

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. VIII.

1873-1875.



PORTLAND:

STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1875.

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Grand Lodge of Maine.

1873.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 6, A. L. 5873. }

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

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	Grand Master;
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	Deputy Grand Master;
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Senior Grand Warden;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	Junior Grand Warden;
" IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
W. and Rev. C. C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain;
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "
" SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "
W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Marshal;
" ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	Senior Grand Deacon;
" STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	Junior Grand Deacon;
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	Grand Steward;
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "
" HOWARD D. SMITH,	" "
" F. R. PARTRIDGE,	Grand Sword Bearer;
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	Grand Standard Bearer;
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	Grand Pursuivant;
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
" C. O. FILES,	Grand Organist;
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. C. C. Mason, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. Benjamin F. Andrews, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

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

1. *Portland*, by Jos. A. Locke, WM; Emmons Chapman, SW; Geo. L. Bailey, JW; Benj. F. Andrews, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by L. Loring Keith, WM; Herbert Harris, JW.
3. *Lincoln*, by R. M. Brookings, WM.
4. *Hancock*, by Chas. H. Hooper, WM.
5. *Kennebec*, by Francis H. Weymouth, WM.
6. *Amity*, by Rotheus E. Paine, WM.
7. *Eastern*, by John H. Sanborn, WM; Eliphalet W. French, SW.
8. *United*, by Thos. U. Eaton, WM; Chas. N. Bates, SW.
9. *Saco*, by Elijah Smith, Proxy.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by Geo. Bowen, WM; Josiah S. Ricker, SW.
11. *Pythagorean*, not represented.
12. *Cumberland*, by John D. Anderson, SW; Moses Plummer, Proxy.
13. *Oriental*, by Albert Gould, WM; George Pierce, Proxy; Thaddens Cross, JW.
14. *Solar*, by John O. Shaw, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, not represented.
16. *St. George*, by William F. Teague, JW.
17. *Ancient Land-Mark*, by Leander W. Fobes, WM; Warren O. Carney, SW; Edward A. Noyes, JW.
18. *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, WM; Fred E. Crockett, SW; A. Oscar Noyes, Proxy.
19. *Felicity*, by Samuel Dorr, Proxy.
20. *Maine*, by James B. Severy, WM.
21. *Oriental Star*, by Jefferson Coolidge, Proxy.
22. *York*, by Edward W. Morton, WM; Mark H. Ford, SW; Addison E. Haley, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, by John Burr, WM.
24. *Phoenix*, by Chas. W. Haney, WM; Adelbert B. Mathews, Proxy.
25. *Temple*, not represented.
26. *Village*, by Andrew Curtis, Proxy.
27. *Adoniram*, not represented.

28. *Northern Star*, by Ben. Moore, SW ; Parker M. Paine, JW.
29. *Tranquil*, not represented.
30. *Blazing Star*, by Edgar H. Powers, WM.
31. *Union*, by Isaac H. Cunningham, WM.
32. *Hermon*, by John F. Holmes, Proxy.
33. *Waterville*, by R. Wesley Dunn, WM.
34. *Somerset*, not represented.
35. *Bethlehem*, by Milton M. Stone, SW ; Edward F. Beals, JW ; Geo. P. Haskell, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, by J. M. Bates, Proxy.
37. *Washington*, by John O. Baker, WM ; Emilius W. Brown, JW.
38. *Harmony*, by Eli Morton, WM ; Henry R. Millett, JW.
39. *Penobscot*, by Joseph H. Fitzgerald, SW ; Alton P. Fassett, JW.
40. *Lygonia*, not represented.
41. *Morning Star*, by James E. Chase, Proxy.
42. *Freedom*, by Horace H. Burbank, Proxy.
43. *Alna*, by F. Eugene Tucker, Proxy.
44. *Piscataquis*, by Wm. P. Young, WM.
45. *Central*, by Willis W. Washburne, WM.
46. *St. Croix*, by Edwin H. Vose, SW ; Benj. M. Flint, Proxy.
47. *Dundlap*, by John E. Butler, WM ; Charles P. Emery, SW ; Thomas Haley, JW.
48. *Lafayette*, by Geo. S. Morrill, JW ; Fred. F. Graves, Proxy.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by Henry W. Ladd, WM ; Francis M. Shaw, Proxy.
50. *Aurora*, by John Fred. Hall, WM ; Enoch Davies, Proxy.
51. *St. John's*, by John H. Plummer, WM ; E. K. McIntyre, SW.
52. *Mosaic*, by James T. Roberts, Proxy.
53. *Rural*, by Geo. W. Reynolds, WM ; Adelbert H. Bailey, SW.
54. *Vassalboro*, by Peter Williams, WM.
55. *Fraternal*, by Alonzo Leavitt, WM.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by Albion P. Merrill, WM.
57. *King Hiram*, by Frank Stanley, SW ; Henry Marble, JW.
58. *Unity*, not represented.
59. *Mount Hope*, not represented.
60. *Star in the East*, by John H. Morrison, WM ; Jesse Prentiss, Proxy.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Everett Farrington, WM.
62. *King David's*, by David Howe, Proxy.
63. *Richmond*, by Edwin D. Lamson, Proxy.
64. *Pacific*, not represented.
65. *Mystic*, by George Joss, WM.
66. *Mechanics'*, by H. C. Powers, WM.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Ephraim Rand, Proxy.
68. *Mariners'*, by Geo. L. Merrill, WM.
69. *Howard*, by John M. Snow, Proxy.

70. *Standish*, by Orville S. Sanborn, WM; Bryan Paine, Proxy.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Freeman H. Chase, Proxy.
72. *Pioneer*, not represented.
73. *Tyrian*, by Diman B. Perry, WM; John Richardson, JW; J. M. Eveleth, Proxy.
74. *Bristol*, by Orlando F. Morton, SW.
75. *Plymouth*, by Benj. Loud, WM.
76. *Arundel*, by Seth E. Bryant, WM; James G. Cousins, Proxy.
77. *Tremont*, by Levi Lurvey, WM; Benj. S. Doliver, Proxy.
78. *Crescent*, by Thos. Abraham, SW.
79. *Rockland*, by J. Fred. McKellar, WM; Clark D. Smalley, SW.
80. *Keystone*, by Jotham Whipple, JW.
81. *Atlantic*, by Francis E. Chase, WM; Frank H. Swett, SW; George R. Shaw, JW; Nathan Cleaves, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by John S. Fuller, JW.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by Manley G. Trask, WM; James Adams, Proxy.
84. *Eureka*, by Whitney Long, WM; Henry Giles, Proxy.
85. *Star in the West*, by Richard Whitten, WM.
86. *Temple*, not represented.
87. *Benevolent*, by Camillus K. Johnson, WM.
88. *Narraquagus*, by Frank W. Patten, JW.
89. *Island*, by Calvin W. Sherman, Proxy.
90. *Hiram Abiff*, charter revoked.
91. *Harwood*, by Horatio L. Hill, WM.
92. *Siloam*, by Edward F. Tukey, Proxy.
93. *Horeb*, by Michael Keef, SW.
94. *Paris*, by A. C. T. King, Proxy.
95. *Corinthian*, by Geo. A. Lovejoy, WM; John L. Field, SW.
96. *Monument*, by H. F. Collins, Proxy.
97. *Bethel*, by John A. Morton, WM.
98. *Katahdin*, by John Morse, Proxy.
99. *Vernon Valley*, not represented.
100. *Jefferson*, by Alden Chase, WM; Rufus K. Dunham, JW.
101. *Nezinscot*, by Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
102. *Marsh River*, by John H. Gordon, WM.
103. *Dresden*, not represented.
104. *Dirigo*, by David P. Bolster, SW.
105. *Ashlar*, by Albert E. Frost, WM; George A. Callahan, Proxy.
106. *Tuscan*, not represented.
107. *Day Spring*, not represented.
108. *Relief*, by Benj. F. Mitchell, WM.
109. *Mount Kineo*, by Abner T. Wade, WM.
110. *Monmouth*, by Jeremiah Gordon, SW; Chas. D. Starbird, Proxy.
111. *Liberty*, by Lucius C. Morse, WM.

112. *Eastern Frontier*, by Albion P. Wellington, Proxy.
113. *Messalonskee*, by Nathan Clemson, SW.
114. *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, WM.
115. *Moderation*, by Geo. W. Howe, WM.
116. *Lebanon*, by Henry C. Powers, WM; Augustus H. Conant, JW; Ephraim H. Lander, Proxy.
117. *Greenleaf*, not represented.
118. *Drummond*, by Winfield S. Young, WM; Edwin A. Sadler, Proxy.
119. *Pownal*, charter surrendered.
120. *Meduncook*, by Julian M. Payson, Proxy.
121. *Acacia*, by Alfred Lunt, WM.
122. *Marine*, by Franklin B. Ferguson, WM.
123. *Franklin*, not represented.
124. *Olive Branch*, by James Knowles, WM.
125. *Meridian*, by Nelson Vickery, WM; Albion Whitten, Proxy; William Dobson, JW.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Lewis W. Pendleton, WM; James F. Fernald, SW; Geo. P. Quimby, JW.
127. *Presumpscot*, by Alex. S. McLean, WM.
128. *Eggemoggin*, by Geo. G. Bartlett, WM.
129. *Quantabcook*, by Abel B. Mariner, Jr., WM.
130. *Trinity*, by Henry R. Downes, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, by Benj. F. Higgins, WM.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, by Chas. L. Wilson, WM.
133. *Asylum*, not represented.
134. *Trojan*, by Albert Mitchell, WM.
135. *Riverside*, by Samuel J. Bond, Proxy.
136. *Ionic*, by Augustus Bailey, Proxy.
137. *Kenduskeag*, by Moses M. Hodsdon, Proxy.
138. *Lewy's Island*, by James H. Dingee, JW.
139. *Archon*, by Geo. Sweetser, WM.
140. *Mount Desert*, by Richmond L. Somes, WM.
141. *Augusta*, by Chas. B. Morton, WM.
142. *Ocean*, not represented.
143. *Preble*, not represented.
144. *Seaside*, by Ezekiel W. Hodgkins, Proxy.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Levi W. Smith, WM; John F. Talbot, SW.
146. *Sebasticook*, by Orrin Learned, WM.
147. *Evening Star*, by Josiah W. Whitten, SW.
148. *Forest*, by Osgood N. Bradbury, WM.
149. *Doric*, by Albert W. Chapin, WM.
150. *Rabboni*, by Fessenden I. Day, WM; Hernando N. Emery, Proxy.
151. *Excelsior*, by Oscar Hills, WM.
152. *Crooked River*, not represented.

153. *Delta*, by Augustus H. Walker, Proxy.
154. *Mystic Tie*, by Daniel M. Teague, SW; Samuel E. Perkins, JW.
155. *Ancient York*, by Simeon Stone, WM; Geo. W. Coombs, JW.
156. *Wilton*, not represented.
157. *Cambridge*, by Floraman B. R. Morrill, SW.
158. *Anchor*, by Geo. C. Farrar, WM.
159. *Esoteric*, by Geo. P. Dutton, Proxy.
160. *Fisher*, by Wm. W. Nutter, JW.
161. *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
162. *Arion*, by Wm. M. Staples, WM.
163. *Pleasant River*, by Alex. H. Jenks, SW.
164. *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM; James F. Hewey, Proxy.
165. *Molunkus*, not represented.
166. *Negumkeag*, by Caleb F. Graves, SW.
167. *Whitney*, by Hiram A. Ellis, WM.

[Total No. of chartered Lodges, 165; represented, 141.]

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

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"
TIMOTHY CHASE,	"
HIRAM CHASE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
JOHN H. LYNDE,	"

[Every living Past Grand Master present.]

ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
F. LORING TALBOT,	"
T. R. SIMONSTON,	"
WILLIAM SOMERBY,	P. J. G. W.
OLIVER GERRISH,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
HENRY H. DICKEY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. David Cargill,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. Albert Moore,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" William O. Poor,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary.</i>

W. and Rev. C. C. Mason,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" William E. Gibbs,	" "
" Silvanus Hayward,	" "
W. Charles I. Collamore,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" Alden M. Wetherbee,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Stephen J. Young,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Joseph W. Clapp,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" S. J. Chadbourne,	" "
" H. D. Smith,	" "
" F. R. Partridge,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" William Tucker,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
" Freeman H. Chase,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" Isaac G. Curtis,	" "
" Timothy J. Murray,	<i>Grand Lecturer.</i>
" Charles O. Files,	<i>Grand Organist.</i>
" Warren Phillips,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>
" William H. Hunter,	<i>D. D. G. M. 2d District.</i>
" James M. Nevens,	" 4th "
" Arlington B. Marston,	" 6th "
" Mark Rollins,	" 7th "
" Thomas S. Andrews,	" 9th "
" W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "
" Joseph M. Hayes,	" 14th "
" A. S. Kimball,	" 16th "
" George E. Taylor,	" 17th "
" Isaiah S. Webb,	" 18th "
" Charles E. Weld,	" 19th "

GRAND LODGES REPRESENTED.

ALABAMA,	KANSAS,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ARKANSAS,	KENTUCKY,	NEW JERSEY,
CALIFORNIA,	LOUISIANA,	NEW YORK,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	NORTH CAROLINA,
COLORADO,	MICHIGAN,	NOVA SCOTIA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MINNESOTA,	OREGON,
FLORIDA,	MISSISSIPPI,	TENNESSEE,
GEORGIA,	MISSOURI,	TEXAS,
IDAHO,	MONTANA,	VERMONT.
ILLINOIS,	NEBRASKA,	
INDIANA,	NEVADA,	

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. F. ANDREWS,
 NATHAN CLEAVES,
 STEPHEN BERRY, } *Committee.*

Which Report was accepted.

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Bro. Hiram Chase,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

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

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

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Brother Warren O. Carney Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees :

On Dispensations and Charters.

ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, JAMES ADAMS, FRANK R. PARTRIDGE.

On Grievances and Appeals.

HENRY H. DICKEY, JOSEPH M. HAYES, A. B. MARSTON.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

JOHN H. LYNDE, HIRAM CHASE, F. LORING TALBOT.

On the Pay Roll.

CHARLES W. HANEY, MILTON M. STONE, THOMAS U. EATON.

On Unfinished Business.

JOSIAH S. RICKER, JOHN O. SHAW, WILLIAM TUCKER.

On By-Laws.

T. R. SIMONTON, JAMES B. SEABURY, EVERETT FARRINGTON.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :

Another year has passed, and we are again permitted to meet in Annual Communication. We meet not all whom we have met in the past. Some have met us on the checkered floor for the last time. But it is with devout gratitude to our Supreme Grand Master that we find so few have been called away during the past year.

I am aware of the departure from this to the Grand Lodge above, of but one of the Past Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge during the year.

R. W. Past Deputy Grand Master DAVID C. MAGOUN, departed this life in his peaceful home at Bath, June 6, 1872, at the good old age of eighty-one years. Of his masonic character I am not able to say much. I am satisfied his was a life that reflected credit upon our beloved institution. I hope those who intimately knew our R. W. Brother will be able to give us such testimony as will reflect credit upon him as a *mason*. The press has publicly given the testimony of his neighbors to his character as a citizen and one laboring for the welfare of his town and State.

We now meet to interchange those friendly greetings which so strongly cement us to each other, review the past, and take counsel for the future.

The past year has not been marked by any startling events to us as a Grand Lodge. There has been a healthy growth to most of our subordinate lodges. Some have had a goodly number asking for admittance, while others have had but few. In some localities our institution is popular, and the very best citizens have sought and gained admittance, while apparently in other localities the fraternity, for reasons too obvious, is shunned by the better part of the community.

There are persons who have very indifferent views of masonry,

until they desire to go to California or some other distant place; when all at once they form a very favorable opinion of the institution, and are so much in earnest about the matter that they are not willing to wait the short space of a month. They get some friend to present a petition for them with the understanding that a dispensation *must* be procured, as theirs is a case of emergency, and if not procured, why, the lodge will lose so much money, and consequently there must be a great stir made, and if the Grand Master does not see the matter in the same light the man and his friends do, and at once comply with the pressing demand, he must look carefully about himself to see that he is not in danger of being called an "old fogey," or some other of the pet names which the young American spirit that we too often find in our lodges can bestow. That there are or may be cases of emergency, I must admit; yet where there is one real case, there are many presented under the name which experience proves are entirely unworthy to be considered as such.

I have during the past year granted but one dispensation for conferring the degrees in less than the required time. I had about made up my mind to ask the Grand Lodge, if it could possibly do so, to take away the power altogether. I have had many pressing requests made for granting dispensations for conferring degrees short of the usual time, and had I consulted my prospect of making new friends and retaining old ones, and had I complied with a desire to please, I should have at once given what was asked. But judging from my experience in the past, when this power was in my hands, I felt compelled, from a sense of duty to the whole masonic fraternity, to withhold such permission; and it was but recently that I came to the conclusion that this power should not be taken away if it could be, as I have found this one case in which I felt that it would be wrong to withhold my permission. There may have been a few other cases in which I have erred, and perhaps had all the circumstances been fully presented, I should not have withheld consent.

I have granted permission to several lodges to elect officers at other than their annual meeting to fill vacancies, being well

assured that it would be for the interest of such lodges to hold such elections, and that they would strictly comply with all the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

May 27th, I received a petition from forty members of Dirigo Lodge, located at South China, to allow said lodge to hold their meetings at Weeks' Mills in the same town, their lodge room having been burned. This change would remove them about two miles nearer Riverside Lodge. I directed them to get permission of said lodge for the contemplated removal, which they did. The D. D. G. Master recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. I learned that some of the members of Dirigo Lodge were opposed to locating at Weeks' Mills, and ordered the W. Master to cause every member to be notified that such a petition had been presented to me, and if any wished to present a remonstrance against the prayer's being granted, I would give them a personal hearing. I was informed all had been notified that could be reached. I waited several weeks for the contemplated remonstrance. I then wrote the Secretary, as I was told he was opposed to removal, saying, unless I heard from the remonstrance immediately, I should feel it my duty to act in the premises. He thereupon wrote me, "no remonstrance will be presented."

June 25th, I granted a dispensation to Dirigo Lodge to hold meetings at Weeks' Mills until the annual meeting of Grand Lodge. Since that time the brethren of said lodge have erected a beautiful and commodious hall and furnished it with all the needed furniture and fixtures necessary for their accommodation, giving them a nice home, worthy to be called such. The lodge has prospered since this free will offering they have made, as never before. Peace and harmony have prevailed at all their meetings. They will petition the Grand Lodge at this session for permanent location at Weeks' Mills, and I recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. I declined to dedicate the hall until the Grand Lodge approves the removal.

May 29th, having received notice from the W. Master of Cumberland Lodge, that Presumpscot Lodge had invaded the jurisdiction of said lodge by receiving the petitions of persons in

their jurisdiction and conferring the degrees upon them without their consent, I directed the W. Master of Presumpscot Lodge to confer no more degrees upon persons living in territory concerning which there was any question as to which lodge it belonged, until the question was settled.

I notified both lodges of this action, and at the same time expressed a desire to have the D. D. G. Master of that District settle the matter. I immediately expressed my wish to the D. D. G. M. There has been much negotiating, but with no satisfactory results. Recently the matter has been referred to me by both lodges with an agreement to abide my decision. But the traveling has been such that I have not been able to attend to the matter.

