grand Jurisdiction with whom we are in fraternal intercourse fails to attend three consecutive Grand Communications of this Grand Lodge he shall be removed and the Grand Jurisdiction which he represents shall be represented by some brother who appreciates the honor."

He believes that one term in the office of Grand Master is enough for any one.

That depends entirely on the person, from our point of view.

The report of the Grand Secretary gives a good understanding of the condition of the craft.

The reports of the committees clearly set forth the workings of Masonry for the year.

The Grand Lodge declined to legislate on the subject of Sunday meetings. It would seem by their action that it would not be a great while before lodges in Louisiana might be holding stated meetings on Sunday.

P. G. M. Charles F. Buck delivered the address. We quote one paragraph which may intimate the scope of the address:

"Introductory to this method of reaching gradually the essence of the degrees themselves, let us, each one, ask himself the questions,—Did I find, then or thereafter, in Masonry what I expected or what I hoped for, or did I find something less or something greater? Did I find something that satisfied me;—that I could reconcile to my own conceptions of physical and spiritual life; to my way of looking upon the world, with its duties and responsibilities, its hopes and aspirations? Do I find its teachings beneficial, inherently true and sincere, and are they efficacious? Have they made me and other men happier and better? Do they contribute effectively to the advancement of mankind, in earthly happiness and spiritual conviction? Have I and have my brothers who have gone before, taken the ritual with its lessons seriously—as true coin,—from heart to heart—or have the lessons passed over us in superficial procession, a catechism of generalities spoken from the lips to please the ear—only to drop off the outer coating of our sensibilities like the proverbial water from the feathered back?"

Two hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated for the erection of a memorial to M. W. Bro. Samuel M. Todd.

The roll call of Grand Representatives was had and they were happily addressed by the Grand Master.

Rev. Bro. Kramer, Representative from Maryland, made a fitting response.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Herman C. Duncan.

Under Alabama we read:

"We believe that it is a matter of some importance that good language, that will pass the square of the rhetorician and the grammarian, should be compulsory in the work of our lodges, and if a cipher is necessary to the obtaining of such language, and our experience leads us to believe that it is, then we are in favor of its use, *if for no other reason*. And here, we may remark, for we may not find a better place to say it, there is just as much masonic authority for the assertion that King Solomon used a cipher as there is for declaring that he established the Master's word."

Under Colorado we quote:

"A very valuable memorial prepared by M. W. Bro. Henry M. Teller was presented. It is much too long to insert in this report, and an abstract of it cannot well be made so compact is its reasoning. The purport of it is that a Grand Lodge is the supreme authority within its jurisdiction, and holds the inherent right of determining what is true and legitimate Masonry within its domain—that is to say, it holds the right to determine whatever claims to be masonic therein—as to the legitimacy of that claim.

"While agreeing in principle with this and similar declarations, that a Grand Lodge is not only the exclusive sovereign power within its geographical jurisdiction, but also the suzerain of all masonic powers therein, yet, we cannot but think that this, as well as some other like declarations, are, in some respects, inadequately phrased.

"But first of all, let us take note that, in the exercise of the suzerain power of Grand Lodge, they proceed to announce a decision of what bodies of the Capitular, Cryptic, Templar and Scotch rites legitimacy is acknowledged.

"But, it is not clear whether such judgment of a Grand Lodge is subject to reconsideration or extension. We think it is both, and that this power ought to be not only understood, but should be expressed in such declaration of rights.

"Again, the Antient charges are a definition of Freemasonry. Among other things, they say that the institution will oblige its members to that religion in which all men agree. In the present age this cannot be affirmed of Christianity, and as we understand from the application, that every applicant must sign a declaration of his belief in that religion before he can be received into an asylum of Knights Templar. The rite of the Order of the Temple cannot then be termed Masonic.

"Yet there is no reason to prohibit a Commandery of Knights Templar from the use of apartments in our temples and the working of their rites therein. Indeed, all of these declarations of Bro. Teller and others expressly enumerate the Knights Templar as recognizable and as recognized by all our Grand Lodges.

"The fault about it is, not in the recognition of them as what they are, but as what they are not—that is to say, the calling of their rite a Masonic rite.

"We should be glad, therefore, to see such declarations so phrased as to avoid a declaration that the Order of the Temple, the Knights of Constantinople, the Knights of Malta, etc., worked masonic rites, when their work is avowedly and boldly proclaimed to the world to be of such sort as will not square with the Antient charges."

Under Maine we read:

"We extract the following from the minutes:

"Bro. Edmund B. Mallet, Grand Representative from Wisconsin, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine receives with profound pleasure the thanks and good will of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and sincerely hopes that these cordial relations may continue with each succeeding year."

"This resolution was apparently harmless, and so we presumed it was passed *nem con.*, but it was surely very much out of place, to say the very least, for the Representative of Wisconsin to ask the Grand Lodge of Maine to throw a bouquet to the Grand Lodge he represented. It would have been entirely proper for any one else than Bro. Mallet to have offered such a resolution, but for him, as the Representative of Wisconsin, never. Picture the Representatives of the United States offering a resolution in the Parliament of Great Britain declaring that

the government of Great Britain 'receives with profound pleasure the thanks and good will' of the United States!

"It is this sort of thing that induces men to long for the abolition of the office of Representative in the masonic system."

Now Bro. Duncan, if you will refer to the proceedings of Maine, 1905, p. 246, you will find that the Grand Master of Wisconsin visited the Grand Lodge of Maine. He came to Maine to bury in his native place a Past Grand Master of Wisconsin, and it so happened that he came when the Grand Lodge was in session. Naturally the Grand Representative of Wisconsin residing in Maine gave his personal attention and assistance to him, going to the burial and assisting thereat with many of the brethren from Maine. When the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin had its next communication, a resolution of thanks was sent to Maine through its Grand Representative, and the above resolution was the answer thereto. Inasmuch as all was done by and through the Grand Representative, we believe that he was the proper person to introduce such a resolution.

Under Missouri, discussing the relations of the Grand Lodges of Germany and of France, he says:

"It is of the first importance that every Grand Lodge should stand firmly by the principles of the Fraternity, and we trust that there will be no break in the line. The very best thing that we can do for the masons of France is to withhold recognition from them and from their affiliates, until the belief in God is restored as a test of membership. They will return to that landmark the quicker than if we should fellowship with them in their unbelief."

Under Nebraska, he writes:

"It seems to us that the question between lodges under such circumstances is one of comity. The lodge receiving the request is under no obligation to comply with it. It can refuse it, and it can demand whatever price it pleases for its services. But such barter and sale of material is extremely commercial, and very far from masonic.

"As to the declaration that the work would be entirely under the law of the jurisdiction doing the work, of course that is true only so far as the details of the work are concerned. But in the matter of fees the regulation can apply only to the material of the jurisdiction, and cannot pretend to regulate the fees to be received by lodges of other jurisdictions. If jurisdiction A says the degrees shall not be conferred for less than say, fifty dollars, while jurisdiction B puts the minimum at twenty dollars, then a lodge of jurisdiction A that does work for a lodge of jurisdiction B is violating no law, even when the candidate has paid but twenty dollars for his degrees."

Bro. Duncan does not believe that one who cannot read or write is an eligible candidate for Masonry; nor in restricting the length of time that a Grand Master should hold that office; nor in the recognition of Grand Lodge Alpina, so long as it maintains its present beliefs; nor in the admission to Masonry of those of illegitimate birth.

MANITOBA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William G. Scott, in his address devotes one paragraph to the material prosperity of his jurisdiction, and one to the growth, harmony and peace of Masonry therein.

The deaths of M. W. Bro. Thomas Tweed, Past Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Herman J. Eberts, and R. W. Bro. Alexander J. Belch, Past Grand Wardens, are mentioned, as well as those of other jurisdictions.

The proceedings at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Alberta are given quite fully.

Dispensations were issued for eleven new lodges, for conferring degrees within the prescribed time and for installing officers, but refused to brethren to appear in public clothed as masons except when attending divine service and on other masonic occasions.

Halls were dedicated, corner stones laid and Lodges of Instruction held, at many of which functions he was present.

The Freemasons Hospital at Morden receives his commendation, and the Aged and Indigent Mason's Fund is noticed with the hope that it may speedily receive large accessions.

From his conclusion we quote:

"It may be said that I have been too sparing of my visits to the lodges and that in this respect I have been in too plain contrast with those whom I have succeeded in this important office. I came to the work firmly impressed with the view that it is the duty of the Grand Master to visit lodges when some important event necessitates it, and then upon the invitation of the lodge. Being governed by that impression I have endeavored to place with the District Deputy Grand Masters the performance of duties and the assuming of responsibilities peculiarly local and within their line of work. It is one of the duties of these officials as defined by our Constitution, to visit lodges and report upon their work. Proper regard is due to their position in carrying out these duties. In not following the same lines as my predecessors, I have denied myself the pleasure of a more extended personal acquaintance with my brethren, and in this respect the loss has been mine."

The reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters give good accounts of the several lodges in their respective districts, requiring twenty-six pages of the proceedings.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that all lodges made returns.

The Constitution was amended by adding the following clause, which agrees with the Constitution of Maine:

"Should the Master and Wardens be absent, the immediate Past Master, or if he be not present, the next immediate Past Master of the lodge present shall take the chair."

No report on Foreign Correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1906.

At the semi-annual communication held May 8, 1906, much business was done.

The Board of Grand Inspectors say:

"The work, as a rule, is well done and in an impressive manner; the membership is gratifyingly increasing, though greater care than ever seems to be exercised in the endeavor to keep out undesirable material, and the financial condition, through closer attention to collections, constantly improving."

One lodge, Bethesda, No. 204, was chartered.

A new Constitution and Standing Resolutions were considered and adopted.

Addresses were delivered by the Grand Master and Bro. Rev. Henry A. Brown, but not printed.

The annual communication was held November 20, 1906.

The several reports of the committees disclose a gratifying progress in the work of lodges, the assistance to the worthy, and consolation to the afflicted.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized, but not the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 205, was chartered.

We quote from the proceedings:

"The Grand Marshal announced the presence of a large number of visiting brethren, veterans of long years service in Masonry. These brethren were introduced by Past Grand Master John M. Carter, who said:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the pleasure to present Brother John Turnbull, Jr., who is 94 years of age, Brother Lawson P. Keach, but a few years younger, Brother William Platt, who is 84 years old, and others too numerous to name in detail, but all of whom were earnest and zealous masons before many of the brethren present were born.

"These brethren during their long lives of usefulness were active, earnest and enthusiastic members of the Fraternity; they bore the burden and heat of the day during long intervals when adversity clogged and retarded the progress of Masonry in Maryland, and to-night they are here to unite with us in our rejoicing upon the prosperity and success now attending the Grand Lodge and the bright promises of the future."

"The brethren were welcomed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and escorted to seats by the Grand Marshal and his assistants."

Bro. Edward T. Schultz presented his Twentieth Annual Review of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges.

Under Arkansas we read:

"An Emergent was held at Stuttgart, May 2d, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of St. Alban's Episcopal Church.

"Another was held at Hot Springs, August 15th, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the new court house of Garland county.

"On both of these occasions, as we have heretofore noticed, in this

jurisdiction the ceremonies were performed while the craft was at refreshment.

"According to our ritual, when the craft is at refreshment they are under the charge of the Junior Warden, and therefore the entire ceremony was, or should have been, conducted by the Junior Grand Warden, and not by the Grand Master."

Maine for 1906 has his kind attention; we quote:

"From the large number reported rejected, it would seem that our brethren of Maine are wide awake."

He also says of Grand Secretary Berry's report that "This has the ring of true metal."

Under Oregon we quote, because of its general information, Brother Hodson and the reply thereto by Brother Schultz:

"Let us examine these statements and see if it is not barely possible that our esteemed brother [Schultz] has not got a kink in his reasoning. He probably knows that only a short time ago, as the centuries measure, all the business of the Fraternity and all masonic affairs were considered and conducted in the Entered Apprentice degree, save only the conferring of the higher degrees. Now, his "ancient regulations" quoted, fitted that situation perfectly. To be a mason and to be an Entered Apprentice were synonymous terms, but in the great (?) wisdom of the masonic leaders in America this was changed, and for several decades all masonic affairs, except the conferring of E. A. and F. C. degrees, laying corner stones and possibly a very few others, are managed in the Master's degree. In fact, a brother is not a member of the lodge, and virtually has none of its benefits, until he is raised a Master Mason, served as such, and signed the by-laws. Hence we affirm that the changing of the degree in which one became a member of the lodge in which masonic business was transacted, in which really all affairs for the benefit of the craft are determined, abrogated that "ancient regulation," and we also affirm that the Entered Apprentice has "vested rights" by virtue of payment of money and obligations assumed, higher, stronger and more to be respected than the profane, and to deny it is to deny to an Entered Apprentice fair play, even-handed justice, which masonic principles and teachings require. Therefore we stand ready to defend what we consider right, and give our reason therefor. Restore conditions under which the "Ancient regulations" were applicable, and under which English lodges yet work, and not a word would we utter against a ballot for each degree, but don't change the system of membership without changing the usages to fit."

"In the extracts from our remarks, to which the foregoing is a reply, our position on this subject is clearly stated, namely, that the 'Regulations of the jurisdictions which declare that an Entered Apprentice can only be estopped from receiving the Fellow Craft and Master's degrees by the preferment of charges, trial and conviction by a two-thirds vote' is an unwarrantable infringement upon the inalienable rights of the members of the lodges. That this is true can be fully established by the old regulation number six, the universal rule and practice of Grand Lodges, and by the ritual and ceremonials.

"To the first point only does Brother Hodson make any reply whatever, and we think that we shall be able to show that he not only fails to weaken our position on this point, but even strengthens and confirms it.

"We know perfectly well that at the time the regulation referred to was adopted (1721), and down to the time of the Baltimore convention of

the year 1843, the business of the lodges, as well as that of the Grand Lodges, was transacted in the Entered Apprentice degree. That the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason were conferred under separate organizations known as Fellow Crafts, and Masters' Lodges, as at a later period the Royal Arch and other degrees, including the order or degree known as Knight Templar, were conferred in chapters and encampments attached to the lodges, and held by virtue of the warrant. About the year 1800 the chapters and encampments separated from the lodge and became independent thereof, and shortly afterward formed governing bodies known as Grand Chapters and Grand Encampments. The Fellow Craft and Master's degrees, however, continue to be worked in the old manner, and it is safe to assume that during this period, at least, the Entered Apprentice could only receive the remaining degrees by and with the consent of the brethren of the degrees to which he aspired, and Brother Hodson admits this.

"Upon the recommendation of the convention which assembled in our city of Baltimore in 1843, the transactions of the lodge as well as Grand Lodge were transferred from the Entered Apprentice to the Master's degree, and this was adopted by all the then existing Grand Lodges of the United States.

"Brother Hodson seems to think that this change did away with separate balloting.

"The convention referred to was a most important masonic assemblage. It was composed of delegates from 12 or 14 of the Grand Lodges of the United States. It was in session nine days. A system of work and lectures as well as forms for public ceremonies was adopted, and a full account of all things proper to be written was published in a separate volume. There is not in it the least evidence to show that it was the intention or desire of this convention to do away with the second and third ballots.

"Brother Daniel A. Piper, of Baltimore, was one of Maryland's delegates to this convention, and there was probably no member of it who more thoroughly perfected himself in not only the work and lectures of the degrees, but in the conclusions reached by the convention as to the ancient usages, customs and traditions of the Fraternity. He was for many years our Grand Lecturer, and until the time of his death, thirty years later, he was regarded as an authority upon all subjects masonic.

"Is it not quite safe to assume that if it had been the desire of the convention to do away with the second and third balloting, he would have so informed his Maryland brethren? That he did not do so is evidenced by the fact that the old system, balloting on each degree, was continued during his life and until the present in our jurisdiction.

"We said that until a few decades past this was the universal rule and practice of all Grand Lodges, that three ballots were required; and furthermore, that it was held, as in Maryland to-day, and we think in most of the older Grand Lodges of the country, that an objection after a clear ballot at any stage is equivalent to a black ball. This we now affirm, and challenge proof to the contrary. The notion that a brother can only be estopped from advancement by the preferment of charges, trial, conviction, and a two-thirds vote is a much later innovation. We believe it was unheard of prior to six or eight years ago. Is it not a monstrous doctrine to force an Entered Apprentice into full fellowship in a Master's lodge against the protest of one-third of its members who may know or believe him to be unworthy of their companionship? Now we make no claim to infallibility, and it may be that our recollection, upon which we are wholly dependent at this time, is faulty upon these points; we therefore ask our Bro. Hodson, and other correspondents who share his views on this subject, who have two good eyes and a good library at hand, to

examine the Grand Lodge Constitutions and Proceedings, and see whether our declaration is correct or not.

"If they shall find, as we think they will, that the separate ballots were required for each degree, and that the idea that the advancement of an Entered Apprentice could not be estopped was unheard of prior to three or four decades ago, will they not say we are correct in our contention that the regulations referred to are innovations upon the old usages and customs of the fraternity?"

"We said that the inherent right of a member of a lodge to object to the advancement of an applicant for a higher degree could be proved by the ritual and ceremonials.

"We cannot be more explicit; but if any one doubts what I have said when he next visits his lodge let him, when an application for advancement is received, carefully observe what is said both within and without the lodge.

"But does not Brother Hodson give away his case entirely when he says:

"In fact a brother is not a member of the lodge and virtually has none of its benefits until he is raised a Master Mason, served as such, and signed the by-laws.' Does this not show that the Entered Apprentice is a Neophyte, seeking further enlightenment, for which he has to ask, and then patiently wait until an answer is returned to his request?"

"We hope we are not over confident, but we think we have proved our case; and the only plank left Brother Hodson is to cling to his statement:

"We also affirm that the Entered Apprentice has 'vested rights' by virtue of payment of money and obligations assumed, higher, stronger and more to be respected than the profane, and to deny it, is to deny to an Entered Apprentice fair play, even-handed justice, which masonic principles and teachings require."

"This is Brother Hodson's opinion, which of course he has a right to entertain. We say that a brother has all the rights and privileges of the degree or degrees to which he has attained, but that he has no rights vested or otherwise in a degree to which he has not attained. This is our opinion, and we are entitled to it, as Brother Hodson is to his. But in the investigation of subjects such as the one under consideration, our opinions, beliefs and disbeliefs are to be disregarded wholly. They are to be investigated and decided by the broad search-light of Truth alone.

"If a proposed regulation is found to be contrary to the ancient charges, regulations, landmarks, immemorial usages and customs, or at variance with the ritual and ceremonial, then it is an innovation in the 'Body of Masonry,' as to which Brother Hodson, as well as ourselves and all members of Grand Lodge, before being permitted to preside over our respective lodges, were required solemnly to declare: 'It is not in the power of any man or set of men to make changes or innovations.'"

Bro. Schultz does not assent to the receiving of petitions from those who cannot read nor write; nor the requirement of receipts for payment of dues to be shown by the visiting brother before he can be examined for admission as a visitor; nor to the requirement that dues of a suspended brother accrue during suspension; nor the issuance of cipher rituals by a Grand Lodge; nor the punishment of a newly made Master Mason for not learning the master's work.

He assents to the proposition that a lodge controls the right to determine who shall become members of the lodge; that a member of a lodge

has a right to object to the admission of a visitor without stating his objections, and that the Grand Lodge is not at refreshment when laying corner stones, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1906.

At the Quarterly Communication in March a memorial of Rev. Charles M. Avery was presented.

Bro. John Clarke, late of Warren, R. I., deceased, by his will left under certain conditions property to the Grand Lodge for the "John Clarke Masonic Home." Upon examination the Grand Lodge felt obliged to decline the gift.

At the Quarterly Communication in June the deaths of four Past District Deputy Grand Masters and of the Senior Grand Chaplain, W. and Rev. Charles A. Skinner, were announced.

A valuable dissertation upon "Early Masonic History in America," delivered by R. W. Bro. Sereno D. Nickerson at an assembly of numerous companions on the occasion of the Triennial Convocation of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States at Boston, is published in this pamphlet.

At the Quarterly Communication in September appears a memorial of R. W. Daniel W. Taft.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. J. Albert Blake, delivered at the Quarterly Communication in December, we quote:

"We are happy in being assured that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has kept even step with our brethren elsewhere in promoting the welfare of our common humanity. The ideals of this Grand Body have ever been of an inspiring and lofty character, and whoever bears responsibility in conducting its affairs, immediately realizes that he must give the best he has if he hopes to obtain the approval of his brethren and of his own conscience."

A full account of his visitations is given, and, also, of the several special communications of the Grand Lodge.

A dispensation was granted for a lodge to be located in the Canal Zone on the Isthmus, and for a lodge at Lynn, Mass.

The Lodge of Saint Andrew added five hundred dollars to the Saint Andrew Fund held in trust by the "Masonic Education and Charity Trust."

At the stated communication in December, the officers were installed, and at the close thereof "The Grand Feast" was held.

Most delightful were the speeches delivered upon this occasion.

MINNESOTA, 1907.

Two hundred eighteen out of the two hundred forty-five active chartered lodges were represented at the annual communication.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Morris, whose portrait graces the proceedings, in his address reports the Constitution of six new lodges, dispensations for two lodges, and corner stones laid.

Special dispensations for many purposes were granted and a few refused.

Of his decisions we quote :

"Can a soldier, serving in the United States Army, who comes with his company to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and remains there continuously for more than one year, by so doing gain such a residence as would entitle him to apply for and receive the masonic degrees? Answer. - Yes.

"Can a soldier, serving in the United States Army, who comes with his company to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and is there discharged, and immediately thereafter re-enlists, giving his residence as Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and after such re-enlistment, remains at said post for more than one year, gain such a residence as would entitle him to apply for and receive the masonic degrees? Answer. Yes.

"If you answer either of these questions (4 and 5) in the affirmative, to what lodge must such applicant apply? Answer. To the lodge in either St. Paul or Minneapolis, whose hall is nearest to his barracks, or (as the lodges in each city have concurrent jurisdiction), to any other lodge, in the city having a lodge hall nearest to the barracks of the petitioner."

He has words of commendation for the establishment of a Masonic Home.

He laments the death of M. W. Bro. Charles Griswold, Past Grand Master, and of R. W. Bro. George H. Davis, Past Deputy Grand Master, and Past Grand Master of Idaho, who was a native of Buxton, Maine.

From his conclusion we quote :

"If Masonry is to do for us and others that which it ought to do, its principles must sink deep into our hearts and find expression in our lives. We are day by day building Life's Great Temple into which we are putting as beams, stones, panels, every thought, word and act, and each one bears our ineffaceable mark. Let us continually work in harmony with the Supreme Architect, that his plans may be carried out in our lives, and as we are always under his supervision, let us carefully avoid all things not in accord with his will. He is ever near to help us in our emergencies, and in carrying forward his great work. And when our life task is completed, and our work ended and brought before him for inspection, acceptance and approval, may it all be found true work, square work, work well done."¹³

The Grand Secretary made an exhaustive report.

W. Bro. Owen Morris, Grand Orator, delivered the annual address. We quote one paragraph :

"To answer the purpose of its existence, Masonry should be intensely practical. It is not enough to boast of its antiquity and parade our ancestors. We ourselves should teach and live the principles of Masonry.

Of what use is it to make great pretensions to brotherly love and affection when it is hard to get a corporal's guard out to attend the funeral of a brother. May it never be said to masons—For I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison and ye visited me not. The incarnate word in whom was life which is the light of men, not a lost Word, but a Word sent to save a lost world, says—As the Father hath sent me even so I send you."

The committee to procure and erect a suitable monument to Past Grand Master Pierson and his wife reported the result of their labors. It is thus described:

"It consists of a block of Barre gray granite, the dimensions of which are, length 5 feet, 6 inches, width 3 feet, height 5 feet, 6 inches. About three-fourths of its face is polished, the remainder of the face and the other sides being in the rough. In the upper part of the face is the name PIERSON in large raised letters, and to the right of this a square and compass, enclosing the letter G."

The work of the Third degree was exemplified by the officers of one of the lodges.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That any lodge is hereby authorized, at its option, to issue Life Membership Certificates to such members as shall have paid dues in said lodge for at least twenty-five consecutive years."

Bro. Irving Todd presented the report on foreign correspondence.

Under Georgia we read:

"A Concise History of Masonry in Georgia was submitted by Bro. J. R. Wilkinson, 33°, and printed in the journal with thanks. As it was taken bodily from Gould's History of Freemasonry, American edition, the commendation of the Grand Master and the acknowledgement of the Grand Lodge should have been tendered to the late Bro. J. H. Drummond, the author of the valuable addenda to the fourth volume entitled Symbolic Masonry in the United States. The only information interpolated by the transcriber is that the proceedings between 1820 and 1850 are out of print, and that he knows of no existing copies other than 1843, 1845, and 1847. The brother may be all right as a special deputy, A. and A. R., but as a historian he is a dismal blunderer. There are several collections containing nearly complete files of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, and not one of its published pamphlets is believed to be entirely lost."

Maine for 1906 receives his usual careful attention. We quote:

"Under the head of Colorado, Bro. Chase inquires to which lodge a Master Mason belongs when the work is performed by request of another lodge, and to whom belong the fees? The Minnesota practice is that the newly made member belongs to the lodge for which the work was done, and the fees are usually divided."

Under South Dakota:

"Your committee is of the opinion that after the petition has taken the regular course as provided by our by-laws, and the expelled member has been balloted on and re-instated, he should be re-obligated in the three degrees at one time.

"If the expelled member is not a mason, how could he be re-instated? If he is a mason why re-obligate him? Suppose after being re-instated by ballot as a Master Mason and re-obligated as an entered apprentice, some tardy brother should come in and object to further advancement. What then would be his status?"

The proceedings also contain an account of the fifteenth annual reunion of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota.

In the list of those reported dead we find the name of Bro. Roscoe F. Hersey, born in Milford, Maine; of Oscar M. Metcalf, who at one time was settled in Portland as a lawyer and was personally known to the writer; and of Bro. George H. Davis, already mentioned.

The speeches at the annual feast were fine.

MISSISSIPPI, 1907.

After a brilliant introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles H. Blum, pays due respect to the memory of M. W. Bro. Irvin Miller, Past Grand Master, of R. W. Bro. Samuel R. Lamb, District Deputy Grand Master, of M. W. Bro. Bradley T. Kimbrough, Past Grand Master, of M. W. Phineas M. Savery, Past Grand Master, and to many others of his own and sister jurisdictions.

He reports but few visitations.

During his administration he made a special plea for money for the Widows' and Orphans' Home to which 174 lodges made returns, while 144 lodges had made no response. Meridian, Mississippi, gave for the Home ten acres of land, and a cash donation of five thousand dollars when the buildings are commenced.

He issued dispensations for fourteen new lodges; constituted seven lodges; arrested the charters of three lodges.

His experience with the system of Grand Lecturer and District Deputy Grand Masters as practiced in his jurisdiction does not commend the present arrangement.

Evidently from his address the system is wrongly conducted. Why not reverse the conditions? Make it the duty of the District Deputy Grand Masters to visit lodges at the expense of the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lecturer to visit lodges when asked by them to do so, and let the expense be borne by the lodges.

His address is a complete statement of all the duties required of him, which were many in number. The Deputy Grand Master and most of the District Deputy Grand Masters submitted reports.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we quote:

"I have again the pleasure of congratulating the Grand Lodge upon the unexampled prosperity prevailing in our lodges, as evidenced by the

number of degrees conferred and the fact that many lodges which had shown evidence of weakness in the past, have been greatly strengthened by additions and are now prosperous. During the six years in which I have had the honor of being Grand Secretary, our membership has increased from 9,856 to 14,217, a net gain of 4,361, and 32 new lodges have been established. While it is true that 13 old lodges have become defunct, it is worthy of note that with no exception has it being owing to a want of interest in Masonry or dissensions in the lodge. Most of them were unfavorably located and could not resist the drift of population to more favorable locations, upon the newly built railroads, where business opportunities were better. The membership has not, however, been wholly lost to the Craft, for most of those who have migrated have shortly afterwards affiliated with other lodges."

Those interested in taxation of real estate held by masonic lodges in Mississippi can find an interesting case in these proceedings.

Fifteen hundred dollars for the building fund of the Masonic Home was appropriated out of the general fund of the Grand Lodge.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted :

"WHEREAS, Brother Leven Lake, of T. S. Gathright Lodge, who is present at this communication of the Grand Lodge, is upward of ninety-one years of age, and has been for about seventy years a mason, and is now probably the oldest mason and Commercial Traveller in the United States.

"Resolved, That Brother Leven be invited to a seat in the Grand Lodge, which extends to him its respects and appreciation and commends his fidelity to Masonry as an example worthy of emulation of all the brethren."

From the report of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence we extract:

"With the exception of the Master, there is not an officer in our lodge who knows the work sufficiently well to creditably fill his office when a degree is being conferred. At the last regular meeting a motion was made that the lodge elect a Degree Captain who would be authorized to appoint a member to fill each office, he and they to be known as a degree team, and every appointee to be well up on the work. Degrees are to be conferred only at called meetings and after the opening of the lodge, the degree team to take charge and confer the degree, the Master or a Warden to be present and responsible for the work. The membership of the lodge is heartily in favor of the program, but the Master entertained doubts as to its legality and dismissed the proposition. In view of the fact that our regularly elected officers do not know the work, this plan was devised that a regrettable mishap might be corrected. Will you please advise whether anything of this kind is prohibited by the constitution or by-laws, and if not, would you, under the circumstances, advise something of this kind?

"ANSWER.—In our opinion, there is nothing illegal in the lodge selecting a team to confer degrees, and this team may do the work, provided the Master and other officers agree that the team shall do it. A good many lodges in other jurisdictions have a team for each degree, but this is a matter that rests entirely within the discretion of the Master. Neither he nor the other officers can be forced by the lodge to abdicate their stations. It is their duty to do the work, but they certainly have the legal right to delegate this duty to any brother or brethren who are

proficient. In other words, the Master and the Wardens are violating no law by requesting some one else to do the work for them, but the lodge has no legal right to compel them to abdicate their stations and to permit others to do the work.

"Can a lodge exempt from dues all of its members over a certain age less than seventy years—say all over sixty years old?"

"ANSWER.—A lodge cannot by a general order or resolution exempt from payment of dues all its members over sixty years of age."

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico were recognized.

Of the requirement of documentary evidence from visitors into a lodge before admission thereto, the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence report:

"The question really submitted is, whether or not the adoption of such a law by this Grand Jurisdiction would be wise, and to the best interest of the Craft. We are of the opinion that it would not be either wise or beneficial. Before a visitor is admitted into a lodge he is required to take the test oath. It seems to us that this should suffice. No means have yet been devised by civil law by which an impostor can, with absolute certainty, be detected, and his imposition and fraud prevented. We are of the opinion that an impostor might provide himself with fraudulent documentary evidence, and that the lodge would be totally unable, during the limited time spent in his examination, to detect the fraud or forgery, and we do not believe that the law of the District of Columbia will be found effective in preventing fraud or forgery. Upon the contrary, we feel that such a law will put visiting brethren to great inconvenience. They would not always think to provide themselves with documentary evidence, and if they did not so provide themselves, or should misplace this evidence, they could not visit lodges."

We quote a part of the paragraph describing the closing of the Grand Lodge:

"After the usual ceremonies, the Mystic Circle was formed and as the brethren stood with clasped hands the Most Reverend, the Grand Chaplain, offered fervent prayer and Brother Speed addressing the brethren said in substance: 'What a crowd of memories come rushing in upon us as we stand here in dear old Natchez and in this Institute Hall, closing the Grand Lodge. As it was the cradle of free Government in the lower Mississippi Valley, so it was the cradle of Masonry in Mississippi. Here three flags have flown as the symbol of government, the red and yellow of the haughty Spaniard, the tri-color of chivalric France, and the flag of the free hearts' hope and home—the Star Spangled Banner, and there yet remains the palace of the Spanish Governor, but, thank God! he and the tyranny they represented are dead, unhonored, unwept, and unsung; and a better day has come. With the American occupation came the lodge and kindled the fire upon an altar which has never been extinguished during the more than one hundred years which have elapsed.'"

Bro. Harry T. Howard submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence. From his introduction we quote:

"For twenty-one years our dear Past Grand Master, Brother Barkley, has presented this report for the good of the Craft. And now, that the end of his labors has come and his pen has fallen to younger inexperienced fingers, we submit this report hoping all faults may be excused. We

have prepared this report under difficulties, but if it pleases the brethren we are satisfied."

To him we extend a cordial welcome.

Under Iowa he thus discourses:

"The subordinate lodges contributed to the relief of the distressed, their widows and orphans the sum of eleven thousand, nine hundred dollars. The Trustees distributed of this fund fifty-four hundred dollars at an expense of administration of only one hundred and eleven dollars. If any of our home brethren who are so anxious to build orphanages with costly administrative buildings attached, could see this, would they consider this a better way than the institutions they are fighting for? There are no fat jobs here. The money collected goes to the needy who live at home among their friends. Every subordinate lodge thus becomes a refuge and an orphan asylum to the distressed brethren near it. Surely the children are better off in private homes than in the best orphanage ever erected, and the education they can receive in the public schools is beyond a doubt, ahead of all asylum education. And again, from the financial standpoint, the interest on our fund can support all the orphans we have in the jurisdiction much better when not burdened with the toll of administration. We are always so willing to let some one else do our charitable work that we pay the ministers of the Gospel and charity organizations annually to take the burden from us, thinking in our conceit that as we have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, we have done it unto Him. But when in the silence of our chamber, we are startled from the delusive dream; the mask is rent in twain and before our eyes ever appears the word—Hypocrite—in all of its persecuting letters."

Maine for 1906 receives courteous attention.

We quote his conclusion:

"The subjects now taking up the attention of the Grand Lodges of the United States are:

"I. The regulations governing the admission of visiting brethren.

Mississippi has already regulated this vexed question to her satisfaction, if not to that of the visitors.

"II. The report of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, asking that Benjamin Franklin's natal day be made a Masonic Memorial Day.

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to institute Memorial days for any one among the Craft at large.

"III. The communication from the Grand Lodge of Colorado, proposing the formation of a Collegium of Grand Lecturers, for the purpose of having only one Masonic Ritual.

"We agree with Brother Morcombe of Iowa, that Grand Lecturers are not the ones best qualified to discuss or pass upon Masonic Ritual.

"As a rule Lecturers are concerned only in juggling with words. Symbols to them mean nothing.

"If the ritual is to be reduced to one, for the million of masons in the States, Clandestine Masonry would leap forward with renewed vigor. Our safety is in our division. If the ritual must be changed, let the masonic scholars do the work and not the masonic actors.

"IV. The Masonic Congress in 1917 to celebrate the Bi-Centenary Anniversary of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, is another far-off event that is casting its shadow across the troubled waters of the annual reviewers.

"It is so far away, ten years, that we still have time to think with our heads and not with our hearts.

"V. A number of Grand Lodges do not recognize a Grand Lodge that is formed of lodges chartered by the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, although they have severed their connection with the bodies that granted their charters.

"These conservatives hold that such bodies are irregular in parentage and organization. We do not agree with them and have recognized some of these Grand Bodies, being convinced that by so doing we have helped real masonic growth.

"VI. The last subject is the Grand Lodge Alpina.

"This Grand Lodge has brought together some twenty Grand Lodges, among them is the Grand Orient of France. The Grand Lodge Alpina admits that the Grand Orient of France was wrong about the open Bible, and then attempts to excuse it.

"As long as the Grand Orient of France is recognized and admitted, we had better stay home with our brethren."

MISSOURI, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. A. S. Huston, in the introduction of his address says:

"In this age, conspicuous for the spirit of greed and commercialism which marks its history, when graft and corruption defiantly assert themselves, and when, it would seem, greater temptations are thrown in the way to lure men from the plumb of rectitude, Freemasonry stands as a Bulwark of Strength, a mighty and beneficent power for good. Against the evils of the day—crookedness in business methods, half-truths for the sake of personal advantage, doubtful methods of procedure, occupations that damage society, wreck manhood and destroy the sanctity of home, Freemasonry cries out in startling protest, calling upon men everywhere to stand by the plumb line of the Golden Rule, and walk upon the level of the great Law of Love. Its strength is the strength of love. Its influence is more potent, because its ideals are higher than ever before. Its past is secure. Its destiny is largely in our hands. Let us then make no mistake. Let us so conduct ourselves that the places which know us to-day shall be better because we have passed this way. And in all matters that may come before us at this session of the Grand Lodge let us strive earnestly to do absolute justice to our brethren whose chosen servants we are. May this annual communication be the dawning of a better and fairer day; a stimulus to renewed exertion and greater zeal in humanity's cause."

The deaths of R. W. Bro. Allan McDowell, Grand Lecturer, and of M. W. Bro. Joseph S. Browne, Past Grand Master, are noted.

All subjects coming before a Grand Master received his careful attention and are reported.

Fifteen lodges have been formed under dispensation; the corner stones of numerous buildings have been laid.

He decided that a candidate who had lost his left arm near the elbow, even if provided with an artificial arm, was ineligible; nor one who could not write.

He discusses at some length "The Liquor Traffic."

The work of the District Deputy Grand Masters and of the "Home" receive his commendation.

The Grand Secretary reports:

"I am very much pleased to report that with the kind assistance of District Deputy Grand Masters I have succeeded in getting returns and Grand Lodge dues from every lodge in the State. We have received over \$3,000 more for Grand Lodge dues than in any previous year."

Jewels procured at the expense of the Grand Lodge were presented to all the Past Grand Masters, a fine presentation speech being made by R. W. Bro. Rev. J. H. Miller, Grand Chaplain, and an equally able response was made by M. W. Bro. R. E. Anderson.

Beautiful memorial services in memory of the brethren at home and abroad were held.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances make voluminous reports on the twenty cases which came before them.

Bro. Rufus E. Anderson presented the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

Under California, upon the subject of the Masonic Home, he says:

"As a director of our Masonic Home since its organization, we have always opposed the admission of *old men*, believing that it was designed for the benefit of the 'widows and orphans' of deceased Master Masons *only*. But we have the *old men* and their wives in our Home, and while we cannot do any more than house them comfortably for the balance of their days, it is not so with the children. The home influences that are brought to bear upon them, the secular and religious education they receive, and when they reach manhood and womanhood, the procuring for them of such positions as will make them useful men and women in the world, are advantages that they could never obtain if left to shift for themselves and allowed to grow up, as weeds without any care. We do not expect it to become self-supporting, but hope it will long stand as a place where the masons of Missouri may bestow their charity and point to it as a monument of practical Masonry."

Under Kansas:

"Bro. Shaver says (referring to the defeat of Bro. Briggs' amendment to Section 211, Article XVIII): 'We are not familiar enough with Missouri's law to determine just how this leaves the temperance agitation in the State of Missouri.' This does not depend on the status of the law, which excludes saloon keepers from the Order, but rather upon how long the *ultra* temperance men will strive to make innovations and convert the lodge into a sectarian club instead of a body of 'good men and true,' and thus destroy the universality of Masonry. From the latter day daubers, 'Good Lord, deliver us.'"

Under Louisiana:

"Under the head of Reading Masons, the Grand Master makes an earnest appeal to brothers to subscribe to the masonic journals, and read masonic literature, and recommended that they carefully read and study the Reports on Correspondence, whereby they may 'become well informed and more learned masons.'"

"This is wholesome advice, and if masons would not be satisfied with the 'putting through' process and devote their time to the study of Masonry as 'the science of morality,' and instead of becoming glib in the ritual and being ambitious to be known as 'bright' masons, strive to so apply the working tools of the Craft as to make them 'good men and true,' they will not have knelt at the masonic altar in vain."

Maine for 1905 is reviewed. Of the decision of Grand Master Chaplin relative to ceremonies at the burial, he says:

"Notwithstanding the fact that our Grand Lodge by-laws allow the appointment of non-masonic pall-bearers, and allows other societies to render their ceremonies, yet we have always doubted the propriety of it, and heartily endorse the views expressed by Bro. Chaplin."

Under Ohio we read:

"The Grand Master suggests that in every lodge room in the jurisdiction it be required to display in an appropriate place the Stars and Stripes, so that when a candidate first beholds the interior of our lodge room he may feel and know that he is entering a God-fearing, liberty-loving organization."

"Pity that the founders of our order had not been born under the flag, so that they could have incorporated it as one of the *original* masonic emblems. Why not have a drum and fife and play 'Yankee Doodle' while the candidate is marching round, and intensify the 'liberty-loving' idea? '*De gustibus non disputandum est.*'"

We quote his conclusion:

"In conning over proceedings under review we have been impressed with the popularity of our order and the unprecedented increase in our members, whereas a few years ago Masonry was subjected to the hiss and viper-tongued malice of the guilty crowd. Now it is apparently the pampered child and favorite pet of all. None now, comparatively speaking, from the pulpit, the political forum, or the tripod of the press, seek to defame and persecute, but all, as it were, ask opportunity to pay respect, while the zealous, curious multitude are knocking for admission at the door of its Temple. While this state of things may be in some respects rather pleasing than otherwise, would it not be well to look out, and heed the clarion words of Infinity when he utters the telling caution, 'Beware when all men speak *well* of you!' A host to do battle consists *not* in numbers, but in the *men* of the ranks, and the discipline that puts shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip, knee to knee, and foot to foot, constituting a oneness in spirit, in head and in soul-stirring emotion. Beware, brethren, lest we have the form—the machinery—the tinseling of Masonry without its *power*, which is to be found alone in the *integrity* of its members. Then let us guard well the outer door, inspect well the timber that is offered, and see that none but good men and true are admitted into our ranks."

MONTANA, 1906.

After a brief introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry L. Frank, whose portrait graces the proceedings, reported his decisions, of which we quote:

"A quartermaster sergeant, stationed at Fort Harrison, was desirous of joining the fraternity before being ordered to some other post, and, having resided in the jurisdiction only seven months, dispensation was asked for to confer the degrees upon him. I did not grant the dispensation, as our constitution provides that he must be a resident in the jurisdiction for twelve months, and the constitutional act cannot be set aside by special dispensation.

"The question as to rights of the candidate who has come from the jurisdiction of another state, and who has not resided in this jurisdiction for twelve months, was answered, that the lodge must get a waiver from the jurisdiction from which the applicant came, or he must acquire a residence in our jurisdiction."

After naming the lodges which he visited he says:

"I have visited all of the states of the United States and been to Europe three times on pleasure bent, but never had the real, genuine pleasure out of any visits that this visiting of the masons of Montana has afforded me."

He unmercifully scores four lodges because of the conduct of their membership as masons towards each other and towards their respective lodges.

Of the work he says:

"In many instances it is a conglomerate mixture, and no one could tell what kind of work it was. To remedy this I would recommend that you appoint a Grand Lecturer, whose duty it shall be to visit all the lodges and where he finds they are not doing the Montana work to stay with them and teach them our work until they have got it letter perfect; would also suggest that a Grand Lecturer be selected from among the brethren by competitive examination; that a committee be appointed who shall issue a call, setting the date for the examination of applicants for this honorable position, notifying all the lodges that on this date they will meet to examine applicants who aspire to the position of Grand Lecturer for the state of Montana, and that they award this prize to the one passing the best examination, and showing the ability, application, and desire to bring about the uniformity of the masonic work in every lodge in this jurisdiction."

He reports the issuance of dispensations for three new lodges; congratulates the craft upon the prospect of a Masonic Home; and concludes with a due appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by his selection to the office of Grand Master.

The Deputy Grand Master presented a report of his doings as acting Grand Master during the absence of the Grand Master from the jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta, the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland and the Grand Lodge of Queensland were recognized.

From the report of the Committee on Masonic Home we quote:

"On the 4th day of June the committee met and considered the various propositions offered, and after discussing the matter fully it was decided to select the site known as the Gamer tract, situated about eight miles from the city of Helena in the Prickly Pear valley, consisting of five

hundred and ninety acres in Section 21, Township 11, North of Range 3, West. The tract of land is especially adapted to agriculture, and at the present time has a nice grove of trees upon it, in which it is expected to locate the building. There is appurtenant to it a good water right, and plans are being perfected by which the ranch can be irrigated from an independent source in addition to the water right heretofore used upon it. The purchase price paid was the sum of \$10,000, and the masonic lodges of Helena have promised a bonus of \$5,000 in recognition of the location of the Home at this place."

The Jurisprudence Committee, upon one of the decisions of the Grand Master above alluded to, reported:

"We approve decision No. 6, with the suggestion that the lodge must procure the waiver, and the candidate must also acquire a residence in this jurisdiction before the lodge can confer any degrees upon him, unless the lodge acts at the request of the lodge having original jurisdiction over the candidate."

The employment of a Grand Lecturer was not approved by the Grand Lodge.

The charter of one lodge, for the interests of Masonry, was declared forfeited.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges presented the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

From his introduction we quote:

"Masonry seems to be the most active and efficacious peace organization in existence, and that is not so broad-minded and united as it ought to be. Its professions are broad enough, but its practice falls far short of its professions, just as the gospel that came to bring 'peace on earth and good will to men,' has so far failed of its mission. The good book that is always open on our altars, also teaches us that 'there is no peace to the wicked,' and it teaches us, also, to 'beware of the leaven of the Scribes and Pharisees,' whose self-seeking and narrow-minded men led them to exalt the letter and overlook the spirit of the law.

"Psychologically speaking this guild of 'Scribes and Pharisees' is very ancient and very persistent. They call themselves 'conservatives,' 'observers of tradition,' and are particularly numerous and outspoken in Masonry—strong on 'landmarks' and 'traditions.' But even at the risk of being ranked as a member of the 'Modern Improvement Society,' we shall always prefer to follow and exalt the spirit rather than the letter of the law in Masonry."

Under British Columbia:

"We have a cipher ritual and are not ashamed of it. We tried Grand Lecturers till we found that it would cost all our revenue and yield us mighty little satisfaction. But we are getting out of the business, and say as little as possible about it. We are devoting our resources and energies to a Masonic Home."

Maine for 1905 receives a pleasant notice. We quote:

"The excellent picture of Past Grand Master Marquis F. King recalls to mind that another of those whom we remember to have met on our only visit to Portland has joined the great majority. But it is easy to see

in scanning the current history that their spirit still lives and is widely dispersed among the Fraternity.

"Bro. Chase quotes what we have to say about the presence of a written charter on all occasions, and we notice that the Maine lodges are allowed to substitute a certificate, while the original is allowed to repose in a safe-deposit, thus avoiding the wrinkles of much handling."

Under New Mexico, we read :

"We, too, insist as strongly as any one that belief in God is fundamental in Masonry, and we ceased long since to fellowship with the Grand Orient of France. We come very near believing that there is no rational being who disbelieves in God, no matter what he says or pretends to believe. The Grand Lodge of England recognizes Belgium, why should not we? The Grand Lodge of England, too, accepts Brahmins and Mohammedans as masons, as we would native Indians who believe in the Great Spirit. Though a Presbyterian elder, we hold no narrow creed."

Bro. Hedges believes that the dues of a suspended brother should not accrue during suspension; is very strong in the support of Masonic Homes, and equally strong in his opposition to Grand Lodges building Masonic Temples.

NEBRASKA, 1906.

Two hundred seven of the two hundred thirty-four lodges were represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Melville R. Hopewell, in his address says :

"Never before has there been greater activity among the brethren, or more interest manifested in the principles of our Fraternity. In our Grand Jurisdiction, there is much to gratify and encourage. The great majority of the subordinate lodges have been well attended and are growing in membership. The lodge rooms, as a rule, are supplied with up-to-date furniture and paraphernalia. Many of the lodges own their buildings, and what is better still, the brethren are imbued with the true spirit of Masonry, and are earnest in their endeavors to be worthy members of the Fraternity."

In his account of visitations he has a good word for those Masters who manage the affairs of the lodge and speaks disparagingly of some who can hardly open and close a lodge.

He issued an edict "forbidding the sale or use of so-called keys and ciphers relating to the ritualistic work of Ancient Craft Masonry," and with good result, as he believes.

One lodge constituted, several corner stones laid, Grand Representatives appointed, dispensations granted and other matters which fall to the lot of Grand Master to attend to, were reported.

Discussing exemption from payment of dues, he says :

"In my judgment there should be only one reason for exempting members from the payment of dues, and that is their inability to pay them.

I recommend that the law be changed so as to exempt from payment only when the lodge of which they are members will certify that they are unable to pay or that it would be a hardship for them to do so."

Of his decisions we quote:

"Entered Apprentice Masons are not entitled to appear in funeral processions.

"The action of a lodge in electing to membership a brother who does not present with his application a dimit or its equivalent and who in fact is not dimitted, is a nullity.

"15. Where a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction asks a lodge in the jurisdiction of Iowa to confer, for it, the Master Mason's degree upon a Fellow Craft, it submits to the law of that jurisdiction, as to the question of fees, and must pay to the Iowa lodge the fee to which it is entitled under its own law for doing the work.

"16. Where a lodge receives a petition, and objection is made to initiation before ballot, and the Master does not order a ballot, the lodge holds jurisdiction over the party the same as though he had been rejected by ballot. The Master erred in such case in allowing the petition to be withdrawn without ballot."

He reported "The Masonic Home" in a flourishing condition and the "Orphans Educational Fund" as considerably over \$40,000.00.

The Grand Secretary reported that each and every chartered lodge made returns, but not without some labor on his part.

From the report concerning the Nebraska Masonic Home we learn that the expense for the past year was at the rate of \$206.36 for a person.

From the report of the Grand Custodian we quote:

"There are lodges that are not proficient so as to confer the degrees in a suitable and impressive manner,—cannot give the several sections of the lectures as required by the Grand Lodge. These conditions are all reported to the Grand Master in my formal report made from each lodge. May I humbly ask, are we keeping up the standard of masonic instruction where it rightfully belongs? Are we imparting to our candidates what is justly their due? May I ask that you carefully investigate these conditions, and take such steps as your combined wisdom may suggest to bring about a more satisfactory condition? You require a rigid examination and a high grade of proficiency of your lodges under dispensation,—should not a chartered lodge be required to maintain equally as high a plane of perfection in the ritualistic work? Or be put out of commission until they do? Consult your Grand Master and these reports made to him, and see where we are. We believe it to be our sacred duty to maintain the pure principles of Ancient Craft Masonry, and to see that they are so taught and promulgated as to convey with them the importance of the sublime truths they impart, to those who are truly prepared in their hearts to receive them. Otherwise our labor is for naught. No more 'than a tinkling cymbal or sounding brass.'"

The question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Queensland was postponed until the next session.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the proper celebration of the semi-centennial of the organization of the Grand Lodge, which will occur September 23, 1907.

A fitting memorial of Past Grand Master Robert Wilkinson Furnas was read.

The oration was delivered by Wor. Bro. Roderick D. Sutherland, from which we quote:

"And I speak for Masonry earnest and honest investigation. I urge masons to study its principles and enshrine them in faithful hearts. To remember that the story we tell is grand, and that opportunities unnumbered meet us on every hand. Most earnestly do I speak for even a greater fraternity, and for the cultivation of the principles of brotherhood on the part of those banded together for these noble purposes. Without fraternity the world would become a place of darkness and the abomination of men.

"Without brotherhood between men it would be only a sepulchre of dead and blasted hopes. The cry of the jackal, or the mocking laughter of the grinning hyena would be its only music, and the hiss of the serpent its measure of happiness.

"With whole-hearted fraternity and genuine brotherhood, such as masons can fully know and have, this old world would blossom out like the fairy garden of an Eden. Every day would be filled with happiness and every hour with love. The trees would bloom with flowers and the bitter fruit of sorrow would fall and wither before the time of ripening. The birds would sing all the more sweetly, and the hours of man's happiness pass on the wings of the lightning. The stars in their courses would watch over and guard a spot in the universe where only happy laughter and joy, where peace and glory reigned, and without longer delay the sons of men would come into their natural heritage."

The following question, answered "yes" by the Committee on Jurisprudence, does not meet with our approval:

"A lodge asked for a waiver of jurisdiction over an Entered Apprentice, and it was granted, providing that the fees are paid to the lodge granting the waiver. Can the lodge receiving such conditional waiver confer the degrees and retain the fees?"

But the committee, in reporting upon the decisions of the Grand Master, say:

"As to decision No. 15, we approve the same. The approval of this ruling is the only thing that can be consistently done; but your committee expresses the hope that the action taken by our sister lodge will not be used as a precedent by any lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, whether dealing with a constituent lodge, or a lodge of another Grand Jurisdiction, but continue that long standing custom of performing the courtesy without fee."

Does this agree with their answer to the question quoted?

Bro. Charles T. Phelps submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 receives his attention.

Under Wisconsin we read:

We find the Grand Master's account of the funeral of their Past Grand Master Libbey to be of great interest. He died at Portland, Maine, as above stated, on December 26, 1904; his funeral was held, but the remains were placed in a receiving vault at Portland, and in May, follow-

ing, in the week when the Masonic Grand Bodies of Maine were in session, the Grand Master of Wisconsin, in accordance with arrangements made, went to Portland and, assisted by the brethren there, the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin was opened, the remains were escorted to Gorham, the boyhood home of the deceased, and buried with masonic honors.

"To be at Portland under such circumstances and to engage in such service must have greatly impressed the Grand Master, the members of the Craft present, and the surviving relatives of the deceased brother. The Grand Master during the week visited the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery of Maine. He pays a high compliment to Wisconsin's Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine, who greatly assisted him, as also did the Grand Officers of the Maine Grand Bodies, including Brother Berry, Grand Secretary. The writer remembers a very pleasant visit recently to the Masonic Temple, and Brother Berry's kindness. We associate Portland, Maine, with that great and good man and mason, our late Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, whose labors, as a mason, have so greatly benefited Freemasonry in this country."

NEVADA, 1906.

After a short introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles A. Beemer, in his address mentions the dead, and then proceeds with the various acts accomplished by him. These acts were similar to those usually required of the Grand Master and were well done by him.

He recommended that by-laws of lodges should name the hour of the day when stated meetings are held; and that a change should be made in the number of copies of the proceedings which are to be bound.