Presumpscot Lodge asked permission to confer the F. C. and M. M. degrees upon two candidates who had received the first in their lodge when I ordered work to be stopped. I felt, as a matter of justice to those brothers, that they should not be required to wait longer, and I gave permission for them to do so, at the same time telling the lodge if the case was decided against them, they must pay to Cumberland Lodge the fees they received for the degrees, if said lodge required it, after deducting what they paid to Grand Lodge.

In the latter part of May, I requested R. W. Bro. Poor, J. G. W., to go in company with the D. D. G. Master of the Eighth Masonic District to Stockton, and take the dispensation granted to Stockton Lodge, and any other property they might find belonging to said lodge, and return the same to me, said lodge having treated the Grand Lodge with contempt in not returning the dispensation and records to the Grand Lodge as required, and not giving any explanation why they did not do so. R. W. Bro. Poor complied with my request, and forwarded to me by express the dispensation, records, &c., and I have caused the same to be placed in the keeping of the Grand Secretary, to await your disposal.

June 5th, I granted permission to Dirigo Lodge to hold meetings in the lodge room of Central Lodge, China, for work,

as they had no suitable place of their own, and Central Lodge had very kindly invited them to occupy their hall for that purpose.

June 20th, I constituted Neguemekeag Lodge, at Vassalboro, and installed their officers. I was assisted by the brethren from Augusta and R. W. D. D. G. Master MAYHEW.

W. Bro. PHILLIPS, our Grand Tyler, has accompanied me in all my labors during the past year in constituting lodges, installing officers and dedicating halls, and no officer could be more efficient or faithful.

July 1st, I granted a dispensation for a lodge at Brownfield, to be called Shepherd's River Lodge: Stephen E. Wentworth, W. M.; Davenport D. Meservey, S. W.; James Edgecomb, J. W. This had the approval of the nearest lodge, and full recommendation of the D. D. G. Master. I made a particular request that a good room, with all necessary furniture, should be provided, and I have reason to believe the matter has been faithfully attended to, as I know the faithfulness of the D. D. G. Master of that District. I understand they will ask to have their dispensation continued.

July 10th, I constituted King Hiram Lodge, at Dixfield, and installed their officers. I was assisted by R. W. Bro. DURA BRADFORD and others.

July 12th, I gave permission for M. S. D. Marston, a resident of this State, to apply for the degrees of masonry in Effingham, N. H., the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided having waived their rights.

July 22d, I constituted Carrabassett Lodge, at Canaan, and installed their officers. I had the able assistance of the Deputy Grand Master, J. G. Warden, D. D. G. Master of the District, and several visiting brothers, in the work. The occasion was one of much interest to the lodge.

July 23d, I constituted Fisher Lodge, at Corinna, and installed their officers. I was favored on this occasion by the efficient labors of the Deputy Grand Master, and many worthy brothers from Dexter, Newport and other places. The lodge appeared to be highly pleased with their future prospects.

July 26th, I appointed and commissioned M. W. MELVIN L. YOUNG, as Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

July 27th, I granted a dispensation to brethren at Caribou, to form a new lodge, to be called Caribou Lodge. John T. Pike, W. M., Warren S. Dwinel, S. W., Charles E. Goodno, J. W. I have assurances from the brethren there, through R. W. Bro. TRAFTON, D. D. G. Master of that Masonic District, that all matters pertaining to the welfare of the fraternity in that section should be attended to in a becoming manner if the prayer of the petition was granted. All previous restrictions imposed by the nearest lodge were removed, and their unanimous consent given.

August 1st, I constituted Webster Lodge, at Sabattus, or Webster, and publicly installed their officers, being ably assisted by brethren from neighboring lodges. Judging from what I saw, I think this will make an efficient lodge.

August 15th, I constituted Whitney Lodge, at Canton, installed their officers and dedicated their hall. All was done in public. W. and Rev. Bro. C. C. MASON, one of the Grand Chaplains, delivered an able and instructive address on the occasion. The officers of Androscoggin R. A. Chapter were publicly installed at the same place by the Grand High Priest, M. E. J. W. BALLOU. Several lodges were in attendance as lodges, and assisted in the ceremonies. R. W. Bro. H. H. DICKEY, Past J. G. Warden, gave me valuable aid on the occasion. The brethren have done themselves much credit by erecting so well arranged, beautifully finished and well adorned halls, in which to perform our rites and ceremonies; showing to the thriving community in which they are located, that *masonry* with them is not an idle or unmeaning ceremony, but something to which they are willing to devote their time and money; and with such energy as they have manifested they must prosper.

August 20th, by my request, R. W. Bro. BURNHAM, S. G. Warden, constituted Arion Lodge, at Goodwin's Mills and installed their officers. W. and Rev. Bro. HAYWARD, Grand Chaplain, delivered an address on the occasion, and judging from

the well known ability of both the officers, I have no doubt but that the occasion was one of deep interest to the fraternity.

August 28th, I received a communication from the W. Master of Pleasant River Lodge, asking if they might receive and confer the third degree on a brother who had received the first and second degrees in Hiram Abiff Lodge, previous to the revoking of the charter of said lodge by the Grand Lodge. I replied, if the applicant was not connected with the unmasonic doings of said lodge, they might receive the petition and treat it as any other petition for degrees, and confer the third degree on the petitioner, if found worthy.

On the 23d day of September, R. W. Bro. TRAFTON, by my request, constituted Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman, and installed their officers. Of the interest manifested on the occasion, I presume he will give an account in his report.

October 3d, R. W. Bro. MOORE, by my request, dedicated a new hall for United Lodge, at Brunswick. The brethren have done well at this place in providing for themselves a much needed masonic home. All the apartments are beautifully finished and thoroughly furnished with elegant furniture adapted to their wants.

October 17th, I dedicated a new hall for Jefferson Lodge, at Bryant's Pond. The lodge has long felt the necessity of better accommodations, and they have done nobly in the liberal outlay they have made for their comfort and convenience. Their hall is just what they needed for their prosperity.

I have had many questions submitted to me for decision. But few required a decision from me, as most had been previously decided by former Grand Masters; and had a little research been made in the past Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, it would have saved the trouble of writing. I have given the following:

A brother who is so deaf that he is unable to hear the testimony in case of a trial, and asks to be excused from voting for that reason, should be excused.

Persons becoming members of a lodge after an assessment is made, are not liable for any part of the assessment.

When an assessment is made, it should all be collected or remitted by a vote of the lodge.

A brother is dimitted the moment the lodge so votes, if he is clear of the books and the record is made.

If a brother has been dimitted, and no record is made of the vote, and the records have been approved, there is no way for him to get his dimit except by a new application.

No lodge should take a part of a year's dues, unless so provided by the by-laws, but should exact the whole or none.

No lodge can be bound by the records of the Secretary until the same are approved.

December 4th, I appointed R. W. Bro. SAMUEL RUSSELL as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

December 12th I constituted Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville, and installed their officers. I was assisted by R. W. Bro. AVERILL and others.

January 15, 1873, I dedicated a new hall at Belgrade, for Relief Lodge, and installed their officers. I had the assistance of R. W. Bro. MAYHEW and many brethren from Augusta and other places. The lady friends of the brothers were present and manifested a deep interest in their welfare. A bountiful collation was provided, and partaken of with a keen relish. This lodge has done nobly in building their commodious hall.

January 28th, I dedicated a new hall for Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth. On this occasion the Grand Secretary, with other of the Grand Officers and brethren from Portland rendered me valuable aid. The hall is a splendid one, and reflects great credit on the brethren there.

January 30th, I dedicated a new and magnificent hall for the fraternity at Rockland. This is one of the best halls in the State. I had a goodly number of the officers of the Grand Lodge to assist me, and the number of brethren present was very large. In the evening, I installed the officers of Rockland Lodge in the largest public hall in the city, which was well filled by masons and their friends admitted by card. At the same place and time,

the officers of all the different masonic bodies in the city were installed by the proper officers, after which a bountiful collation was served by the fraternity. The occasion was one to be long remembered by those having the good of masonry at heart.

January 31st, I dedicated a new hall for Orient Lodge, at Thomaston. This was quite an unexpected pleasure, as I had not been apprised that the brethren there were even contemplating so much good for themselves, until the day before. The hall is a very beautiful one, just what they need.

February 3d, I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Brooklin, to be called Naskeag Lodge. I had information from D. D. G. Master NEVENS, that the undertaking was in safe hands, and it would be for the interests of masonry to have a lodge there. They had the consent of the nearest lodge. The officers are as follows: Benjamin Nutter, W. M.; Adelbert P. Kane, S. W.; Adoniram J. Tibbetts, J. W. I understand they will ask for a charter at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Feb. 4th, upon a pressing invitation, I installed the officers of Somerset Lodge, at Skowhegan, assisted by R. W. Bro. ESTES. Rev. Bro. Woodbury gave them an excellent address. Ladies of the brethren, and invited guests were present. The season was a refreshing one. To meet with a lodge where all strive for peace and harmony, and the welfare of each, makes a green spot in life's pilgrimage.

I have installed officers in several other lodges by request.

Feb. 7th, I received a communication from the M. W. Grand Master of Vermont, saying complaint had been made to him that Oxford Lodge had received a member of Island Pond Lodge without their consent, and said member was in arrears for dues to said lodge. I at once notified Oxford Lodge of the complaint, and I have their assurances that the matter shall be made satisfactory to Island Pond Lodge. I have given the M. W. Grand Master of Vermont assurance that justice shall be done in the case.

I appointed W. Bro. A. H. CARGILL and commissioned him as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Several cases have been presented to me in which persons have made application to lodges and been rejected, and afterwards went into the jurisdiction of some other lodge and got the degrees. In every case I have ordered an examination, and where there has been no doubt but that the persons intentionally deceived the lodge, I have ordered the lodge to file charges and try said applicants, and if found guilty to expel them. Several have come to grief already, and I have no doubt that others will.

There is another matter to which I wish to call attention. It is this: we have persons in almost every community who are well known, and if they applied to any lodge where they are known could hardly get one white ballot. They go away for a short time, just long enough to clear the law, and apply to the lodge for admission; and the lodge not knowing anything against them while they have sojourned there, confer the degrees; and sometimes in a very short time they return where they are thoroughly known, and to the surprise and chagrin of the lodge, they claim to be masons and ask for admittance. If our lodges would be a little more particular in this respect, cause such applicants to wait not only one month, but three, or six, if it should take so long to hear from the members of the fraternity where they are best known, it might save much unpleasant feeling between lodges, and save the whole craft from being disgraced by such unworthy material.

I have had a petition presented to me, asking for a dispensation to confer the degrees in less than the required time, on an applicant whose petition was sent me by the lodge. I was compelled to decline giving permission, not seeing any emergency in the case. I was also reluctantly obliged to say to the lodge that the petition had a radical defect in it. I hope the suggestion has had the desired effect.

The matter which was referred to me concerning St. Croix Lodge, received my early attention. I wrote to the W. Master for his version of the affair. He threw the whole blame on G. W. McLean, entirely exonerating the lodge. I was well aware it would be useless for me to attempt to do any thing, with the least hope of getting at the true state of the case, without having

McLean present, or counsel to appear for him. So in order to get at facts, and have justice done to all parties, I ordered the W. Master to cause charges to be filed against G. W. McLean for duplicity and notify him to appear before the lodge for trial, giving the accused ample time to prepare for his defense, if he wished so to do, and I would be present to preside. I was notified that charges had been filed and a time fixed for the trial, which was on an evening of a stated meeting of the lodge. I at once notified the W. Master that the trial must take place at a special meeting, and he changed the time. As the time drew near for the trial I was notified by McLean's counsel that it would be impossible for him to attend at that time on account of sickness in his family. So I notified the W. Master of St. Croix Lodge how matters stood, at the same time assuring him that I would give him or his lodge ample notice of a meeting for the trial. Thus matters stood for some time, until I learned indirectly that St. Croix Lodge had given G. W. McLean a dimit prior to the meeting of the Grand Lodge last year. I afterwards obtained reliable information that he was dimitted on the 12th day of March, 1872.

On the 24th day of April, 1873, I ordered St. Croix Lodge to appear before the Grand Lodge at this session, with their records, and answer to the charge of making G. W. McLean a mason in violation of masonic law, and also to the charge of dimitting said McLean after they had alleged that he had got the degrees fraudulently.

And now, brethren, the matter will come before you for such action as you think best.

I have also ordered Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, and Keystone Lodge, at Solon, to appear before the Grand Lodge at this session with their records, and show why their charters should not be taken from them, according to the recommendation of the D. D. G. Master of the 13th Masonic District.

This matter will come before you, and I have no doubt but that you will give it such attention as will be for the best interest of these lodges.

I also ask your attention to a communication, which I herewith

submit, from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

It is with much pleasure that I can call your attention to the very able report of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The reports of the several D. D. G. Masters will give you a detailed account of the work in the various lodges.

Our Grand Secretary has been so long at his post and so faithfully performed his duties, that no words of mine are needed to add to his well earned fame.

Our Grand Treasurer will give you in his report the financial standing of the Grand Lodge, and such suggestions as he in his wisdom will think best.

I have received one hundred and twelve dollars from the Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago, being the proportion for Maine of the surplus left after relieving the wants of the sufferers there from their disastrous fire of 1871. This money I have placed in the hands of our Grand Treasurer, and it will be subject to such action as you think best; I will suggest, however, that it be returned to those lodges who contributed to the fund.

Our Grand Lecturer, M. W. Bro. MURRAY, was expected until recently to rehearse the lectures or cause the same to be done. I have been informed that he will be unable to do so on account of sickness in his family.

I have invited the officers of Augusta Lodge to confer the second degree upon a candidate of their own in their own way, for the benefit of the Grand Lodge, subject to such criticisms as may be given after the work has been completed. They have consented to do so.

I have also invited the officers of Timothy Chase Lodge to confer the third degree upon a candidate of their own, under the same regulations. They will comply with my request.

I recently received a copy of the Proceedings of the "Half Century celebration of membership of the R. W. CHARLES W. MOORE, in the Lodge of St. Andrew, Boston, Massachusetts, on the 10th of October, 1872." We all are glad when a mason from our own State is thus honored, if he is worthy, and in this case we all know that this R. W. Brother, by his unbounded

efforts to serve the craft with his pen and otherwise, merits our gratitude, and we can but feel a just pride in so glorious a consummation of the plans of our brethren in our mother Grand Lodge, to do honor to one so richly deserving it.

It has afforded me much pleasure, in looking over the reports of the many Grand Lodges, to find our own Grand Lodge so favorably mentioned. It is not strange that there should be difference of opinion upon many points, yet upon the great fundamental principles of our institution, there is a oneness of sentiment, such as we find in no other order in the world. And while we "guard well the outer door," "preserve unsullied the success of the ballot," "keep a tongue of good report," and in a word are true to ourselves and our neighbors, acting upon the square, not forgetting our entire dependence upon God, we shall continue to be prospered in the future, as we are at present.

And now, brethren, let us apply ourselves diligently to the work that we have before us, striving only to have the right prevail, and then we can return to our homes conscious of having done faithfully the duties our brethren imposed upon us, and get the reward.

DAVID CARGILL, *Grand Master*.

With the Grand Master's Address, was submitted the following

APPEAL.

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
RICHMOND, P. Q., 4th February, 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Masters, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas, Nebraska, Nova Scotia, Nevada, Kansas, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Connecticut, Indiana, New York, Vermont, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Alabama, Brazil, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, South Carolina, California, Utah, Belgium, Portugal, La Plata, Peru; and all Regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world, to whom these presents may come,

GREETING :

BRETHREN: On the 20th day of October, A. L. 5869, the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, was duly formed in accordance with the principles and Constitutions of our ancient and honorable fraternity, and has hitherto received from you (being upwards of thirty of the leading Grand Lodges of the world), fraternal recognition, as an independent, sovereign Grand Lodge of Freemasons;—and as such, both in accordance with your recognition, and the great principles of our fraternity, is entitled to and in duty bound to exercise exclusive masonic

authority over all ancient craft Freemasons, and all lodges of such, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Province of Quebec; and

WHEREAS, the Grand Lodge of Canada, in violation of all the considerations implied in her appeal (in conjunction with this Grand Lodge) to you and other Grand Lodges for a decision on the questions involved in our formation, still refuses to yield to, and abide by said decision against her claims and pretensions,—rendered by so many Grand Lodges; and

WHEREAS, the said Grand Lodge of Canada, has not only not extended fraternal recognition to this Grand Lodge, as of right the exclusive masonic authority in and for the Province of Quebec,—but in total want of fraternal prudence, and also in utter violation of the customs and constitutions of our fraternity, and consequently in a manner most injurious to the peace, unity, and prosperity of the craft in this Province,—has even granted warrants to form several new lodges within the territorial jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and has also under circumstances of most aggravating character, created duplicate lodges therein;—and further that persistent attempts on the part of officials of the same Grand Body have been made to cause dissensions within our jurisdiction, and to create additional lodges therein.

The fearful results of such a course of action on the part of said Grand Lodge, can be readily understood by the craft abroad by supposing our case to be their own, and although existing from somewhat similar causes, in a far less objectionable and aggravating form in the old "Province of Canada," out of which, by the formation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, the two like Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were created;—said evils resulting from multiplied Grand Lodge jurisdiction in the same territory, being certainly not over-stated by Grand Master Harrington, in his annual address to the Grand Lodge of Canada, at Hamilton, in 1864,—wherein he said:—

"It was a great mistake we (G. L. of C.) made in not determining a fixed date when there must be exclusive jurisdiction throughout Canada, and serving a formal notice to that effect on the Grand Lodges having subordinates here, that these last might be numbered and registered, and receive warrants from the Grand Lodge of Canada, or choose the alternative of dissolving. It was a natural sequence to the events occurring in and since 1855, and no compromise should have been entered into by us except as to time.

"It is very certain that if we were to endeavor to plant an offset in the old country (England, Scotland and Ireland) we should be denounced, and rightly so; and the Grand Lodges there have clearly no right to lodges *ad infinitum* here."

"We are not absolutely the Grand Lodge of Canada, though declared and acknowledged so to be, while these few cometary fragments revolve in our system. They are theoretically under our control, but practically they are not. While misunderstandings and such like, can be, and are remedied on our part by a present supreme power, redress from these foreign lodges (foreign I mean as to jurisdiction) is a tedious, complicated process, if successful at last, and irregularities are not to be controlled at all. Each of these lodges acts as if its own judge and jury."

"About three of them, we have already been in difficulty, and are never out of danger of trouble with each and all. I believe no dishonor could attach to the Grand Lodge of Canada, if considering the practicable trouble we have to encounter, we were even now to issue a notification with respect to these lodges, such as we should have done, when we took our place amongst other Grand Lodges of Freemasonry. It is a delicate subject, but a matter of real grievance, and certainly opposed to masonic jurisprudence, and causes an important defect in our otherwise perfect structure."

Of the multiplied evils necessarily resulting from such divided Grand Lodge jurisdiction, our M. W. Brother might have mentioned that of applicants for initiation, rejected by a lodge holding a warrant from one Grand Lodge making application to and being received by another lodge in the same or in some other locality holding a warrant from another Grand Body,—and hence many persons being made Freemasons who for sufficient reasons could never

otherwise have been received into the fraternity,—all of which has been and continues to be fraught with grave evils to the craft in this jurisdiction, and is especially destructive to that unity and harmony which should ever be among the chief characteristics of our Order;—and notwithstanding this G. L. has repeatedly protested against all these and other such like wrongs,—and has reiterated its anxious desire for a constitutional adjustment of all differences existing between it and the Grand Lodge of Canada, whose sovereign territory is now necessarily the large and goodly Province of Ontario,—still the Grand Lodge of Canada has continued to persist in her refusal to deal justly by this Grand Lodge;—and as if pursuing a course of judicial and masonic madness, has appointed Montreal, the chief city in the Province of Quebec, as the place of holding its next annual communication; and

WHEREAS these and other like acts are wholly unworthy of a Grand Body entitled to exercise the prerogatives and to enjoy the privileges of a recognized Grand Lodge of Freemasons;—therefore having forborne with the G. L. of Canada until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue, I now communicate to you that for all these and many other obvious and important reasons, and in virtue of the resolutions passed at the two last annual communications of this Grand Lodge,—and in vindication of the inherent and indefeasible rights of the craft, and our just and duly recognized prerogatives as an independent, sovereign Grand Lodge of Freemasons,—as well as in justice to your Grand Lodges whose recognition has been so honorably extended to this Grand Lodge, I have this day directed and proclaimed that all masonic communication and intercourse be suspended between all lodges and brethren in obedience to this Grand Lodge and all brethren and lodges in obedience to the Grand Lodge of Canada, until the said Grand Lodge of Canada shall in all respects deal justly by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and shall withdraw her jurisdiction from this Province in accordance with the vital principle of the exclusive, sovereign authority of every Grand Lodge of Ancient Craft Masons, within its own territorial limits.

THEREFORE, Brethren of the above named Grand Lodges and of all regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons throughout the world, we hereby appeal to you to uphold and sustain us in this action in maintenance and vindication of our lawful Grand Lodge sovereignty. Our cause is your cause. Our case, unless averted, may soon be yours. The fundamental principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, so clearly evolved in the history of the craft, is assailed and imperilled here, and in a few instances elsewhere. It appears to us that the time has fully come when it behoves all regular Grand Lodges of Freemasons to take such united action as will uphold and defend this palladium of masonic unity and Grand Lodge existence. The absolute right of every Grand Lodge to sole and exclusive territorial jurisdiction over all members and lodges of ancient craft masons must be maintained.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Vermont has already suspended all masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, until it ceases to assert any jurisdiction over any lodge of masons in the Province of Quebec. Other Grand Lodges have practically asserted the same principles, and the Grand Lodge of Quebec now solemnly and confidently makes this her appeal to all regular and loyal Grand Bodies of our ancient and honorable fraternity, praying the Most High to maintain the rights, and perpetuate the blessings of our beloved Order to the latest generations. So mote it be.

J. H. GRAHAM, 32°, *Grand Master.*

[L. 8.]

JOHN H. ISAACSON, *Grand Secretary, G. L. of Q.*

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

The dispensation, records and other papers of Com-

posite Lodge, at La Grange, with a petition for a charter, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A memorial from Hermon Lodge was received, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

A petition praying that the name of Moderation Lodge may be changed to Buxton Lodge, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. Francis J. Day presented the credentials of Bro. Austin D. Knight, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Bro. Marquis F. King presented his credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, with fraternal greetings from that jurisdiction, and was welcomed by the Grand Master.

The Dispensation and other papers of Naskeag Lodge, with a petition for a charter, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Records and papers of DeGrey Lodge, with a request to be allowed to surrender their dispensation, were received, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A petition from Dirigo Lodge, praying for remission of dues, on account of the burning of their hall, was received, and referred to the Committee on Remission of Dues.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, to wit:

Your Committee on Returns ask leave to submit the following report:

Number of chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, one hundred and sixty-five (165), from all of which returns have been received, giving the following exhibit.

For convenience of comparison, we give the footings of last year's returns:

	1873.	1872.
Initiated,.....	1015.....	1137
Admitted,.....	1380.....	1237
Re-instated,.....	43.....	48
Dimitted,.....	405.....	339
Died,.....	211.....	192
Suspended,.....	6.....	4
Expelled,.....	6.....	4
Deprived of membership,.....	40.....	101
Number of members,.....	17,224.....	16,358
Non-affiliated masons,.....	327.....	404
Rejected,.....	482.....	545

The above does not include the returns from lodges under dispensation, which are as follows:

	Initiated.	Raised.	Admitted.	Petit'ers.	M. M.'s.	Non-aff.	Rej.
De Grey,	2.....	4.....	8.....	14.....	22.....	.....	1
Composite,	6.....	6.....	6.....	21.....	27.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's River,	10.....	9.....	9.....	27.....	36.....	1.....	.....
Caribou,	9.....	6.....	6.....	22.....	28.....	.....	1
Naskeag,	0.....	0.....	0.....	37.....	37.....	.....	.....
	27	25	29	121	150	1	2

The Secretaries of the various lodges have been very prompt this year—more so than usual, in making their returns, thereby facilitating the work of your committee.

By comparison, we find that a much greater number have been admitted this year, in proportion to the number initiated, than formerly. This year there have been 365 more admitted than raised, while last year the number was 100, and the year before 130. This relative gain may be in some degree dependent upon and controlled by the number dimitted, but your committee think it shows a beneficial result arising from the action of the Grand Lodge last year relative to non-affiliates.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,
WARREN PHILLIPS,

} Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS OF LODGES.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Re-Initiated.	Dismissed.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-affil'd.	Rejected.
1	Portland,.....	12	22	1	1	6	1	1	..	386	..	6
2	Warren,.....	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	99	..	..
3	Lincoln,.....	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	113	6	3
4	Hancock,.....	5	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	100	11	1
5	Kennebec,.....	3	10	1	3	1	..	..	..	162	3	7
6	Amity,.....	2	20	..	1	2	..	..	..	112	..	..
7	Eastern,.....	4	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	184	..	1
8	United,.....	10	14	..	1	2	..	..	..	122	4	5
9	Saco,.....	6	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	173	..	1
10	Rising Virtue,.....	4	6	..	5	4	..	..	3	204	..	3
11	Pythagorean,.....	9	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	68	..	2
12	Cumberland,.....	4	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	77	5	1
13	Oriental,.....	7	9	..	3	1	..	..	..	179	..	..
14	Solar,.....	21	21	..	3	4	..	..	10	198	6	2
15	Orient,.....	12	13	1	1	2	..	..	..	144	2	3
16	St. George,.....	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	74	..	4
17	Ancient Land-Mark,.....	9	22	..	2	5	..	..	..	325	..	4
18	Oxford,.....	6	10	..	2	2	..	..	4	108	2	1
19	Felicity,.....	6	3	..	3	11	..	1	..	165	..	2
20	Maine,.....	..	5	..	4	2	..	..	..	121	..	9
21	Oriental Star,.....	5	8	..	35	2	..	..	..	126	4	4
22	York,.....	4	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	70	6	..
23	Freeport,.....	4	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	50	3	..
24	Phoenix,.....	14	15	1	2	1	..	..	..	192	..	5
25	Temple,.....	2	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	83	..	..
26	Village,.....	4	7	..	1	3	..	..	..	108	2	4
27	Adoniram,.....	4	3	..	1	1	..	..	7	56	1	1
28	Northern Star,.....	5	9	..	3	2	..	..	..	111	1	2
29	Tranquil,.....	5	7	..	3	3	..	..	1	168	6	2
30	Blazing Star,.....	18	29	6	21	2	..	..	..	83	..	11
31	Union,.....	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	102	8	1
32	Hermion,.....	14	21	1	9	3	..	..	..	165	..	10
33	Waterville,.....	10	10	..	2	4	..	..	..	145	..	11
34	Somerset,.....	8	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	193	4	4
35	Bethlehem,.....	7	10	..	3	5	..	1	..	172	..	13
36	Casco,.....	10	10	2	4	1	..	..	..	160	3	3
37	Washington,.....	6	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	99	..	..
38	Harmony,.....	7	7	..	3	2	..	..	..	113	..	4
39	Penobscot,.....	7	19	1	1	1	..	..	1	119	4	5
40	Lygonia,.....	26	25	..	4	1	..	..	..	223	21	11
41	Morning Star,.....	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	59	..	1
42	Freedom,.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..
43	Alna,.....	7	5	4	2	2	..	..	..	127	..	4
44	Piscataquis,.....	4	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	82	..	1
45	Central,.....	2	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	129	..	1
46	St. Croix,.....	11	13	..	2	2	..	..	..	184	..	8
47	Dunlap,.....	16	17	2	5	..	..	..	..	188	..	4
48	Lafayette,.....	4	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	70	5	2
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	5	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	100	2	1
50	Aurora,.....	27	30	1	2	7	..	..	..	396	17	6
51	St. John's,.....	15	21	..	3	1	..	..	..	150	0	5
52	Mosaic,.....	1	7	1	2	3	..	..	..	168	1	8

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	D.	Mem.	N.	R.
53	Rural,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	5	..
54	Vassalboro,.....	10	11	..	33	..	..	..	..	81	3	1
55	Fraternal,.....	3	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	64	..	..
56	Mount Moriah,.....	5	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	53	..	1
57	King Hiram,.....	5	35	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	1	5
58	Unity,.....	1	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	49	..	..
59	Mount Hope,.....	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
60	Star in the East,.....	4	4	1	2	4	..	..	..	184	..	8
61	King Solomon's,.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	120	..	4
62	King David's,.....	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	95	..	..
63	Richmond,.....	3	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	112	5	2
64	Pacific,.....	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	78	1	2
65	Mystic,.....	5	7	1	7	4	..	..	..	130	2	4
66	Mechanics,.....	4	8	1	5	2	..	..	..	116	2	..
67	Blue Mountain,.....	4	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	47	9	..
68	Mariners',.....	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	147	5	1
69	Howard,.....	5	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	110	5	10
70	Standish,.....	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	62	..	1
71	Rising Sun,.....	5	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	121	..	1
72	Pioneer,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..
73	Tyrian,.....	7	14	1	5	1	1	..	3	142	3	8
74	Bristol,.....	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	129	..	..
* 75	Plymouth,.....	..	1	2	4	3	..	..	..	85	..	1
76	Arundel,.....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	3	..
77	Tremont,.....	8	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	125	..	4
78	Crescent,.....	9	9	..	6	1	..	..	5	144	..	8
79	Rockland,.....	31	31	3	..	5	..	..	..	301	..	11
80	Keystone,.....	2	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	87	2	2
81	Atlantic,.....	10	10	..	7	4	2	..	..	273	13	5
82	St. Paul's,.....	7	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	102	17	2
83	St. Andrew's,.....	11	16	..	2	1	..	..	..	273	..	16
84	Eureka,.....	4	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	92	1	1
85	Star in the West,.....	8	11	..	6	..	..	..	2	96	5	3
86	Temple,.....	16	13	1	3	1	..	..	1	177	3	3
87	Benevolent,.....	5	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	67	2	..
88	Narraguagus,.....	6	7	..	3	2	..	..	..	130	21	4
89	Island,.....	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	76	..	3
91	Harwood,.....	5	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	133	5	1
92	Siloam,.....	10	11	..	7	3	..	..	..	112	7	11
93	Horeb,.....	7	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	108	..	6
94	Paris,.....	1	4	..	5	2	..	..	1	100	..	1
95	Corinthian,.....	5	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	70	..	1
96	Monument,.....	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	116	9	2
97	Bethel,.....	11	11	..	6	1	..	..	..	103	..	6
98	Katahdin,.....	5	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	65	9	..
99	Vernon Valley,.....	4	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	112	1	..
100	Jefferson,.....	7	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	66	..	7
101	Nezinecot,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	2
102	Marsh River,.....	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	83	..	1
103	Dresden,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
104	Dirigo,.....	18	17	..	14	..	..	..	..	90	..	8
105	Ashlar,.....	10	17	..	6	1	..	..	..	158	..	4
106	Tuscan,.....	5	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	183	..	2
107	Day Spring,.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..
108	Relief,.....	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	5	..
109	Mount Kineo,.....	4	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	86	..	1
110	Monmouth,.....	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	75	..	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	D.	Mem.	N.	R.
111	Liberty,.....	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	134	1	5
112	Eastern Frontier,.....	9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	2
113	Messalonskee,.....	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	72	..	..
114	Polar Star,.....	11	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	149	16	4
115	Moderation,.....	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	83	1	2
116	Lebanon,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	2
117	Greenleaf,.....	11	13	2	1	1	..	..	..	104	..	4
118	Drummond,.....	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	56	3	..
120	Meduncook,.....	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	79	2	3
122	Marine,.....	9	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	165	..	1
123	Franklin,.....	7	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	83	..	3
124	Olive Branch,.....	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	92	..	1
125	Meridian,.....	2	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	80	..	1
126	Timothy Chase,.....	7	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	108	..	3
127	Presumpscot,.....	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	85	2	1
128	Eggenotoggin,.....	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	4	7
129	Quantabacook,.....	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	4	..
130	Trinity,.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..
131	Lookout,.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	1
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	1
133	Asylum,.....	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	51	..	1
134	Trojan,.....	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	2
135	Riverside,.....	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	7	3
136	Ionic,.....	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	3
137	Kenduskeag,.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	4
138	Lewy's Island,.....	10	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	74	3	3
139	Archon,.....	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	80	..	1
140	Mount Desert,.....	5	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	82	..	..
141	Augusta,.....	6	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	78	..	4
142	Ocean,.....	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	71	1	3
143	Preble,.....	13	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
144	Seaside,.....	6	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	70	..	2
145	Moses Webster,.....	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	11
146	Seabaticook,.....	4	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	1
147	Evening Star,.....	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..
148	Forest,.....	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	66	2	8
149	Doric,.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	4
150	Rabboni,.....	7	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	71	..	2
151	Excelsior,.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	1
152	Crookell River,.....	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	1
153	Delta,.....	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..
154	Mystic Tie,.....	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	30	3	3
155	Ancient York,.....	9	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	6
156	Wilton,.....	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	2
157	Cambridge,.....	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	52	..	7
158	Anchor,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	..	..
159	Esoteric,.....	16	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	0	6
160	Fishier,.....	10	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	33	4	2
161	Carrabassett,.....	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	1
162	Arion,.....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	2
163	Pleasant River,.....	6	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
164	Webster,.....	5	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	3
165	Molunkus,.....	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	3
166	Neguenkeag,.....	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	3
167	Whitney,.....	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	3
		1,015	1,380	43	406	211	6	6	40	17,224	327	482

A petition from Dirigo Lodge, praying that its location at Weeks' Mills might be made permanent, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. C. I. Collamore, on behalf of Rising Virtue Lodge, stated that their original charter from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having been lost, another had been granted them by the Grand Lodge of Maine; that the old charter had since been found, and that the Lodge desires to retain both.

On motion of Bro. John H. Lynde,

Voted, That the lodge be permitted to keep both charters, proper endorsements being made thereon.

Bro. R. E. Paine presented the by-laws of Amity Lodge, which were referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Bros. Joseph A. Locke, Stephen J. Young and G. P. Haskell were appointed a Committee on Remission of Dues.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made the following report :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the Grand Master last year, report that all the decisions are correct and should be confirmed by the Grand Lodge; except that the first decision, while correct in the particular case in which it was made, should be modified when stated as a general rule.

When a candidate is accepted by a lodge it thereby acquires jurisdiction over him, and, in the opinion of your committee, no other lodge can interfere with him while that jurisdiction continues. Formerly, if he failed to receive the degrees, that jurisdiction continued indefinitely, as the Grand Lodge has already decided. (1866, p. 157.)

But in 1868, a Standing Regulation was adopted, that if an accepted candi-

date does not present himself within one year from the date of his acceptance he forfeits all his rights, and can be initiated only on a new petition. Temporary absence, of more than three months, however, is to be deducted.

Thus the jurisdiction of a lodge over an accepted candidate is limited to one year (except in special cases), and then the effect of his petition and acceptance wholly ceases. At the end of that time, the candidate may apply to any lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides.

Your committee recommend that the decision, modified as follows, be confirmed:

"A candidate, who has been accepted by a lodge, remains under its exclusive jurisdiction, until he forfeits his rights under Standing Regulation No. 25, when such exclusive jurisdiction ceases, and he may apply to any lodge then having jurisdiction over him, without the consent of the former lodge; but a rejected candidate must have in all cases the consent of the lodge which rejected him."

Fraternally submitted,

F. BRADFORD,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, and the recommendation approving the decision as modified, adopted.

The by-laws of Naskeag Lodge were presented, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Bros. Francis H. Weymouth, John F. Hall and Thomas U. Eaton were appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence asks leave to make a special report.

At the last Annual Communication, the "Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio," was recognized as the supreme masonic authority in that Empire.

There was then existing another Body claiming to be the regular Grand Body in that country, but whose claims had been almost universally decided to be without foundation.

But on May 29, 1872, these two Bodies formed a union under the name of the United Grand Orient of Brazil. From that date to the fourth day of September following, all was apparently harmonious, and all former feuds buried.

On that day, however, in consequence of a dispute in relation to the election of Grand Master, a portion of the Body seceded and set itself up as the regular Grand Orient, taking the name of "The Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio," the same name which was borne by the Body we recognized last year.

We have received a large number of documents from both Bodies, and after a full examination we find that the Lavradio Body has no pretence of regularity.

We should either withdraw our recognition entirely or confine it to the "United Grand Orient," as the assumption by the present *irregular* Body of the name of the former *regular* Body has already misled many Grand Lodges.

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge cannot recognize the so-called "Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio," as existing since the fourth of September last, but holds that the "United Grand Orient," of which Bro. MARINHO is Grand Master, and Bro. AMARAL Grand Secretary, is the regular masonic authority in the Empire of Brazil.

The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. Jotham Whipple reported himself as the Representative of Keystone Lodge, and presented the records etc., of that lodge, in accordance with the requirement of the Grand Master.

Bro. Rotheus E. Paine, for the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, reported as follows:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, submit the following report:

We have received the following named histories, all of which are completed to the year 1870, viz:

Of Drummond Lodge,	No. 118,	ms.
" Maine Lodge,	" 20,	"
" Doric Lodge,	" 149,	"
" Dirigo Lodge,	" 104,	"
" Oriental Lodge,	" 13,	"
" Augusta Lodge,	" 141,	"
" Ionic Lodge,	" 136,	"
" Orient Lodge,	" 15,	"

Of Trinity Lodge,	No. 130,	ms.
" Siloam Lodge,	" 92,	"
" Freedom Lodge,	" 42,	"
" Lookout Lodge,	" 131,	"
" Washington Lodge,	" 37,	"
" Vassalboro Lodge,	" 54,	"
" Trojan Lodge,	" 134,	"
" Dayspring Lodge,	" 107,	"
" Pythagorean Lodge,	" 11,	"
" Morning Star Lodge,	" 41,	"
" Jefferson Lodge,	" 100,	"
" Kenduskeag Lodge,	" 137,	"

The above named histories are in manuscript.