Of the Condition of the Craft he says:

"From personal observation during my visitations and correspondence with those lodges which I was unable to visit, I am happy to be able to say that the lodges are in a fairly prosperous condition, that perfect harmony and good-fellowship prevails among them, and the individual members thereof; that a fair amount of work has been performed during the year; that the returns show an increase in membership over that of the previous year, and that perfect harmony exists between this and sister jurisdictions."

A charter was granted to Montezuma Lodge, at Goldfield.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

Bro. Edward D. Vanderlieth submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Florida we read:

"A new supply of petitions for the mysteries of Freemasonry became necessary, owing to the adoption of a resolution requiring that on every such application the following words must be printed in plain type:

"The regulations of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of the State of Florida render any man engaged in selling intoxicating liquors ineligible for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry and forbid any mason in this jurisdiction to engage in such business."

"Since our Florida brethren have carried this question beyond the

court of first resort, the constituent lodges, we approve. Every mandate should be backed up with all the power behind the throne, and the fullest notice of its execution should be given to all. But, since the Grand Lodge has usurped a power which has ever, and of right rested with the lodge, why not carry the war to the limit and exclude, not only the sellers, but the buyers, for if there were no buyers there would be no sellers. And while about it why not render ineligible any man engaged in gambling in its every form, from bucking the tiger and hitting the wheel in a gambling hell, to shaking the dice for the drinks in a saloon; from tempting fortune in the lottery to buying pools on a horserace. If being engaged in selling intoxicating liquors is derogatory to the principles of Freemasonry and morality, surely gambling is! We are still decidedly of the opinion that all this legislation on the liquor question has overstepped the mark."

Maine for 1905 is carefully reviewed; we quote:

"The Master had a mixup on the nearest lodge question. In 1865 the Grand Lodge decided that distance must be computed by the usually traveled route and not by an air line. This worked amazingly for West Sumner as long as the road to the nearest lodge was both the shortest and the most usually traveled road. But lo! and behold! another road runs in and makes mischief. The new road is not so short as the old road, but it is easier to travel to lodge (another lodge, of course, or there wouldn't be a mixup), and is traveled much more than the shorter route. Now which is nearest the candidate's residence, the shorter and not so easy to travel road, or the little longer as to length, but much more easy to travel road? If the Master is to be governed by the Grand Lodge's decision as to nearness, the longer road in this case would be the shorter, and the lodge at its end would be the nearer than the lodge at the end of the shorter road. However, to end matters, the Grand Master turned the Grand Lodge's decision on end, and decided that the lodge nearest a candidate's residence meant the shortest established route, regardless of the fact that more people had established by use another route more easy to travel than the shortest established route. Therefore, until otherwise ordered, the West Sumnerites must take the 'rocky road to Dublin' route for their Masonry; which means the hardest way to get into Masonry is the best way after all. There's no easy road to Masonry, and there should be none."

We agree with Bro. Vanderlieth on the liquor question, and quoted his remarks with full faith therein. But we do not agree with him that a brother suspended N. P. D. should have dues charged up against him during his suspension.

Under North Carolina:

"As to the question of objections to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice where a single ballot elects to the three degrees, we would recommend Nevada's mode of procedure. The objection when made is referred to a committee, elected at a called meeting by a majority of the members present, with power to inquire into the cause thereof. When the report is made, if, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present no cause for objection has been assigned, or the cause assigned is not considered a valid and masonic one, the degrees are conferred. Should the objection be sustained, the fee in part is returned to him, and after one year he may petition again. Of course the one to whose advancement objection is made is advised, and he is afforded every facility to defend himself. This method has been tried and it works well with us."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1906.

The proceedings contain joy and sorrow: joy at the apparent prosperity of the craft as shown by the constitution of a lodge and by the attendance at the semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work in the several degrees; sorrow by reason of its record of the proceedings at the funeral of M. W. Bro. Joseph Warren Fellows.

These proceedings are embellished with portraits (grouped) of the elective Grand Officers, of Bro. Marcellus Hazen Felt, of Bro. Wilbur Fish Robins, of Bro. Samuel Morey Wilcox, of Bro. Ezra Huntington, of Bro. Frank Whipple Preston, of Bro. John Young, of Bro. John Folsom Choutman, and of Bro. George Edward Thompson, all Past District Deputy Grand Masters, whose eulogies are pronounced by the Grand Master in his address.

Besides these is a portrait of Bro. Fellows, of whose life and work the Grand Master in his address wrote most feelingly.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Ira A. Chase, in the introductory clause to his address says:

"In these days, much is said and written about world-powers. Freemasonry is indeed a world-power in the best and truest sense of that term, for its influence and power for good among men are world-wide. From the rising to the setting sun, on every continent, on the islands of the sea, Freemasons are frequently assembling as you are to-day, in Grand Lodge, or in particular lodge, or by twos and threes, for the propagation of masonic tenets and truths and the dissemination of the excellent principles inculcated by our Order, that make for the reign of peace on earth and good will among men."

His also gives a statement of the condition of several lodges which apparently needed to be dealt with for lack of the love for Masonry. Discussing one case he says:

"Permit me to add, brethren, that in some instances, through inattention, the Grand Officers have not been met at the station and directed or conducted to the place where they are expected to lodge or be entertained.

"If the Master cannot personally attend to the matter, he ought to see that a committee or some one of the members meet these visiting brethren and not leave them, as has been occasionally, though rarely, done, to seek the hotel or lodge room for themselves."

He recounts his official acts affecting the particular lodges; states the dispensations issued; and waivers of jurisdiction.

Of his decisions we select the following:

"A brother was suspended for non-payment of dues, subsequently paid all arrears and desired to be re-instated.

"What course shall he take?

"Answer:—Let him file a petition for restoration to membership, setting forth the duration and cause for suspension. The petition should be

referred to a committee for investigation, lie upon the table until the next stated communication, at which time the lodge can take action upon the petition by a majority vote, in accordance with the previous decision of the Grand Lodge.

"The committee on the application of a candidate made a minority report signed by one, and a majority report signed by two of the committee. Is this in accordance with masonic usage?"

"Answer:—It would be more in accordance with masonic usage for the committee to embody in its report the fact that a part of the committee is favorable and a part unfavorable to granting the prayer of the petition, and all sign the one report without disclosing the position taken in the case by the different members of the committee.

"Question:—Must a brother who received the degree of Entered Apprentice twenty-five years ago make a new application for the remaining degrees and be balloted upon as if he were a new applicant?"

"Answer:—Yes.

"In such case what fee is to be collected?"

"Answer:—The difference between the present fee of the lodge for the degrees and the amount already paid by the applicant."

The Masonic Home was reported by him to be in a prosperous condition.

From the concluding paragraphs we select one:

"Moral and social improvement, otherwise called progress, is not yet accomplished. The ideal has not yet been attained, hence there still is work to be done by us as masons. Masonry is said to be a progressive moral science. There is yet room for progress. With reverence toward God and love for man, Freemasonry is humanitarian and sociological. The personal and social well-being of man in a great measure prepares him for another life by teaching him how to make this life a good one."

The several District Deputy Grand Masters made model reports.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"SECTION 115. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge shall be initiated in any lodge other than the one which rejected him within five years after such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot, at a stated communication, notice thereof having been given at a previous stated communication. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation to any lodge whatever any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution."

The following recommendation of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers was adopted:

"We recommend that the Grand Master shall not grant dispensations for conferring any of the degrees within less time than that prescribed in the Grand Constitution unless he is fully convinced that such action is for the good of the whole Fraternity, as has often been decided by this Grand Lodge."

The Committee on Lodges reported the following recommendation, which was adopted:

"We find in looking over the by-laws of this lodge (other lodges as well) that they have provisions for creating different classes of member-

ship such as emeritus members, honorary members, etc., relieving them of certain responsibilities or obligations, or granting them special privileges. This practice we believe to be entirely contrary to the spirit of Masonry, and 'is entirely unwarranted either in moral ethics or masonic law.' We recommend to all such lodges that they revise their by-laws and strike out all such provisions."

Bro. A. S. Wait presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

He says in his introduction:

"Severe and protracted illness of the writer has caused a briefness in his treatment of topics, brought under his notice, which has scarcely marked his reports of former years, and it is to be feared must be accepted as the apology for the many imperfections which the work will be found to present."

Maine received a brief notice.

NEW JERSEY, 1907.

One hundred seventy-four lodges were represented. Six lodges were unrepresented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Walter Chandler, in his introduction to his address says:

"The year which is past has been one of continued activity and usefulness, not only on the part of the Grand Master and the Grand Officers associated with him, but by all our lodges. Prosperity, harmony and a proper spirit of fraternity and good will have been most prevalent in our jurisdiction, but with sincere regret the statement must be truthfully made that in a few of our lodges discord and internal dissension have marred that peace and harmony which should prevail among brethren by an improper and unmasonic use of the black ball, and by personal animosities growing out of disappointed ambitions and petty strife, forgetful of the first lessons we are taught in Masonry in the words: 'Behold how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'"

To the District Deputy Grand Masters for their efficient work he gives unstinted praise.

He pays due tribute of respect to the memory of the dead of his own and other jurisdictions.

The Masonic Home is commended; the constitution of four new lodges is announced; the petition for a new lodge presented; the laying of corner stones reported; and the visitations to sister jurisdiction happily related.

Other matters of local interest are mentioned in the address.

Because of the law of New Jersey which holds to perpetual jurisdiction, he was obliged to issue several interdicts against certain persons, once residents of New Jersey and rejected by lodges in New Jersey while such residents, who had received the degrees of Masonry elsewhere.

He reported the passage of the following law by the General Assembly of the State :

"BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

"1. Any person who shall wilfully wear the insignia of any incorporated fraternal organization of this State, for the purpose of using the same to obtain recognition as members thereof or aid or assistance within the State, unless he shall be entitled to use or wear the same under the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of such incorporated fraternal organization of this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"2. This act shall take effect immediately.

"Approved August 4, 1906.

He declined to give a dispensation to confer the three degrees of Masonry on a candidate at one time.

Of his decisions we quote :

"It is unmasonic for Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Masons to participate in any masonic function.

"It is absolutely necessary, in all cases, that the Committee of Investigation call personally upon the petitioner and make diligent inquiry as provided in the Sixth General Regulation, and satisfy themselves that the candidate has made truthful statements about himself, inquire into his physical condition, and if any physical defect is found, it should be reported at once to the Worshipful Master of the lodge."

Upon report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence the Grand Lodge declined to modify in any way "perpetual jurisdiction."

To maintain the Masonic Home cost a net per capita of \$226.07.

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Tasmania were recognized.

A large amount of business local in its character was transacted.

Bro. Robert A. Shirrefs submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Louisiana he thus discourses on the subject of documentary evidence :

"The spurious or clandestine tribes thus get another jolt. Nothing could afford them, it seems probable, greater satisfaction than to scare the masonic community into the adoption of new prohibitory measures, liable to be much more easily counterfeited than when, as of old, the only test was in ability to prove one's self a mason, and there was but one way in which to do that."

Maine for 1906 receives his attention.

Under Wyoming we read :

"In New Jersey, at least, and in many other Grand Jurisdictions, recognition of a clandestine mason is out of all question. No matter what the applicant had been, the elementary qualifications for Masonry will bear no addition implying a former masonic connection. A 'renunciation in writing' and the destruction of 'his clandestine lodge dimit' is no particular safeguard, and is an express recognition of status."

NEW MEXICO, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James G. Fitch, in his address gives a list of the dead, and adds:

"At the request of the Masonic Committee of the Paul Jones Club, I issued an address and order to each lodge in this jurisdiction, directing it to hold a special communication on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1906, to perform the lodge funeral service and to give the grand honors in memory of our distinguished brother, Commodore Paul Jones, the founder of the American navy. Most of the lodges in this jurisdiction, though I regret to state not all, held the required services."

The condition of the craft is reported by him as a whole in a flourishing condition.

He reports visitation to every lodge in the jurisdiction except two, spending "more than six weeks, and have traveled about four thousand miles, mostly by rail, although automobile, stage coach and buggy have also been utilized."

Whatever he found irregular in the work of the lodges or in their method of doing business he corrected.

He granted many dispensations for joint occupancy, and says:

"In the cases of joint occupancy with the Order of the Eastern Star, I have followed the precedent which seems to have been established by my predecessors in office in not requiring any specific reason to be given. Perhaps the practice may be defended on the ground that this order is known to be under the control of Master Masons, and this furnishes a sufficient guarantee that the privilege will not be abused. If this be true, I can see no reason why a dispensation from the Grand Master should be necessary, and would suggest that it be left to each lodge to be granted upon unanimous vote. The brethren should ever remember, however, that the Order of the Eastern Star is in no sense a masonic body; that its use of the lodge room is a matter of courtesy and not of right, and that in no event should lodge funds ever be used for its benefit or convenience."

He discusses at length the question of the incorporation of lodges.

We suggest the plan proposed by Bro. Drummond and used in Maine.

He decided a question of jurisdiction under "the old and well established rule that the lodge nearest to the residence of a candidate in a direct line has jurisdiction, to the exclusion of all considerations as to relative convenience or usually traveled route, which considerations are too uncertain and too fluctuating to be of any value in the determination of a question of jurisdiction."

He decided that members of lodges working under the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and of those lodges under jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France had a right of visitation.

He decided:

"That an objection to the installation of the Senior Warden on the ground that he was not qualified to fulfill the duties of his office nor to

preside in the East in the absence of the Worshipful Master was unavailing. While it is very unwise for a lodge to elect, or a mason to accept an office for which he is not qualified, there is no power by which such unwise action can be corrected."

Of which decision the Committee on Grand Master's Address said:

"We approve decision 11 with the qualification that he should have stated that it was the duty of the installing officer to have satisfied himself as to the qualifications of the elected official, and if the facts are as stated in the decision, the installing officer was himself subject to discipline under the laws of this Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lecturer reports his visitations and says:

"While it seems too much to expect that any of our subordinate lodges will confer the degrees letter perfect according to the New Mexico Ritual, it is gratifying to note that now they are all doing work which is practically uniform, and in some cases as close to the letter as we can ever hope to find them. Should there be a continued improvement in this, it will not be long before the work done in our lodges will be easily recognized as distinctly the work of this jurisdiction, and not a mixture derived from various sources."

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico were recognized.

Bro. James H. Wroth submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Alabama he says:

"It is a mooted question in our mind as to whether an objection after election, but before initiation, has the force of a blackball. Personally, we believe it should have, as we feel that in spite of the election, he is still a profane until obligated. We should like to hear from some of the reviewers on this proposition."

Maine holds that an objection after election and before initiation is equivalent to a rejection by ballot.

If Bro. Wroth can see the Maine proceedings, he will find the matter fully discussed by Bro. Drummond in 1861—pp. 151-155, 1862, pp. 249-251.

Maine for 1906 was carefully reviewed.

He approved the decisions of Grand Master Chaplin, although regretting that the Committee on Jurisprudence made no report thereon. This was out of deference to the chairman, who was absent because of serious illness in his family.

Under Missouri we quote:

"We doubt the legality of any legislation which will deprive one who has taken the Master Mason's degree of any of his rights as a member of a lodge, simply because he has or has not proven his recollection of the ceremonies through which he has passed, by an examination in open lodge. Understand, we believe that an examination of this degree is as essential to the newly made brother as an examination of the preceding degree, but unlike the others, we fail to see any legal way to enforce it. It looks to us as if more could be obtained in this line by persuasion than

by coercion. We still think the New Mexico way the best, in which a Grand Lodge certificate is given to the brother passing the examination, free of charge, where as to others a fee is charged for the same."

Bro. Wroth believes that dues ought not to accrue during the suspension for N. P. D.; that restoration of an expelled mason by the act of the Grand Lodge should not thereby restore the brother to membership in the lodge; that visitors ought not to be required to show receipts for dues; that the practice of nominations for elective officers is not for the best interests of Masonry; and that ministers should not be exempt from dues to lodge.

NEW YORK, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Frank H. Robinson, in his address feelingly mentions the dead, among whom was M. W. Jesse B. Anthony, Past Grand Master, who was a talented man, as shown by his writings as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge for fifteen years.

Among the accredited Representatives we note "R. W. George B. Adams, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to whom we extend a fraternal greeting.

Dispensations for the establishment of three lodges had been issued during the year.

The Act passed by the Legislature of the State in 1905 not having fully met the exigencies of the case, it was amended in 1906.

The Masonic Sanatorium received a gift of forty-five acres of land adjoining its present holdings, which contains a spring that by gravity system can supply the Sanatorium.

He reports the condition of the Daniel D. Tompkins Monument, and gives a statement furnished by one of the sons of Bro. Tompkins.

He utters a "caution," a part of which we quote:

"All our lodges, with few exceptions, are strong numerically, and therefore in the additions to be made to membership quality alone should be the standard. If this rule be observed the admissions to our Home in years to come will be fewer in number, and the candidates accepted become contributors to that Home rather than inmates. Why compel yourselves to apologize for brethren admitted through inefficient and careless examinations? Why not daily elevate the standard of the Fraternity, in which in spite of all our mistakes, membership is sought by the wise, the good, and the great?"

He very fully discusses the real property of the Grand Lodge, and commends the Masonic Home at Utica.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. Edward M. L. Ehlers, in making his twenty-fifth annual report says:

"During this time 145,658 have been initiated and 35,549 have passed on to the higher life.

"Sixteen Grand Masters have guided the affairs of the Craft, and often, very often, conducted its ceremonies upon public occasions. Scarcely a city or village in this Empire State but has witnessed the laying of a corner-stone or the dedication of a Masonic Hall."

The Grand Historian continues his work upon several particular lodges.

A very large amount of business, local in its character but of great importance to the great jurisdiction of New York, was transacted.

Bro. William Sherer presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence. Maine for 1905 receives notice.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1907.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Francis D. Winston, whose portrait faces the title page, introduces his address by a few paragraphs pertaining to the advantages one gains by having friends.

He states that he has not given many dispensations to confer degrees; that the Stephenson work is taught by the Grand Lecturer; has a kind word for the District Deputy Grand Masters; highly commends the Orphan Asylum and discusses the building of the Masonic Temple.

Of the Order of the Eastern Star he says:

"In no respect has the Masonic Institution in North Carolina grown stronger than in the hearts of the women. Of late years their attitude towards our Fraternity has been completely revolutionized. They now eagerly enlist in our works of charity and good deeds. In the matter of the Temple construction, they have been a decided force and we should further enlist their active energies in that direction. The Order of the Eastern Star is fully organized and has a Grand Chapter."

Of his decisions we quote:

"That officers who are re-elected to serve a second term should be regularly installed.

"That when the lodge orders the by-laws transcribed in a new book, no member has the right to object to his name being transcribed on account of amendments.

"Before the degrees are conferred by one lodge at the request of another, any member of the lodge conferring the degrees can demand a ballot in advancement. If there is any reason why the degree should not be conferred, the lodge asking that the degree be conferred should be informed of the fact that it may take such action as the case calls for.

"A person is ineligible to the degrees of Masonry whose thumb and forefinger of his right hand are missing.

"That a man's legal residence is his masonic residence.

"That fact that a man is a member of the Roman Catholic Church does not render him ineligible for the degrees of Masonry. We believe it would be greatly to the benefit of the Order, and certainly give that great body of zealous Christians a better idea of Masonry if more of its votaries joined our Order."

He further says:

"I note the fact that the most active lodges in this jurisdiction are those which have frequent changes of officers. Our sister jurisdictions prosper admirably well under a system that limits the term of Masters and Wardens of subordinate lodges. I am quite sure that our own jurisdiction would not suffer if some sufficient limit was set to the number of terms a brother could be elected to these places. A long continuance in office depresses the ambition of younger masons, who, if they were given an opportunity to learn the work, would become highly useful members of the Craft."

The Grand Orator for the occasion was Bro. James J. Carden, who delivered the annual address, treating upon the subject of Freemasonry.

We copy the following:

"At its last annual communication, held in January, 1906, this Grand Lodge created the office of historian, and the Grand Master honored me with the appointment to that post. The resolution creating this office provided 'that the records of Freemasonry in North Carolina shall be carefully preserved and made accessible to all, and the history of the Order in this jurisdiction shall be written.' For many years past having made the history of our State a special study, and having been a close student of masonic history in North Carolina since my admission into the Order, I had materials at hand to form the basis of such a work as the above resolution seemed to contemplate. As the history of Masonry in North Carolina had never been the subject of a separate publication, I endeavored to place on record the story of the workings of the Order from the earliest dawn of its Colonial existence down to a period after the War of the Revolution, when the Grand Lodge of North Carolina no longer acknowledged the jurisdiction of England and organized itself into a separate body. The history I published was entitled *The Beginnings of Freemasonry in North Carolina and Tennessee*. This is a paper-bound work of eighty-six pages, and covers the history of our Order in North Carolina from its introduction into the colony, about 1735, down to and including the reorganization of the Grand Lodge after the Revolution in 1787, with the history of fourteen subordinate lodges of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. There is also a list of nine lodges in Tennessee during the existence of the joint jurisdiction known as the 'Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee,' and the names of the first elective officers of these lodges are given, with dates of charters; also an account of the organizing of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee as a separate body in 1813, with a copy of charter from North Carolina authorizing its establishment. Copies are given of two ancient commissions—one in 1767 from the Grand Lodge at Boston, constituting Thomas Cooper, of Pitt County, Deputy Provincial Grand Master of North Carolina; and another, in 1771, from Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Grand Master of England, constituting Joseph Montfort, of Halifax, North Carolina, Provincial Grand Master 'of and for America.' The work also contains separate biographical sketches (fac-similes of their signatures) of the following Grand Lodge officers, who were in office before the Revolution: John Hammerton, of South Carolina, appointed Provincial Grand Master of both Carolinas in 1736; Thomas Cooper, of Pitt County, North Carolina, appointed Provincial Grand Master of North Carolina in 1767; Joseph Montfort, of Halifax, North Carolina, appointed Provincial Grand Master of the entire American continent in 1771; James Milner, appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master under Montfort in 1771; Cornelius Hartnett, appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master under Montfort in 1773; and William Brimage, appointed Grand Secretary under Montfort. The frontispiece of this

publication is a portrait of Governor Samuel Johnston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina when it was reorganized in 1787. At the end is a list of all the elective officers of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina from its reorganization in 1787 down to the present time. The history proper, however, only treats of the Colonial and Revolutionary lodges in North Carolina, and the lodges in Tennessee down to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee into a separate body in 1813."

Bro. Alexander B. Andrews, Jr., presented a digest of the masonic law of North Carolina, 1841 to 1906, a pamphlet of 212 pages. We acknowledge the receipt of this valuable work for our library.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized, and recognition denied the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report was adopted, say of one decision of the Grand Master:

"Decision No. 9 is overruled, as contrary to masonic law. It is 'That a man's legal residence is his masonic residence.' To enable a lodge to entertain a petition for degrees *one must have resided* twelve months within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, and must have resided twelve months within the jurisdiction of the lodge to which the petition is presented. To acquire a legal residence, under the present State law entitling a person to vote, requires two years' residence in the State, and six months' residence in the county. For the service of process a different law obtains. Surely it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to leave the 'residence' to the statute law of the State. We construe the word 'residence' and 'resided' in Article 10, Section 5, of the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge to mean actual, bona-fide residence. That is, where one lives, and not necessarily where one might have his legal or political residence, and certainly not where one may be a transient or sojourner."

The following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

"Whereas, It is the duty of all Master Masons to provide care and protection for the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of other Master Masons, when such fact of relationship is made known to them, and

"Whereas, Many of the daughters and sisters of Master Masons are often absent from home and in strange lands, where their masonic identity is unknown, now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, that whenever it shall be made to appear to the secretary of a subordinate lodge that the wife, sister, daughter or mother of a member thereof is sojourning within another jurisdiction, and the related member of said subordinate lodge shall so request, it shall be the duty of said secretary to immediately certify such fact to the secretary of the lodge having jurisdiction over said wife, sister, mother or daughter, whose duty it shall be to acquaint the members of his lodge with such fact, to the end that they may offer to such wife, sister, daughter or mother that degree of care and protection to which they are entitled under our masonic laws and customs."

Bro. John A. Collins presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under Alabama he thus expresses himself upon Masonic Homes:

"Our individual opinion is that if the funds required for the establishment of the plant and the amounts annually appropriated for its main-

tenance were invested at 4 per cent., the resulting interest would enable the Grand Lodge, through its subordinate lodges, to relieve more distressed masons and their dependents than could possibly be accomplished in any institution."

Maine for 1906 receives his attention. That part of Grand Master Chaplin's address referring to the rapid transit of candidates is quoted with approval.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1906.

In the introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Louis A. Jacobson, says:

"The past year has been one of activity and steady progress among the Craft, and, so far as I am aware, peace and harmony prevail throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. Let us all strive to so guard our every word and action (not forgetting to lubricate our natures by a generous allotment of the oil of brotherly love) that the same conditions may always exist among us."

He announces the death of R. W. Bro. John J. Freeman, who had once served as Grand Treasurer.

Dispensations for four new lodges were granted; two lodges constituted; a corner stone laid.

He decided that a brother could not hold membership in two masonic lodges at the same time; that persons to a greater or less extent crippled, were not eligible as candidates to a lodge.

We quote another decision:

"A candidate under indictment, or under bonds to appear for trial for violation of the prohibitory law, is ineligible to be made a mason."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

A large amount of business was transacted, with the expectancy that the matters acted upon would be of benefit to the particular lodges.

Bro. R. M. Carothers again presented "the Judicial and Legislative Acts of Sister Grand Lodges." He says:

"A careful study of the decisions as reported to the Grand Lodges, leads one to the conclusion that reports on Fraternal Correspondence, as now generally constructed, have not disseminated masonic light and knowledge to any great distance, nor dissipated the darkness of a general ignorance of masonic law and precedent to any great degree; for the reason that Grand Lodges, which have received the most voluminous reports, and the best, if you please, have also had to answer some of the most foolish questions."

His comments upon the various acts reported by him are good reading. We extract the report concerning Maine:

"VACATION—

"If the by-laws of a lodge provide that the lodge shall be called off during any month, the Master has no authority to convene a stated meeting in that month.—Maine, 1905, p. 221.

"No room for argument here."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1906.

After the Grand Lodge had been opened, a procession was formed, and marched to St. Paul's Church, where Divine Service was held. The sermon was preached by the Grand Chaplain. After the services the Grand Lodge returned to Freemason's Hall.

From the introductory paragraphs of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles Reynolds Smith, we quote:

"As I view the Masonic Institution and its grand and noble principles, so dear to all of us, its purposes may be classed as two-fold. The first is care of, and solicitude for, the brethren to make its votaries wiser and better and consequently happier. The second, as men and as masons, not only to watch with unfailing care, but to take, when time and opportunity offer, an active part in what is transpiring in the world around us, and to be directly interested in anything and everything which appertains in any way to the betterment of our fellow man and for the general good of mankind. By doing this we shall be stronger men and better masons."

The death of M. W. Bro. Stephen R. Sircom was mentioned, and, also, that of R. W. Bro. Joseph H. Wyman, Past Junior Grand Warden.

Of his decisions, we quote:

"In answer to the question—In the jurisdiction of what subordinate lodge is a man who resides twenty-eight miles from the nearest lodge? I held, under Section 14, Chapter XV, that he was not within the jurisdiction of any subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction—in other words, was common property.