The following lodges have furnished their histories in print :

Of Cumberland Lodge,	No. 12, in print.
" Greenleaf Lodge,	" 117, "
" Eggemoggin Lodge,	" 128, "
" Mt. Tire'm Lodge,	" 132, "
" Richmond Lodge,	" 63, "

One hundred and six lodges have now furnished their histories complete up to 1870, and deducting those lodges which have been chartered since January 1, 1870, the following lodges are still delinquent, not having complied with the well-known and reasonable requirements of the Grand Lodge :

Adoniram, No. 27; Alna, No. 43; Ashlar, No. 105; Asylum, No. 123; Archon, No. 139; Blue Mountain, No. 67; Bristol, No. 74; Benevolent, No. 87; Dunlap, No. 47; Dresden, No. 103; Eastern, No. 7; Felicity, No. 19; Fraternal, No. 55; Franklin, No. 123; Howard, No. 69; Harwood, No. 91; Kennebec, No. 5; King Solomon's, No. 61; Lygonia, No. 40; Mystic, No. 65; Mechanics', No. 66; Monument, No. 96; Marsh River, No. 102; Marine, No. 122; Mt. Kineo, No. 109; Northern Star, No. 28; Narraguagus, No. 88; Piscataquis, No. 44; Pacific, No. 64; Polar Star, No. 114; Presumpscot, No. 127; Rural, No. 53; Relief, No. 108; Riverside, No. 135; Rabboni, No. 150; Solar, No. 14; St. Croix, No. 46; Star in the East, No. 60; Standish, No. 70; Seabiscok, No. 146; Temple, No. 25; Tranquil, No. 29; Tremont, No. 77; Tuscan, No. 106; United, No. 8; Warren, No. 2.

Your Committee unanimously recommend that the Grand Lodge take some decided action at this session to enforce a prompt compliance with the Standing Regulation of this Body in relation to the subordinate lodges furnishing their histories.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE, }
J. W. TOWARD, } Committee.

Which report was accepted.

Bro. Freeman Bradford presented a report in relation to the memorial from Oriental Star Lodge submitted at the last annual communication, which was laid upon the table until the afternoon session.

Bro. F. Loring Talbot, whose appointment as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nevada was announced last year in his absence, reported himself, and tendered the fraternal salutations of the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, to which Grand Master Cargill responded.

Bro. John H. Lynde, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, reported as follows:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have attended to their duty in part, and ask leave to submit the following report:

They recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the death of our venerable Bro. R. W. David C. Magoun, of Bath, be referred to a special committee of three.

That so much as relates to the change in the location of Dirigo Lodge, be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

That so much as refers to the dispensation of Stockton Lodge, be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

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

That so much as relates to St. Croix Lodge at Calais, be referred to a special committee of three.

That so much as relates to the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in severing fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

We also commend to the careful consideration of the Fraternity, that portion of the Grand Master's address which refers to dispensations for conferring the degrees in less than the usual time; and also so much as relates to conferring degrees upon candidates who have removed from one jurisdiction to another; and we earnestly unite with our M. W. Grand Master in urging upon subordinate lodges the importance of making careful and thorough investigation at the former home of the candidate.

That so much as relates to the question of jurisdiction between Presumpscot Lodge, at Windham, and Cumberland Lodge, at New Gloucester, be referred to the Grand Master, and that he be authorized to obtain such information as

is necessary in relation to distance, &c., and settle the question in accordance with regulations laid down by this Grand Lodge.

That so much as relates to Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, and Keystone Lodge, at Solon, be referred to the Committee appointed at last communication of Grand Lodge.

That the suggestions of the Grand Master in relation to the Chicago fund be adopted, and that the Grand Treasurer be directed to return the same to the subordinate lodges contributing the same, *pro rata*.

They take pleasure in bearing witness to the earnestness and zeal displayed by the Grand Master, as shown by his address.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. LYNDE, HIRAM CHASE, F. LORING TALBOT,	}	Committee.
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Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

The Grand Master appointed the special committees recommended in said report, as follows:

On St. Croix Lodge.

BROS. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, FREEMAN BRADFORD and HIRAM CHASE.

On the death of R. W. Bro. Magoun.

BROS. STEPHEN J. YOUNG, JOSEPH M. HAYES and MANLY G. TRASK.

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

MASONIC HALL, Tuesday, May 6, 1872.

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

The Report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, in relation to the memorial of Oriental Star Lodge, was taken from the table, for action, and read, as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Oriental Star Lodge, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report :

Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore, was chartered June 11, A. L. 5811, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and, faithful and steadfast to its masonic duties and privileges, kept up its organization during the time that anti-masonry was raging throughout our country. Oriental Star Lodge was indeed shaken, but not prostrated or overwhelmed by the attacks upon the institution, but held to her allegiance and kept silently at work, and accumulated a small fund, which in 1870 amounted to more than \$2,000. This accumulation was the result of a wise and prudent management of the financial affairs of the lodge, during the period of sixty years. In truth, its financial condition was regarded with pride by its members, and particularly by those who lived during its prosperity and adversity.

The members of Oriental Star Lodge, residing in Canton and vicinity, an inconvenient distance from the lodge room at Livermore, presented a petition for a new lodge at Canton, to be styled Whitney Lodge, and requested its approval by Oriental Star Lodge. This petition was approved by the lodge, and the approval endorsed thereon by the Secretary.

Immediately after the petition for the new lodge was approved, a motion was made by one of the petitioners for a charter for Whitney Lodge, that Oriental Star Lodge donate from its funds the sum of \$1,000, which is in substance as follows :

Voted, That the Treasurer of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore, Maine, be hereby authorized and instructed, to take from the funds now belonging to and owned by said lodge, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, the above named amount to consist of currency bills, U. S. Government Bonds, or notes of hand well secured, and within twenty days from date hereof, said Treasurer shall place the same in the hands of Brothers Isaac Strickland, Samuel Holmes and Lewis A. Farrar, taking their receipt therefor, the same to be by them held in trust, with authority hereby conferred upon them, the said Trustees, to dispose of said funds as follows, viz : If within one year from the first day of June, A. D. 1872, a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons shall be duly constituted and organized, with a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, and located at Canton Village, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, aforesaid, and satisfactory evidence that such is the case shall be brought to the knowledge of said Trustees within the above named time, immediately upon the receipt of such evidence, being to them satisfactorily proved, they shall thereupon forthwith, cause the above named funds, with any accrued interest there may be thereon, to be paid over to the Treasurer of said lodge, located at said Canton, as a donation from this lodge, the same being in consideration of the good will and fellowship we as a lodge bear towards the petitioners, and for the further advancement of masonry ; said Trustees taking the official receipt of the Treasurer of said lodge therefor. But if there should not, within the time named heretofore, be thus constituted a lodge of

Free and Accepted Masons, located at said Canton Village, the said Trustees shall be hereby empowered to refund to the Treasurer of Oriental Star Lodge at the expiration of said time, viz: one year from Jan. 11, 1872, the amount of funds by this vote thus placed in their hands, together with all interest that may have accrued thereon.

And with the following result, viz: yeas 39, nays 10, many of the petitioners voting in the affirmative.

We are of the opinion, that the vote of Oriental Star Lodge could not be binding, as there are express provisions in the Constitution, which if acted upon might defeat the paying over the money thus donated. If Oriental Star Lodge had through inadvertence or otherwise, not protested against the vote, but had voted to surrender its charter to the Grand Lodge, the funds and all other property would be returned to the Grand Lodge, and the majority vote of the lodge to donate would be constitutionally and effectively defeated. This view of the case leads us to infer that the true interpretation of that instrument in all its parts does authorize us to announce, that the power of a warrant includes the funds and all other property of the lodge under which it was acquired. We consider that both are equally protected, and as a lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge under whose ægis it acts, both charter and funds are inseparably connected.

If this view of the power of a warrant is correct, a subordinate lodge cannot vote to divide, donate or distribute its funds for the benefit of its own members, any more than to revoke its charter, except in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

We will now consider what effect our views may have in promoting the general welfare of the fraternity at large. It may be contended by the members of Whitney Lodge, that they had contributed to the funds of Oriental Star Lodge, and therefore are equitably entitled to take a part of the funds donated. When made masons they could not have set up such claim, for their own voluntary declaration precluded it. The simple contract with the lodge for granting them the degrees was for the benefit conferred thereby. Such has been the practice from time immemorial, and in no instance have we known, among regularly made masons, any practice that sanctions the right of a withdrawing member to demand any part of the fees he has thus paid.

One question more: should members of a lodge having a pecuniary interest in a pending question, other than their interest as members of the lodge, be permitted to vote on such question? The temptation may be strong, but its utility must be considered doubtful. It wrests from the rightful owners a part of its material aid as a lodge; and although it acknowledges the absolute right of Oriental Star Lodge to the funds, still it takes away the power to appropriate those funds for purposes intended by its charter. We conceive this to be the power of might, and not the power of right, and that the practice should not be allowed.

We report that the action in question of Oriental Star Lodge is invalid, for two reasons :

1. Because members voted upon the question who had no right to vote, on account of pecuniary interest in the question.
2. The proposed appropriation is beyond the power of the lodge to make, without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

F. BRADFORD,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,		
WM. P. PREBLE,		

After a free discussion, the report of the Committee was accepted.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond then offered the following Resolution, which was adopted, viz :

Resolved, That the resolution of last year in relation to Oriental Star Lodge (*Proceedings of 1872, page 620*), be repealed, and that the question of giving to Whitney Lodge a portion of the fund be submitted to Oriental Star Lodge at a stated communication thereof for action: and the Grand Lodge hereby consents for Oriental Star Lodge to transfer to Whitney Lodge, such part of the fund as it may seem fit to grant, to be held for the same uses as it is now held.

The Grand Secretary made his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1873.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The ordinary duties of the Secretary's office have been attended to. The Records are presented for examination.

The Reprint of Proceedings (Vol. 1) has been forwarded to those Grand Lodges which exchange Proceedings with this, and the receipt acknowledged by a large proportion of them.

Six lodges have availed themselves of the privilege of purchasing the Reprint, as per vote of Grand Lodge last year.

Such of our Proceedings as we have on hand I have made into volumes, so as to know what we have, and what we can spare without breaking sets.

Six Brethren have applied for Registration, and paid the required fee for one year.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bro's Benj. F. Andrews, Alden Chase and Jos. Willett Clapp a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bro's Charles I. Collamore, J. Fred. McKellar and John F. Holmes a second committee for the same purpose.

On motion,

Voted, That the balloting be by lodges.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz:

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Augusta;
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	North Anson;
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland;
FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland; and
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland.

Bros. Stephen J. Young and F. Loring Talbot were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 7, 1873.

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

The dispensation, records and other papers of Caribou Lodge, with a petition for a charter, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. Silas Alden presented the fraternal salutations of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, with his credentials as Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine. The commission was gracefully tendered with a fraternal letter from the Grand Master, M. W. R. S. BRUNS, in which he eloquently says :

"The craft of this jurisdiction have held the exchange of representatives as of the utmost importance; as tending in no small degree to cement the bonds of fraternity, and to extend the sympathies and greetings which should ever characterize the members of an universal brotherhood.

"Masonry has gone through many crises, and has triumphed over all. While the ties of sects, nations and communities have been swept away by the besom of insane war and blind fanaticism, she has only struck her roots deeper into the soil, and, like the Life-tree of the Norsemen, lifted to the stars the branches under which the nations gather with delight."

The by-laws of Orient Lodge were presented, and referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke submitted the following report :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

Your Committee on Remission of Dues respectfully report that they have attended to the duties assigned them, and recommend that the petition of the officers and brethren of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, for remission of dues, be granted.

We make this recommendation on the following statement of facts : Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, had a lodge building and furniture worth some fifteen hundred

dollars, on which was an insurance of one thousand dollars. The lodge was in debt for said building in the sum of some eight hundred dollars. In the great fire at South China, a little more than a year ago, said lodge building and furniture was totally destroyed, and after payment of the indebtedness, there was left the lodge about two hundred and fifty dollars. With commendable energy, the members of the lodge have erected a new lodge building and refurnished it at an expense of some nineteen hundred dollars. We therefore make the above recommendation.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE, }
STEPHEN J. YOUNG, } Committee.

Report accepted, and dues remitted.

In accordance with arrangements made with the Grand Master, delegations from Augusta and Timothy Chase Lodges were present for the purpose of exemplifying work.

Labor in Grand Lodge was suspended.

Augusta Lodge was opened on the second degree, organized as follows :

W. FRANK R. PARTRIDGE,	. . . . .	as Master.
Bro. CHARLES B. MORTON,	. . . . .	as Senior Warden.
" HENRY S. MORSE,	. . . . .	Junior Warden.
" WILLIAM H. BROOKS,	. . . . .	Treasurer.
" E. F. BLACKMAN,	. . . . .	Secretary.
" C. P. RICHARDS,	. . . . .	as Senior Deacon.
" A. C. DANA,	. . . . .	Junior Deacon.
" WM. H. BROOKS,	. . . . .	as Senior Steward.
" STEPHEN RUSSELL,	. . . . .	as Junior Steward.

Bro. Charles W. Stone was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

The lodge was then closed.

Timothy Chase Lodge was opened on the third degree, the officers present being

W. LEWIS W. PENDLETON,	. . . . .	Master.
Bro. JAMES F. FERNALD,	. . . . .	Senior Warden.
" G. A. QUIMBY,	. . . . .	Junior Warden.

Bro. HIRAM CHASE,	as Treasurer.
" JOHN W. HARADEN,	Secretary.
" RICHARD H. MOODY,	Senior Deacon.
" JOSEPH C. TOWNSEND,	Junior Deacon.
" GEORGE W. SWIFT,	Senior Steward.
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	as Junior Steward.
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	as Chaplain.

Bro. Edward J. Morrison was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

Timothy Chase Lodge was closed, and labor in Grand Lodge resumed.

The Grand Lecturer made some remarks, giving instruction as to certain points in the work.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. R. E. Paine, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Augusta Lodge, No. 141, and Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, for the accurate and impressive manner in which the second and third degrees of masonry have been conferred.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MAÇONIC HALL, Thursday, May 9, 1872.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

Bro. John H. Lynde presented a petition for liberty to change the location of Horeb Lodge from Lincoln Centre to Lincoln Village, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. O. N. Bradbury presented letters remonstrating against said change of location, which were referred to the same committee.

The report of the Grand Treasurer was received, and accepted, viz :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

The following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer is submitted, accompanied with an account current, showing in detail the amounts, on what account, with the respective dates :

Balance in the Treasury, May 6, 1872,.....	\$ 138.07
Received,.....	5247.30
	<hr/>
	\$5385.37
Paid,.....	4654.73
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury,.....	\$ 730.64

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer.

1872.

May 9, For paid H. R. Downes, D. D. G. M.	1st District.....	\$ 25.00
" John C. Walker, "	2d "	36.25
" Austin F. Kingsley, "	3d "	8.73
" J. M. Nevens, "	4th "	52.90
" E. A. Thompson, "	5th "	48.50
" Geo. W. Whitney, "	6th "	29.05
" Mark Rollins, "	7th "	52.00
" Wm. O. Poor, "	8th "	15.00
" Thos. S. Andrews, "	9th "	38.92
" Henry Farrington, "	10th "	36.00
" D. C. Palmer, "	11th "	11.50
" M. S. Mayhew, "	12th "	37.03
" W. R. G. Estes, "	13th "	35.92
" Ira P. Booker, "	14th "	11.65
" Dura Bradford, "	15th "	59.80
" John M. Eveleth, "	16th "	4.85
" George E. Taylor, "	17th "	21.65
" H. H. Burbank, "	18th "	47.79
" Silvanus Hayward, "	19th "	00.00

1873.]

Grand Lodge of Maine.

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May 9.	For paid John H. Lynde, (Gr. Master) expenses,.....	61.50
"	David Cargill,.....	7.50
"	R. E. Paine,.....	5.92
8,	J. F. Chadwick, dues Dirigo Lodge remitted.....	21.85
"	Simeon Stone, rep. fee Ancient York Lodge, 1871, ..	3.40
9,	J. F. McKellar, dues Rockland Lodge remitted.....	102.80
"	J. F. Hall, dues Aurora Lodge remitted.....	84.10
21,	Portland Safety Deposit Vaults, rent of safe.....	15.00
27,	S. Berry, Assistant Grand Secretary, per vote.....	20.00
"	W. Phillips, Grand Tyler, per vote.....	30.00
"	W. O. Carney, Assistant Grand Tyler, per vote..	15.00
"	Grand Treasurer, per vote.....	40.00
"	J. H. Drummond, Com. For. Cor., per vote.....	80.00
July 1,	Stephen Berry, printing Proceedings &c.,.....	431.35
3,	A. S. Sawyer, dues Presumpscot Lodge remitted. ..	29.05
15,	Portland Savings Bank, rent.....	62.50
24,	Masonic Trustees, rent.....	200.00
Aug. 22,	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	75.50
Oct. 1,	Freeman Bradford, rent.....	50.00
Nov. 17,	American Bank Note Co., diplomas.....	200.00
Dec. 3,	George L. Bailey, binding.....	51.10
27,	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	68.25
1873.		
Jan 1,	Stephen Berry, printing circulars, &c.,.....	23.70
4,	Freeman Bradford, rent.....	37.50
19,	Insurance,.....	16.00
April 1,	Freeman Bradford, rent.....	37.50
3,	Small & Shackford, binding.....	30.00
11,	Warren Phillips, expenses.....	26.40
May 1,	Ira Berry, bill of postage, stationery, &c.,.....	131.17
"	" bill of expenses, &c.,.....	26.65
"	" salary.....	500.00
"	Stephen Berry, bill of printing.....	305.98
"	Pay roll of 1872.....	1,272.00
"	Grand Treasurer, incidental expenses.....	15.47
6,	Balance in Treasury.....	730.64
		<u>\$5,385.37</u>

1872. *Cr.*

May 6,	By balance on hand May 6, 1872,.....	\$ 138.07
	Cash of H. R. Downes, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	125.95
	" John C. Walker, " 2d Dist.	197.60
	" A. F. Kingsley, " 3d Dist.	136.05
	" J. M. Nevens, " 4th Dist.	333.05

May 6,	Cash of E. A. Thompson, D. D. G. M.	5th Dist.	335.50
	" G. W. Whitney,	" 6th Dist.	308.95
	" Mark Rollins,	" 7th Dist.	242.60
	" Wm. O. Poor,	" 8th Dist.	206.95
	" Thos. S. Andrews,	" 9th Dist.	392.00
	" Henry Farrington,	" 10th Dist.	195.10
	" D. C. Palmer,	" 11th Dist.	253.65
	" M. S. Mayhew,	" 12th Dist.	186.05
	" W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th Dist.	221.10
	" Ira P. Booker,	" 14th Dist.	183.95
	" Dura Bradford,	" 15th Dist.	333.35
	" J. M. Eveleth,	" 16th Dist.	190.45
	" Geo. E. Taylor,	" 17th Dist.	411.90
	" H. H. Burbank,	" 18th Dist.	197.10
	" Silvanus Hayward,	" 19th Dist.	322.30
9,	" Marshall Walker, dues Delta Lodge,...		24.75
	" Warren Colby, charter fee Neguemekeag Lodge,.....		30.00
	" Robert Knowles, charter fee Fisher Lo.,		30.00
	" Sewall Knowles, charter fee Carrabassett Lodge,....		30.00
	" J. H. Lynde, G. M., fee for one disp.,...		3.00
	" Ira Berry, charter fee Arion Lodge,....		30.00
15,	" E. H. Nason, disp. fee Composite Lodge,		25.00
July 12,	" H. M. Call, dues of Dresden Lodge,....		12.95
Aug. 7,	" H. A. Ellis, charter fee Whitney Lodge,		30.00
23,	" C. E. Goodno, disp. fee Caribou "		25.00
1873.			
Feb. 27,	" Ira Berry, disp. fee Naskeag Lodge,....		25.00
May 1,	" Ira Berry, diplomas sold, &c.,.....		208.00
			<hr/> \$5,385.37

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock.....	500.00
\$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds.....	6,800.00
\$1,100.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees.....	1,100.00
\$500.00 in Maine Savings Bank.....	500.00
<hr/>	
\$15,600.00	

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

On the Account Current was the following report of the Committee of Finance:

PORTLAND, May 8, 1873.