"To the inquiry as to what authority there is for asking, or requiring the names of two brothers on a petition for membership my answer was—Ancient Custom and the well-established usages of Masonry."

He puts in a good word for the Fair to be held for the purpose of raising funds to establish a Masonic Home.

He gives a full account of his many visitations.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted interesting reports.

The Grand Lodges of Porto Rico and of Alberta were recognized.

The following resolution had a passage:

"That the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia place itself in communication with the other Grand Lodges in Canada, outside of Ontario, and request them to unite with us in urging the Grand Lodge of Canada, in Ontario, to change its name to one which will lead to less misapprehension among foreign Grand Lodges."

The following pleasant episode occurred:

"The Grand Master referred to the fact that this is the fortieth anniversary of the marriage of the Grand Secretary, and made some complimentary remarks in connection therewith, as did several other brethren.

"That this Grand Lodge has heard with pleasure that this is the fortieth anniversary of the wedding day of its respected and highly esteemed Grand Secretary, and unite in congratulating him and in wishing him and his amiable wife many more years of happiness."

"Passed by standing vote."

The work in all three degrees was exemplified. The following motion was passed:

"That Grand Lodge adopt the work as exemplified by the Committee, *i. e.*, the Ancient York Rite, as practiced in New York, as the authorized work of this Grand Lodge."

Bro. Thomas Mowbray presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under Alabama, respecting one who cannot read or write, we read:

"We think that any man in this enlightened age, with free public schools dotted all over the country and within a reasonable distance from almost every man's home, is not desirable masonic material, and is not at all likely to add much strength or dignity to the Order."

Under Connecticut he thus comments upon the "certificate of membership," as proposed:

"All this appears a clumsy proceeding and calculated to cause delays. It is surely sufficient to discover the name of his lodge in order to ascertain whether it is regular or clandestine, and then proceed in the orthodox way."

Maine for 1905 is reviewed.

Of Grand Master Chaplin's address, he says:

"The Grand Master's address is notable for its practical, business-like tone, being free from the verbosity which characterizes so many Chief Executive orations."

Under North Dakota we read:

"Among the decisions we note as a debatable question that the Grand Master declared an Entered Apprentice who had lost his leg after initiation as ineligible for the other degrees. Rather severe judgment, is it not?"

"We would also dissent from the decision that a man who has had his left hand amputated at the knuckles but with good use of his thumb, is ineligible for the privileges of Masonry. Too much emphasis has often been laid upon trifling physical defects, when in other respects the candidate is a worthy man."

Under West Virginia he comments upon the "Making a mason at sight" by the M. W. Grand Master:

"We wonder how much this candidate knew about Masonry even after listening to the lecture and charge after each degree.

"It appears that he has arrived at the mature age of forty-three years without having thought enough about Masonry to cause him to apply for admission to its ranks, when possibly some sudden impulse caused him to imagine that he could no longer exist unless he became a full-fledged

M. M. at once and without the usual constitutional requirements. The Grand Master, no doubt, fearing that 'one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master' might become obsolete for want of 'exercise,' convened Grand Lodge and conferred the degrees. No doubt the ceremony was an impressive one."

OHIO, 1906.

From the opening paragraphs of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Lewis P. Schaus, we quote:

"For almost one hundred years the faithful masons of this great State of Ohio have been making this yearly pilgrimage, all actuated by the same high ideals, all working for the betterment of their fellow-men.

"I sometimes think we fail to fully appreciate those hardy old pioneers who in the early days of the Grand Lodge of Ohio traveled hundreds of miles on horseback or in rude wagons to these annual communications. There were no palatial hotels, no fine temples such as we now have, to make their meetings pleasant and comfortable, but they esteemed it a privilege to assist in the deliberations of this grand body, and they returned to their homes with their knowledge quickened, and their appreciation of the glorious truths of Masonry intensified."

He pays due tribute to our lamented Bro. Brenton D. Babcock and others of his own jurisdiction, as well as of sister jurisdictions.

The special dispensations granted are all reported, and dispensations for two new lodges. He also says:

"I received many requests during the year for dispensations to receive petitions for degrees at special communications; to ballot on candidates at special communications; to confer degrees out of time; to receive and act upon petitions on less than one year's residence; to permit other organizations to use masonic lodge rooms; and to appeal to lodges for aid, all of which were refused."

We quote:

"Some time ago a trowel was started by Justice Lodge, of New York city, in a journey throughout the various masonic grand jurisdictions, and was called the 'Traveling Trowel.' Each presentation was made the special feature of large social masonic functions, and the object to be secured was a further intensifying of masonic principles, and the renewing and extending of masonic friendships.

"In May this trowel reached Ohio, being presented to the masons of this State at Toledo by the masons of Michigan. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and it is hoped may result in much good to the Craft."

Of the work of the District Lecturers he says:

"It is a pleasure to be able to report to you that all of the 505 chartered lodges, as well as the two lodges under dispensation, have been visited and inspected during the year, and that I have received a written report from each one."

Many other subjects relative to the welfare of the particular lodges were in the address.

The code was amended so as to read:

"Section 25. A member may, by consent of the lodge, dimit, and until he again affiliates he voluntarily renounces all claim to the benefit of lodge organization. Such a member may at any time within three years, not having joined any other lodge, return such dimit to the lodge granting it, pay the annual dues since the date of such dimit, and he may thereupon, if no charges have been preferred against him, be re-instated as a member of such lodge, if upon a secret ballot at least three-fourths of the members voting shall consent to such re-instatement."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge submitted an outline programme for that occasion.

Bro. W. M. Cunningham submitted the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Illinois we read:

"The 'rotation craze' now prevails to such an extent that there are now comparatively few Grand Bodies even in the United States that have not come under its baneful influence, and hustling, scheming, and even electioneering have in many instances been resorted to for securing an election to the lowest elective office of the Grand Body to enable the aspirant 'to get in line' for promotion; and however incompetent he may be for other than subordinate duties, he is quite certain to reach the executive and become the author of many crude and ill-digested decisions that in some instances are even overlooked by the law committees, thereby creating confusion and tolerating innovations—and all this for the gratification of merely personal ambition unsupported by either merit or ability."

But we give, with no apology for its length, one of the disquisitions of our learned brother, taken from his introduction:

"THE LAMBSKIN APRON.

"In the report of your Committee for last year the Symbolism of Numbers was briefly referred to, and could profitably be continued herein as a prolific and interesting study in Symbolry, but the proposed elimination of the Apron and White Gloves as masonic characteristics in a neighboring jurisdiction, on the plea that they were inappropriate in any sense as masonic clothing, giving a literal interpretation only to their use and signification, although among the most beautiful and impressive symbolic lessons to the candidate, unless its ancient form of presentation is substituted by some modern word-painted effusion, which is destructive of its symbolic character. That the presentation itself indicates its correspondence is evident, viz: 'The lambskin, or white leather Apron, is an emblem of innocence, and the badge of a mason, more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle; more honorable than the Star and Garter or any other order that could be conferred upon you at this or any future period, by king, prince, potentate, or any other person, except he be a mason; and which everyone should wear with pleasure to himself, and honor to the Fraternity.'

"And also with its explanation of 'The *lamb* has in all ages been deemed an emblem of *innocence*; the lamb-skin is, therefore, to remind him of that purity of life and conduct which is so essentially necessary to his gaining admission into the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.'

"And noted as a Masonic Symbol it is stated by the late M. W. Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell, in his restorations of Masonic Geometry and Symbolry, 'The lesson of immortality is taught in a manner which involves the entire system of Masonry through every lodge or degree, and this, aside from all symbols, whether the lamb-skin, the lion, or the acacia, or any other.' In its Astronomical connection, this eminent author gives the signification of the lamb-skin 'with its fleecy coat' as 'the *badge* of the *regeneration* of the year.'

"The geometrical forms and explanations of the apron, as given by the late learned brother, Albert Pike, correspond with those given by the late M. W. Bro. Bromwell, viz :

"'The Apron of the Apprentice, worn with the flap turned up, represents the cubical stone surmounted by the pyramid. Its body, twelve inches square, is one face of the cube ; its triangular flap is one face of the pyramid ; the whole is the square surmounted by the Triangle.' Bro. Pike, however, gives the size as fourteen inches square.

"As the Triangle represents the Deity, the Square represents the Material Universe, and is also said to symbolize 'the four elements, Fire Air, Earth and Water, symbolized by the Lion, the Eagle, the Ox, and the Man.'

"In its masonic meaning, Ill. Bro. Pike also says that its sides signifies the 'INTELLECT, SOUL, VITALITY, BODY—the four constituting the intelligent unity, Man.'

"M. W. Bro. Bromwell gives the form of the Fellow Craft Apron, as in the following diagram, the flap turned down, plain, and with a border of blue. The Master's Apron is given in the same form but with a representation of the lodge floor on its face.

"Of the Apron, Ill. Bro. Pike also says :

"'The color of the Apron represents the Essential Light, which was to the ancients, as it is in the Holy Scriptures, the Deity. And the bordering of blue around it represents the boundlessness of that Light, because to us the infinite space into which we gaze, seems to be a vault of solid azure. Its material is lambskin, as the symbol of the Paschal Lamb, and because the lamb, symbol of innocence, was by the Mosaic law the most acceptable offering to Jehovah ; and it is even more sacred and indispensable to the Christian mason, because it is the symbol of "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." No mason is clothed who wears it of any other material.'

"Again he says that

"'As early as the time of Pythagoras, the Triangle representative of 3 came to be the symbol of the Deity—the Divine ; and the Square, representing the four imagined elements, to represent the Earth, Matter, the Material.'

"The many representations of the Triangle, as end, cause, and effect, its divine signification of the Divine Wisdom, the Divine Love, and the Divine Truth, and other sacred significations, are alone sufficient to fill a volume. It may, therefore, readily be seen why it was a distinguished honor to the Master Mason to be permitted to wear his Apron in a triangular form if he so desired, but not, however, as a requirement.

"Whilst the foregoing is not as complete as your committee desired, yet it is amply sufficient to show the antiquity and appropriate symbolic character of the Masonic lamb-skin Apron, of which Dr. Oliver says in his 'Dictionary of Symbolic Masonry,' 'That no brother is allowed to appear in a lodge without one ; it is intended to remind him of purity of mind and morals ; while amongst the Ancients being considered as an emblem of purity of soul.'

"The white gloves having a similar signification, it is only necessary to state that in their presentation to a candidate, as practiced in many

Foreign Jurisdictions, and their being worn in the lodge and in all masonic processions in this and other countries, they are emblematic of 'Clean hands and a pure heart, which are an acceptable sacrifice unto God.'

"The antiquity of their use may be noted in the engraved frontispiece in the 1723 edition of Anderson's Constitutions."

OKLAHOMA, 1907.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Fred D. Sparks, reported the constitution of fifteen lodges, the issuance of dispensations for eighteen lodges, eight special communications of the Grand Lodge for laying corner stones and dedicating new masonic temples, and special dispensations for sundry purposes. A full account of the suspension of the charter of one lodge is given.

Of his decisions we quote:

"Shall I allow dimitted brother to act as counsel for defence?"

"Answer: No."

But the Committee on Laws and Usage did not approve the decision, and they were sustained by the Grand Lodge.

The following is unique:

"El Reno asks if its lodge has the right to the use of its funds to help private parties build an opera house by paying one hundred dollars of its funds for a box for the opening performance.

"Answer: While ordinarily a lodge has control of its own funds, that does not mean that they can expend their money to help private enterprises, or for privileges that cannot be enjoyed by all the members. (Supposing all the members of your lodge would want to attend and use this box at the same time, how could you decide which were the most entitled to the honor?) This might make discord in your lodge, therefore I hold your lodge has no right to use its funds for that purpose."

Here is one that does not ordinarily agree with the trend of mind of a M. W. Grand Master:

"Can a subordinate lodge waiver jurisdiction to a lodge outside of this Grand Jurisdiction without the consent of the Grand Master?"

"Answer: Your lodge has the right to waiver jurisdiction over its material without consulting the Grand Master."

He enters into a full discussion of the union of the Grand Lodges of Oklahoma and of Indian Territory because of the political formation of them into one State.

M. W. Bro. W. L. Eagleton submitted a full report of the labors of the Board of Trustees to procure funds for the Masonic Home Fund.

Bro. W. M. Anderson submitted the report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence. We welcome him and allow him to introduce himself:

"In taking my seat at the Round Table, in the place of him who has filled it so long and so ably from this Grand Jurisdiction, it is with much trepidation as to my fitness or ability to creditably fill his chair.

"I have viewed this work with the impression that to thus study the law, the labors, the ideas and the inspirations of the masonic world would of necessity furnish the student with a wide and profound knowledge of all of these."

Maine for 1906 is reviewed.

OREGON, 1906.

Following a brief introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William H. Flanagan, in his address, speaks of the death of Bro. Gustav Wilson, who had served as Grand Tyler for over thirty years.

He regrets that he made no more visitations; reports the constitution of a lodge; announces the issuance of dispensations for two lodges; regrets that two lodges have grievances that need the attention of the Grand Lodge.

Of the conformity of the work, he says:

"My observation has convinced me that the present system of having three custodians of the work in different portions of the state, and depending upon them to visit the different lodges and hold schools of instruction, has proved a failure, because, as a matter of fact, the custodians do not cover their territory and visit all of the lodges; again, the work as taught by the different custodians, is not uniform. I recommend that the custodians be dispensed with, and that a committee be appointed to prepare and formulate a work to be adopted as a standard work for this Grand Jurisdiction; and that means be taken to introduce such work either by the use of a cypher, a Grand Lecturer, or by such other means as may seem best."

He reports that all questions asked of him were answered by reference to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge.

The address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Bro. C. A. Johns.

One of the Custodians of the Work reports:

"Very few of the lodges are proficient in the Oregon work. Practically all of them are using cipher books. I found cipher work from six different jurisdictions, viz: New York, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Arkansas. I am satisfied that after the custodian has instructed the officers and exemplified the work and goes away they will return to their books. I am convinced we can never get our work uniform throughout the State until we have our work lettered and ciphered. I would therefore recommend that this M. W. Grand Lodge consent to have our work printed in cipher and a copy furnished to each of the three principal officers of the lodge, to be transmitted to their successors in office, and thereby do away with the salary of custodians from year to year, with scarcely any benefit derived therefrom."

Upon consideration of the subject the special committee reported:

"Your special committee to whom was referred the matter of securing information in the use of the secret work of Masonry, and correct or eliminate superfluous expressions or words, as now used in many of our lodges, would recommend that the matter be referred to a committee of seven, of whom two shall be Past Grand Masters. Said committee shall adhere to a strict observance of all ancient landmarks, and be guided by what has heretofore been adopted by this Grand Lodge known as the Webb work. This committee to report the result of its labor at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge and be prepared to give a correct exemplification of the work in the several degrees."

The following amendment to the by-laws of the Grand Lodge was adopted:

"No visitor shall be admitted to any lodge under this jurisdiction unless lawfully vouched for as a Master Mason in good standing. Documentary evidence alone shall not be sufficient to justify avouchment. In addition to strict trial and due examination of his knowledge of Masonry, every lodge or committee shall require a strange visitor to produce a certificate under the seal of his lodge, that he is a member of such lodge in good standing, which certificate shall also be fortified by a certificate under seal of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction under which the same shall be held, that the lodge issuing the certificate is a lodge in good standing in the said jurisdiction."

Bro. J. M. Hodson presented the Report on Correspondence. We quote from his introduction:

"Charity and education are receiving more pointed and practical attention every year. Homes and schools are being either provided for at once, or the plans are being worked out for the future in nearly every Grand Lodge, and if the present degree of peace and prosperity continues to prevail for a few years longer, no Grand Lodge will be without a complete equipment for caring for its aged and unfortunate and its young and helpless. We see the dawn, and hope to live and work until the light of the perfect day shines all about us."

Under Florida we read:

"Oregon for 1904 has courteous treatment. Bro. Wright is still in doubt as to the propriety of our Grand Lodge requiring lodges to waive jurisdiction. We have tried in two or three cases of criticism to explain why we were right in so doing, but we will add one more point. In each case the degrees had been conferred innocently by lodges under a misapprehension of the facts as regards residence, and the petitioners were also innocent of any intent to fracture masonic law or usage; all parties were, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, innocent of any intended wrong, but a few of the members of the lodges were stubborn and refused to grant waivers so as to straighten the records and fully establish the regularity of the two brethren. Neither our Grand Master nor our Grand Lodge would make any order concerning the granting of a waiver except to right an irregularity innocently committed. That we did and will do again if circumstances should require."

Maine has a most careful and courteous review. We quote:

"Under Michigan, discussing some features of the report of their Grand Lecturer and the general features of masonic clothing, etc., Bro. Chase says:

"One of these days, perhaps, every mason will be, when a mason, dressed like the operatives on King Solomon's temple, and will see, in the East, Solomon's representative arrayed in robes as gorgeous as he wore, as soon as the art of making colors like those of that time becomes known; and every masonic hall will be a true representation of that temple. Facts are stubborn things, but "facts" must be had at any price. Let symbolism and the lessons taught from symbols be thrown to the winds."

"To us this sounds like 'sarkasm.' 'Facts at any price' are not on tap. The figure, shape, height or actual make up of King Solomon's temple even are unknown quantities. You don't actually know for a certainty how high Boaz and Jachin were, neither do you know the color, quality or material of King Solomon's robes, nor how much they cost, nor if he paid for them spot cash or bought on credit, nor does it make the slightest difference whether there ever was a temple built by Solomon, the symbolism and the teachings are genuine and for the uplift of the nations. The more gorgeous the ideal temple, the more perfect the temple of character erected by the masonic devotee if he lives up to his ideals. This running off after gorgeous uniforms and stage effects in masonic work is exceedingly disgusting, and demonstrates more nearly than we like to admit that there were not black balls enough used when a lot of the thoughtless light-brained gentry applied for the initiation they are striving to amend, enlarge and render more striking by tinsel display."

Under Maryland we quote:

"From some remark we had picked up we concluded that in Maryland there was a ballot for each degree, and we explained Oregon procedure. He notes our explanation, and also that some ten or twelve other Western Grand Lodges have the same usage, and then he gives us a full page of castigation, from which we select a few of the most pointed expressions:

"We unhesitatingly say that such regulations are an unwarrantable infringement upon the inalienable rights of the membership of the lodges.

"That this is true can be fully established by the ancient regulations, the universal rule practiced, and the ritual and ceremonials.

"No. 6 of the ancient Regulations declares that no one can be admitted a member of a particular lodge without the unanimous consent of all the members present.

"That this right of objection extended to an applicant for the second and third degrees, as well as the first, is evidenced by the fact, as stated above, that it has been the universal rule and practice of all Grand Lodges that three ballots were required; and furthermore that it was held, as in Maryland, to-day, and we think in most of the older Grand Lodges of the country, an objection after either ballot is equivalent to a black ball.

"The arguments used by the advocates of these innovations of the old and well established ways is that an applicant receiving a degree of Masonry is a mason and has masonic rights, and therefore entitled to more consideration than one who is not a mason. He has rights, it is true, but only in the degree or degrees to which he has attained. He has no more *right* to receive the remaining degrees than a profane has to receive the Entered Apprentice degree, or a Master Mason has a *right* to receive the Chapter, or any other so-called higher degrees. They each have the privilege of asking or praying for them, that is all, nothing more. The rights are altogether with the membership of the

bodies to which they apply, any one of whom can prevent them, and for any reason that may seem to him proper.'

"Let us examine these statements and see if it is not barely possible that our esteemed brother has not got a kink in his reasoning. He probably knows that only a short time ago as the centuries measure, all the business of the fraternity and all masonic affairs were considered and conducted in the Entered Apprentice degree, save only the conferring of the higher degrees. Now, his 'ancient regulations' quoted, fitted that situation perfectly. To be a mason and to be an Entered Apprentice were synonymous terms, but in the Great (?) wisdom of the masonic leaders in America this was changed and for several decades all masonic affairs, except the conferring of E. A. and F. C. degrees, laying cornerstones and possibly a very few others are managed in the Master's degree. In fact a brother is not a member of the lodge and virtually has none of its benefits until he is raised a Master Mason, served as such, and signed the by-laws. Hence we affirm that the changing of the degree in which one became a member of the lodge in which masonic business was transacted, in which really all affairs for the benefit of the craft are determined, abrogated that 'ancient regulation' and we also affirm that the Entered Apprentice has 'vested rights' by virtue of payment of money and obligations assumed, higher, stronger and more to be respected than the profane, and to deny it is to deny to an Entered Apprentice fair play, even-handed justice, which masonic principles and teachings require. Therefore we stand ready to defend what we consider right, and give our reason therefore. Restore conditions under which the 'ancient regulations' were applicable, and under which English lodges yet work, and not a word would we utter against a ballot for each degree, but don't change the system of membership without changing the usages to fit."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1906.

This volume is embellished with fine portraits of R. W. Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr., Grand Master, of R. W. Bro. Benjamin Franklin, Grand Master, 1734 and 1749, and of R. W. Bro. George M. Dallas, Grand Master, 1835.

At the quarterly communication in March some routine business was transacted and then was celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

At the quarterly communication in June appears report of Committee on Appeals, exhaustively treating the subject of the right to cast black ball.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

We quote:

"The Right Worshipful Grand Master announced the fact that on the 2d day of May, 1906, the William L. Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls was dedicated with masonic ceremony in the presence of a large and distinguished audience. Brother John Weaver, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, presiding at the presentation. The estimated value of the gift is \$400,000.

At the quarterly communication in September, eulogies upon several brethren prominent in Masonry in Pennsylvania were read, and a little routine business transacted.

At the quarterly communication in December was held the annual election of Grand Officers and the filing of the reports of the various trustees of funds.

The Committee on Appeals submitted reports. One report upheld a contention that a brother could not be tried masonically for conduct previous to his being made a mason.

The Committee on Finance reported as the estimated receipts for 1907 \$153,000.00, and as estimated expenses \$96,155.00.

From the report of the Committee on Library we quote :

"The proper exhibiting of the very large and valuable collection of masonic jewels, antiquities, etc., the property of Grand Lodge, under the care of the Committee on Library, is made difficult by the want of sufficient room. The committee, therefore, asks that the back corridor, on the first floor, be given to them for that purpose. They promise to make it one of the best and most complete masonic exhibits to be found in this country.

"The committee with great sorrow reports the death of Bro. George P. Rupp, Librarian, which occurred on July 3, 1906, after a protracted illness. Brother Rupp served as Librarian for a period of 7 years, and was faithful and earnest in the discharge of his duty."

The Annual Grand Communication was held December 27th.

Recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina was refused.

Perhaps in no better place can we record our tribute to the great work done by the Committee on the Bi-centenary Celebration of Benjamin Franklin than by quoting in part the report of the Committee on the Memorial Volume, and hereby express our thanks for a copy thereof :

"The Committee on the Memorial Volume of the Franklin Bi-centenary Celebration, report that they have attended to the duty committed to them, and that the book has been completed. It is an octavo, containing 352 pages, with eighteen illustrations and eleven fac-simile reproductions; it is bound, like the Memorial Volume of the Washington Sesqui-centennial Celebration in 1902, in full purple ribbed cloth, having gilt top, with lettering of gold on the back, and a gold bas-relief of Franklin (after Nini) on the front cover.

"The accounts of the Celebration and of the Memorial Service are complete, the programme of the former being reproduced and the catalogue of the Loan Exhibition of Frankliniana being given.

"There are also given a paper by the late Right Worshipful Past Grand Master Brother Clifford P. MacCalla, entitled 'Masonic Letters of Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia, to Henry Price, of Boston'; a paper by Brother James M. Lamberton on Franklin's Lodge, entitled 'An Account of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, and its Liber B'; and a fac-simile reproduction of Franklin's 'Mason Book,' *i. e.*, Anderson's 'The Constitutions of the Free-masons,' printed in London, in 1723, and

reprinted by Franklin in Philadelphia, in 1734, the first masonic book printed in America. A full index is given at the end of the book.

"The illustrations include a copy of the original aquatint of Franklin by F. Janinet; a reproduction in color of the miniature of Franklin by Thouron; Franklin's tomb, April 19, 1906; the Memorial Service; the State House in Philadelphia, with the original plan and elevation; Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple, Philadelphia; and the Loan Exhibition of Frankliniana.

"Among the fac-simile reproductions are Franklin's autograph as Grand Master of Pennsylvania; entries in his common-place book and in his journal; and the title pages of sixteen Franklin imprints."

Many distinguished masons from other jurisdictions were present at this annual communication.

From the address of the R. W. Grand Master, Bro. George W. Kendrick, Jr., we quote:

"In the belief that uniformity of symbols as well as principles in all jurisdictions is vital to the success of our fraternity, I have restored the display of lights upon the Bible on the altar. This is a feature in most all of our sister jurisdictions, and until within a comparatively short time was an essential part of our own work. Without any explanation, due care in its exposition was diminished and then ignored, and I trust this emphasis upon the subject will be sufficient to stimulate among the craft an interest in this instructive and educational work. The importance of the lights would be better appreciated if brethren became proficient in explaining their uses and advantages.

"Harmony of music increases harmony among men. To my mind it is the voice of the heart to Heaven, a divine inspiration that speaketh in unmistakable tones. I have therefore restored the use of instrumental music during the conferring of degrees in so far that it should not delay or interfere with the work.

"In the belief that our object should be to help the weak as well as guide the errant, and as a further evidence of our desire to reach the higher mental and moral plane even if at the cost of some physical pleasure, I directed that the use of intoxicants should be eliminated from any entertainments within the Temple, and from all masonic entertainments of any kind within the jurisdiction. The practically unanimous approval given by the craft, has set throbbing with satisfaction, the chord already pleasing to every conscience and stirred by my heart."

Of his "edicts" we quote:

"I declared the action of a lodge null and void and of no effect, and set the same aside, in which a brother was elected to membership, without first inquiring of the Grand Secretary whether anything appeared on the records in his office against him, and receiving a favorable reply thereto.

"Moneys belonging to the lodges cannot be spent for souvenirs."

Of his decisions we quote:

"The use of a type-writer for recording the minutes of a masonic lodge is prohibited.

"Cubes are not permitted to be used in a ballot.

"A brother having objections to a petitioner should not attempt to get another to act for him. If he believes a petitioner to be unworthy, it is his duty to attend the meeting and exercise his prerogative.

"Dual membership is not permitted. It is not permissible for a brother to be a member of two lodges, at one and the same time, either in this jurisdiction or in this and another.

"No lodge can advance any but its own members."

He reports the constitution of eight new lodges.

We quote his conclusion:

"With the passing of the years, the lessons taught and the principles enunciated by our Fraternity are receiving a wider recognition, and making a deeper impress upon the thought and action of our members. We are learning to carry into our every day life the high ideals which our work exemplifies. Energy of action and honesty of purpose, with purity of thought, and kindness of spirit, are daily actuating our members to better deeds, and with that kindness comes a broader spirit of charity, a charity of thought as well as of deed, and that charity is carried as on the wings of a dove, to the furthestmost parts of our jurisdiction and every feather that drops, every message that falls, is one of 'peace on earth, good-will toward men.'"