We have examined the above Account Current, and find it correct, with the vouchers presented with it.

OLIVER GERRISH, }
F. BRADFORD, } Committee.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom the memorial of Hermon Lodge was referred, ask leave to report :

That when objections to the advancement of a candidate are made, the Constitution requires them to be submitted to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote of the lodge.

If two-thirds of the members present when the objections were made, sustained them, it should have been so recorded, and the candidate would have stood rejected.

While it is to be greatly regretted that the mental incapacity of the candidate was not sooner discovered, we do not see how what has been done can be undone. He has been made an Entered Apprentice, and cannot be unmade : and we do not see but that an Entered Apprentice he must remain.

If his advancement has not already been legally stopped in the manner above indicated, it is the duty of the lodge to act upon the objections at once.

As it is apparent upon the statement of the lodge, that through some accident or carelessness of theirs, a candidate, without his fault, was admitted, who should have been rejected and his money returned, and who evidently can receive no advantage from his initiation, we think justice demands that his money should be returned.

We place this decision solely upon the ground that, on account of the fault or misfortune of the lodge, an *ineligible* candidate was received : but we suggest that a recurrence of such a fault or misfortune would be good ground of inquiry, whether the lodge should not suffer more than the repayment of the fees.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, }
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.

Bro. J. B. Severy, for the Committee on By-Laws, submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on By-Laws have examined the by-laws of the several lodges referred to them, and find some articles which need revision. We have

suggested such revisions and alterations as we deem necessary, and recommend that said by-laws, with the suggestions of your committee, be referred to the Grand Officers for their approval, agreeably to Standing Regulation No. 23, of Grand Lodge.

T. R. SIMONTON,	} Committee.
J. B. SEVERY,	
EVERETT FARRINGTON,	

Bro. Drummond presented the following report :

The Special Committee to which was referred the report of the District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District, with so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to Keystone and Corinthian Lodges, ask leave to report :

The efforts of the District Deputy to arouse an interest in these lodges for the three past years, and, failing to do so, his causing them to be summoned before the Grand Lodge, are deserving of high commendation. Lodges ought to feel sensibly that they utterly fail to carry out the objects of their creation, if they merely live "at a poor dying rate," and that "a name to live" is not the sort of life that will be tolerated by this Grand Lodge.

On the other hand, the Constitution provides that no charter shall be surrendered as long as seven members desire to retain it. We infer from this that the Grand Lodge would hesitate to revoke a charter as long as there are seven members, who show by their acts that they will faithfully perform the duties of a lodge, and that in such a case the Grand Lodge will "strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die." We say this, of course, upon the assumption that no particular dissension exists in the lodge, and that the members, who are active, are well instructed in the ritual, and the constitutions and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and in ancient masonic usages.

In the application of these principles to Keystone Lodge, we find that it has a Secretary whose records show that he is a model officer, and that the working officers of the lodge are well posted in the ritual, and work well: that while the large majority of the members are so dead to masonry that they seem scarcely "to have even a name to live," some ten or twelve are active and faithful. Under these circumstances, we recommend that no special action be taken, save hereby admonishing the members of that lodge, that unless a reform is speedily made, the Grand Lodge may find it necessary to cut off the dead branches rather than cut down the tree.

Of Corinthian Lodge we cannot give so good a report. Its jurisdiction has within a few years been circumscribed largely by the establishment of lodges all around it: its members are scattered: but comparatively a small proportion of them live within its present jurisdiction: many of those who do live in the vicinity seem to have but little interest in masonry; and most of its officers are inexperienced, and, we are sorry to say, not now sufficiently familiar with the ritual to confer degrees in a proper manner. They have

been recently elected, and assure your committee that they will perfect themselves in the work, as we are satisfied they are capable of doing in a short time longer. There is a dissension among some of the citizens of the village in which the hall is located, but we cannot find that it has entered the lodge. Some eight or ten of its members seem anxious to be active and perform their duty, and we think many who have not had much interest in the lodge are now awake to their situation, and will assist in restoring the lodge to its once prosperous condition. We recommend that the lodge be prohibited from doing any work, until its officers shall be prepared to confer the degrees in full in a proper manner, and shall have satisfied the Grand Master that they are so prepared by an exemplification of the work in his presence, or that of his representative, and shall have received the Grand Master's certificate to that effect.

These lodges will be under the inspection of the District Deputy during the ensuing year, and upon the coming in of his report at the next Annual Communication, it can be seen whether the interests of masonry demand any more stringent measures by the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Stephen J. Young presented the following report, which was accepted :

The committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of Bro. D. C. Magoun, have attended to their duty and beg leave to present the following report :

Bro. David C. Magoun was born in Scituate, Plymouth County, Mass., Dec. 16, 1790. His father was a ship-builder and removed to Bath in 1798, for the sake of enjoying the peculiar facilities which that place afforded for the prosecution of his business.

Bro. Magoun was therefore a resident of Bath, from 1798 until the day of his death, which occurred on the sixth day of June, 1872, and during his long life of more than eighty years he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, among whom his character was always above reproach.

He was made a mason in Solar Lodge, at Bath, on the sixth day of April, 1826; was elected Junior Warden the same year, and in 1828 was chosen Master, which latter position he continued to hold for a long time. He was afterwards elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and served the Order in that capacity for several years. In all these positions

Bro. Magoun won the admiration of his brethren by his administrative ability and unswerving integrity of character. These qualities gained him the esteem of his fellow citizens as well as the love of his masonic brethren, and it may safely be said that no man has ever lived in Bath, who exerted a greater influence in matters of public or private business than Bro. Magoun. He was the first Mayor of the city, having been one of the Selectmen for many years; he was selected more than once to represent the town in the Legislature; was then chosen Senator, and subsequently called to a seat in the Governor's Council.

At this time, when real honesty is so rare, it may not be inappropriate to relate an incident which will confirm our estimate of Bro. Magoun as a man of unusual energy and honesty.

During a time of severe depression in the money market, Bro. M. found himself obliged to suspend payment, compromise with his creditors for a small percentage, and begin anew his business career: but he was not discouraged. With his accustomed zeal he entered again into his former business, and amidst many difficulties succeeded in re-establishing himself. Thus far his career, as a merchant, is not without many parallels; but the sequel is unfortunately less frequently found in commercial life—as soon as he was able, he paid every dollar of his indebtedness, with interest up to the time of settlement.

Truly, this was an honest man—one who embodied in his life the teachings of masonry and never forgot the principal tenets of his profession, Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice.

We recommend that a page of our records, with a suitable inscription, be dedicated to his memory.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, }
JOSEPH M. HAYES, } *Committee.*

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which in accordance with a general regulation had been made to the Grand Master in advance of the annual communication, printed, and submitted with the Grand Master's annual address, was presented and distributed to the members.

On motion,

Voted, That the report be accepted and published with the Proceedings.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

To M. A. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

The Committee on Correspondence submit their Annual Report. We have continued our plan of last year, leaving the first eight pages of our Report to be printed last, but as we have not received all the Proceedings at the time when it is necessary to go to press with this form, we may add something after the session of the Grand Lodge.

The following table shows the Proceedings reviewed, the date and continuance of the Annual Communication, and the page of these Proceedings on which the review of each commences.

Grand Lodges.	Date of Annual Communication.	Page of Review.
Alabama,	December 2 to 5, 1872.	50
Arkansas,	Nov. 4, 1872, and January 6 to 8, 1873.	52
California,	October 8 to 12, 1872.	57
Canada,	July 10 and 11, 1872.	63
Colorado,	September 24, 1872.	71
Connecticut,	May 8 and 9, 1872.	72
Delaware,	June 27, 1872.	76
Florida,	February 13 to 15, 1872.	78
Georgia,	October 29 to 31, 1872.	81
Idaho,	December 9 to 12, 1872.	82
Illinois,	October 1 to 3, 1872.	83
Indiana,	May 28 and 29, 1872.	93
Iowa,	June 4 to 6, 1872.	95
Kansas,	October 16 and 17, 1872.	98
Kentucky,	October 22 to 24, 1872.	101
Louisiana,	February 10 to 14, 1873.	53
Maryland,	May 13 and 14, and Nov. 18 to 26, 1872.	104
Massachusetts,	December 11 and 12, 1872.	105
Michigan,	January 14 to 17, 1873.	110
Minnesota,	January 9 to 12, 1872.	111
Mississippi,	February 3 to 6, 1873.	153
Missouri,	October 15 to 18, 1872.	112
Montana,	October 7 to 10, 1872.	155
Nebraska,	June 18 to 21, 1872.	123
Nevada,	September 17 to 19, 1872.	124
New Brunswick,	September 25 and 26, 1872.	126
New Hampshire,	May 15, 1872.	127
New Jersey,	January 17 and 18, 1872.	129
New Jersey,	January 22 and 23, 1873.	131

New York,	June 4 to 7, 1872.	133
North Carolina,	December 2 to 5, 1872.	134
Nova Scotia,	June 5 to 7, 1872.	136
Ohio,	October 15 to 17, 1872.	137
Oregon,	June 24 to 27, 1872.	138
Quebec,	September 25 and 26, 1872.	139
Rhode Island,	May 20, 1872.	142
Tennessee,	November 11 to 13, 1872.	143
Texas,	June 10 to 14, 1872.	145
Utah,	October 7 to 9, and Nov. 12, 1872.	147
Vermont,	June 12 and 13, 1872.	156
Virginia,	December 9 to 12, 1872.	159
Washington,	September 19 to 21, 1872.	148
West Virginia (1871),	November 14 and 15, 1871.	150
Wisconsin,	June 11 and 12, 1872.	152

This includes all the American Grand Lodges but British Columbia, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. To complete all the Proceedings for 1872, we want West Virginia in addition to these. But we include in our review Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi and New Jersey. If all Grand Secretaries would display the same energy and promptness, we should have received all for 1872. Still, very many of the Proceedings were received at a late date, and the consequence was, that time has not been afforded for preparing the whole report before printing, which was delayed as long as it could safely be, and have the Report in readiness for the Grand Lodge.

ALABAMA, 1872.

Lodges represented, 221: two charters granted and five restored: two dispensations granted and two continued: the work exemplified: JAMES B. LUCKIE received as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH H. JOHNSON) delivered an able address. He announced the death of the Deputy Grand Master, GEO. F. SMITH, and of Past Grand Master WILLIAM C. PENICK, of whom he says "No one man has, in my opinion, done so much to advance the interests of the Order in Alabama." Bro. PENICK was for many years Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, and his reports were marked for ability, fraternal courtesy, and a full appreciation of the principles of masonry.

He had appointed a Representative near the Grand Orient of Brazil, and his action was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

He says:

"In this connection, I will state the result of our efforts to restore to their home in Alabama the family of our lamented brother Samuel D. Watson. It will be remembered that our brother died in the wilds of South America, far

from home and friends, leaving a helpless family, destitute and amongst savages. By your generosity one year ago we were enabled to forward to them the means to return home. Through brother L. E. Parsons, the President of the U. S., and the American Minister, Gen. Partridge, we sent the money intended for the use of brother Watson's family to Brazil. In the meantime, however, the masonic brotherhood of Rio, finding that there was the widow of a brother from a foreign land, in distress in their midst, in the true spirit of masonic charity, contributed the amount necessary to defray the expenses of the family to the United States, and sent them home. Our draft, amounting to four hundred and ten dollars, has since been returned, and the money handed over to Mrs. Watson."

The following report of the committee to which this matter was referred was adopted :

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of Alabama desires, in the first place, to express its warm and fraternal appreciation of the unbounded kindness and liberality of the brethren at Rio Janeiro, as manifested towards the widow and children of our late brother Samuel D. Watson in their time of need and sore distress, and to assure them that the same will ever be held in grateful remembrance, and will constitute a new and additional evidence of that boundless charity which has been, from the most ancient period, a distinguishing characteristic of the fraternity of the world."

Bro. R. F. KNOTT presented an able Report on Correspondence (100 pp.). We make the same observation as to the style in which it is printed as we made in relation to the New York report.

His remarks in reply to Bro. MITCHELL, of Canada, are out of place in a masonic document; and we think he must have forgotten, for the moment, that he was not writing for a partizan newspaper, for we do not believe he intends ever to introduce political topics in his reports.

He copies the remarks of Grand Master LYNDE, in the Spencer case, with the following introduction :

"We extract the following case and remarks in full, on account of the plain and lucid refutation of an error too common among those who should know better."

He has a habit of making short, pithy comments, which is rare qualification for a writer of these reports.

In the following comments on the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, we cannot concur :

"Without waiting for the reasons which actuated our Pennsylvania brethren, we simply say that we cannot see how a lodge can do what it can't; how it can make a mason out of material of which a mason cannot be made, and, therefore, agree that the action of the Grand Lodge was strictly correct."

It will not do to say a thing *cannot be done* when it *has been done*. We may say it was not *legally* done, but it *was done* for all that. We have always understood that the making of a mason forecloses all question as to his eligibility so far as he is concerned: those making him may be punished for doing it, and he also, if he was a party to the fraud, but only after due trial.

There are many other things in this report that we would be glad to notice, but must forbear.

ARKANSAS, 1872.

For a reason not stated, and in accordance with a proclamation of the Grand Master, but few representatives were in attendance on the day fixed for the Annual Communication, and the Grand Lodge was closed to meet on the first Monday of January. One hundred lodges represented: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, recognized: Bro. O. C. GRAY received as the Representative of our Grand Lodge: twenty-three charters granted and one surrendered: three dispensations continued and two granted: and the work exemplified.

The Grand Master (SAM. W. WILLIAMS) delivered an address of much ability.

He shows in eloquent words the duty of masons in suppressing vice and corruption: and calls upon the craft to purge the lodges and become educators instead of mere rehearsers of rituals.

In another connection, he says:

"We should not pave a highway for rejected candidates to travel from lodge to lodge until they get in, against the objection of good masons, and perhaps to the great detriment of the order. Masonry is emphatically *the institution* in Arkansas, and the door that is opened to the hearts of our people by connection with the order is a great temptation to the unworthy to enter there. If we would not have the institution degraded from its present honorable and exalted position among us, we must think more of purifying within and less of receiving from without."

We are much pleased to learn that St. John's College is still gaining in prosperity: it needs an endowment, and we trust that the measures taken will result in placing the institution in a position of permanent independence.

The following is sound advice for this latitude also:

"When you leave this Grand Lodge, Masters and Wardens, I hope you will return to your lodges resolved to encourage the weak and the timid; to go forward fearlessly, that where admonition and remonstrance will not restrain those who live but to disgrace our order, you will cut them off; that you will not cease your labors until your lodges are purified; and if the work is hopeless, let the Grand Master know it, and let your charter be arrested, for a lodge that cannot maintain discipline is unfit to make masons. Brethren, although in my opinion, much has been done, there is still much to do. We should look more to the inside of our lodges for work than outside. Nevertheless, let your work be conducted in the spirit of charity and fraternal forbearance, but firmly."

The following regulation was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the petitioners are Master Masons in good standing and have a safe hall, and that the brethren selected as Master and Wardens had exemplified the work of their respective stations and are well qualified to discharge the duties thereof, and that the establishment of the new lodge, at the location indicated, would be for the good of masonry."

The Committee on History presented an interesting report, which is to be perfected hereafter.

Bro. GEO. E. DODGE presented a capital Report on Correspondence (129 pp.),

printed in type that makes it a pleasure to read it, even if it was not so good as it is.

He says :

"The extra space allowed to an easy, running review can better be afforded by Grand Lodges, than the time and labor necessary for condensing and 're-boiling' can be contributed by a brother who has a living to make by daily toil. There are two or three chairmen who write very readable reviews within a narrow limit of pages : the remaining number either present lengthy reports, full of interest, or brief ones, as dry as a chip. The latter sort are growing fewer year by year; and the fact that they exist at all, is not the fault of the chairmen, but the result of misconceived economy on the part of Grand Lodges."

Of the Spencer case he says :

"Upon a case brought before him, the Grand Master denounced as 'a most pernicious doctrine' the idea that our obligation to a brother accused of an offense before a civil tribunal requires us to await the result of that proceeding before putting him on his masonic trial, on the ground that, as a brother, he is entitled to our 'support and assistance until the civil tribunal has disposed of the case.' He adds truly, that should this rule prevail, 'the honorable and upright will turn from us, and additions to our numbers must come from the wicked and the vicious.'"

In reply to the Pennsylvania committee he well says :

"While we take the liberty of saying that 'adverse criticism' from a fraternal and courteous pen, and the kindly expression of dissenting views so far from debasing the dignity of any Grand Lodge, or questioning in the least her sovereignty, etc., is productive of the most beneficial results, and is very often the means of bringing truths to light which might otherwise have remained buried forever. The fact that we differ with our brother on *this* question in no manner implies any doubt as to his *right* to think differently. This right cheerfully conceded, where is the harm of 'adverse criticism?'"

We notice that one question was raised in the Grand Lodge, but not settled so far as we find. The Grand Lodge called off from October 31st to January 4th: during the meantime new officers were elected and installed in many of the lodges: were the *old* officers or the *new* ones the legal representatives at the adjourned session? It seems to us, that only the Master and Wardens *at the time* can be the legal representatives: we shall look with much interest for the report of the committee to which this matter was referred.

LOUISIANA, 1873.

We are indebted to Bro. JAMES B. SCOT for advance sheets of Proceedings.

Eighty-eight lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: five charters granted, one surrendered, and one dispensation continued.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL M. TODD) delivered a very able address.

Of the Grand Orient of France he says :

"At the Annual Communication of the Grand Orient held in September last, a report was presented by a special committee embodying resolutions upon the difficulties existing between it and the Grand Lodges of America, which were unanimously adopted. This proceeding affords ample evidence that the storm of reprobation and disapproval which has met its unmasonic acts, has not been without its due effect. The report of the committee,

although containing some errors of fact and evincing a disposition to shield the Grand Master from blame, is conciliatory in its tone, and expresses a desire to bring back the restoration of union and fraternal relations between the masons of France and those of the United States. I submit a translation of this report: the conclusions arrived at by the committee being summed up in the following resolution:

"The Grand Orient desires to respect the rights of every country and of each rite, as she desires that her own should be respected, and if Scottish masonry, represented by all the Supreme Councils of the globe, declare the irregularity of the Supreme Council of Louisiana, the Grand Orient, itself Supreme Council for France and the French possessions, will conform to the decision of the majority of the powers of the Scottish Rite."

"This action, although not satisfactory as an *amende* to our Grand Lodge for the wrong done, is yet an evidence that the Grand Orient is desirous of retracing its steps; let us hope that it will soon abandon its alliance with spurious and clandestine masonry, reconsider its action changing its form of government, and by conforming with the fundamental and recognized laws and usages of our Institution, retake its proper position among the masonic powers of the globe."

And of the Grand Lodge of Canada he says:

"A year ago I adverted with regret to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Canada had not decided for or against this Grand Lodge in its controversy with the Grand Orient of France—upon a question of vital importance to masonic integrity everywhere. The Grand Orient had recognized and entered into fraternal relations with a spurious and clandestine body located in Louisiana, which it had previously declared illegal; and masons of its obedience sojourning in this jurisdiction, had the privilege, under this recognition, of holding masonic communication with these clandestine and spurious masons, as also that of visiting our constituent lodges. Under this state of things we naturally looked for the unanimous support and countenance of regular masons everywhere; and felt disappointed and grieved that Canada should have displayed so much apathy and indifference. The printed proceedings of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, held in July last, however, indicate a feeling of hostility towards Louisiana, which exhibits itself in the reports of committees and a misrepresentation of facts—all tending to show that the sympathies of those who control its action are opposed to this Grand Lodge, and in accord with the aggressive policy of the Grand Orient of France."

* * * * *

"The Grand Lodge of Canada has placed itself in direct antagonism to the declaration of principles put forth by this Grand Lodge, by opening a correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, expressing a desire to establish official relations between itself and that body, and proposing the name of one of its principal officers, Deputy Grand Master White, as the Representative of the Grand Orient near the Grand Lodge of Canada. This appointment was accordingly made, and the name of R. W. Bro. White appears on its Register as the Representative of said Orient. I leave this subject for such action as you may deem proper."

Of this the Committee on Correspondence say:

"We fully recognize the right of the Grand Lodge of Canada to form such alliances as she may deem proper, even when, as in the present instance, the body to which she extends a fraternal embrace has lost its distinctive masonic character by abolishing the Grand Mastership and whose acts she has herself declared 'both illegal and unmasonic.' We sincerely regret the course she has pursued, because we can only view her alliance with a body that has been ostracized by almost all our sister Grand Lodges on account of its recognition of clandestine lodges in Louisiana, as a declaration of her approval of the aggressive policy of the Grand Orient of France; and as the subject is cov-

ered by the resolutions of our Grand Lodge, submit it without further remark for such action as may be deemed advisable."

The Committee on Masonic Law submitted the following report and resolution upon the same subject, and they were adopted:

"That they observe with great sorrow the course that our brethren of Canada have seen fit to pursue relative to the Grand Orient of France, in view of its invasion of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, at once openly and avowedly committed, and see no good reason avowed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, why she receives into her bosom a foreign Grand Body which has been cut off from masonic intercourse with almost every Grand Masonic Body on this continent.

"That while this committee shall always contend that two wrongs can never make a right, and that no excuse whatever can palliate the deliberate unfriendly act towards us, committed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, in seeking for, obtaining and granting reciprocal friendly representation with and in the Grand Orient of France, we must unqualifiedly deny that the charges and insinuations made in the last published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to the effect that any injustice has been done that body by our Grand Lodge, are not within the limits of the facts as they exist. That notwithstanding the fact that one of our most important committees for upwards of two years, urged the very evident righteous claims of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for recognition, this Grand Lodge actuated wholly by its friendly feelings for the Grand Lodge of Canada, and loth to be precipitate in its action in the premises, although many precedents had been already set up in that direction by very many of our influential sister Grand Lodges, persisted in refusing to take the action finally adopted, until such had become the declared opinion of a majority of its sister American Grand Lodges, and further postponement would have worked unnecessary injury to those of our brethren manifestly entitled to demand recognition at our hands.

"Your committee consider that the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the matter of its singularly precipitate exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of France, its total disregard of our resolutions of 1872, and refusal to adopt them; its unfraternal designation of those resolutions as a 'threat,' fully justify this Grand Lodge in withdrawing its Grand Representative from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, be and he is hereby withdrawn."

The Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada also gave notice that he had forwarded his resignation.

Bro. JAMES B. SCOR presented the Report on Correspondence; the concluding portion of it has not been received: it is one of the ablest that its author (or anybody else for that matter) has produced. We greatly regret to learn that it is to be his last.

The appreciation of his labors by the Grand Lodge is shown by the following proceedings:

"Wor. Bro. Whitaker submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That as a mark of the appreciation of this Grand Lodge of the valuable services to masonry rendered by R. W. Bro. Jas. B. Scot, as chairman of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, for many years past, and in the preparation of his historical report during the last year, the sum of two hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be expended by the M. W. G. M. in the purchase of a Past Master's jewel, to be presented to R. W. Bro. Scot in the name of this Grand Body.

Which was amended so as to leave the amount to the discretion of the Grand Master, and adopted.

Bro. Scor has also been engaged in preparing a report upon the history of masonry in Louisiana, of which the Grand Master spoke in very high terms. The Grand Lodge ordered five hundred extra copies printed and gave the author a vote of thanks. This report has not come to hand, and we look for it with much interest,

We have already copied largely from his report as we received the sheets. We had intended to copy his discussion of the question raised between the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and Chili, and express our own views, but want of time and space prevent our copying more than his conclusion, which we think must be ultimately adopted by our brethren in Massachusetts :

"We hold that no foreign masonic power can legally plant lodges in a State or Territory that is masonically occupied : that a masonic lodge is a masonic lodge, no matter what Rite it professes ; and that all lodges ought to yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of the country in which they are located. Scotch Rite lodges 'maintain their identity and integrity' under the Grand Lodges of New York, California and Louisiana, and we doubt not that a similar arrangement could have been made in favor of York Rite lodges with the Grand Lodge of Chili : but even if uniformity of work and ritual had been insisted upon, that would not have justified the invasion of its jurisdictional rights. The action of Massachusetts is deeply to be regretted, and the recommendation of the Grand Master is fraught with danger : a divided jurisdiction must eventually result in the destruction of the harmony and prosperity of the craft."

Of the action of Vermont in relation to Canada, he says :

"We deprecate this action. So long as there is the slightest chance that the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec may settle their difficulties by an amicable arrangement, the adoption of such resolutions are not only premature, but calculated to defeat the object for which, we suppose, they are intended, viz: the restoration of fraternal relations between the contending parties. The Grand Master of Canada received official information of the action of Vermont on the 24th October, 1872, and viewing it as an attempt to dictate to the Grand Lodge of Canada, he immediately issued an edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Lodge of Vermont, charging and commanding 'all our worshipful and loving brethren within our jurisdiction to refuse admission into our lodges, and to hold no masonic communication with, any mason hailing from the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Vermont.' On the 9th of December following, Grand Master Park Davis, of Vermont, issued an edict declaring masonic non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, the lodges and masons owing it allegiance ; not, however, as an act of reprisal, but because Canada still persisted in violating the jurisdictional rights of Quebec. We are afraid this is only the beginning of the complications which are likely to arise from the course pursued by Canada : indeed, nothing else can be expected, when we consider that Canada appealed to the 'American law of jurisdiction' in her own case, and repudiates it now when invoked by Quebec against herself."

He replies to the action of Canada, in relation to the Louisiana resolutions ; and says :

"The doctrine of absolute and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction is the universally recognized law of masonry : it has always been asserted and maintained by the American Grand Lodges, but, owing to its non-observance by several European Grand Bodies, the term 'American' has been applied to it. Calling it so does not affect the validity of the doctrine, and although Canada does not now consider it 'binding,' the time was, when struggling for an existence, she thought otherwise."

CALIFORNIA.

Representatives present from 164 chartered lodges, and delegates from six lodges U. D.: the work exemplified: the Grand Lodges of Quebec, Utah and British Columbia recognized: five charters granted, two surrendered, and one dispensation continued: and an immense amount of routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (LEONIDAS PRATT) is a very able document, and though quite lengthy, we can find no portion that could be omitted without loss. He says:

"But above all, a personal fidelity, absolutely incorruptible, should be the characteristic of every mason; and none should gain admission to your temples who are not so organized and tempered that, whatever emergency may arise and whatever temptation may assail them, there shall be no sacrifice of one jot or tittle of the faith they have plighted at your altars. There can be no divided fealty or devotion among us. I am one of those who demand of my masonic brethren exactly what I propose to give them in return—a loyalty to my vows which no earthly influences can shatter or impair. I demand that the moral standard of the ancient brotherhood shall be steadily advanced—raised higher and higher, and yet higher—until the golden period shall come again, when the simple name of Freemason shall be a guarantee of manhood, faithfulness and integrity. Let us not be content with any half-way excellence. The genius of our Order demands all the perfection attainable, and in these respects, at least, humanity is capable of absolute perfection."

"If you have been imposed upon by unworthy brethren—if you have been betrayed and wronged in the name of Freemasonry—on your own heads the blame must rest, for you hold in your own hands the remedy for all those evils; and I adjure you once more, if you would preserve untarnished the lustre of the name you bear, be more diligent in the application of those remedies. If you are too cowardly to reject the doubtful or expel the unworthy—if you receive into your ranks the applicant of indifferent character, because your treasury is impoverished and your revenues are falling away, you have converted your trust into merchandise, and the fate of the ancient money-changers ought to fall and will fall upon your heads. Reduce your numbers, surrender your charters, let your lodges perish, and seek masonic association elsewhere, if need be, rather than degrade your profession and compromise the fraternity by the acceptance of unworthy material. I caution you again against making Freemasonry too popular, too common and too cheap. I renew the admonition more emphatically to-day, because you are again in the midst of a season of marked prosperity, than which nothing more imperils purity of character. The danger must grow with your growth. As you increase in numbers and apparent power and influence, the shrewd and designing, the selfish and the ambitious will seek to ally themselves with you, not for the purpose of becoming serviceable to their fellow men, but with the intent to make Freemasonry serviceable to themselves. Let sleepless vigilance be the guardian at the portals of your temples."

"Regard your lodge as a family, of which you are constituent portions, and let no one enter there whose character or conduct is such that you would be unwilling to admit him at your own fireside, or blush to present him to your own wives and daughters.

"It is because you have departed from these rules of conduct and fallen below this standard of excellence, that you have become frigid and unsocial at your gatherings, and half the enjoyment of being Freemasons has become unattainable. You do not give the sojourning brother a cordial welcome, because your experience has taught you that some who bear that name are

unworthy of your confidence and fellowship. But if you had been more careful in making masons, you would have had no such experience and no such consequent distrust. I have been often pained at the neglect with which strangers have been received and treated in your lodges. I have seen them depart with more alacrity than they came, glad and relieved, apparently, to escape from a place where they had come expecting fraternal regard, and found only the forms of politeness, mingled with evident suspicion and distrust. And though, until more care is exercised in the election of candidates, and more energy displayed in the discipline of those already chosen, there will be occasional impositions, yet Masters of lodges should know that whoever comes to them in the character of a mason should receive that civility and attention which the fraternal relation entitles him to anticipate, until by some act of his own he has forfeited his claim to your courtesy and hospitality.

"I have spoken at length of this want of fidelity to one another, and this want of attention and courtesy to strange brethren, because, in the course of my visitations during the past year, these have been the evils and omissions which have most attracted my attention. The latter is more conspicuous in the larger towns and cities than in the interior. It is in the small towns and rural districts that the simplicity and fraternal warmth of masonry have been best preserved, and there that its blessings are best appreciated and most enjoyed.

"Nor do I deem it amiss to call your attention once more to what many of us are too apt to regard as the lesser vices. Bear with me while I admonish you once again that gaming, intemperance, profanity, and evil speaking, are at war with the spirit and lessons of Freemasonry, and ought never to be indulged in. I have spoken in detail heretofore of these vices as masonic crimes, and I do not purpose to repeat what has already been often enough asserted. I only remind you of those admonitions and ask you again to be more diligent in the suppression of all these offenses."

In regard to the use of lodge funds, he says:

"Several questions have been presented which involve the authority of subordinate lodges in the control and disbursement of their funds. I confess to have experienced some difficulty and embarrassment in disposing of these questions. On the one hand is the abstract proposition, founded apparently in justice and natural right, that each lodge should have the power to dispose of its own according to its own judgment and discretion. But this, however, should be subject to some limitation; for a corrupt, immoral, or other absolutely unmasonic use of funds would be utterly indefensible, and, I apprehend, should call for prompt rebuke and discipline. The difficulty is in determining in each case the propriety or impropriety of the appropriation. I have always supposed, however, that lodge funds were provided for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the lodge, and for uses purely charitable; that such funds should be carefully guarded and sacredly preserved for such purposes and for no other; and that it was entirely competent for the Grand Lodge to enquire of its subordinates at any and all times whether they have made such proper use of their funds, or otherwise."

Among other instances of misapplication, he gives the following, and we entirely concur with his remarks:

"In another case a lodge had been for a long time paying a nurse for waiting on a sick brother, who was himself possessed of abundant wealth. Now, the pervading spirit of Freemasonry is charity, relief,—not indemnity, or insurance, or compensation. But there is no charity and no relief in giving to the man of unbounded wealth. In my judgment, this was not merely unnecessary and uncalled for, but something more. It was absolutely wrong and unmasonic. It was taking from the poor brother to give to the rich—compelling him who toils for his daily bread to yield up a part of his hard earnings, not to relieve a sufferer, but to add still more to the wealth of one already wealthy."

In relation to the right of visitation, he holds the following sensible views, in opposition to the rule adopted by his Grand Lodge:

"During the year enquiry has been several times made as to the right to visit, and the right and effect of an objection to the admission of a visitor. Our Constitution seems plainly enough to contemplate that the objecting party should state the ground of his objection, and that the Master of the lodge should thereupon determine its sufficiency. I have no doubt that such is the law of this jurisdiction, and I have so advised. But my own judgment is that the rule ought to be changed. I do not think a member ought in any case to be driven from his own lodge by the admission of one who is not a member; and just this state of things may readily result from the present rule. It may well happen that a member can not sit in lodge with a proposed visitor, and yet the reasons may be of so private and delicate a nature that he would suffer any inconvenience rather than state them to the Master of his lodge. Still, under the present law, he must state them or his objection must be disregarded. The visitor is admitted and the member retires. This is all wrong. The right of the member as against a mere visitor should be held more sacred, and as between them no third party should be called in to exercise his judgment upon the matter. The Master cannot place himself in the position of the objecting brother, and understand or appreciate his feelings; it is only the wronged and suffering party himself who can judge the sufficiency of his reasons. The right of objection should, in my judgment, be absolute and unqualified; it should be enough that an objection is made. Let the objector settle the question of its being reasonable and just with his own conscience and without assigning any reason for it. But to change the rule involves an amendment to your constitution; and now, while that instrument is under revision, I ask you to exercise your superior wisdom upon this question."

He gives the particulars of a peculiarly hard case, in which a member of a lodge, by an accident, failed to pay his dues, was suspended, and, before his suspension could be removed, died. His family were exceedingly anxious to have him buried by the lodge, and made application to the Grand Master for that purpose, but he could give no relief. He says:

"If ever I have chafed under the restrictions of the law and been savagely tempted to depart from and over-ride its plain provisions, it was when the piteous appeal of this poor woman and her fatherless children came to me, imploring that the penalty of a neglect, which was no fault of his, might not follow their dead idol to and beyond his grave."

The case led to the entertaining of a proposition that a lodge may, in the exercise of its discretion, bury with masonic honors one who dies while suspended for non-payment of dues.

The Grand Secretary, as usual, presents a detailed report, showing the business transacted during the year. He reports that the library has increased to 640 volumes "of purely masonic literature," and "believed the largest and best collection of masonic books to be found on the continent." We think, however, Bro. BARKER, the librarian of the Grand Lodge of New York, and perhaps others, will take issue with him upon the last statement. He presented his credentials and was received with appropriate honors as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a very able report in relation to the Grand Orient of France, and in defence of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, concluding as follows:

"In conclusion, your committee recommend that the edict of non-intercourse between the masons of this jurisdiction and those owing fealty to the Grand Orient of France, be continued so long as that Grand Orient shall persist in upholding the so-called Supreme Council of Louisiana, and so long as it shall even claim the right to invade or interfere with the jurisdictional rights of any Grand Lodge on this continent. At the same time they recommend that this Grand Lodge express its deep regret at the course pursued by the Grand Orient of France, and its earnest hope that that body will reconsider its action in the matter of the edict of Nov. 6, 1868. We grieve to part with old and honored friends, but prefer to lose friends rather than our own integrity. This Grand Lodge heartily reciprocates the desire expressed by the Grand Orient of France for the renewal of friendly relations, but that can be only upon such terms as would be consistent with its own integrity as a Grand Lodge. It renews the expression of its earnest hope, that better and wiser counsels will direct the action of that Grand Body, and cause it to recognize the rights of every Grand Lodge on this continent to govern the craft within its own territorial limits, in such wise as shall to it seem best adapted to promote the interests of masonry, and to exercise exclusive, supreme, and perpetual control over the first three degrees of masonry within those limits. Upon no other condition can this Grand Lodge desire to renew those relations."

It was decided by the Grand Lodge, overruling the decision of the Grand Master, that a man who has lost one of his eyes cannot legally be made a mason. We cannot help thinking that this is giving too much attention to the "external qualifications" of a man in these days of *speculative* masonry, when the reason for the old rule has wholly ceased.

The following circular was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"Bro. ————:

"I would be very glad to see you at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, which commences on the 10th proximo.

"I understand that there is to be a strong effort to relieve me from the duties of Grand Secretary, and as I don't particularly want to be relieved, it would give me great pleasure to see here the old friends who *know* me and will be able to make me known properly to those of their friends and neighbors with whom I have no personal acquaintance.

"Yours truly and fraternally,

"ALEX. G. ABELL."

We copy a portion of their report:

"In regard to the circular letter referred to them, they have examined it carefully and critically, and have been unable to find anything in it to which any man ought to take objection. It is addressed to a particular person—requests his attendance at the then approaching session of the Grand Lodge—states, in effect, though in very modest terms, that strong efforts would be made to defeat the re-election of the writer to the office of Grand Secretary—and expresses a desire to see his old friends who knew *him* and could make him known to *their* friends, with whom he had no personal acquaintance.

"Any member of this Grand Lodge has the undoubted right to aspire to any office within its gift; and to announce to every mason of the jurisdiction that he is an aspirant, if he so desires to do. Under ordinary circumstances, the modesty and good taste of the party who should make such an announcement would not be as conspicuous as some other less commendable qualities, and he would stand in about the same relation to the office sought as GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN does to the Presidency. He would see it in a vision afar off. But it is quite another thing when one who has occupied for many years a position like that of Grand Secretary, desires to be re-elected to the same position. He has an undoubted right to desire to be re-elected and to make known his desire to every member of the Grand Lodge in any proper form; and if he learns that strong efforts, or any efforts, are being made, or are to be

made, to defeat his re-election, he may, without any impropriety, inform his friends, or those whom he supposes to be his friends, of the fact, and request their attendance—in the reasonable expectation that they will support him and use their influence, in all proper ways, to induce their friends also to support him.

“This circular letter is not an official paper, and does not purport to be; but is simply a private letter, printed for the convenience of the writer, announcing inferentially, the facts of his candidacy for re-election and of the opposition which would probably be made to him, and requesting the attendance in Grand Lodge of the parties to whom it was addressed. No word is said as to the character or motives of those in opposition—no request is made, by implication even, that the parties to whom it was addressed should use any undue influence or do anything more than make him properly known to their friends. If this can be called an ‘electioneering document,’ it is certainly a very mild one.”

* * * * *

“Your committee desire further to say, before dismissing this reference, that an opinion prevails very generally that it is improper in a subordinate lodge to make nominations for office, and that the members should not only avoid electioneering for office, but cannot properly facilitate the business of an election by proposing the names of such persons as they deem suitable for the several positions. This opinion is without foundation. There is not only no law forbidding the making of nominations for officers in a subordinate lodge, but common sense would seem to indicate that such a course would not only tend to facilitate business, but to preserve the harmony of the lodge.”

That the discussion of the qualifications of members for any particular office is not only not unmasonic but is commendable, there can be no question. It is equally true that the introduction into masonic elections of the arts and tricks of politicians will destroy harmony and greatly injure the body. The solicitation of votes by candidates themselves, especially upon grounds of friendship, or indeed *any* grounds except qualifications, is wrong, and, therefore, unmasonic. We find no fault whatever with the course taken in this case. It was entirely correct to give notice of the fact of an intended attempt to change, and thus have the question settled upon its merits and not be decided by a snap judgment.