Bro. James M. Lamberton presented the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

From the introduction we quote:

"The requirement of documentary evidence of good standing has been adopted in a very considerable number of jurisdictions, and our brethren who are likely to desire to visit outside of this jurisdiction will do well to take with them a Grand Lodge certificate and the receipt for the year's dues.

"We think the requirement of documentary evidence in all cases is not a wise one. The party who will try to gain admittance improperly to a masonic lodge will hardly hesitate at forgery, or the use of papers belonging to another, if he can get possession of them."

Maine for 1906 receives that careful review which is given to every jurisdiction.

Grand Master Chaplin's address is termed "a somewhat brief but very sensible paper."

We have read Bro. Lamberton's report with more than ordinary attention. We wish that we could compile his opinions on the various subjects passed upon by him for the benefit of our readers, but time at our disposal has prevented.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles H. S. Sterns, in his address laments the loss by death of many of his own jurisdiction and of those of sister jurisdictions. He mentions the termination of the war between Russia and Japan; the loss at San Francisco; the visit from Prince Louis of Battenburg; and of Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Six dispensations to confer degrees in a shorter time than specified by the Constitution were granted.

A full account of his official visits is given.

He suggested the amalgamating of the two lodges in the town of Summerside; a fuller attendance of Grand Officers on the occasion of official visits by the Grand Master; the visitation of every lodge by the Grand Lecturer; and the setting apart sufficient funds to pay the expense of such visitation by the Grand Lecturer.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"I am pleased to inform you that Masonry is flourishing, nearly every lodge having increased its membership, and the material added in almost every case of a very high order.

"I am sorry to learn that in our jurisdiction we have some unaffiliated masons as well as those who seem to lack interest in the work. This is not as it should be, as our institution is too ennobling for Brothers who once put their hand to the plough to look back.

The Deputy Grand Master submitted a report of his acts.

We do not quite understand all that we read in this pamphlet. It says that the communication was held on Monday, June 25, 1906, at 7.30 o'clock P. M. Then that the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment to meet again at 7.15 o'clock P. M. Then appears "evening session. The M. W. Grand Lodge resumed labor at 7.15 o'clock P. M., the M. W. Grand Master presiding."

The Committee on Grand Master's address say:

"We regret to note that so many dispensations were asked for to confer degrees in less time than provided by the constitution. We think every effort should be made to discourage making masons of men who have lived among us for years and not entered our ranks, but attempt to do so at the last moment when leaving our Province to make their homes elsewhere. It looks too much like asking us to set our seal of approval upon them to be used to advance their material interests in the land of their adoption. If they have not thought it worth while to come in with us while making their homes here, let them first sufficiently establish their character among the brethren in the land of their adoption before being admitted into our ranks."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

No Report on Correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1907.

Fifty-one lodges were represented.

We regret to read the following:

"The Grand Secretary offered the deep regrets of Most Wor. Bro. I. H. Stearns, Grand Treasurer, for his absence through severe illness, the first time in 34 years the Most Wor. Brother had been absent from Grand Lodge."

We trust that he has recovered his health.

In the introduction to his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. David A. Manson, says:

"It may well be for us, as Canadians, certainly as masons, to see to it that our growth be not one sided. That, while we take our full share in the material progress of our country, we forget not, that 'tis Righteousness exalteth a nation. That the art of right living, 'and the happy reflection consequent upon a well spent life,' are more to be desired than the cattle on a thousand hills, possessed as the price of fraud, the wage of greed and inhumanity.

"These considerations should inspire us with wholesome zeal in the effort to shield our Order from the influence of self-seeking and designing aspirants to its honors. To that end it will become our duty more closely to scrutinize the character and worthiness of those who seek to enter our ranks."

He notes the institution of two new lodges.

He announces the death of M. W. Bro. Edson Fitch, Past Grand Master, and of many distinguished masons of other jurisdictions.

He reports his dispensations to lodges for many purposes; among them "To wear regalia at lodge socials or 'at Homes.'"

He declined to approve a by-law changing the method of inquiry into the fitness of a candidate; and one allowing life membership to be given at the discretion of the lodge after giving notice to its members.

He ruled that a masonic lodge room in leased premises could not be dedicated.

The account of his visitations is full and interesting.

He announces the interchange of Grand Representatives between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 640, English register, severed its connection with the Grand Lodge of England and became obedient to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. Bro. the Rev. Rural Dean Carmichael, delivered an able and instructive discourse, from which we quote:

"There is one essential property which belongs to our craft, and which however condemned is worthy of all applause, and that is secrecy. All that should be disclosed of a lodge is this, that in our meetings we are all good-natured, loving and cheerful one with another. But what are these secrets? Why, if a brother seeks relief it is an inviolable secret, because charity vaunteth not itself. If an overtaken brother be admonished, it is a secret, because charity is kind. If possibly little differences, feuds, or animosities should invade our peaceful walls, they are still kept secret; for charity suffereth long, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil."

The several District Deputy Grand Masters made their reports, which give in detail the condition of the craft in their several districts.

From the report of the Committee on the State of Masonry, we quote:

"We must again draw the attention of several lodges to the requirements of the constitution with regard to members over two years in arrears.

"It is necessary that some action be taken and if it is found that members so far in arrears are really unable to pay, it seems the only course would be to remit their dues, under promise to keep paid up in future, while those who are able to discharge their duty in this respect should be promptly dealt with.

"Your committee are pleased to note that several district meetings have been held during the past year at which different lodges have taken part in the exemplification of the work, and that these meetings have been largely attended by the brethren."

The reception of the brethren of St. Lawrence Lodge was a most pleasing episode. So, likewise, the token of esteem to the Grand Treasurer for his services for twenty-five years, which token was an oil painting of himself in Grand Master's regalia, for he had served in that position for two years.

Bro. E. T. D. Chambers presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence. From his introduction, we quote:

"It is no light task to even glance intelligently at the varied contents of the sixty odd volumes come from the various Grand Lodges with whom we exchange reports. In many cases these reports are much larger than our own, and full, from cover to cover, with the exception of some statistical tables, with matter for careful perusal, mature reflection, and occasionally, for courteous criticism. Moreover, there are thousands of pages of most valuable masonic literature scattered throughout these different reports, which are well worthy of reproduction in our own reviews. There are learned dissertations on the history, the legends, the traditions and the antiquity of our Order from those who have given almost life-long study to these subjects. There are magnificent homilies upon the moral, the mental and the social features of Freemasonry, from Grand Chaplains and Orators. There are instructive discussions and authorized decisions on many subjects of masonic jurisprudence which are of the utmost importance, not only to officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges, but also to every active member of the craft."

Under District of Columbia, we read:

"It almost passes our comprehension to find Bro. Baird suggesting the sending of a delegate from his Grand Lodge to represent the Masonry of the District of Columbia at the so-called congresses held under the auspices of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, though we have noticed quite a tendency on his part, for some time past, toward recognizing the so-called Masonry of the Latin countries and the Orientals of the Old World with their political affiliations and their war on the Papacy. Our good brother goes as far as to defend this war on the principle that when a man is hit he is likely to strike back. This is decidedly human, and this is just what the Papacy is doing, for it was these particular Orientals, which, forgetful of the true mission of Masonry, or rather having never learned it, by their secret conspiracies against the Papacy drew down upon the noble fraternity of which they were deemed an integral part, though only ridiculous imitators—the hostility and the anathemas of a powerful church. But we have not so learned Masonry, our teaching being that of the Fathers, who ever discountenanced hostility to any state or any church, and who, instead of counselling the craft to strike back when hit, charged that craftsmen more 'practically answered the cavils of their adversaries and promoted the honor of the fraternity' by their 'peaceableness.'

"The Freemasons of the Province of Quebec are subjected to the same open hostility from the same source, as that experienced by the European Grand Orient; but, while the former have done nothing to arouse it, the latter have fairly provoked it. Believing that we are better without the presence of those in our lodge who can be deterred from Masonry by ecclesiastical bulls, the craftsmen take no notice whatever of the fulminations hurled constantly against them by the ecclesiastical authorities and the newspapers supporting them. They know that they are made to suffer these things, very largely, because of the provocation of the church in question by those European Orient with whom they are unfortunately classed, because of the assumption of the masonic name and title by these latter, who are without the essential tenets of Masonry, and in no respect entitled to that recognition which Bro. Baird would apparently like to have extended to them."

Maine for 1906 has a good review.

RHODE ISLAND, 1906.

At the semi-annual communication held in November, 1905, an amendment to the Constitution concerning succession of power in case of the death, etc., of the Grand Master was adopted.

Trouble has existed in one lodge since 1904. It arose from objections to the advancement of an E. A. for conduct prior to his being made a mason. The outcome at this time was the adoption of the following:

"The committee therefore recommends that the Most Worshipful Grand Master send to the Worshipful Master of the lodge a communication, to be read to the lodge, expressing his conviction that there exists a determined and systematic effort on the part of certain of the members to stop all work in the lodge, and calling attention to the unmasonic character of such a course of conduct, and the serious and disastrous effects thereof upon the lodge and upon Freemasonry generally; reminding the members of their masonic duty to loyally abide by the lawful determinations of the majority, and to not permit private piques and quarrels to disrupt the peace and harmony of the lodge; and announcing to the lodge that, unless the future history of the lodge shall show an entire abandonment of these efforts and a readiness in acting upon petitions for the degrees to consider only the qualifications of the petitioner, it will become the duty of the Grand Master to place the whole matter before Grand Lodge, with a recommendation that the charter of Ionic Lodge be revoked."

At a special communication for the laying of the corner stone of a church an "Eulogy on Masonry" was delivered by M. W. Bro. William H. Scott. Its theme was the kindred efforts of church and Masonry to better mankind. As showing its trend we quote:

"This fraternity is not the church, but it is religious; it is the handmaid of the church. Its principles are all taken from the Holy Bible, which forms an essential part of the furniture of every lodge. It recognizes the Supreme Creator and Ruler of the universe, and man's relations with and obligations to him. It believes in the equality of men before the law, and respects their rights and liberty. It takes the part

of the oppressed and the down-trodden, and seeks to release them from their thralldom. It stands for the freedom of the individual conscience and a broad toleration which breaks down whatever fetters the body, mind or soul. It endorses all truth, encourages all virtue, and condemns all vice. Its teachings have a direct tendency to make men more humane and to build them up in all the elements of a noble manhood. These divine principles and instincts being planted within us, must be expressed, or they become dormant."

At a special communication for the laying of the corner stone of a masonic building, M. W. Bro. Elisha H. Rhodes delivered the "Eulogy on Freemasonry." We quote one paragraph:

"Masonry is of human origin, and was never intended to take the place of the church, but, hand in hand with the divine institution, it has labored for the elevation of its votaries, pointing out the duty we owe to God and our fellow-men. Trust in God as the Creator of all things is the cardinal virtue on which our Fraternity rests. Creeds and special interpretations of the divine will are not allowed to enter our sacred portals, but all our hearts unite as one in praising the love of the Father of us all, and the grace which he shows to his children."

At the annual communication M. W. Bro. Walter E. Ranger, Grand Master of Vermont, addressed the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Joseph W. Freeman, after a brief introduction called the names of those Past Masters who had died during the year.

The dispensations issued are reported; releases of jurisdiction announced with complaint of want of attention on the part of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

He further says:

"I have made no official decisions of importance during the year. Many questions have been asked and answered, and I have construed the Constitution and General Regulations for the Masters and Brethren of various lodges. I am happy to say there has been no occasion for official interference such as we have sometimes had in the past."

The District Deputy Grand Masters made brief reports.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized, as was the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico.

Other business was local in its character.

A special communication was held June, 1906, for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a church.

Rev. Bro. Levi B. Edwards delivered the "Eulogy on Masonry." We quote:

"The Church, first Hebrew, then Christian, is the great, broad, divine institution in which there has been evolved and developed this splendid Order of Freemasonry, which now stands as the Defender of the Faith. And so to-day, this Church summons the Craft, which stands for so much, to come and lay for her the corner-stone for its future edifice in which the Great Light of the Holy Writings shall be constantly kept before all classes of people."

No Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Francis E. Harrison, whose portrait (without a Shriner's badge) graces the proceedings, in his address pays a most feeling tribute to the memory of R. W. Bro. Charles Inglesby, who was Grand Secretary from 1874 to the time of his death, March 26, 1906.

Of the Condition of the Craft he says:

"In all the years of varying adversity and prosperity which have passed since the organization of this Grand Lodge, I believe that none can equal the record of the one just closing for progress, harmony and general prosperity of Masonry in South Carolina.

"While, in some instances, situations of considerable delicacy have arisen, a happy outcome has been the result of tactful dealing on the part of the officers charged with them."

He reports the several dispensations granted and those refused; the issuance of dispensations for five lodges; the constitution of five lodges; and the laying of eight corner stones.

He announced the appointment of M. W. Bro. Jacob T. Barron as Grand Secretary, whose portrait appears in the proceedings.

He decided that an unnaturalized foreigner who could meet all other requirements was eligible as a candidate for Masonry; that the lunar month in a masonic sense consisted of twenty-eight days.

We quote:

"A few years ago a man moved in our midst, claiming to be a single man from the State of Georgia, and married a lady in South Carolina. He was of clever address, and after being in South Carolina a while he made application to our lodge for membership; the usual committee was appointed to investigate his character: the committee reported favorably; he was elected to the First Degree, and same was conferred. At our next meeting the Second Degree was conferred. About this time it was reported that said man had a living wife in the State of Georgia; the lodge ceased its actions, not conferring any more degrees and awaiting developments in the matter. Wife No. 1, from Georgia, turned up, said man was prosecuted in the Court of General Sessions and convicted for bigamy, was sentenced to and served two years in the State Penitentiary in South Carolina. After serving his time he came back and sued for and got a divorce from wife No. 1, in the State of Georgia; then he took wife No. 2 to Georgia and married her again, and is now living with her in South Carolina, and is applying to our lodge again for the Third degree of Masonry. What the lodge wants to know is, could they (the lodge) constitutionally confer said Third degree if the said man is elected by the lodge by ballot, and would it be right, from a moral standpoint, to confer said Third degree under the circumstances above stated?"

"From the facts as stated by you the man was guilty as an E. A. or F. C. Mason of a masonic offence and properly should have been disciplined therefor some years ago. Since that time, however, he has suffered the penalty prescribed by the Criminal Law and has done what he could to expiate his offence against society.

"Masonry, while not a resort for criminals or the criminally inclined, does claim to extend a helping hand to the weak and falling brother who is struggling to do better. A unanimous secret ballot in his favor by the

lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides would be the best evidence that the candidate's life is now pure and that he is worthy of advancement. In my judgment, therefore, your lodge has the right to entertain his petition and if elected to raise him to the M. M. degree."

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted their reports, showing the condition of the craft.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized, but action was deferred on those of "Grand Lodge of Mexico, Queensland and Switzerland."

\$200.00 was appropriated for the payment of a stenographer for the Grand Master.

The following proposed amendment to the Constitution was lost:

"*Provided*, That such maiming or dismemberment which does not actually prevent a candidate from fulfilling all the requirements of his obligations shall not be a disqualifying physical disability."

Action was had looking to the selection of a site and erection of a Masonic Home.

"A beautiful watch, as a token of the esteem and friendship in which he was held by the brethren over whom he had so kindly and forcibly presided for the past two years," was presented to M. W. Bro. Jno. R. Bellinger.

Bro. J. T. Barron submitted the Correspondence Report. We most cordially welcome him to the guild. We quote his introduction:

"I have not attempted to furnish a 'literary gem,' theoretical discussions of various questions, a digest of decisions, nor yet a compendium of statistics. I have endeavored to make such extracts and emphasize such matters as I believe interest our South Carolina craftsmen and aid them in understanding our laws and more fully appreciate the sublime principles of Freemasonry. I have not attempted to follow the form or style of my lamented predecessor, who was so happy and gifted in this particular work, where his brilliancy shone conspicuously for so many years."

Under Delaware he thus expresses himself about non-affiliates:

"We believe in enforcing the law depriving them of the privileges enjoyed by those who pay lodge dues, and thus contribute to the business end; but we are convinced that a kind word and an occasional fraternal recognition frequently adds a useful member to the lodge. Most lodges have ups and downs; sometimes they are officered better, and run smoother than at others. Let the brother who becomes indifferent when interest was slight, or quit because the meetings were not harmonious, see his old lodge under improved conditions, and he will likely be once again interested. The writer is especially proud of the re-affiliation of many prominent citizens and useful brethren during the four years he presided over his lodge."

Maine for 1905 receives his attention. We quote:

"Bro. Chase does not believe in permitting any religious society to hold meetings in a Masonic Hall. A trifle narrow, we think, Bro. Chase, claiming, as many do, that 'Masonry is the handmaid of religion.'"

Under New York, anent "perpetual jurisdiction," he says:

"An innovation indeed! Can the brother point to the date of its beginning? On the contrary, it is true that some Grand Lodges are abandoning this very ancient law for an 'innovation' along the line of modern societies. Personally the writer is something of a progressionist, and believes in keeping abreast of the times as far as may be consistent with the landmarks (whatever they are), the principles and the objects of Masonry. We do not believe it is our antiquity that fosters the growth and stability of Masonry, but that grand principles, and the glorious work we are doing in this day and generation. But when a change is decided on for the better, make it, and admit that you are doing what you think is best, whether an innovation or not, and not try to justify your action by 'throwing off' on somebody else. If we had the say, we would limit the penal jurisdiction to five years, because that seems to be more generally accepted as fair and just under the present conditions in the United States; but perpetual jurisdiction is a very, very ancient law in South Carolina, and we repudiate the suggestion that it is an 'innovation' in this jurisdiction."

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edgar D. Brookman, in the introduction of his address says:

"I may be permitted, however, to congratulate the brethren of our beloved Order here assembled upon the year of general prosperity now drawing to its close. The records will show a substantial increase in our numbers, an improvement in our material welfare, and a noteworthy increase in the number of new lodges organized. In no part of this grand jurisdiction has there been any falling off or weakening in our ranks. The growth of our Order has kept pace with the splendid material development of our young State, and the future is big with promise."

He speaks in great praise of the Masonic Temple in process of building at Sioux Falls; notes that many lodges observed the bi-centennial of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin; notes that death had not touched the Grand Lodge members; names the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

The organization of five new lodges under dispensation was authorized; two lodges were constituted; one Masonic Temple was dedicated.

Of his decisions we quote:

"When a petition has been presented and the candidate elected, the fee belongs to the lodge whether the candidate presents himself or not.

"A lodge under dispensation has no right to receive an application for affiliation.

"*Question.* If an expelled member is re-instated, should he be required to take all three of the obligations at one time, or should he proceed as a new candidate and take the several obligations four weeks apart?

"*Held.* That it would not be well to give all the obligations at one time, as some member of the lodge not present might object to his advancement."

Of dispensations to confer degrees in less than the prescribed time, he says:

"I have no sympathy with the prevailing idea of railroading anyone through the degrees of Masonry, and as a consequence I have refused many dispensations when it did not seem to me that the interest of the craft would be promoted. In two instances I granted dispensations to confer degrees out of time. These were cases of particular urgency, when I deemed it would have been a hardship to have refused."

The Grand Secretary reported that the annual returns of every subordinate lodge arrived within the prescribed time.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The new Masonic Temple at Sioux Falls, of which a picture is given, was dedicated by the Grand Lodge.

There is also a picture of the building where the first convention was held.

Bro. S. A. Brown delivered an address on "Our Masonic Genealogy," stating that the Grand Lodge of South Dakota was formed of five Iowa lodges.

The address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Bro. M. F. Montgomery, the Grand Orator. We quote one paragraph:

"Sentiment is good—necessary perhaps in human progress—but do not let us become so very sentimental in such things as, 'I am a stranger here, Heaven is my home,' 'Jerusalem, my happy home, when shall I come to thee?' that we fail to do our duty here in this world, on our Father's ground—he owns it, and has committed it to us, his sons and daughters, to occupy for a time and a purpose. Manifestly we have something to do in it, and for it, and for all the other sons and daughters. We cannot let things alone unless things are right. There must be a divine hunger and a thirst upon us to straighten the crooked, to clean out the foul, and to make dark places light.

"If we cannot make this world a tolerable world, a dwelling place fit for sons of God, a place to which angels may come without soiling their wings; if we cannot live as sons of Gods here, there is no use talking about heaven and singing about paradise. You and I are to make heaven; and if we cannot make it in one place, we have no reason to believe we can in another. So gird yourself for the work."

Of one decision of the M. W. Grand Master already quoted, the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"Referring to the decision of the M. W. Grand Master relative to the question of the restoration of an expelled member, your committee is of the opinion that after the petition has taken the regular course as provided by our by-laws and the expelled member has been balloted on and re-instated, he should be re-obligated in the three degrees at one time."

We quote from the proceedings:

"At the sound of the gavel the attention of the members were called to the fact that a delegation from the Grand Chapter O. E. S. were without; they were invited within the room and presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star of the State of South Dakota hereby express its appreciation of the fraternal greeting from the Grand Lodge of the A. F. and A. M. of the State of South Dakota and sincerely hopes that the kindly and fraternal feeling between the two Grand Bodies may continue.

"Bro. Ivan W. Goodner for the Grand Master responded in a few well chosen words and the ladies retired."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lecturer upon making his visitation, be and is hereby authorized and required to inspect the books, records and blanks in use by the lodge and give the Seretary advice and instruction in reference thereto.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to carry out his plan with reference to 'Identification of Visitors, and Cards for Receipts for Dues.'"

A picture of the church where the first communication of the Grand Lodge was held is given.

Bro. S. A. Brown presented the annual review.

Under Alabama, concerning the receiving of a petition of one who cannot read or write, he says:

"In making new disqualifications, not known to the ancient craft, masons ought to bear in mind that it is the heart more than the brain which Masonry cultivates. Masonry is a system of morality, not of science; illustrated by symbols, not penmanship. A Grand Lodge has a right to exclude any class of persons, and so has a lodge, and so has a member of a lodge; but the welfare of Masonry would seem to demand that such exclusions guard the craft against some serious menace. An illiterate may have the spirit of brotherhood strong within him, and if so should his friends in the lodge desire to admit him he will do the institution good and not evil all the days of his life. He cannot undo the learning of the craft."

Under Illinois we read:

"Bro. Robbins holds that there is no reason in law why the Grand Master should intervene when a lodge in one state is requested by a lodge in another state to waive jurisdiction over a candidate. The custom of requiring such requests to pass through the offices of both Grand Masters is growing but it has not yet reached South Dakota."

Maine for 1905 receives fraternal notice.

Commenting upon Grand Master Chaplin's decision in regard to the burial of a brother mason, he says:

"Contrast this with the decision of Grand Master F. A. Brown, permitting the lodge after its services are over to remain and witness the funeral ceremonies of other societies."

He further says:

"South Dakota (1904) is given liberal space. Bro. Chase does not approve of Brother Dague's decision that an appointed officer cannot take a dimit until his year of office has expired. We cannot defend the decision on any ground of necessity, but it is in line with the custom in this jurisdiction from its organization, and we think in minor matters it is better to be consistent than changeable."

Again :

"Brother Chase does not approve our custom of passing a resolution of good wishes to the O. E. S.

"May we be allowed to know what the 'fraternal' greeting was on this particular occasion, as we note a little further down another resolution :

"*Resolved*, that so much of these resolutions as relates to the Order of the Eastern Star be forthwith transmitted to the Grand Chapter now in session."

"Of course this is sarcastic, and we do not know how to answer it, but we assure our honored brother that no injury was intended and none felt. The members of the Eastern Star, besides ourselves, are our nearest and dearest, who journey with us each year to the place of our annual meeting, and whilst we hold sessions in one hall, they hold sessions in another, and our feelings towards them will be easily understood by Brother Chase upon deliberate reflection. Lower down we find quoted a communication from the O. E. S. 'May your noble Order grow in strength and usefulness throughout all time, is the sincere wish of your sister Order of the Eastern Star.' And here we have a 'Sister Order.'

"This is surely sarcasm, and again we know not how to reply. What is there about it? Are there some secrets of Masonry known to our Eastern Brother which have not yet been imparted in South Dakota?"

We believe with Brother Brown in the Order of the Eastern Star as an Order, but we do not believe that it is necessary to have it recognized by a Masonic Grand Lodge with "fraternal greetings."

Under Montana :

"An amendment to the Code was adopted as follows :

"The term residence as herein referred to means the place where applicant is actually domiciled, and where he exercises the privileges of citizenship."

"This differs from our law. With us the masonic residence is the applicant's abode—where he lives. A man's legal domicile may be thousands of miles from where he abides. The citizen or subject of another country may live here a lifetime and never be naturalized. A man may be a soldier, seaman or marine who for forty years does not reside long enough at his domicile to become acquainted with the neighbors. A term of residence in a place of one year before applying for initiation is required by law, that the brethren may learn to know something about applicant. There is no legal or vested right involved. It is purely a question of the brethren having an opportunity to know what sort of man he is."

We are also favored with the account of the formation of the society of Past Grand Masters, under the name of "The Grand Master's Family."

TENNESSEE, 1907.

Four hundred twenty-one lodges represented; ten lodges not represented.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Robert Burrow, in his address feelingly speaks of the death of Bro. James L. Sloan, Past Grand Master, and of the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

He gives a full account of dispensations issued and refused; reports the laying of corner-stones; and has a good word for the Widows and Orphans' Home.

He made sixty-seven official rulings. We quote:

"A second request was made for approval by the Grand Master of an appeal to other lodges for aid to a destitute brother, who had lost property by fire.

"*Answer.*—During the little more than two months I have been Grand Master three or four applications have been made, asking my approval of applications for aid for unfortunate masons who have lost uninsured property by fire. This matter has given me great concern. I have considered it carefully, and am not satisfied it would be in the interest of Freemasonry to approve these applications. Losses by fire have been so frequent, and applications for aid for masonic brothers who have lost property in that way have become so numerous, that I feel that something should be done to stop the unpleasant practice of frequently calling on sister lodges for charity. If masons would exercise a little prudence and forethought and insure their property, all of these troubles could be avoided. I have decided, therefore, to withhold my approval of any of these applications, and hereafter permission will not be given to subordinate lodges to make appeals in aid of its members who have lost property by fire. I regret exceedingly to have to take this position, but I am convinced that the interest of the craft requires that it should be done.

"A candidate for the Entered Apprentice degree was black balled, but after the meeting at which the black ball was cast, the brother changed his mind and wanted to withdraw the black ball. Can it be done?

"*Answer.*—No. A black ball may be withdrawn before the result has been declared, if no one has left the lodge room and the lodge has not been closed.

"A man whose home is within our jurisdiction, and who is now in North Carolina, being employed by the United States Government as a soldier, desires to join his home lodge. The lodge where he is located at present agrees to give him the degrees for Harrison Lodge. Can we do this legally?

"*Answer.*—If the candidate is an actual resident within the jurisdiction of Harrison Lodge, and is temporarily absent in another State in the service of the Government, the Grand Master knows of no good reason why he should not be made a member of said lodge."