There are many things in the address of the Grand Orator, and in the reports of various committees, that we should be pleased to notice, but have not space.

We are pleased to see that Bro. Lawrence C. Owen was restored to the rights and privileges of masonry—pleased that a state of things should exist that would in the judgment of the Grand Lodge justify such a course.

The Report on Correspondence (122 pages) was presented again by Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL, whom the Grand Lodge continued in this position against his wishes, and, as the result shows, *most wisely*, for this report, like its predecessors, is among the most valuable that we have ever seen.

He does not believe in the practice of his Grand Lodge of publishing the returns of lodges.

In his review of Maine he says:

“The address of Grand Master LYNDE is long, but so well and ably written that one is loth to leave off until the end is reached. After an eloquent and almost poetic exordium, the Grand Master pays a feeling tribute to the

memory of several deceased brethren who had made their names illustrious in the masonic annals of the old Pine State. The eulogy passed upon Past Grand Master ABNER B. THOMPSON reads so much like what we always felt and said, when thinking, talking or writing about our revered father in masonry ISAAC DAVIS, of California (the good Lord ever keep his memory green!), that we venture to transcribe so much of the address for this report. When such men are taken away, we feel like re-echoing the declaration of the pious Psalmist: 'The foundations are cast down.'

He thus refers to the decision of Grand Master LYNDÉ in the Spencer case:

"One case passed upon by the Grand Master presents a principle for masonic action, by lodges and brethren, of great importance, in its moral aspect at least. Fully agreeing with the Grand Master and commending his course, we will give a brief statement of the case, and his excellent decision. A brother in a certain lodge was suspected of the crime of incendiarism. He was indicted therefor and placed on trial but the jury failed to agree, and his case was continued until the succeeding term of the court. Subsequently to this, charges were filed against the brother in his lodge. When the case came up for trial, after a long discussion, the majority of the lodge voted to postpone the trial for *six months*, which would carry the time beyond that fixed for the second trial of the accused in the criminal court. The reason was obvious and indeed was not concealed. It was to make the lodge depend upon the result of the criminal trial, and if it ended in an acquittal or no conviction, then the matter was to be dropped in the lodge. Some of the brethren of the lodge deeming this a wrong proceeding, and one calculated seriously to injure the fraternity in the minds of all well thinking men of the world, appealed to Grand Master LYNDÉ. He carefully investigated the whole matter, and came to this conclusion and decision, for which all good masons will say, 'Well done.'"

In his review of Bro. GOULEY's report he says:

"We hardly know what to make of the last dozen pages of this report. It purports to be a report (in the style of the 'London Punch') of a 'National Convention of Foreign Correspondents,' assembled to determine who deserved the crown of the Laureate, for the most abominable original poetical trash perpetrated during the year! The names of delegates are given from thirty-one States, beginning with Alabama and ending with West Virginia. The venerable Bro. DRUMMOND, of Maine, was chairman, and CORSON, of New Jersey, Secretary. Whether the speeches as reported were specimens of the wit of the speakers or of the prolific brain of Bro. GOULEY, this deponent (not having been there nor even honored with an invitation) saith not—but their cachinnatory power is equally manifest, whichever position one chooses to take. The doggerel makers all press their claims, but at length the vote is unanimous in favor of Bro. CORSON, of New Jersey, who perpetrated the following, and he was crowned accordingly:

"I want to be a Poet,
And with the Poets stand,
A crown upon my bare head,
The Greenbacks in my hand.

"Bring on the crown at once, James,
Or, if that cannot be,
Just send it by express, dear,
And mark it C. O. D.

"The decision was thus announced by the President, DRUMMOND, and we confess that it reads so much like his style that we more than half believe that it is genuine."

Then follows the speech in which the decision is said to have been announced. This statement is *slightly* erroneous: 1. Bro. DRUMMOND did not make *that* speech. 2. He didn't make *any* speech. 3. He didn't preside at the

coronation. 4. *That* speech was never made, till Bro. GOULEY made it in his report.

After the close of the Reporters' Convention, the coronation convention assembled, Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS presiding. He made the speech, and we have assurances that the whole proceedings, reports, speeches, &c., shall soon be made public. After the report was made, the part Bro. D. had in the matter is fully expressed in a description of his action upon another occasion: "He just laughed—and shook." The affair *was* exceedingly rich and laughable, and the credit belongs to Bro. SIMONS. Some portions of the proceedings can never be published, as for example, Bro. CORSON's smiling complacent look of victory, as with extended hand he whispered "Greenbacks," "Greenbacks," and his comical look of defeat and dismay as Bro. SIMONS placed in that extended hand a huge bundle of "Greenbacks," whereon the virtues of "Egyptian Hair coloring" were depicted in the *greenest* of ink. The insinuation thereby conveyed suggested to CORSON a comparison of himself with Elisha of old, and we fear he wished *he* could turn loose a lot of *bears* to punish the irreverent boys by whom he was surrounded!

CANADA.

Seven special communications were held during the year to lay corner stones. At the Annual Communication, two hundred and four lodges were represented, of which thirteen were in the Province of Quebec: the Grand Master had issued twenty-one dispensations for new lodges, of which two are in Quebec: the general condition of the craft reported to be generally healthy and prosperous, with a large increase of members: twenty-five charters granted (two in Quebec) and three refused: \$3,575 appropriated in charity; a reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge ordered, provided four hundred copies should be subscribed for, of which the Grand Lodge voted to take one hundred.

We greatly rejoice to learn from the address of the Grand Master that two of the English lodges, Dalhousie and St. Johns, and one of the Irish lodges, St. Johns, in Ontario, have given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Canada. Their representatives were present and were received with great cordiality.

The Grand Master gives an account of the negotiations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, upon which we reported last year, and regrets the result. The following from the report of the Board of General Purposes was adopted, and was all the action taken upon this subject by the Grand Lodge:

"The Board cordially sympathizes with the regrets expressed by the M. W. the G. M. at the failure of the attempts at a settlement of the Quebec difficulty, and are pained to find that the liberal concessions made by this Grand Lodge have been rejected by our dissenting brethren in Quebec."

The following was proposed:

"W. Bro. Rev. E. M. Myers introduced and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by R. W. Bro. J. B. Bickell:

"That the present existing differences regarding masonic jurisdiction in this Province are highly detrimental to the interests of the craft, and unbecoming a body professing its principles, and an institution second in importance to none in the world. That a continuance of these differences must ultimately become very injurious and discreditable to the reputation of the order, and that it is the bounden duty of every true and sincere mason to exert all the influence in his power to induce a pacific solution and adjustment of them. That to this end a committee be appointed from this Grand Lodge, to consist of M. W. Past Masters Bros. Wilson and Simpson and R. W. Bro. Thos. White, Jun'r, D. G. M., to confer with a similar committee from the so called Grand Lodge of Quebec, and that the committee so formed shall select an umpire, and the said committee be invested with full powers, and are hereby authorized to settle and adjust, as may seem to them best for the interest of the craft, all differences and matters of dispute which now unhappily exist; and it is the earnest prayer of this Grand Lodge that the G. A. O. T. U. may instil into the said committee wisdom and forbearance in the discharge of its sacred and important duty, and that its efforts may be crowned with success.

"After a short discussion, R. W. Bro. Bickell withdrew his name as seconder of the resolution, when it was seconded by W. Bro. Norris, of Tilsonburg. One or two brethren subsequently addressed the Grand Lodge, and then W. Bro. the Rev. E. M. Myers withdrew his name as the mover, followed by W. Bro. Norris, as seconder of the resolution, and the discussion ended."

The Grand Lodge of British Columbia was recognized, but action in reference to the Grand Lodge of Utah was postponed for want of sufficient information.

The Grand Lodge of Canada still maintains friendly relations with the Grand Orient of France, and the following report bearing upon that subject was adopted:

"With reference to the circular received from the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, the Board deem it unnecessary to refer the resolution adopted by that Grand Lodge in the matter of the Quebec difficulty any further than to express their regret that they should in common with some other Grand Lodges, have taken such action on what the Board cannot but regard as insufficient and imperfect information.

"While concurring with that Grand Lodge in the opinion that the establishment by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, of subordinate lodges within the jurisdiction of other independent Grand Lodges is both illegal and unmasonic, and should be resisted by all proper means, the Board cannot but protest most earnestly against the assumption that there is any '*American*' as distinguished from '*Masonic*' doctrine, which can be at all binding on this or any other independent Grand Lodge, and the attempt on the part of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to coerce foreign Grand Lodges into a recognition of such '*American doctrines*' under the threat of an interruption of friendly relations and a breaking up of masonic intercourse with such foreign Grand Lodges is in the opinion of this Board a most unwarranted interference with the action of independent Grand Lodges, and one which they feel assured will be disapproved of even by their sister Grand Lodges in the United States."

It might be conceded that the term "*American*" is not properly used. We believe that the law of jurisdiction is universally binding; therefore, it does not affect its validity to call it "*American*." If European Grand Lodges choose to waive it among themselves, we cannot complain; but we have a right to insist that they shall not attempt to violate the law where it is not

waived. We greatly regret to find the Grand Lodge of Canada taking a position upon this question in opposition to all other American Grand Lodges. The Grand Orient of France has not established lodges in Louisiana, as the Grand Lodge of Canada supposes: she has *recognized* lodges formed under other authority than the Grand Lodge of Louisiana; for this, almost, if not quite, all the American Grand Lodges, except Canada, have dissolved masonic relations with her. It would seem that Canada should not object to maintaining the *doctrine* if she deemed it correct, though she might also hold that it was erroneous to style it American. We are almost inclined to believe that the extract we have quoted was carelessly written, and was not intended to mean what it *does* mean; but inasmuch as it is held that the attempt of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to defend her acknowledged jurisdiction is "a most unwarranted interference with the action of independent Grand Lodges," we are reluctantly compelled to come to the conclusion, that the Grand Lodge of Canada holds that a breaking off of correspondence is not a "proper means" of resisting acts "both illegal and unmasonic" on the part of another Grand Body, or else really denies that the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction is correct "masonic doctrine."

The Report on Correspondence (113 pages) was presented by Bro. EDWARD MITCHELL.

He had failed to receive the Proceedings of twelve Grand Lodges, from some of which no Proceedings had been received for three or four years, and he intimates that letters have remained unanswered. We have had some experience in the same direction, and there have been cases in which we could not lay the blame on the mails, but have found that persistent effort would finally succeed. But long continued, negligent inattention is about as bad as wilful discourtesy, which we do not believe has been the cause of not forwarding Proceedings.

Bro. MITCHELL has a very hard time in endeavoring to reconcile the action of his Grand Lodge in relation to Quebec with that in relation to the Grand Orient of France. But as he has not got over that attack of *bile*, we do not deem it right to aggravate it.

In his review of Louisiana, he says:

"The Grand Master insists on a decision on the Québec case, which has been pending for two years, and recommends that it be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. It was accordingly referred to the committee bearing that name, but who are evidently a committee of Legislators or *principle makers*. The majority of the recognizers have acted on Bro. Drummond's recommendation alone; others, with the view of coercing Canada into recognition, and one (Nova Scotia) for fear of her own position being affected. But this Committee take another course, and recommend recognition on what *they think should be* masonic law. The case on its merits it appears had previously been decided in some way, or by some authority, whereof we have no information, and is not taken up by this committee at all."

He thinks the idea, that, if two Grand Lodge jurisdictions should be united under the same civil government, therefore they would merge or be destroyed,

is an absurdity. We are happy to agree with him in this, and we have not seen that any body differs from him. But he does not yet see that it is an equally great absurdity to argue that that proposition results from the law that the masons of every independent State are entitled to a Grand Lodge of their own.

In objecting to the doctrine that no visitor should be admitted to a lodge against the objection of a member, he says :

"One of our *thinks* is, that if a member cherish in his heart so much *secret* malignity towards a brother that his entry to the lodge would unseat him, he, the malignant brother, has no right to be there. 'If thou bringest thy gift to the altar and there rememberest,' etc., etc."

Now what right has he to say that the member is actuated by "malignity," rather than a knowledge of the unworthiness of the visitor? As in case of balloting upon petitions for initiation, the reason for objecting must be left to the conscience of the member objecting.

He says further :

"He backs out of his position on the subject of non-intercourse, and twists it around to clandestine masons. We never did, and hope never shall, urge a word in favor of masonic intercourse with clandestine lodges or masons. We believe an interdict of such intercourse by a Grand Lodge would be an act of supererogation, but if Bro. Drummond means that an edict of non-intercourse by a Grand Lodge against any other Grand Lodge does in and of itself make such other Grand Lodge clandestine, we not only deny it, but say that no man in his senses would assert it."

Not at all. Bro. M. announced the doctrine that no decree of his Grand Lodge, that a particular body of masons is clandestine, could bind him. We took issue with him. Then he said, as we understood him, that he did not allude to *masonic*, but to *personal* intercourse. We said, if that was his meaning we agree with him. Now, he seems to swing the other way. To prevent misapprehension, we will say, that we hold that no mason can hold masonic intercourse of any kind whatever, with a body, or the members of it, which his Grand Lodge declares to be clandestine, whatever may be his own opinion upon that question. In his reply to Virginia, we find that he holds the opposite ground, and that we correctly understood him in the first instance. He says :

"And we also hold that, independent of Grand Lodge, or any other interference, we are—each for himself—bound hand and foot to find out for ourselves who are and who are not clandestine masons, and if we hold intercourse or recognize those who are clandestine, knowingly, or without due caution, we are violating our covenant with Heaven."

But he has become so thoroughly muddled in his discussion of the Quebec matter, that he assumes that a declaration of non-intercourse is a declaration that the other body is clandestine! And we yet think that if the Grand Lodge of Canada should declare a pretended masonic body to be clandestine, and, therefore, forbid intercourse with it, Bro. M. would obey, whatever might be his own views.

We last year noticed his attack upon the Nevada Committee, who, he

stated, said they had received an advance copy of our Report on Correspondence. We showed that that committee had *not* received such copy, nor said so, but that the sentence was extracted from the Quebec Proceedings. This year he says :

"We are sorry our quotation from Nevada last year should have thrown our Brother off his *equilibrium*. We did not say who put the titles there, but took the paragraph as it was, which reads thus :

"Since the above was written, an advance copy of the able and learned report to the Grand Lodge of Maine of M. Ill. and M. W. Bro. J. H. Drummond, P. G. M. and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, has been received, etc."

"In order to shorten our report as much as possible, we abridged it thus :

"An advance copy of the report of Bro. Drummond, of Maine, is on hand, and in order to give it weight, we suppose, the author is introduced with so many names and titles that we can only afford space to give the initials." If Bro. Drummond supposes that we meant any personal disrespect for him, he is quite mistaken; on the contrary, we consider that whoever put the titles there was fooling him."

"If he had been a new luminary it might have been justifiable, but to introduce Bro. Drummond to the masonic world with such a 'flourish of trumpets' we considered an absurdity. We are sorry for our mistake in saying 'some of the titles, etc.,' instead of *one*, we had perhaps forgotten our nursery numeration table at the time 'one is none,' two are some, etc.,' but as our brother has kindly recommended us to the sympathy of the craft for the mistake, we hope it will be accorded."

He prints the second extract as if it was an extract from his last year's report, though only so much of it as is in quotation marks is so. But in the main point, that Bro. Taylor had an advance copy of our report and was influenced thereby, he makes no correction, but by implication renews his false statement of last year. Nor does he quote that portion of his report of last year in relation to titles, to which we took exception. But we can assure him that it disturbed our equilibrium no more than to occasion regret that a Brother should do a thing, which in the profane world would be designated as decidedly mean.

In a former report, he insisted that the doctrine of a Grand Lodge for every State applied only when the States were *absolutely independent*. We replied that he could scarcely have read the Constitution of the United States, to make such an assertion. He now insists that the masonic organization dates farther back than the Constitution, and says they were "free, independent sovereign States," and asks "whence the superior law?" It is true that some of our Grand Lodges were formed before the adoption of the Constitution; but the same principles were applied in all those formed afterwards. No distinction whatever was made. But Bro. Mitchell ought to know that there was a confederation before the Constitution, and that during the Revolutionary War, when the first Grand Lodge was formed, there was a Congress governing the country, and by whose authority the war was prosecuted. Whatever may have been the *theory*, as matter of fact, the States have never been absolutely independent.

He refers to our quotation from the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and endeavors to show that that assumes the consent of the mother Grand Lodge. He quotes the opinion of the Grand Master, in his

address of the next year. But he fails to notice that *both* years the Grand Master differed from the committee whose report was accepted by the Grand Lodge.

He says:

"Such is the doctrine of Massachusetts, and what Bro. D. sees in it to suit his Quebec views is a puzzler to us. It may do very well to garble a few words out of a sentence, as he has done in the extract from the committee, and as he does in the following. At page 560 in his report, he gives a synopsis of the condition of the Grand Lodges as regards Quebec, and says, 'Massachusetts has decided that the lodges in Quebec *had the right* to form a Grand Lodge,' but, like an 'artful dodger,' forgets to add 'WITH CONSENT OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.' He wants us to believe that the reason of not recognizing Quebec by Massachusetts is because they are not certain that a majority of the lodges in the Province had concurred in the action."

In reply, all we have to say is that we quoted the report as it was made, and that Bro. M. has put into it what is not there; that in the action referred to on page 560, the words "with consent of the Grand Lodge of Canada" are not found, nor their equivalent, and therefore that the act of Bro. M. in putting them there is known in courts by a name that is not admissible in a masonic document.

To show how utterly groundless Bro. M.'s assertion is, we quote from the action of Massachusetts—which was quoted in our Report of 1871, which Bro. M. reviewed:

"The situation seems analagous to the first effort to establish a Grand Lodge in Nova Scotia by a part of the lodges there, while the greater part of the lodges still adhered to the mother Grand Lodge in Great Britain. Massachusetts then said that she regarded the situation of Nova Scotia politically to be such as would justify the masons there in setting up an independent Grand Lodge whenever they could with substantial unanimity agree to such a step, but that she would not countenance a premature step towards this end by a part only of lodges in the Provinces, thereby producing the internal separation and discord consequent on a divided allegiance and a divided authority; she therefore advised the separationists to abide in their old allegiance until the substantial masonic unity of the Province could be secured in behalf of independence, and declined to give a premature recognition whose effect would evidently rather increase strife and discord among the masons of the Province than tend to unity and peace. The decision of this Grand Lodge had a happy effect; and the fraternity, following the wisdom of the advice, in a spirit of unity, in a short time afterwards were enabled both there and in New Brunswick, to organize independent Grand Lodges which included their entire fraternities, establish masonic unity at home, and win the free consent of the mother Grand Lodges, from whose loins they had sprung into existence. In a similar spirit we had previously treated the efforts of the Canadian Freemasons to establish the independent organization known as the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"The circumstances of the present case cannot be distinguished from those we have referred to: our conduct should therefore be governed by the same rule we then adopted, and we ought to withhold our recognition of an independent Grand Lodge in Quebec until it shall appear that the unity of the craft in that Province will be preserved and promoted by such a recognition of the principle of self-government applied to an independent political territory, which we assume Quebec to have the right to become, on the like grounds that influenced us to acknowledge heretofore the Grand Lodges of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

In his report in 1871, he gave an account of the matters in which the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction over Quebec: we replied that in this country, Congress has jurisdiction also in two-thirds of those matters, as well as many others. He now says this has nothing to do with the case. Very well, then his argument of 1871 is answered by himself.