From the conclusion we quote:

"We are taught that Masonry is a progressive moral science. So it is. If proof is required, you have only to look to its attitude on the temperance question in Tennessee. First, it was made a masonic offence to engage in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors. Next, after due and timely notice, it was made unlawful for a mason to be a manufacturer or wholesale dealer in intoxicating liquors. In other words, to-day there is no place in the masonic fraternity in Tennessee for the man who makes or the man who sells liquor. Who will say that the present great demand throughout the State for the total abolition of the saloon is not due in a large measure to the stand taken by the masons? If the settlement of this question were left to the masons, before the adjournment of this Grand Lodge the saloon would be driven beyond the borders of Tennessee to return no more forever."

The managers of the "Home" made a report, and in conclusion say:

"The crying needs of the Home may be said to be increased bathing facilities, steam heating and electric lighting, which should be installed gradually as the funds can be secured."

The following drastic legislation was had:

"Hereafter no committee of this Grand Lodge shall consider any matter pertaining to the business of the Grand Lodge unless the same shall have been filed with the Grand Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, or referred to the committee by the Grand Lodge.

"All matters filed with the Grand Secretary shall be noted by him and placed in the hands of the proper committee."

We make no apology for copying the following:

"Whereas, Bro. Alexander Fall has educated at his Business College, free of charge, about twenty boys and girls from the Masonic Home, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Bro. Fall for his generous work and his kind offer for future free training of our boys and girls."

The work of the Master's degree was exemplified.

A large amount of business, local in its nature, was done.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge are hereby requested to prepare for publication a call to Free and Accepted Masons of the United States to join us in the suppression of cipher rituals of Symbolic Masonry, and the Grand Secretary is authorized to publish and distribute the same to the number of 5,000 copies."

We acknowledge a copy of "The Masonic Code," a digest of the law governing matters pertaining to the masonic fraternity in Tennessee.

Bro. Henry A. Chambers presented the report of Committee on Correspondence. In the introduction, he pays tribute to the memory of Bro. Robert Walton, a member of the committee, who died January 17, 1907.

Maine for 1906 is generously remembered by quotations from Grand Master Chaplin's address, decisions, and masonic relief. The report on "Franklin Day" is also quoted.

Under North Carolina, copying a paragraph from the address of the Grand Master, he comments:

"We desire to emphasize and commend to Tennessee Masons that part of the foregoing quotation which relates to the exemplification of the work at the meetings of the Grand Lodge. Tennessee has a similar system under its Custodians and District Lecturers. We have sometimes heard the insinuation that the Grand Lodge could not spare the time at the meetings for exemplification of the work. But, as the Grand Master of North Carolina says, that 'is as much a part of our business as anything that comes before' the Grand Lodge."

Maine exemplifies the work of one or more degrees at the annual communication.

TEXAS, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. S. M. Bradley, has quite a long introduction to his address, from which we quote one paragraph:

"We should not forget that Masonry in its higher purposes and its broader mission, is not so much an association for mutual assistance and relief in a material way, as for the cultivation of higher ideals of life in its various relations to our fellowmen, impressing upon its votaries the duties and obligations we owe to a brother, and thus furnishing an affirmative answer to the question propounded when the earth was young: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' for it teaches that we are in a peculiar sense our brother's keeper. In its every lesson, from the time the neophyte first enters the portals of Masonry until he has been invested with all the privileges of a mason, it enforces and emphasizes the duties and obligations we owe to a brother. It seeks, by its lessons of benevolence and fraternity, to discourage that mean and narrow selfishness in men which seeks alone to our own material advantage and the advancement of our selfish ends and purposes, while at the same time it seeks to develop and to cultivate all the nobler impulses and higher aspirations of the human heart, and to repress and to minimize all the baser passions within us."

He laments the deaths of Bros. B. R. Abernathy and Marcus F. Mott, Past Grand Masters.

He reports the constitution of twenty lodges and dispensations for seven new lodges, and eighty-two dispensations for other purposes, mostly for public installations.

He granted a dispensation for a lodge to remove to a place other than that named in the charter.

He had many cases of discipline to attend to.

Of his decisions, we quote:

"That a 'School of Instruction,' within the meaning of the resolution passed by the Grand Lodge (P. P. 1905, page 161), must be held by authority of a lodge, and under the instruction of some one authorized to teach the work, and that a congregation of masons, regardless of the number, who meet together and teach each other the work of their own responsibility and for their own benefit and improvement, is not a 'School of Instruction,' and is not inhibited by said resolution.

"That the loss of the left index finger near the root of the nail, leaving the joint and part of the nail uninjured, is not a physical disqualification to receive the degrees.

"That a candidate whose first finger of the right hand is permanently crooked, so that he can not extend it more than to an angle of ninety degrees, is thereby disqualified to receive the degrees in Masonry."

He speaks kindly of the District Deputy Grand Masters, but adds:

"Of the one hundred and three District Deputy Grand Masters I have had reports from but thirty-six, and most of these came so late as to be of little practical value as furnishing information as to the condition of Masonry in the several districts."

APP. 19 G. L.

Of the regularity of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, Coahuila, Mexico, he has grave doubts. He says:

"A reputable mason, a member of Eagle Pass Lodge, No. 626, who is sojourning in that country, writes me: 'In my opinion, there is only one lodge working under this jurisdiction worthy of recognition by our Grand Lodge, and this is Torreon Lodge, No. 8, it being an English speaking lodge, working the York Rite, and taking for its model our lodge at Eagle Pass. The other bodies of this jurisdiction are really not masonic, either in fact or intentions.' He had visited several lodges, and they did not even require that he be examined or vouched for. They do not display the Great Light on the altar, and confer the 'degrees' upon boys sixteen years of age, although the constitution of the Grand Lodge 'Benito Juarez' requires that a candidate must be twenty-one years of age. Some of these lodges practice other irregularities subversive of the principles of Masonry, as I am advised by reliable brethren from Texas."

The work of the Widows and Orphans' Home is highly commended.

From his conclusion, we quote:

"Let us continue to keep the fires burning on the masonic altar, 'remove not the ancient landmarks which our fathers have set,' but continue in the narrow paths the fathers trod. Let us maintain the high standard of excellence that has ever characterized our Fraternity. Let us guard well the outer door to our masonic sanctuary: keep it locked and barred against the profane swearer, the drunkard, the gambler. Masonry cannot undertake to reform depraved nor harbor the vicious. Let us remember that the prosperity of our institution must depend upon the character of the individual; a stream cannot rise higher than its source. Let us remember that increase in numbers does not always denote increase in strength—quality is sometimes worth more than quantity."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized. We quote the following:

"TEACHING THE WORK—CERTIFICATES OF BRETHREN CHARGING THEREFOR TO BE REVOKED."

"Masonry's place and purpose in life is to take away those rough and sordid places, to help the human family to get away from the mercenary selfishness that has for all time been the bane of our existence, to help the needy, bind up the wounds of the afflicted, and produce that peace and harmony which should exist among all men. Every initiate entering its portals declares that he is actuated by no mercenary motive, and no mercenary motive should enter into his masonic life after he becomes a mason.

"For several years it has been the custom of certain brethren to come to the Grand Lodge, organize a private class from those in attendance, and for a few dollars contributed by each member of the class teach such class the esoteric work as authorized by this Grand Lodge, thus in a measure making merchandise of the work and the knowledge of Masonry, which no brother should be guilty of, and such action is hereby condemned by this Grand Lodge. Every brother coming to this Grand Lodge should be as willing to give as he is to receive instruction, and the young and enthusiastic brother coming here for the first time should not be made to pay for the instruction which is provided for by this Grand Lodge. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in future it shall be the duty of every Master Mason attending this Grand Lodge to report to the Grand Master the name of

any brother offering to teach any class for pay in any way, directly or indirectly, or to accept pay therefor, and upon unquestioned information as to the guilt of the offending brother, the Grand Master shall arrest the certificate of such offending brother, and no certificate shall be again granted to such brother by the Committee on Work for a period of two years."

Of one decision quoted above the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"Following the long line of precedents in this Grand Lodge, which we believe are supported by masonic tradition, we cannot recommend the approval of the Grand Master's decision that the loss of the index finger near the root of the nail does not disqualify an applicant from receiving the degrees of Masonry. No good, and great possible detriment, to Freemasonry will result from other than a strict adherence to the rule, 'rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,' that a man, to be a mason, must be sound in mind and members."

The following report was adopted:

"In a former report of your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence it stated its non-concurrence with that portion of the Grand Master's address in which he held that the daughter or sister of a Master Mason who has lost her status as such by marrying a profane will regain her former position by the death of her husband, and is entitled to masonic recognition and assistance, and that report was adopted by the Grand Lodge, but afterwards reconsidered, and the report withdrawn from the Grand Lodge. We adhere to this opinion that the decision is contrary to masonic law and precedent, as expressed by masonic jurists, but believing that a reconsideration of the action of approval of the report was in effect a disapproval of the same, and an approval of the ruling of the Grand Master, and in deference to the seeming desire of the Grand Lodge, and not from any change of mind as to the correctness of our former report, we report that the ruling of the Grand Master in the premises should be approved."

A very large amount of business was transacted.

Bro. Thomas M. Matthews, Sr., presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Colorado he thus comments upon the requesting Grand Masters, one of the other, to allow lodges to confer degrees by courtesy:

"There seems to us to be more red tape about this than is necessary. If the lodges are permitted to confer the degrees for each other in courtesy or comity, why may there not be some regulation or rule adopted under which the lodges concerned may arrange the matter between themselves, without having to trouble the Grand Master about it?"

Maine for 1906 received his courteous, critical review.

Under Michigan we quote:

"Our Michigan brethren use printed rituals of the work, and it seems that during the year three of them were lost. One of them was recovered; the other two cannot be found. Were there no better reason, this is of itself enough to convince them there should be no printed or written rituals. With such a book, made by the authority of a Grand Lodge, in his hands, what is to prevent a scoundrel from getting into any lodge, or imposing upon a mason? Throw your rituals away, brethren, and get back as speedily as possible to the good old ways of your fathers."

"The Grand Master complains that copies of the ritual and spurious and abbreviated keys of the work have been made, and are in use in teaching the candidates. Says 'this is all wrong,' that it cheapens the order in the estimation of the novice, and every brother who is *guilty of such a violation of his obligation* (italics ours) is subject to charges for unmasonic conduct, and should be punished.' All of which is true and cannot be controverted. But, we ask, how can the Grand Lodge punish an individual brother for committing a sin which it commits itself? If in making the key or cipher ritual he violates his obligation, what does the Grand Lodge, or its members, do when it makes such a key, or authorizes its committee to make and print one? Of the two we believe the Grand Lodge is the greater sinner. It is a clear case of the 'kettle calling the pot black.' It set the example, perjured (pardon the expression) itself first, and the brother only followed it, thinking, no doubt, as was but natural, that he was doing nothing wrong. No, Brother Grand Master, under the circumstances you cannot with any degree of consistency punish the brother. *'Cast out first the beam of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye.'*"

Under Ohio, discussing the display of the "Stars and Stripes" in the lodge room, he says:

"As to the argument, if such it can be called, that the stars and stripes should be displayed so that the candidate may be taught thereby that when he 'first beholds the interior of our lodge room he is entering a God-fearing and liberty-loving organization,' we ask: Must not a candidate *always*, before he is permitted to see the inside of a lodge room, confess his belief in God? And is he not taught upon the very entrance porch, in the charge given him as an Entered Apprentice, that 'As a citizen you are to be a quiet and peaceable subject, true to your government, and just to your country; you are not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the government of the country in which you live'? Nay, brother, did you wrap the candidate from head to foot, cover him a-l-o-o-v-e-r with the flag, you could not make him more 'God-fearing and liberty-loving' than your teaching has done, if he is good material, and if he is not, the sooner you get rid of him the better for the Craft."

VERMONT, 1906.

Eighty-six of the one hundred three lodges were represented.

Resolutions of sympathy were expressed to Bro. Nathan P. Bowman, senior Past Grand Master, who was kept at home by illness.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Walter E. Ranger, after a chaste exordium, pays beautiful tributes of respect to the memory of the Grand Tyler, Horace C. Pierce.

Of the condition of the craft he speaks in detail, and says:

"Vermont has one mason for every thirty inhabitants, or a mason for every eight men of lawful age. So far as I know, no sister jurisdiction excels us in masonic strength, either in the number of masons relative to population or in the sterling manhood of our masonic citizenship."

To the District Deputy Grand Masters he gives praise, and adds:

"In the election of District Deputies the well being of the craft pleads for greater care than is sometimes exercised. The brethren of the several districts should remember that merit is the true basis for masonic preferment. Men should be selected who not only are capable of efficiency, but have the time and disposition to attend the deputies' meeting, called by the Grand Lecturer, to hold special district meetings and to visit every lodge in their respective districts."

The question of occupancy of a masonic lodge room by a chapter of Eastern Star had given him some trouble.

Other matters of local importance were fully treated in the address.

The following resolution, presented by the Committee on Jurisprudence, was passed:

"*Resolved*, That a Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star may, with the consent of a lodge, occupy its hall for meetings."

A new digest of decisions was submitted and adopted. It is printed with the proceedings.

Reports of the proceedings for the years 1848-1853, 1857, 1864 and 1867 were ordered.

Fourteen district meetings were held, of which the Grand Lecturer says:

"In nearly all of these meetings the closeness with which the ritual was followed and the floor-work carried out left but little for the Grand Lecturer to say in the way of corrections, and therefore more time to dwell upon the advantages that come to one through masonic relationship and the uplifting teachings of our ancient institution."

The several District Deputy Grand Masters submitted detailed reports of their labors.

Bro. Marsh O. Perkins submitted the Report on Correspondence.

Under Colorado we read:

"A scheme to secure greater uniformity of ritual throughout the country seems to be on foot, and to further the project Colorado would hold a 'Collegium of Grand Lecturers,' to which those officials in each jurisdiction would be invited for conference, etc. Nothing new by any means, but fully, if not more so, as Utopian as it ever has been. Visiting from one jurisdiction to another might be a good thing—for sociable and genial Grand Lecturers. The so-called Baltimore convention of May 8, 1843, was held for the avowed purpose of securing uniformity. With what result is historically recorded and known. Failure then was accentuated at the memorable Chicago conference a few years ago, although that gathering of the most eminent craftsmen of the country had many other subjects under consideration. The fact is, in a nutshell, no one wants uniformity badly enough to surrender his own ritualistic darling, to which he is married, for that of some other fellow. Each Grand Jurisdiction has 'the best,' or at least believes it has—as for Vermont, we know it. And no Grand Lodge can be found that will ever favor uniformity based on other than its own ritual. As for ourselves, we believe the situation is the healthiest as it is. Vermont has used her present ritual for nearly one hundred years with hardly a change, and has no desire to change for another hundred years at least, if we can read between the lines."

Maine for 1905 is most carefully reviewed.

Under Maryland we read:

"Bro. Schultz continues to disagree with us as to the proprieties to be observed in case of an objection to the advancement of an E. A. or F. C., and discusses the same at length, under Oregon. We have read the same with the full measure of interest with which we always read his writings, but must confess we are not shaken in our belief that he is on the wrong track. True, the ancient regulations provide that 'no one can be admitted a member of a particular lodge without the unanimous consent of all the members present.' But when they were promulgated, E. A.'s were members of lodges in the fullest sense of the word, and all business except that directly appertaining to the F. C. and M. M. was transacted in the E. A. lodge. In process of time, evolution or revolution made of the M. M. degree the business end of lodges, an innovation, pure and simple, on ancient usage and law. While this may have emasculated in some measure the E. A., it did not, and could not, deprive him of a mason's right to be heard in self-defence, as a mason, and any law to the contrary is, in our belief, 'an unwarrantable infringement' upon an inherent right of a brother."

From his conclusion we quote:

"The proceedings of our Mexican neighbor are replete with interest, and show they have a better realization and proper conception of the law and usage of pure Freemasonry than they have exhibited in the past. But we believe they have yet reformation to make, and a period of probation to serve, before any request from them for recognition should be granted. We sincerely hope that period may not be of long duration. Possibly some form of reorganization may have to be resorted to before a complete regeneration can be effected. Whatever the means to the desired end, we hope our Mexican brethren may speedily come into their full possession."

VIRGINIA, 1907.

From the opening of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Kosciusko Kemper, we quote:

"The officers, both from personal observation and information, are well equipped and doing excellent work in conferring degrees, and almost every lodge has among its members those thoroughly competent to fill any stations to which they may be chosen. This satisfactory condition is due to the strict enforcement of the requirement that all shall be proficient in the Catechism of the several degrees before advancement.

"I sing a Noble Science, wide proclaimed—
An Ancient Art which ne'er can be defamed; *
My pen is bold, yet bolder is my theme;
Long has it reigned, and long will reign supreme;
And should the world at this, my choice, demur,
Or on these lines should cast some slighting slur—
Still would my ardor for the theme increase,
And still should I conduct my ode in peace.
Begun in order—closed in harmony—
What subject better than Freemasonry?"

He issued dispensations for seven new lodges; reports the laying of

nineteen corner stones, of which one was for a bank building; and gives brief accounts of many visitations.

He has a good word for the Masonic Home, and reports a general observance of John Paul Jones' day.

He had a long correspondence with the Grand Master of Tennessee over the question:

"Whether a Tennessee Masonic Lodge can try and punish a Virginia mason residing in Tennessee and selling intoxicating liquors in this State, in violation of an edict of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, this not being a masonic offence in Virginia."

And recommends:

"That this Grand Lodge distinctly, definitely and positively take position on the phase of the question involved in the foregoing discussion, by either affirming and continuing the gist of my ruling in letter of May 24, 1906, to Grand Master of Tennessee or by adopting for future use and guidance any other view which in her wisdom she may deem best for her interest. Personally, I am of the decided opinion that the unwritten, non-repealable and invincible by-law—the black ball—is the organic and reasonable remedy for any brother or body of brethren who objects to masonic association with a party on account of his commercial, social or moral relations."

Of his decisions we quote:

"That non-affiliates might be buried with masonic honors, as a favor, not as a matter of right.

"That a man who had lost part of a thumb and forefinger of his left hand was not barred from making application for initiation.

"To the question, 'Is it lawful to permit a mason who is an intelligent ritualist, but who has not served as Master or Warden, to confer the degrees, or any part thereof.' I answered, no.

"That a brother who has not served one year as Warden of a lodge cannot be elected Worshipful Master. If a brother not thus qualified already has been elected, I declare his election null and void and his predecessor Worshipful Master until some qualified brother has been elected and installed."

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico and the Grand Lodge of Alberta were recognized.

We quote from the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address:

"In regard to the correspondence with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Tennessee, your committee most earnestly, zealously and unanimously commend the action of Grand Master Kemper. The idea that a Master Mason of the State of Virginia can be penalized by a masonic lodge in a jurisdiction in which he may be sojourning for an offence in no way in violation of his masonic obligations, or the civil law in the jurisdiction in which the said Virginia mason may be residing, and which, in the State of Virginia, would not be recognized by the masonic fraternity as an offence, either against Masonry, morality or the law of the land, is so abhorrent to our sense of simple right and justice, and what should be comity between Grand Lodges, that we cannot for a moment imagine that, on careful consideration, either the Grand or Sub-

ordinate Lodges of Tennessee could take any action against the said Virginia mason. There are certain great fundamental principles underlying the institution of Freemasonry which no man, or set of men, can ever violate, and one of these is the undisputed right to masonic life and liberty, not checked by any trammels, except those thrown around the institution by the great landmarks. The Grand Lodge of Tennessee, of course, has the right to enact who shall become members of the Institution in Tennessee and can make the violation of any law, no matter how trivial, penal to any mason who owes it allegiance and is enrolled upon its list of members, but it cannot enter the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia indirectly and punish a Virginia mason for any offence except that which is against the fundamental laws of universal Masonry applying to all jurisdictions, and to the great moral law alike. We trust that our brethren of Tennessee, on careful consideration, may prevent any breach which might occur by taking action in the case mentioned by the Grand Master, not justified by the ancient landmarks of Masonry."

"Your committee concur in every decision of Grand Master Kemper, except Decision No. 4, in which Grand Master Kemper decides that it is not lawful to permit a mason who is an intelligent ritualist, and who has not served as Master or Warden, to confer degrees or any part thereof. Your committee can see no valid reason why the Master of a lodge may not call upon any learned and skillful mason present to do any of the work in the lodge, he, of course, being present and presiding over his lodge. So universal in Virginia has been the custom which the Grand Master now decides to be improper, that to now prohibit it would work serious inconvenience to many lodges in the State and interfere, not only with the working of the lodge, but with the undoubted prerogative of the Worshipful Master to call upon any of his brethren to do work in his lodge."

The Revised Methodical Digest was adopted.

The several District Lecturers made reports which indicate great prosperity.

The District Deputy Grand Masters also made extended reports.

Bro. Joseph William Eggleston presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Canada, discussing suspension for N. P. D., he says:

"Many a brother is at first only careless, possibly because temporarily hard up, with no thought of delinquency, until he wakes up to the fact that his dues have accumulated to an amount he does not feel able, in justice to his family, to pay. Now, such a case is more the fault of lodge officers than his own. *Prompt collection is a duty.* Would it not be well to impose a penalty on every lodge that permits a member to become delinquent to the extent of, say, one and one-half years' dues? This would result in either prompt collection, remission, or suspension, and at least eliminate one class of delinquents, and that the class we most care to keep within our doors."

Under Indiana, we read:

"A resolution requiring visitors to show receipt for dues was not adopted, and wisely so. It is not the best of evidence, for the lodge may be clandestine, it may be forged, seal and all, in these days of cheap die sinking, and every lodge has some members who pay no dues. Besides, many lodges give no receipts, and even if they did the financial affairs of lodges and their members are their private business as regards other

lodges. We may all have to come to some traveling card system, but it is to be hoped not."

Maine for 1906 is honored by a long quotation from Grand Master Chaplin's address concerning the conferring of degrees by courtesy and the trial of a mason for offences alleged to have been committed before he was a mason.

Under Manitoba, we read:

"I, the Grand Master, have refused in all cases to issue dispensations for brethren to appear in public clothed as masons except when attending divine service and on other masonic occasions.

"We have personally held the above views for many years, except that we do not approve of lodges wearing masonic clothing at church. It is an unnecessary vanity, and should be forbidden, except at funerals, of course. If a lodge is unanimous in wishing to attend church in a body, they should do so, but in plain clothes."

Under New Hampshire:

"In reading proceedings from all over the world we have learned that in some jurisdictions the ritual of the second degree teaches that 'Masonry is a progressive science.' Nothing could be more misleading. Operative Masonry might be so described, but he who stands in awe before the marvelous structures of forgotten ages will be apt to doubt even that. As to speculative Masonry, it is a perfect, finished, unimprovable 'system of morals veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols.' Its principles are divine in origin, and as unimprovable by man's feeble tinkering as are the laws of nature."

From his conclusion, we quote:

"The other prominent movement is the requiring of documentary evidence of proper standing of unvouched for visitors. This is a grave and serious matter. Grave because of the clandestine impostors and more grave because of the many different requirements in the various jurisdictions. To even mention them all would be tedious, and yet a mason traveling in other states should have a chance to know what documents he will need, for the privilege of visiting is vastly more important to traveling masons than stay-at-homes would suppose. The best hotels in strange cities are but poor places for a perfect stranger to pass the weary evening hours in, and the lodge room fills the want. Uniformity is a necessity. What shall it be? Receipts for dues will not answer, for many lodges never issue them, and nearly all lodges have some members who pay no dues because exempt. Perhaps the best plan is a Grand Lodge card, and the bottom fact stares us in the face that no matter what we adopt it can be, probably will be, counterfeited, seal and all. After all, would it not be best to leave the lodges to pass on each case for themselves and devote our attention to stamping out clandestinism by having the New York law adopted in all the states and seeing that it is enforced in every case."

WASHINGTON, 1906.

One hundred thirty of the one hundred thirty-seven chartered lodges were represented.

An address of welcome on behalf of the city was delivered by the Mayor of Spokane, and one by Bro. W. H. Ludden on behalf of the masons of Spokane and vicinity.

To these addresses a response was made by the Junior Grand Warden.

Of the condition of the craft the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Abraham Lincoln Miller, in his address says:

"The year has been uneventful; hardly a cloud has appeared to cast a shadow over the peace and harmony prevailing. The steady increase of our membership has kept pace with the strenuous spirit which seems to permeate this Northwestern country. New lodges have been formed, and a healthy growth has prevailed in the chartered lodges, with very few exceptions. The future of Masonry never seemed brighter."

He next pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of Bro. Thomas M. Reed, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master, who died the 7th day of October, 1905, in the forty-fourth year of service as Grand Secretary. He likewise fittingly remembered M. W. Bro. Thomas Amos, Past Grand Master, and R. W. Bro. Hiram Burnett, Past Senior Grand Warden. The portraits of these distinguished brethren appear in the proceedings.

The distinguished dead of other jurisdictions are mentioned by name.

He reports the constitution of eight lodges; the laying of corner stones of six buildings; the dedication of two lodge halls.

Of his decisions we quote:

"Dimitts can be issued only to Master Masons, and a dimit given to an Entered Apprentice Mason in a foreign jurisdiction cannot be recognized here.

"Where a candidate has been rejected by any lodge in this jurisdiction, he cannot again petition another lodge within this jurisdiction until after the lapse of one year from the time of the rejection, and then it is the duty of the lodge to give due notice to the lodge which has rejected his petition.

"In voting upon a waiver of territorial jurisdiction over a candidate, the decision of the lodge may be reached by a show of hands, and a majority vote of those voting upon the proposition.

"I have been requested to define the word 'Dotage,' which I did as follows: 'Dotage is a weakness or imbecility of mind or understanding caused by old age. Where the weakness or imbecility has progressed so far as to render the person incapable of understanding the ordinary affairs of life, or at least impairing his faculties, so that he does not have a clear understanding of ordinary affairs, he may be said to be in his 'Dotage.'"

"I have received the following: 'I write to ask you if it is lawful or right for each and every mason in this Grand Jurisdiction to own and carry a "Cypher," supposed to be Washington Work?' To which I answered: 'The use of such books is entirely improper and contrary to the laws and regulations of masonic bodies in this jurisdiction and to your obligation, and wholly out of place among the brothers.'"

Dispensations for eight new lodges were issued.

On the subject of Masonic Home he suggests that when the Home is established that it bear the name of the late Grand Secretary, who had labored for its success.

The Grand Lecturer reported his doings with the lodges in Alaska saying:

"I found the Alaska lodges very proficient in our standard work, and the masons of that wonderful country certainly excel in genuine hospitality."

The Grand Orator, Bro. Jeremiah Neterer, delivered the annual address; we quote one paragraph:

"Last summer in my home city—Bellingham—a man was beholding the beauties of a Puget Sound sunset, the grandeur of which words cannot paint, and only those who have seen can appreciate. He touched his neighbor's arm and said: 'Isn't that grand?' pointing toward the beauties of the setting sun. His neighbor's eyes, following the pointed finger, stopped at a tug towing scows of salmon. 'Sure,' he said, 'they can more salmon here than anywhere in the world.' He failed to look beyond and behold the beauties painted by nature. He did not discover the beauties that were apparent. Masonry always looks for the good and beautiful, and remembers that there is no desert without an oasis, and that there is no character that has not some redeeming beauty; and we should bear in mind 'That there is so much bad in the best of us, and so much good in the worst of us, that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us,' and endeavor to be such men and live such lives that, if imitated and followed by all others, this world would be God's paradise."

The memorial addresses to the memory of Past Grand Masters Amos and Reed are the best we ever read.

The Committee on Jurisprudence substituted the following for the decisions of the Grand Master:

"In this jurisdiction dimitts can be issued to Master Masons only. The validity of a dimit granted in a foreign jurisdiction to an Entered Apprentice Mason is determined by the law of the jurisdiction which issued it.

"The use of any cipher or key is improper and unlawful. The law of this jurisdiction relative to ciphers is found in a certain obligation, well known to all brethren initiated in our lodges."

A large amount of business, local in its nature, was transacted.

Bro. Stephen J. Chadwick presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under Indiana we read:

"The suggestion of individual responsibility is a good one. Scores of men attend the sessions of our Grand Lodges who take no part whatever in the deliberations of these bodies. They suggest nothing; they are never met in opposition, and yet they are among the first to criticize if things do not go as they think they should go. Only last year we heard a Master of a lodge say that he did not care to go to the Grand Lodge because 'a lot of you old fellows do all the talking, and a new-comer stands no show.' We venture that there is not a Grand Lodge in America that would not welcome an infusion of bright new blood. It is true that there is a disposition to keep in evidence that and those 'which has gone before'; but whose fault is it? An incoming Grand Master, ambitious, but anxious for the success of his administration, is bound to turn to those who have made good, and so long as men sit silently by

and watch the stream sweep past without even casting a leaf on the flowing tide, they have no cause to complain. This is not the day of the unknown, and the craft should be taught that preferment is possible for all, but will only come to those who by their skill have actually earned promotion. Every mason should be made to feel his individual responsibility. Who best can work and best agree sounds well in the ritual; it would look better in practice."

Maine for 1905 has a courteous notice. To the answer made by Grand Master Chaplin in regard to masonic burials, he says:

"After the body is lowered in the grave we do not concern ourselves with any further proceedings; other orders may do or not do as they see fit, and as their ritual requires."

To another matter we reply that under Maine law, jurisdiction over rejected material is limited to five years.

Under Minnesota we read:

"Bro. Todd thinks that the display of the American flag should be discretionary with each lodge. In our opinion there is no masonic reason for the display of a flag at all. Masonry is not an American institution, but belongs to the whole world, and its universality rather than its provincialism should be emphasized. It is, after all, a mere matter of sentiment, and the question should not be raised as an issue in Masonry."

From his conclusion we quote:

"I have sought in this my first effort to be a reporter rather than an editor, a news gatherer rather than an instructor. To say that I have enjoyed every minute of my time at the round table would be to state the truth; to say that it has been the happiest time of my life would not be true, for the pleasure has been tempered by many elements that to the reflective mind bear burdens of apprehension, pain and sorrow. To pass before a company so critical is to be spurred by the keen lance point of apprehension; to note at times the disloyalty of those who know the beauties and obligations of Masonry, and the abuse of privilege by those who do not comprehend its meaning and purposes, causes pain; and to read the passing of the Patriarchs causes sorrow. In all the work of my contemporaries I have found nothing that was not earnest, elevating and noble. Opinions have been expressed with gentleness, and positions defended with courtesy. For them all I have unbounded respect."

We most fraternally welcome Bro. Chadwick, and congratulate him on his "first effort."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1906.

Without a long introduction the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George W. McClintic, in his address reports his dispensations granted and refused; the issuance of dispensations for four new lodges; the constitution of three lodges and the laying of nine corner stones.

He decided that:

"A candidate who has lost all the fingers of his left hand is eligible for the mysteries of Freemasonry."

Upon the "liquor question," he says:

"I take it for granted that no saloon keeper can, as an original proposition, join a lodge in this state, but many lodges are afflicted with the membership of many members, who took up this business after receiving the degrees. What shall be done about these? Overlooking this question will not solve it. It must at some time be met face to face. The sentiment in business and society is against the liquor business, and the persons engaged in it are pushed to the outer circles. This is getting stronger. It is useless to point out the fact that many of the persons engaged in this business are public spirited, charitable in their communities, and are called generous men and good citizens. I will admit this, but it does not meet the issue. The business remains as it was and the people engaged in it are contaminated by it, and any contaminated persons affects others. Should not we as a moral force in every community at least purge our ranks of persons whom, as a new proposition, we would not think of admitting?"

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized, as was the Grand Lodge of Queensland.

The Grand Lodge had books and other property in storage at Wheeling and it was thus disposed of:

"1. That the books and pamphlets belonging to this Grand Lodge be placed in the custody of the Grand Secretary and that he be authorized to secure an appropriate place for their classification and preservation, including the purchase of proper book-cases for the same, and the Treasurer is authorized to pay the expense of the same upon proper warrants; and,

"2. That the Grand Master appoint a special committee to repair, crate and ship the portraits of the Grand Masters to the Secretaries of the subordinate lodges to which they are assigned; and that the Secretary be authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the expense incident to the same."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That from and after the adoption of this resolution, those persons who in the future shall be engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, shall be considered ineligible for initiation or affiliation in any lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction.

"Any member of any lodge in this jurisdiction who shall hereafter engage in the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, shall be considered guilty of unasonic conduct, and it shall be the duty of the Junior Warden of such lodge to prefer charges against any such member, and upon trial and conviction thereof, the lodge shall expel such member; but it is understood that this resolution shall not be retroactive."

Also the following:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of five thousand dollars of the funds now in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, and the sum of three thousand dollars annually, be and the same are hereby set apart to be known as the Grand Lodge Masonic Temple Fund, together with all interest accumulated thereon. That said sum of five thousand dollars be loaned out by the

Grand Treasurer on good real estate security or invested in United States or municipal bonds, and that the annual sum of three thousand dollars be loaned or invested together with the annual interest on all of said sums, in the same manner until the further order of this Grand Lodge."

Bro. Hiram R. Howard presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence and thus introduces himself:

"It is not without a feeling somewhat akin to reluctance, mingled with a faint misgiving, or, perhaps, I should characterize it as anxiety, as to how I shall 'measure up' in the character of 'reviewer' in contrast with our versatile and scholarly brother, Judge Atkinson, whose smooth and ably wielded pen has for twenty years furnished you these reports."

Under Alabama, he does not approve the idea of admitting a man into Masonry who cannot read nor write, and indirectly hits the "cipher jurisdictions" by saying, "a cipher book wouldn't be of much assistance to such a fellow in learning the lectures and work."

Under District of Columbia we read:

"In these days of spurious masons and 'grafters' upon the credulity of well-meaning brothers and lodges, it seems that something more than the unsupported word of the applicant for visitation or relief is becoming necessary to stop the impositions, and documentary evidence is one step in that direction, but whether a wise one or not, I am at this time unprepared to say. In nineteen years of its existence the 'General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada' claims to have hunted down and exposed about four thousand unworthy persons and terminated their imposition upon the craft."

Under Iowa he thus discourses on "joint occupancy":

"In West Virginia it is, and always has been prohibited, and the rule can be relaxed only by dispensation, and which is never granted except in cases of extreme emergency, and then only temporarily. By a strict observance of this rule, I believe that it not only adds dignity to and respect for our Order, but what is of far greater value, it is an additional safeguard in maintaining that secrecy of affairs and the workings connected with our Fraternity, that it is almost next to impossible to have with promiscuous gatherings of the members of other organizations 'nosing around' in our lodge rooms."

Maine for 1906 receives its full share of attention.

Under New Mexico we read:

"West Virginia does not refer petitions to committees—every member of a lodge is regarded as a committeeman—and the doctrine and law has always been in this State that when a petition for initiation is once received it becomes lodge property, and the only way it can be disposed of is by ballot, unless the petitioner comes under the head of some one of the excepted class, as a minor, dotage, etc., when the petition should be returned."

From his conclusion we quote:

"In the foregoing review of sister jurisdictions, it has been my aim to give literally the name or title of each Grand Lodge reviewed as it appears in its printed proceedings. This was as much to satisfy a long standing curiosity on my part, as to impart information upon the subject

to others. It will be observed that there is quite a dissimilarity among the several Grand Lodges in designatory prefixes. Some have none at all, and others have such as 'Most Worshipful,' and 'Right Worshipful'; some are designated as Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, F. & A. M., and some as 'Free and Accepted Masons,' and again, some as 'Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons,' thus forming quite a diversity in names as well as in titles for the Fraternity's several organizations, and requiring research on the part of the masonic student to explain and reconcile."

We congratulate Bro. Howard upon his report. We have had much pleasure and profit in its perusal.

WISCONSIN, 1906.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Jesse C. Bradley, reports the death of Bro. E. M. Beach, Grand Trustee, as the only death among the permanent members of the Grand Lodge, but states that 289 brethren have died. The fraternal dead of other jurisdictions are mentioned by name.

He granted seventy dispensations, of which twenty-seven waived time limit on residence and twenty-two "time limit in conferring degrees, *but not proficiency*." Forty-six of the seventy dispensations yielded a revenue of \$230.00.

We quote one paragraph of the address in full:

"MYSTIC ORDER OF VEILED PROPHETS OF THE ENCHANTED REALM.

"I felt justified in refusing the above named institution a dispensation to hold their meetings in a masonic lodge room. One of the objects of the association, as I understand it, being the promotion of sociability among Master Masons.

"While not wishing to criticize the motives of that organization in any way, I am of the opinion that the proper place for Master Masons to promote sociability among masons is in the lodge room at the lodge meetings and at social gatherings given under the auspices of the lodge, and not at the meetings of fantastically named organizations, which can only detract from the dignity of Masonry and from the interest in the work of the blue lodge."

Of his decisions we quote:

"What is the proper course to pursue where a committee of investigation, to whom a petition has been referred, learn that the petitioner is an atheist?"

"Answer: The committee should report their finding to the Worshipful Master, and after he has satisfied himself that the petitioner is an atheist, he should order the petition returned on the ground that the lodge *has not jurisdiction*."

Ten special communications of the Grand Lodge were held for constituting lodges, laying corner stones, dedicating Masonic Temples, and one funeral.

He announced the gift by Bro. Willard A. Van Brunt of a farm of 320 acres for a Masonic Home.

Of the ritualistic work he says:

"The Grand Lecturer also informs me that innovations are still being made which never were ritualistic and which are even forbidden. In this connection permit me to inform you, Worshipful Masters and officers, that you have no control over the ritual, and therefore have no right to knowingly sanction interpolations and changes from the work given by the Grand Lecturer, who is the authorized officer of this Grand Lodge to teach the work as received by him from the custodian.

"Worshipful Masters and all subordinate officers of the lodge must understand that the ritual as taught by the Grand Lecturer is the Wisconsin work, approved and adopted by this Grand Lodge, and when imparted by the Grand Lecturer, must be taught in the subordinate lodges just as near letter perfect as it is possible to keep it."

The Grand Lecturer in his report, among other good things, says:

"In closing, permit me to admonish you, Worshipful Masters and Wardens, see to it, and that diligently, that the purposes for which Freemasonry was planted on this terrestrial sphere is not perverted by making masons of men who are seeking admission into our lodges, not from a desire to be serviceable to their fellow-creatures, but from purely selfish motives. These self-seekers see nothing in Masonry that they care for, as they care for nobody but themselves, and sooner or later they make trouble in the lodge. The masonic ceremonies have no beauties for them, and they allude to them in a disrespectful and trifling manner, causing others to do likewise, which injures not only the lodge, but the entire fraternity as well.

"There are so many knocking at our doors for admission that it behooves you to be on the lookout and keep a close watch on the outer door."

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized; the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was not recognized.

From the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we select:

"Question. Is it masonic to keep secret the names of the Investigating Committee appointed on a petition for the degrees?"

"We answer no. The members of a lodge have the right to know the committee, and to inform them of any objection they may know to the reception of the candidates."

Bro. Aldro Jenks submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence. His introduction is a gem.

Of all the discussion relative to the Past Master's degree, the following under District of Columbia comes the nearest to our idea:

"Rightly considered it is not a degree at all and we are of the opinion that the person selected to install the Master of a lodge has the power to call to his assistance two actual Past Masters, convene an emergent lodge of actual Past Masters and therein impart to the Master-elect the secrets of the chair; that there is no more necessity of securing a dispensation for this purpose from the Grand Master than there is to procure a special dispensation authorizing the installation of the Master. It is all a part of the ceremony incident to the seating of the Master of a lodge in the

Oriental Chair. The rule contended for would practically leave it discretionary with the Grand Master whether the Master selected by the lodge should be installed, as by simply neglecting or refusing to grant the necessary dispensation this important part of the ceremony could not be indulged in, and the choice of the lodge for Master would be frustrated."

Under Florida are words that might be heeded:

"Few masons carry documents of the kind mentioned, and, even if they did, as each Grand Lodge has its own regulations, it would require a very large assortment of testimonials of various forms to meet the requirements of all Grand Jurisdictions. The result would be that few masons would attempt to visit a lodge outside of their own state. It would be far better that some brother who has been suspended for non-payment of dues should visit a lodge occasionally than that all masonic visitation of this character should cease. We have enough discordant masonic legislation without adding this complication to the list. Our Bro. Johnson cites as sufficient warrant for this rule the circumstance that every Master when installed agrees that he 'will admit no visitors without due examination and produce proper vouchers of his having been initiated in a regular lodge.'

"He seems to think that the term 'vouchers' necessarily means documentary evidence of some kind. This is a misconception. When brethren rise in lodge and say 'I will vouch for this brother,' this answers the requirement. The member has then produced 'proper vouchers.' This is also true when a committee after making the examination required by masonic usage vouch for the member. The whole matter, however, is within the control of Grand Lodge legislation. Although ancient, the installation ceremony was formulated since the organization of the premier Grand Lodge, and this language contained in the installation ceremony can be changed by any Grand Lodge at pleasure."

Maine for 1905 receives fraternal notice.

Writing of the rule established by Grand Master Chaplin with reference to the burial of a brother, he says:

"We see no reason why other societies may not be permitted to indulge in their ceremonies after the body has been deposited in the grave and the masonic services are ended. The whole matter is certainly under the control of the Grand Lodge, there being no landmark to prevent such legislation as the Grand Lodge may deem best."

Discussing the action of the Committee on Appeals in reversing a case of expulsion by a lodge, he adds:

"Query. Did this restore him to membership in his lodge? Some Grand Lodges hold that this cannot be done. The injustice of such a ruling would be evident in a case of this kind where a lodge arbitrarily and without a particle of evidence has expelled a brother. Without he is also restored to membership in his lodge complete justice is not done the brother."

For his answer we quote from our Constitution:

"When the Grand Lodge reverses or abrogates the judgment of a lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, he shall at once be entitled to all his masonic rights and privileges, including membership in his lodge."

Under Nebraska we quote:

APP. 20 G. L.

"8. Nebraska does not have fraternal relations with any Grand Lodge in Sweden. Therefore, a brother claiming to hail from Sweden has no right to affiliate."

Of which decision he says :

"We should disagree with No. 8; more in the reason that is given than in the conclusion itself. Where a Grand Lodge has not passed upon the genuineness of the Masonry in any particular province, we regard it as one of the inherent rights of a lodge to determine the question; and it is in no wise debarred from doing so by the fact that the matter has not been called to the attention of the Grand Lodge and the question passed upon by it."

WYOMING, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. M. R. Johnston, after a rather long introduction to his address, mentions the deaths in his own and sister jurisdictions, and then gives a full account of his visitations.

Of his decisions we quote :

"*Question*.—Can a person who has joined a clandestine lodge, not knowing it to be a clandestine lodge at the time of joining, and afterwards asking for and receiving a dimit from said lodge, petition a regular lodge for initiation? If so, what are the conditions under which his petition could be received and acted on?

"*Answer*.—A clandestine mason may become a regular mason by petition to a regular lodge in the usual form. With such petition he must deliver to the lodge his clandestine lodge dimit to be destroyed, or destroy it himself, and renounce in writing all past and future connection with clandestine masons or lodges of such. When all this is done, a regular lodge may receive and act on his petition, as in other cases. All members of the lodge should be well satisfied of the worthiness of the applicant. If the applicant belongs to a clandestine lodge in another State, additional proceedings would be necessary. If the clandestine lodge is a negro lodge, or is chartered by a negro Grand Lodge, the petition should not be received in any case."

He reports special communications of the Grand Lodge on two occasions for the laying of corner stones.

He granted dispensations for two new lodges.

Jewels were voted to two Past Grand Masters and provision made to present a jewel to each retiring Grand Master in the future.

The Committee on Masonic Home made a report suggesting a place for the Home, provided that it was advisable to have such an institution.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta and that of Western Australia were recognized.

It was voted to procure jewels for all Past Grand Masters prior to 1905, who were alive and in good standing.

The following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That no person shall be eligible for Worshipful Master unless he has conferred the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason."

So likewise the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby empowered, authorized and directed to prepare, have printed and distributed to our lodges at cost, cards or certificates to be signed by the Secretary of lodge issuing same, with seal of lodge attached, and the certificate of our Grand Secretary certifying to the regularity of said lodge."

After the adoption of a resolution as to those eligible to be Masters of a lodge, they found it necessary to adopt the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming that all Masters of lodges in this jurisdiction be instructed that it is most important that they should give their wardens an opportunity to confer the several degrees and perfect themselves in the work, so that they may be fitted to preside over a lodge at any time if called upon to do so.

"The Grand Lodge recognizes the fact that Masters of lodges do not universally follow this custom, and strongly urge that in the future this resolution shall be followed throughout the State."

Bro. W. L. Kuykendall submitted the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under Arkansas we read:

"When will Grand Orators and others quit spoiling otherwise good addresses by following in the footsteps of those who have imagined several things connected with speculative masonry and asserted they were facts? If our good brother who delivered the oration appearing in proceedings will read Gould's Concise History carefully he will find it deals with facts and not fiction, and will probably change his mind about Adam, Abraham, Sir Christopher Wren, Solomon and others having been speculative masons. Such assertions are not 'conceded facts' by any means, and we believe the time is coming when all such statements will be received with amusement by an audience, as they are now by many when a brother forgets himself and spoils his address or oration."

Maine for 1905 was reviewed.

Quoting from our report the clause "which allows a dimitted mason within the jurisdiction to join any lodge therein," he adds:

"The last clause agrees with our views, often expressed, and we believe it agrees with the laws and decisions of a majority of jurisdictions which knock out the boasted claim that a dimitted mason has the right to make his masonic home anywhere, irrespective of residence. We have on several occasions requested information as to how, where and when he acquired such claimed right. There has been no answer. It may be that Colorado, having opened wide the door to non-residents as above, some one of its learned members will be able to give the desired information."

Under Maryland, speaking of the ballot upon the advancement of a candidate, he thus states the law of Wyoming:

"Now the fact is the law explicitly declares that the ballot shall be spread on advancement and not on proficiency. Until within recent

years, when an applicant was examined to determine his proficiency in the preceding degree, as required by law, the Master decided the question of suitable proficiency and if favorable he ordered the ballot spread on advancement. Whoever started the change to balloting for proficiency borrowed it from some other jurisdiction or some other organization, for it never has been and is not now the law of Wyoming, and we have on more than one occasion called attention to the error and the law making it such. If a profane is rejected he cannot apply again within six months, but an E. A. or F. C., when rejected for advancement, can apply for latter at next regular meeting and so continue as long as rejected, and the intention of the law giving them that right was to recognize that they had acquired certain rights not possessed by profanes, and not that charges must be preferred in lieu of such applications, nor that the right of objection should be superceded by the preferment of charges. Such are the facts, and no law of Wyoming to the contrary can be found by anyone."

From his conclusion we quote :

"The questions of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, physical qualification of applicants for Masonry, recognition of Grand Lodges, clandestine Masonry, prerogatives; landmarks, documentary evidence of good standing, and a few others of some importance continue as matters for discussion and action. The trend of legislation seems to be in favor of modifying the harsh rule regarding the first two. The third and fourth are tangled up together in such a way as should require in every case of application for recognition an inquiry as to relations existing between the applicant and clandestine bodies before going into the question of legitimacy and complete control of the three degrees and territory. Opinion as to the fifth and sixth has and is constantly undergoing a change that will eventually place them upon a reasonable, just and common-sense basis and stripped of the romancing ideas so prevalent a score of years ago, thus bringing them in line with facts developed through investigation. The seventh has always been necessary, but for some unaccountable reason was ignored until self-preservation against clandestine and dead-beats required action, which has been taken by many Grand Lodges, thereby serving notice on visitors to provide themselves with proper credentials."

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

ALBERTA, 1906.

The first annual communication was held in the City of Medicine Hat. R. W. Bro. O. W. Kealy, Grand Junior Warden, presided and read the address of the M. W. Grand Master, which was brief and of local importance.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted reports.

Charters were issued to two lodges.

Several amendments to the Constitution were made.

We regret to read that some of the lodges had neglected to send in their returns and dues.

Other business was routine.

ARIZONA, 1906.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edwin S. Miller, in his address calls attention to the fact that this communication is the "Silver Anniversary" of the Grand Lodge.

He reports a quiet year, no complaints, no decisions, no deaths among the Grand Lodge membership, and the largest gain in membership for any one year since organization.

He recommended the system of card receipts for the use of those who may wish to visit in other jurisdictions.

He speaks of dimitted masons as "a few unworthy men who have in some way, gained admission into the Masonic Order, and having secured dimits from their home lodge endeavor to affiliate with lodges in this and other jurisdictions."

The Grand Secretary reported all returns, "neatly and correctly made out," had been received.

Of the recommendation of the Grand Master for card receipts the Committee on Jurisprudence report:

"The possession of a 'Card Receipt' would not be a guarantee that the brother holding it was not suspended or expelled; nor would the Grand Secretary's certificate on the back be evidence that the charter of the lodge had not been arrested. The desire for these changes in old customs and methods, no doubt, arises because members see things used by other societies and, therefore, think that Masonry is not up with the 'spirit of the times' unless She adopts each new-fangled invention. It may be that in this case the desire of a printer for new business is responsible. There is nothing in our Constitution or By-laws to prevent a lodge from issuing a card or any other form of receipt it sees proper to use.

"Our Constitution provides for the issuance of a diploma by the Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, showing that, at the time of issuance, the brother named therein is a Master Mason in good standing. This is documentary evidence, and your committee does not believe that any Grand Lodge, or its constituent lodges, would reject it. To rule otherwise would be to say that one Grand Lodge could legislate for another, or that a member from Arizona would have to carry a variety of receipts suiting the whim or fancy of each Grand Lodge he might wish to visit."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That during the year 1907 the Grand Lecturer be required to visit all the lodges in this jurisdiction and shall exemplify the work in each lodge, and teach the unwritten work to such brethren as may wish to learn it.

"For his services, the Grand Lecturer will be paid his actual railroad

fare and a per diem of three dollars, while traveling, out of the Grand Lodge funds.

"And also, that each lodge, during his visit, shall pay his expenses and a per diem of three dollars, for his services."

In thanking railroad companies for courtesy, it was required to name ten companies.

No Report on Correspondence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1906.

At a stated communication in March the esoteric portion of the three degrees were exemplified.

At the stated in May some changes were made in the esoteric work; a memorial to the late Past Grand Master, Bro. Thomas F. Gibbs, was read, and a memorial to Past Grand Master Bro. George H. Walker was also read.

A resolution was adopted by which the Grand Secretary was to notify the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of the members of constituent lodges who are dropped, suspended or expelled.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

At the stated communication in September, the Committee on the Celebration of St. John's Day, June 24, 1917, reported as follows:

"Replies had been received from twenty-three Grand Lodges, of which only one, the Grand Lodge of Ireland, had approved the plan, the others making no definite response."

By a vote it was ordered that each constituent lodge should pay annually a sum equal to twenty-five cents per enrolled member for the support of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Walter A. Brown, delivered at the annual communication in December, we quote the following decision:

"I am of the opinion that objection by a member of a lodge to his lodge conferring a degree as an act of courtesy requested by a lodge of a sister jurisdiction does not lie in the lodge requested to confer the degree, and that the lodge, by a majority vote, is the judge whether it will confer the degree or not."

He reported his visitations to the constituent lodges and found one lodge that merited his dissatisfaction.

He laid three corner stones; dedicated the Masonic and Eastern Star Home to the purposes for which it was built; had a good word for the new Masonic Temple.

Many other subjects entirely local in character were touched upon in the address.

At the communication in December, the officers were elected and installed.

Bro. Geo. W. Baird presented the report on Foreign Correspondence. Maine for 1906 passes under his critical notice.

We quote:

"Grand Master Chaplin says:

"France is in the midst of a mighty struggle, growing out of a determined effort to separate church and state."

"We do not think he has put it quite right. We think the French government is making an effort to free itself from the yoke of certain Romish orders. The church and state are bound by certain agreements in a compact known as the *Concordat*. We have a copy before us. While the concordat gives certain privileges and money consideration to the church, it also imposes certain duties. We have the assurance of Monsieur Combes, the premier, that while the church has taken advantage of every condition, it has violated every precept in the concordat. France has ever guaranteed to the statutory secular bishops and clergy all the conditions warranted in the concordat; but it does not bow its head in submission to the monastic orders which have been installed there in violation of the concordat. A few years ago Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was court-martialed, convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude on Devil's Island. The Court of Appeals (*cassation*) confirmed the verdict. *Dreyfus is a mason*. But now the highest court has concluded that Bro. Dreyfus is innocent, as the crime charged was never committed. We have always believed the offence of Dreyfus was that he belonged to the masons."

To our query:

"What becomes of those brethren who become life members or honorary members and pay no dues?"

He replies:

"This is a natural and a proper question from any life member. In reply we will say there is no difficulty in procuring a certification on the blank form of dues receipt, showing *dues paid or life member*, which would be accepted at any lodge door. It is difficult to introduce any change without some objection. The change with us was imperative. We live in a cosmopolitan city, where, among the strange and floating population, there are many frauds and impostors. In practice we have found our new rule to be working admirably."

Under Tennessee we quote:

"Asked if charges may be preferred against a brother who married a negress, he replied:

"Certainly. * * * A man who thus violates the civil law, outrages public opinion, and degrades himself, is unfit to associate with masons, and should be expelled."

"This is an interesting decision. Since it appears that there is civil law against amalgamation in the State the Grand Master is justified; but there is nothing in the ancient masonic laws and charges against it. In the lectures of the Entered Apprentice degree the candidate is taught that 'Masonry unites men of every sect, country and opinion,' which implies race as well. Besides that, real negroes are made masons even in the United States; in New Jersey there are several. It has grown to be a custom to call every man or woman a negro if they have the smallest

fraction of negro blood in them, which is the fault of the negro or the hybrid, who insists on being called 'colored.' It is a pity that there are no finer shades of distinction. Surely the octoroon who has the appearance, habits, tastes and education of a good class of whites, and is often the blood relation of respected whites, should not be obliged to be classed with the merest negro."

From his conclusion we quote:

"We are pleased to invite attention to our essays on the German Grand Lodges, which bodies have responded to our invitation in exchanging reports. In our report of last year we stated that from other correspondence reports we had learned that the German Grand Lodges had long ago formally recognized the Prince Hall masons of this country, which would naturally prevent their affiliation with us. We are unable to verify this, but from the alacrity with which they responded to our invitation, your committee is of opinion that the acquaintance is inert, if it ever existed. In the proceedings of these German reports we can find no word which can be interpreted as intimating any such acquaintance.

"The remains of our late brother, Commodore John Paul Jones, U. S. N., are still in a sarcophagus at the Naval Academy, and will be deposited in the crypt of the chapel when that building is completed. The writer hopes that the remains may be consigned to their last resting place with masonic services. This service would, naturally, fall to the Grand Lodge of Maryland. The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire and the Paul Jones Club (at Portsmouth, N. H.) made an effort to obtain recognition at the memorial services at Annapolis on April 24, 1906. The wreath of flowers sent by our Grand Lodge was placed on the coffin on that occasion, and was the only evidence of Freemasonry discoverable."

FLORIDA, 1907.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles W. Johnson, in his address pays due tribute of respect to the memories of Past Grand Masters George S. Hallmark and Norvelle R. Carter, who had died during the year, and to the dead of his own and other jurisdictions.

He reports seven emergent communications of the Grand Lodge, five for laying corner stones, and two for the funerals of M. W. Bro's Hallmark and Carter.

He announced the erection of a monument to mark the grave of Past Grand Master, Bro. Angus Paterson:

"The memorial consists of a massive block of Bedford granite, square in shape, seated on a heavy granite base, placed on a cement and brick foundation five (5) feet deep, and is calculated to withstand the ravages of time for many years."

Six lodges were constituted; dispensations issued for eight new lodges; many dispensations for many purposes; disabilities removed of several brethren, members of defunct lodges.

Of his decisions we quote:

"Is a member of a lodge in Florida who is book-keeper and accountant for a man engaged in the liquor business, and who has no other connection with the business other than a clerical one and working in that capacity alone, liable to charges under our regulation?"

"Answer: No.

"Can a lodge grant a dimit to an E. A.?"

"Answer: No.

"From what point should measurement begin to determine lodge jurisdiction?"

"Answer: When a lodge is located in an incorporated city or town, measurement should begin from the nearest point of the corporate limits to the residence of the petitioner.

"When the lodge is located in an unincorporated place, the measurement should begin from the lodge building."

He visited only a few lodges by reason of sickness in his family and his professional duties.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The Grand Lodge voted to buy a lot of land, erect thereon a building of seven stories, sell the present building for \$55,000 and issue bonds for \$70,000 to build the proposed building.

A free will offering by the brethren in behalf of a widow of a brother amounted to \$154.79.

The Grand Orator, Bro. H. S. Yerger, D. D., delivered an oration.

From the report of the Committee on Finance and Accounts we excerpt the following:

"We have given careful consideration to the subject of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and submit that the next report of that committee should not exceed one hundred and twenty-eight printed pages."

From the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence we quote:

"The committee recommend that the ceremonies of laying of corner stones be under the direct control and supervision of the Grand Master as it has been in the past. When an application is made for laying the corner stone of a building, it should be accompanied by a statement of the plan of the edifice, the purposes for which it is to be used or to which it is to be devoted and such further information shall be furnished to the Grand Master as he shall call for, so as to enable him to determine whether the building to be constructed will meet with the requirements of our ancient laws and usages relating to this ceremony.

"When the Grand Master has approved of the proposed building he shall fix a date for performing the ceremony, and when the occasion is one of general interest, as the laying of a corner stone of an edifice for state or national purposes, or our Masonic Temple, the work shall be done by the Grand Lodge at a called communication under the direction of the Grand Master, if present, if not, under the direction of the officer authorized to preside according to the Constitution.

"When the edifice is to be used for local purposes only, the Grand Master shall be empowered to order the work to be done by the nearest particular lodge with such aid as it may call to its assistance. The ceremonies shall be under the direction of the particular lodge in such cases and the Grand Master shall preside, if present. The requirements of the

Constitution apply to called as well as to Annual Grand Communications, and when the Grand Master is absent his place should be filled according to Section 3 of Article 4.

"In the opinion of the committee it is inconsistent to hold two of these called communications in different parts of the state on the same day or so near the same date that it must necessarily be held by different officers and brethren.

"The proceedings of these called communications should show that a constitutional quorum of particular lodges was present and how it was composed, and if a secretary pro tem. serves he should forward the minutes to the Grand Secretary whose duty it shall be to see that they are in proper form and to have them printed with the proceedings of the next G. A. C."

Bro. Silas B. Wright presented the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under District of Columbia, he says:

"The Jurisprudence Committee reported adversely upon the proposed regulation providing that 'no Master-elect shall be installed until he shall have received a certificate of proficiency on the work and lectures from the Grand Lecturer.' They took the ground that it would infringe on the right of the lodge to select its Master, which is subject only to the old regulation that 'no one can be a Master until he has acted as a Warden.'

"We do not agree with the committee and think that it is of grave importance that the Masters should be proficient in the works. It is sometimes the case that a good efficient Master in other respects is a poor ritualist, but good work is essential for the prosperity of a lodge. We do not think that the old regulation quoted prevents the Grand Lodge from prescribing the additional requirement."

Under Nebraska:

"During the consideration of the report of the Jurisprudence Committee the record reads that the Grand Master called the Deputy G. M. to the chair and presumably went down on the floor. This is such an innovation of the ancient customs and usages of the craft that we can not refrain from criticism. Mackey, Oliver and Lockwood all agree that it is not proper for the Grand Master to leave the Grand East, 'for no one can preside in his presence.' It is not improper for the Grand Master to make motions, or take part in the debate, from the Grand East, as will be observed by all readers of proceedings of Grand Lodges under English constitutions. For the Grand Master to leave the chair is an 'Americanism,' taken from organizations other than masonic, and has never come to the attention of the writer except in some of the newer Grand Lodges in the west.

Maine was not received in season for review.

From his conclusion we quote:

"The question of the recognition of Grand Lodges organized by lodges originally chartered by Scottish Rite bodies is gradually being settled in favor of such recognition. The Washington episode of 1898 has been settled and the influences which prevailed in that Grand Lodge at that time seem to have passed from the stage. The question of 'documentary evidence' as a pre-requisite for examination, as a guard against clandestinism, is receiving attention everywhere with wide diversity of opinion. It is a matter about which all should go slow, for too much legislation is sure to be injurious."

IOWA, 1906.

The usual "public exercises prior to opening of Grand Lodge" were had: a procession from hotel to auditorium where addresses of welcome, responses thereto, interspersed with music, were heard.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William H. Norris, with a brief preliminary to his address, tells us that general prosperity prevails, but—

"During the past year there have been the usual heavy losses on account of dismissions and suspensions for non-payment of dues. Many reasons may enter into the cause for the apparent shrinkage occasioned by voluntary non-affiliation. It is, however, most difficult for me to satisfactorily account for the heavy loss experienced through suspensions for non-payment of dues. It is quite possible that a more rigid enforcement of our laws affecting the right of visitation on the part of non-affiliates would serve as an incentive to hasten re-affiliation. Most satisfactory results by way of material reduction in the matter of suspensions for failure to pay lodge dues are confidently hoped for by the advocates of laws requiring documentary evidence of good standing to insure to members the right to visit or take part in masonic ceremonies."

The dead are fraternally mentioned, especially Bro. Hiram Gilmore, Grand Custodian, and Bro. John Hilsinger, Past Grand Treasurer.

Three dispensations for new lodges were granted, four petitions for new lodges were denied.

He scores some lodges for non-observance of the law relating to the holding of annual elections. We quote one occurrence:

"Another officer, whose lodge failed to hold its election as required by law, wrote, in substance, that his absence from the meeting was on account of some neighborhood gathering deemed by him to be of sufficient importance to absolve him from his duty to attend."

Upon examination he found 268 lodges using buildings or parts of buildings exclusively for masonic purposes, while 215 lodges were joint occupants with other fraternities or with the public.

Of his decisions we quote:

"In a certain case I denied the right of an accused to be represented in a masonic trial by counsel not a member of the Fraternity, and in like manner have denied the claimed right to have the testimony of a profane given orally before a trial lodge.

"I have held that Grand Lodge dues are not divisible into less than annual periods, and that without reference to the time of the semi-annual period in which the brother becomes a member of a lodge, he is charged with the payment of the full amount of subordinate lodge dues for the current semi-annual period."

The Grand Secretary presents his usual full, intelligent report of his own work, as Secretary and as Librarian.

Four hundred seventy-six of the five hundred five lodges were represented.

Congratulations were telegraphed to Grand Lodge of Delaware upon her centennial celebration and a response was received.

The Report on Fraternal Dead was a most chaste and touching memorial.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

Several amendments to the Masonic Code were adopted.

Much business was done.

Bro. Joseph E. Morcombe presented the Report on Fraternal Correspondence.

Maine for 1905 passed under his critical eye.

Of Grand Master Chaplin's refusal to grant dispensations for ballot he comments:

"The whole system of dispensation bristles with difficulties. It is a disturbance of the settled order of things, and the more sparingly the right is exercised, and the more limited the exceptions to ordinary procedure, the more smooth will be the conduct of business."

We had many passages marked both in the proceedings and in Bro. Morcombe's report for mention, but we are obliged to hasten.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1907.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edwin J. Everett, in his address, states:

"To the Grand Lodge the past year has been an eventful one, for since our last communication its entire indebtedness has been paid off, and we meet to-day for the first time in many years with the Grand Lodge free of debt, and with ample funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer to meet all expenses of carrying on the affairs of Grand Lodge during the remainder of the year."

He paid fitting testimony to the dead of his own jurisdiction and to those of sister jurisdictions.

The account of his visitations is very full and interesting. From this account we quote:

"Alley is one of our smallest lodges, with but a small territory from which to draw members, and if it were not for the kind consideration of the brethren of St. Croix lodge, Calais, Me., in permitting them to receive candidates from Baring, Me., I fear it would be difficult to keep up their lodge."

Many amendments to the Constitution were adopted.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta was recognized.

The reports of District Deputy Grand Masters appear in the proceedings.

We notice that in several instances the Worshipful Master of the lodge was not present at the official visitation. Furthermore, no excuse was offered for his absence.

FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS.**COSTA RICA, 1906.**

An Extraordinary Communication was held June 24, 1905, for celebrating the day of St. John the Baptist.

We quote:

"It was resolved to make use of the permission concerning the symbolism of the feast only, and as the brothers commissioned to explain it could not be present at this meeting, the M. W. Grand Master related the history of the name of John, calling attention to its signification, allusive to the course of the year, which embraces the Solstices, in his character of Baptist and Evangelist; alluded to its civilizing influence throughout the ages, considering it as the Oannes of the Eritrean Sea, the Babilonic Oen or Oes, the Hebrew Joannes, the Eannes of the Phoenitians, the Janus of Ancient Rome, of the John of the Christians; affirming that for Freemasons, he was in the most general sense the representative expression of the Zenith and Nadir of the Light, and also in his opinion, the Intelligence of a principle of superior order, to which Nature is subordinate."

At the close of the communication of January 26, 1906, we read:

"IX. Work was suspended at the stroke of the mallet."

Then next we read:

"On Friday, May 30th, at 7:30, the Committee of Credential having declared a legal quorum, the M. W. Grand Master continued work, interrupted the 26th of January, at the stroke of the mallet, with following attendance."

From the address of the Grand Master we infer that representatives are interchanged with the Orients of Italy, Haiti, Roumania, and Guatemala.

We also quote:

"There are three publications that I have formulated with the view of avoiding the descent of Costa Rican Masonry on the inclined plane of Materialism, which to day saps the World, and which unhappily obscures the light of our ideals. The titles of the same are as follows: 'Address—'What Freemasonry is' and 'The Existence of the Soul and Freemasonry.' In these works I propose to demonstrate that negligence, and the deviation from our true standpoints and elevated aims, are a gangrene that may extinguish the Institution, if, ignoring the opinions that generally predominate, we lack the courage to face them."

CUBA, 1905-6.

The entire proceedings are printed in the Spanish language.

It contains beside the proceedings a report on Foreign Correspondence, in which Maine finds a place.

ENGLAND, 1906.

From the seven pamphlets before us we learn that the rules were so amended that the M. W. Grand Master could have more "collars at his disposal," or in other words, could have more offices at his disposal in Provinces and Districts.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec was recognized.

The situation in Queensland from the English point of view is fully discussed by V. W. Bro. John Strachan, K. C., Grand Registrar.

The Grand Lodge of Alberta and the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico were recognized.

The committee to consider the question of dealing with the real estate of the Grand Lodge made an exhaustive report, which was discussed very thoroughly at several communications.

IRELAND, 1906.

The Deputy Grand Master, Bro. Sir James Creed Meredith, LL. D., at the stated communication on St. John's Day, delivered an address, in which he fully presented the situation of the various interests of the craft.

We quote:

"There are two or three rulings of the Board of General Purposes about which I would like to say a word. We were asked whether, after suspension, if a brother is restored, he is restored to membership of his lodge, or to good masonic standing only. The board have ruled that he is restored to good masonic standing only, and not to membership of his lodge. If he wants to get back to his lodge, he must take the same steps he should take if he wanted to get into any other lodge—that is, he must be proposed and balloted for in the usual way. We were asked whether a non-masonic band was allowable during dinner, and whether waiters should be allowed to be present during masonic speeches. The board have ruled that during dinner a non-masonic band might be present, that during the delivery of masonic speeches it is desirable, as far as possible, that only masons should be present, but they were not prepared to go the length of laying down any hard and fast rule upon the matter. We were also asked whether a Worshipful Master might hold a meeting of his lodge and perform any masonic work without first having the minutes of the last meeting read. That, like a great many other things, is a matter upon which the Worshipful Master must exercise his own discretion, but I would say to him he must do it in a reasonable manner. If the minute book is there, I would say read your minutes first, but if the secretary has forgotten to bring the minute book, or some little accident of that kind has happened, I would say the Worshipful Master should allow the meeting to go on, and let the minutes be read at another meeting.

"I have been asked from one of the Provinces to say a word upon a topic which is, I think, important to us all, that is, as to what the proceedings should be prior to the election of a candidate to our Order. Each candidate must certainly be proposed and seconded in open lodge,

either at the regular meeting or at an emergency meeting, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Dublin practice is right, and that is, that the question should be put to the lodge whether it is their wish that the name of the candidate should be placed upon the books for ballot for the usual space of time. If any brother chooses to object, it is his right to object on that question being put, and the Master is bound to hear it, and he may advance some reason why the name should not be put on the books at all. But assuming no objection is raised, it is open to any member of the lodge, during the interval the name remains on the books, to inform the Worshipful Master or the Secretary that he thinks it better the name should not be balloted for. My advice to any Worshipful Master under such circumstances would be that he should rule that he would not have the name balloted for, because remember that it is the right of any Master Mason to go to the ballot box and put in a black bean, and if he does, that candidate cannot be initiated in that lodge at any rate. I do not like black beans, and I do not think any should be put in except under strong compulsion. If you know that a person is an unfit person to be a member of our order, you are entitled to black bean him, but you ought first to give his proposer, or the Worshipful Master, or the Secretary, intimation that you would rather the name was not put forward. If after that they insist upon putting the name forward, then you are quite justified in black-beaning. A brother has a right to black-bean without saying anything about it. I have told you I do not think that a proper course to adopt. You may intimate that the man ought to go to another-lodge. You are entitled to keep a man out of your own lodge for any reason whatever, but no man, or any body of men, are entitled to say that any individual man is not to be admitted to Masonry at all, simply because they do not like the way in which he follows his profession, or his trade, or his calling. So long as a man honestly earns his livelihood, whether he treads upon the corns of others or not, they have each of them individually the right to keep him out of the lodge of which they are members, but collectively they have no right to say that that man is not to be admitted a member of the Masonic Order. I am assuming that what he is doing is perfectly lawful, and that he is not doing anything that is improper, in anything more than professional impropriety. I have been asked that question, and I think it is desirable I should say a word to you about it. After a name has remained on the books for the proper time, it must be balloted for. The interval that takes place must be not less than a week,—usually it is from one monthly meeting to another—but you cannot propose a candidate at an emergency meeting and ballot for him at another emergency meeting; either the meeting at which he is proposed, or at which he is balloted for must be a stated communication of the lodge. I have been also asked with reference to the election of persons hailing from a distant country, as to whether inquiries should be made in that distant country. I think that question must be answered with reference to the facts of each particular case. If a man comes to Dublin, we will suppose, from Australia, and has been here for a few weeks, I would hold we have no right to admit into Masonry that man. He ought to be left to the jurisdiction to which he belongs. We are not to pick up stray strangers here, as they do in a sister jurisdiction, and bring a man into Masonry of whom we know nothing. If it is the intention of a man to reside in this country, we may either ballot for him and elect him, or we may say we will first make inquiries in the country from which he came, and unless a good deal is known of a man, that is the course I would like to see generally pursued."

VALLE DE MEXICO, 1906.

Thirty-two lodges out of the forty-two which form the jurisdiction were represented.

We quote from the proceedings:

"It is proposed that the M. W. Grand Lodge, 'Valle de Mexico,' and the lodges under its jurisdiction should celebrate the centenary of the Eminent Patriot Bro. Benito Juárez, and at the same time the anniversary of the initiation in Masonry of our great liberator and Bro. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, as well as of the introduction of our order into Mexico, which was the mother of those distinguished brethren."

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. J. C. Mordough, we quote:

"In the domestic affairs of our Grand Lodge we have to lament the loss of some lodges.

"Progreso No. 7' has temporarily suspended work; 'Tolerancia Masónica' and 'Fenix' have left our jurisdiction; charters were returned from 'Simbolismo Libre' and 'Nuevo León,' and lastly, 'Hijos del Porvenir,' 'Estrella del Humaya' and 'Perseverancia,' being unable to continue the struggle against the fanaticism of the Roman Catholics, found themselves obliged to close their temples and await a more propitious season for the renewal of their work."

He announced that the Grand Lodge, "Santos Degollado," has finally closed its labors, "and with us now forms the united Symbolic Masonry in Mexico."

"We therefore desire that it should be known that the Grand Lodge, 'Valle de Mexico,' presents itself to the masonic world as a compact and strong corporation, and that all the antagonisms which formerly divided us have now entirely disappeared."

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that twenty-one lodges work in the Spanish language, nineteen in the English, one in the German, and one in the Italian language.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1906.

This volume contains the several communications of the Grand Lodge from 13th September, 1905, to 13th June, 1906, inclusive, together with other matter.

The embroglio arising from the action in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Queensland is discussed.

The Grand Inspector of Workings makes full reports. We quote from one:

"I would like once more to draw attention to the manner in which degree work is being carried on, so as to enable a record number of candidates being put through in a record time, and to save expenses in hold-

ing emergency meetings. Such a state of affairs is detrimental to the craft, and takes away all impressiveness and solemnity, besides wearying the officers and brethren. Many times during the past month have I sat until nearly 11 P. M., in a heated atmosphere, while two degrees have been given, or as many as six candidates put through the 3d. I again urge that such work should cease, and that more time be taken both in the preparation of the candidates and putting them through the several degrees. I feel sure that Masonry would then be more valued by those who join, and afterwards have a deeper impression on their minds and actions. I hope Worshipful Masters will note."

A report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted.

Under Ireland we read:

"Are the three Grand Lodges of the United Kingdom going to upset the well known and accepted doctrine of three lodges coming together, and creating a Grand Lodge in unoccupied territory? England and Scotland will yet learn that they do not comprise the whole masonic world, and seeing that the whole of the Irish lodges, with one exception, have joined Queensland, it is to be hoped that Ireland will show her independence, and leave no stone unturned to see that recognition is accorded that body."

Maine for 1905 is reviewed. For the sympathy expressed in the loss of M. W. Bros. King and Burbank we extend thanks.

The rules of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in regard to visiting lodges are termed "drastic measures."

We also beg to acknowledge in behalf of our Grand Lodge a beautifully prepared volume containing a full account of the "Installation of His Excellency, M. W. Bro. Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, K. C. B., as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Alfred H. Burton, we quote his remarks in regard to "unattached brethren":

"The idea is to send round to every lodge, and perhaps to every Past Master, and to ask them to inquire as to the unattached brethren who are to be found in their neighborhoods, to carefully ascertain whether they are worthy brethren, to ascertain also why they are unattached, and, if the brethren are such as would do honor to us, to see if they cannot be brought again into the fold."

From the report of the Board of Benevolence we quote:

"I have still little sympathy with our system of circular appeals, where the circumstances of the bereaved widow or the brother's indigence are read out in open lodge, and I would like to see the day arrive when every case of distress can be dealt with by our benevolent funds, either by such a lump sum as would place the widow and orphan or the unfortunate brother in a fair way of earning a living, or by annuity.

"This can only be done by keeping our benevolent funds steadily in

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view. Every lodge should at least once a year—as at the installation of the Worshipful Master—make an appeal to the charity of the brethren.”

Six new lodges were constituted.

The contention with the Grand Lodge of Scotland with reference to recognition is quite fully discussed.

PUERTO RICO, 1906.

The proceedings are published in the Spanish language.

QUEENSLAND, 1906.

At the Special Communication, July 26, 1905, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. G. S. Hutton, in his address says:

“As you are aware, Grand Lodge was established on the 25th April last year, with a roll of 39 lodges, representing a membership of 1,500 masons. During the year we have added five (5) lodges and over 200 masons, making our strength 44 lodges with about 1,700 masons, which, considering the strong opposition to which we have been subjected, may be considered a very fair advance, one that will fully encourage us to continue strenuously in our good work in the sure and certain hope of a successful issue, which will join all true lovers of the craft in Queensland under one banner in a band strong and indissoluble.”

At a subsequent communication the following vote was passed:

“That a levy of 10s. per member be made on all lodges, except those which have been constituted by this Grand Lodge, the said levy to be payable in equal quarterly instalments, the first payment to be made with the half-yearly returns in January, 1906.”

QUEENSLAND, DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, (ENGLAND), 1906.

Upon examination of the several pamphlets we find nothing of interest to the general reader.

SCOTLAND, 1906.

A report was received from the Architect with reference to changes in the masonic apartments in Edinburgh, but no definite action was had.

The Grand Lodges of Alberta and Valle de Mexico were recognized.

Seven members of the “Rite of Memphis and Mizraim” asked for a charter to open a lodge at Salonica, Turkey, but as that Rite was not recognized by Grand Lodge of Scotland, the petition was refused.

The Grand Lodge “Alpina” of Switzerland was recognized.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1907.

All matters discussed and acted upon were entirely of local interest.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1906.

The Grand Inspector of Lodges reported as follows :

" I have the honour to report that my Deputy and myself have visited as many of the lodges as possible during the year, more especially in the country, as I think they are more in need of our advice and instruction than the lodges in the city, who can always attend the Lodge of Instruction if they wish, though I am sorry to say very few of them do. And the welcome given us by the lodges in the country, their anxiety to profit by our presence, their willingness to come long distances to attend their lodges, shows how anxious they are to be perfect in their work; indeed the splendid way in which some of the country lodges carry out the different ceremonies in spite of their many disadvantages is very gratifying to witness, and would bear favorable comparison with some of our city lodges."

TASMANIA, 1907.

We excerpt:

" A W. M. of a country lodge applied for guidance as to the proper method of taking a ballot. It appears the practice in his lodge was based on the method laid down in 'Mackey's Lexicon,' the author of which was an American mason. In this both wardens as well as the W. M. examine the box prior to the ballot, and after the ballot both wardens declare the result before the W. M. does so. The board advised that there is no hard and fast rule on the subject, but the W. M. is responsible for the proper taking of the ballot, and may prescribe the mode of procedure. It is unnecessary for the wardens to declare the ballot, as it is not complete until the W. M. declares it.

" Dr. Albert Mackey was also responsible for an inquiry about the signification of the three pillars. He described Ionic as the column of 'beauty,' but in a later edition corrected the error, and the practice in Tasmania is the same as that followed in England, where the Ionic (wisdom) is assigned to the W. M., the Doric (strength) to the S. W., and the Corinthian (beauty) to the J. W.

This is the half yearly communication.

VICTORIA, (AUSTRALIA,) 1906.

The subject matter in the volume before us treats entirely of matters of local importance.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1906.

M. W. Bro. Michael Samson, Pro Grand Master, in an address at the quarterly communication in July, 1905, speaks plainly in regard to the attitude of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He says:

"Australasia has long grown accustomed to the hostility of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and certainly the Grand Lodge of Western Australia never expected any sympathy while the present administration holds sway, but what we did hope for, was some respect for the resolutions of her own District Grand Lodge, for she had already announced that matters affecting intercourse were left entirely to the brethren concerned. The convenient manner in which she ignores the representations of her own brethren in Western Australia is a striking commentary on the wisdom of being governed by a body of men residing on the other side of the globe, who know nothing whatever of local conditions, and who are quite incapable of appreciating any of the difficulties which her brethren beyond the seas may have to contend with."

At the Quarterly Communication in October, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. the Rt. Rev. C. O. L. Riley, Lord Bishop of Perth, in his address says:

"Masonry is carried on here with great enthusiasm, great zeal, and I may add, with every indication of acting in a truly masonic spirit, and it ought to be taken for granted that we only want to act for the good of the craft in general. We in our Constitution are neither English, Irish, or Scotch, but, just as the State is chiefly built up of men from these three great nations, and we are here living in peace one with another, and building up a new nation, so in Masonry, under the banner of Western Australia, we recognize no distinction of race, but are one in brotherhood and sympathy."

A change was made in the rules by means of which lodges may determine by their by-laws whether the officers of the lodge shall be elected by the brethren or appointed by the Master.

The Board of Benevolence reported rules for the government of the funds under their control.

A Committee on Foreign Correspondence was authorized and we have read their report with much pleasure.

Maine for 1905 finds a place.

We quote the conclusion:

"In placing this report before our brethren at home and abroad, we desire to point out that it is our first essay into the arena of masonic criticism, and as such must possess those faults inseparable from youth and inexperience. For these, and for other errors of judgment that we may have committed, we ask kindly admonition in place of that harsh criticism which probably we deserve.

"As our form of Masonic Government is closely allied to that of the British and Australasian Grand Lodges, we have been compelled, when reviewing their proceedings, to deal at length with many questions that are of the greatest moment to the craft in this State, and more particularly with regard to the Scottish question, which at the present time occupies a position of great prominence in New Zealand and Queensland, and to a lesser degree in New South Wales, not to mention its unfortunate influence on the harmonious relations which ought to exist within our own borders.

"Although our craft methods differ in some degree from those of the Grand Lodges of the great North American continent, yet we have found gleaming in the fields of American Freemasonry to be always pleasant

and often profitable, and offer our tribute of praise to the wonderful perfection of organization that is so evident a feature of their work."

And also the "note":

"From a perusal of the various reports it will be observed that one James Walter Smythe has been in communication with a large number of Grand Lodges, with the view to securing recognition for a Grand Lodge of Western Australia, formed in 1898, by a number of unattached masons, and requesting that the recognition accorded to this Grand Lodge be withdrawn.

"As the Grand Lodge formed by the unattached masons in 1898 has long since ceased to exist, and has had no subordinate lodges working under it for years, it is difficult to see the objects of these communications, which in every case were dismissed by the Grand Lodges to whom they were addressed."

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CONCLUSION.

So the work is done. The reader may find a few thoughts to help him in his desire to obtain "light" in Masonry. We have presented the thoughts of many able masons, who have the courage of their convictions and yet are all laboring for the good of the cause.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *for the Committee.*