He says:

"We find in Bro. Drummond's remarks under Quebec the most unwarrantable attack on Grand Master Stevenson, and a gross insult to the Grand Lodge of Canada. In reference to the duplicate lodges, he says:

"It is alleged, and we are satisfied that in many cases the allegation is true, that the Grand Master of Canada made efforts to induce members of lodges which had given in their adherence to Quebec to apply for a duplicate charter with the same name and number of the old lodge; that in such cases he granted a dispensation which was followed by the issue of a duplicate warrant from Grand Lodge, etc."

"We contend that the Grand Lodge of Canada is the sole judge in the granting of charters or duplicates in her own jurisdiction, independent of Bro. Drummond or any one else. As to the allegations against Grand Master Stevenson, we fear that all Bro. Drummond has sought to satisfy him that 'in many cases' the allegation is true, has been the hearsay of some Quebec gossip. If the zeal of our brother on the side of Quebec had not 'eaten him up' and if he had the least inclination to search after truth, he could perhaps have learned that a few renegade brethren robbed the lodge of their charter, and so long as a constitutional number were willing to retain it, neither Grand Master Stevenson nor Grand Lodge could refuse a duplicate of the same name and number, unless they were to sacrifice every principle of honor."

Will Bro. STEVENSON deny the correctness of our statement? Bro. M. does it only by implication, and we have confidence enough in Bro. S. to believe that he will not deny the statement. We regretted his course, as it complicated the difficulties of the situation.

It will be remembered that in our report last year we took occasion, in reply to Bro. WELLFORD, of Virginia, to say:

"He supposed that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was *aided*, if not *prompted* by us. We desire to say, once for all, that we had nothing to do with it. The first knowledge we had of it, was just before the time its officers were installed. We neither expressed nor formed any opinion in reference to it until the documents issued by Canada and Quebec, both invoking the decision of other Grand Lodges, had been placed in our hands, as the Committee of our own Grand Lodge, for examination and report, and we had carefully examined them all and the masonic law bearing upon the question. Then, in the performance of our duty, we reported our views upon the questions to our Grand Lodge. Our views were those which had *already* been advanced in this very case, by such masonic jurists as CHARLES W. MOORE, ALBERT G. MACKAY, BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, JOHN W. SIMONS and JOHN L. LEWIS, and were sustained immediately afterwards by GEORGE H. GRAY, SR., and GILES M. HILLER, of Mississippi," &c.

With this before him, he states: "We have in the above paragraph" [referring to another quoted from our report] "an indirect claim to, at least, a share in the authorship of the Quebec pamphlet." Times without number, he has insinuated the thing, which *he knew* we had expressly and explicitly denied, and has never given the Canadian craft the benefit of that denial. It may be in accordance with Canadian masonry to convey false impressions by insinuation and suppression, but we do not believe it.

In our report last year we adverted to the fact that erroneous (not to say *false*) statements had been made in the press in relation to what members of our Grand Lodge said and did there. Bro. M. undoubtedly knew what those statements were. He says :

"It is true that 'words are but wind,' but from the language of Bro. Graham we are led to believe that he was also satisfied, but oh! poor Quebec dupes; the 'Commander-in-Chief' had not been consulted. We do not know whether Bro. Drummond did not want this protocol brought before Grand Lodge or otherwise, but he tells us himself that this (precipitous?) Board of General Purposes had resolved to put the protocol before Grand Lodge BEFORE HE ARRIVED IN MONTREAL."

He thus uses what we said in answer to one of those statements, out of its connection, for a different purpose—to show an interference by us with the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He says also :

"This in due time came before Grand Lodge. How Bro. Drummond employed his time from his arrival in Montreal, to the bringing in of the protocol, we have no information, but the protocol of their own committee was met with an amendment, not with a *sword* and a *dagger* only, but with a shower of '*pitchforks and marlin spikes downwards*' on Grand Lodge of Canada."

If he has no information, why does he thus insinuate that we had something to do with the amendment, which we never saw or heard of, till it was offered in Grand Lodge?

He says further :

"It is a fact, and a fact that we think Bro. Drummond knows too, that at and previous to 1855 there was no such thing in these Provinces as *concurrent jurisdiction*."

All we have to say in answer, is, that it is *not* a fact, and Bro. MITCHELL ought to know it. On the contrary, the three British Grand Lodges claimed exclusive jurisdiction to themselves in British territory, prior to 1855, and the whole masonic world yielded to the claim. And so far as we know, and we believe we *do* know, not a lodge exists in any one of the Dependencies of the British crown, that was not placed there by one of those Grand Lodges, except in those Provinces where a daughter Grand Lodge has been formed.

But our contrast between the manner in which Virginia met West Virginia, and that in which Canada met Quebec excites our brother's ire, and he says :

"As to blabbing about *swords* and *daggers* and *shut doors* on the side of Canada, the allegations are so utterly false that they are unworthy of notice. The Proceedings of both parties are before the masonic world, who can judge how far those charges are true.

"We have, in *plain print*, from Quebec herself, that she reared her temple with the '*sword* in one hand and the *trowel* in the other,' conscious that she was working under the standard of rebellion, and verifying the saying that '*conscience makes cowards of us all*,' for Canada never gave her any occasion to unsheath the sword."

Oh no, when four brethren from Quebec called on the Grand Master of Canada about forming a Grand Lodge and refused to give it up at his command, he only *suspended them*; when a call was issued for convention to consider the expediency of forming a Grand Lodge, he only *suspended the signers of the call*, and issued an edict forbidding anybody's attending the

convention ; when the lodges voted to be represented, he *only suspended their charters* ; when the Grand Lodge had been formed, a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canada was at once called, at which "all masonic intercourse with the brethren or lodges acknowledging allegiance to the so-called Grand Lodge of Quebec" was prohibited, and all who should not return to the allegiance of the Grand Lodge of Canada, within three months, were summoned to appear before that Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, "*to show cause why they should not be expelled from the privileges of Freemasonry.*" "Only this, and nothing more."

To be sure all these acts of attempted discipline were merely void, but they show the manner in which Canada met Quebec, and make good in every respect our statements which have so excited Bro. M. We however desire to assure him that we did not mean literal daggers and swords, but used the term "dagger" symbolically for "suspension," and the term "sword" for "expulsion."

If Bro. Mitchell expects to win respect for himself, or favor for his Grand Lodge, or convince others that he and his Grand Lodge are right, by the course he has pursued in this report, he is doomed to utter disappointment. Some things may be pardoned to an advocate of a bad and failing cause, but some things, even in such a case, cannot be excused.

COLORADO.

Fifteen lodges represented ; Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized : all the officers of the Grand Lodge re-elected : one charter granted, and the following resolutions adopted :

"*Resolved*, That all masons belonging to lodges in this jurisdiction are forbidden to knowingly hold any masonic intercourse with any mason belonging to a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, or to any lodge holding a charter from said Grand Lodge, and any brother doing so shall be subject to the highest masonic penalties.

"*Resolved*, That all masons belonging to lodges in this jurisdiction are forbidden to knowingly hold any masonic intercourse with any mason belonging to a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, or to any lodge holding a charter from the said Grand Orient, and any brother doing so shall be subject to the highest masonic penalties."

The Grand Master's address is brief, and chiefly devoted to a statement of his official action. He makes an earnest plea for the cultivation of the social faculties, and we commend the following from his address to our own lodges, as our observation confirms its truth :

"During the past year the Worshipful Masters of various lodges have complained of a lack of interest among the members in the work of the lodges,—a want of that prompt attention heretofore shown by the brethren.

"It is not difficult, in my opinion, to discover the cause of the loss of interest in the work of the lodge. We have too much of it,—too much labor and too little refreshment. In all sections of this jurisdiction we are losing sight of the fact that masonry is a social institution, formed for the very purpose of bringing us together as a society of friends and brothers.

"In most lodges the Worshipful Master takes the East at the appointed hour, calls his lodge to labor, and the entire evening is spent in the work of the lodge. At a late hour the lodge closes; the Worshipful Master comes down from the East, the brothers pass a few words of friendly greeting, and one by one file out of the lodge room, weary in body and mind, with a feeling that the time has not been well spent.

"The visiting brethren have no time to get acquainted, and there is no cultivation of the social faculties, and the social character of the institution is ignored.

"The only excuse for this is that we have no time. All our regulars and frequent specials are required to confer the degrees on candidates and attend to business of the lodge. But, brethren, it will be better for us to make fewer masons and attend strictly to the duties we owe to each other and the lodge. We must remember that we have other duties than making masons; that we owe something to those who are already masons. Let us see to it during the coming masonic year that we make our lodge rooms attractive to the brethren, both members and visitors. Let us make it a home for the brethren—a place where all masons will find a hearty welcome. Let us occasionally throw open the doors of the lodge room and have the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of masons meet us in a social way, and thus cement the ties of brotherly love in a true masonic way. We shall find the labor of the lodge rest more lightly on us, and we shall realize the truth we so often repeat, that 'masonry conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.'"

This Grand Lodge has a library fund of \$691.00, which is rapidly increasing. Among the periodicals, the receipt of which is acknowledged, is the "Masonic Token."

BRO. ED. C. PARMELEE, the Gr. Secretary, presented the Report on Correspondence (73 pages), in which he includes a summary of decisions, compiled by BRO. U. D. TAYLOR, of Iowa.

In regard to amending charges after they are filed, he says, and as we think correctly:

"We think they cannot be amended by inserting new charges for new offenses, but can be by striking out part of the specifications (as in the case reported on), or for purpose of making the former charges more specific, if the original is defective in that manner—the accused, of course, being served with a copy of the amended charges and time granted, if necessary, to prepare for trial. The Master being the proper person to determine if new matter is introduced sufficient to entitle the accused to delay in the trial."

In his conclusion, he says:

"We have included Quebec in our list, although that Grand Lodge has not been recognized by this Grand Lodge. We know our own views on the subject do not agree with those of some members of this Grand Lodge. It will be seen that a majority of Grand Lodges have already recognized that Grand Lodge."

CONNECTICUT.

One hundred and one lodges represented: two charters granted and one refused: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: \$3,531.03 reported as raised and forwarded to the sufferers in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin: returns received from all the lodges: resolution of condolence with Bro. William Storer (who was detained at home by severe and painful

illness) adopted: peace and harmony prevailed almost universally throughout the jurisdiction: Report on Correspondence ordered to be printed in advance hereafter, and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master shows him to have been a faithful and able officer. He decided that the Grand Master cannot properly dispense with a jurisdictional requirement of the Grand Lodge.

We can sympathize with him in the following, and think it applies to others as well as editors:

"I have received many cordial invitations to visit subordinate lodges on festive and other occasions. Many of these I have been compelled by private engagements to decline, which it would have given me much pleasure to have accepted. It is intimated in the Great Light, that marrying a wife or buying a yoke of cattle was not a valid excuse among our ancient brethren when bidden to a feast, but I am sure, that had any of our ancient Grand Masters, even King Solomon himself, been the editor of a daily newspaper, he would have been promptly excused for almost any short-comings. At all events, it is certain that the former excuses sink into insignificance when compared with the latter!"

He had visited one lodge working in the German language, the standard ritual having been translated as literally as possible.

He laid the corner stone of a new masonic temple in New Haven, which he says will be completed before May, 1873.

He gives the following account of "making masons at sight:"

"In the month of July last, the officers, and several members of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, represented to me that two gentlemen of worth and high social standing, whose temporary residence was in Connecticut, but who were legal residents of New York, Messrs. Henry C. Baldwin and Robert Livingston, were desirous to receive the degrees of masonry in that lodge, and had procured the regular consent of the proper authority therefor; but that owing to a by-law of St. John's Lodge, suspending its meetings during the summer, no stated communication could be held to receive or act upon their petitions until so late that business engagements would prevent their obtaining the degrees. Having made thorough inquiries into the facts, and the characters of the proposed candidates, and becoming entirely satisfied that the brethren of St. John's Lodge were unanimously desirous that they should be made masons, and become members of that lodge, I determined, at the request of the officers of the lodge, to exercise the highest and most responsible prerogative of the office with which you honored me, and make these gentlemen masons at sight. Accordingly, I invited the brethren to meet me at masonic Hall, in Bridgeport, on the evening of August 11, A. L. 5871, when and where I opened an emergent lodge of Master Masons in ample form, the Grand Master presiding, and assisted by the necessary officers, and a large number of brethren. The object of the meeting was stated, and a lodge of Entered Apprentices was then opened, and the two gentlemen mentioned were initiated in due and ancient form, after which the lodge was closed. On the afternoon of the 15th of August, I again met the brethren as before, and, having opened a Lodge of Fellow Crafts in ample form, assisted by various officers of St. John's and Corinthian Lodges, and about two hundred brethren, Bros. Baldwin and Livingston were duly passed, and the lodge closed. On the evening of the same day, I opened in the same place a lodge of Master Masons, again assisted by the officers and brethren aforesaid; and, in the presence of a very large number of the fraternity, including some twenty Masters and Past Masters of lodges within, and without this jurisdiction, Bros. Baldwin and Livingston were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in due and ancient form, and in the most solemn and impressive man-

ner. The record of these proceedings, duly kept by my direction, is herewith submitted for your approval, and for a place in the archives of the Grand Lodge, that due record of the same may be preserved. The two brothers, as soon as they could do so, affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 3, and are now worthy and respected members thereof. As the work was done at the request of the officers of St. John's Lodge, and with a view to their membership therein, I directed that the fees fixed by the by-laws of that lodge, and also an affiliation fee, should be paid by the candidates, and this sum, by my direction, was paid to that lodge."

The Louisiana "Jurisdiction Resolutions" were referred to a special committee to devise and report (at the next communication) some proper means of enforcing the decree of non-intercourse, and more certain protection of Grand Lodges.

BRO. J. K. WHEELER presented a capital Report on Correspondence (86 pages.)

In answer to Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, he says (and we are with him) :

"If the brother is laboring under the delusion that it is the practice in Connecticut to strike from the roll of membership, for the non-payment of dues, *without* due notice, and giving the brother a full opportunity for defense, we wish he would speedily rid his mind of any such idea; for such is not our practice. We also concur in his opinion, that a brother, when struck from the roll, has been deprived of a portion of his masonic rights; and that is just what is intended. This deprivation, however, does not operate any further than the rights which inure to a brother, in consequence of lodge membership: and his masonic standing is not interfered with. It seems to us, there can no more harm grow out of the practice, than that of voluntary dismission, which is so prevalent in many jurisdictions; and, oftentimes, for the purpose of not being obliged to pay dues. We think, after all, that striking from the roll, when due notice has been given, amounts to nothing more than voluntary dismission. One goes out because he don't wish to pay dues, and the other because he won't."

In regard to the Iowa decision that "Chapter Past Masters" have no recognition in a lodge of actual Past Masters, except that of a seat therein, he says :

"If the Grand Lodge had decided that a profane had no recognition in a lodge of Master Masons, except that of a seat therein, we should have been no more surprised, for one is as sensible as the other.

"A lodge of actual Past Masters is one thing, and consists only of those who have been regularly installed as Masters of a Blue Lodge; while a lodge of virtual, or Chapter Past Masters, is an entirely different thing, and exists by a different authority, and its members are no more entitled to recognition by actual Past Masters, congregated for the purpose of conferring the Past Masters' degree, than a profane, or a member of some organization, who might be supposed to use the same ceremonies, and make what they term Past Masters."

He pronounces the address of Gr. Master LYNDE in 1871 "a clear business-like paper."

He says in relation to doing too much work:

"We can but agree with these views in reference to work, and believe that many lodges are so absorbed in constant work, that all sociable feelings are crushed out, and there soon creeps over the institution a spirit of coldness and indifference, which results in a slim attendance, and but little interest. Let

the lodges cultivate more this spirit of social feeling, and re-unions, and they will surely find an increased interest and larger attendance."

In reply to another, he well says :

"He says, 'if three Master Masons may form a lodge of Master Masons, surely they can transact business and do work.' We fail to see how *three* can conduct the work of the lodge and do it properly. It is said that three anciently constituted a lodge of Master Masons, and great stress is laid upon this, in determining the proper number to conduct the business of the lodge. If only three are necessary, it seems to us that the same number should be all that is necessary to form a new lodge, or to retain the charter after being formed. Why require seven Master Masons to form a lodge, or to retain the same, and allow three to undertake to do what they cannot, and do it properly? We must bear in mind that a lodge of the present day is not what it was in ancient times, when three constituted a lodge of Master Masons, and that the labors conducted may reasonably be supposed to be very different. We therefore believe that no lodge should be opened for work or business, unless there be seven present."

He corrects Bro. DOYLE (see our Report last year, p. 561) as to one item in that corner stone affair :

"Bro. Doyle has been misinformed in this last sentence, for Mr. Batterson was not, at the time spoken of, a mason. We can but smile, when we think of our Rhode Island brethren repairing to the quarry, and bringing up this stone, weighing no less than ten tons, and having it in readiness for the ceremonies by sunrise; especially as they were obliged to go the distance of forty miles. We have heard of stealing before, but never knew of an instance where a raid was made upon a stone quarry, and have it cleaned out in one night. Verily, the stone which the builder *refused* became the head stone of the corner."

He doubts the authority of a Past Master to open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens. The second regulation of Anderson's Constitutions provides, "And in case of death or sickness, or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no brother is present who has been Master of a lodge before; *for the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master present*, though he cannot act till the Senior Warden has congregated the lodge."

But on Nov. 25, 1723, "it was agreed that if a Master of a particular lodge is deposed, or dimits, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill the Master's chair till the next time of choosing: and ever since, in the Master's absence, he fills the chair, even though a former Master be present."

And in the fourteenth regulation, it is said that in the absence of the Grand Master his authority reverts to the last former Grand Master present.

And the old twenty-first regulation makes provision that in case of vacancy in the office of Grand Master, the last former Grand Master should be invited to resume his office, "which now, of course, reverts to him:" and by the new Regulation, the Senior Grand Warden succeeded to the chair, only when no former Grand Master or Deputy could be found who would assume it.

In the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of New York, printed in 1801, it is said, "Although it was formerly held that in such cases the Master's authority ought to revert to the last Past Master who is present, yet it is now the settled rule that his authority devolves upon the Senior Warden," &c.

Also, "If none of the officers be present, nor any former Master to take the chair, the members according to seniority and merit shall fill the place of the absent officers."

A similar practice seems to have prevailed in Massachusetts, for by the Constitution of 1811, a lodge is forbidden to confer degrees in the absence of the Master and Wardens, "unless a Past Master is present to preside." This provision was continued until within a few years, and is still contained in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine. In the present Massachusetts Constitution the clause quoted is omitted, leaving the implication that other business than conferring degrees *may be* transacted in the absence of the Master and Wardens. On March 17, 1773, Portland Lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens and all Past Masters, elected to the chair the oldest Master Mason present, who presided during the evening.

From a careful examination of the Constitutions, we are satisfied that it was the ancient law, that in the absence of the Master his authority reverted to his predecessors; that it was afterwards modified to allow the Wardens to succeed to his position; but that in the absence of both, it is the prerogative of a Past Master to open the lodge. We were formerly of a different opinion, but having been led, by the decision of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which Bro. Wheeler criticises, to examine the question fully, we have changed our views and come to the conclusion above stated.

We concur in the most of the following:

"To the members of our *mutual admiration society*, so called by some, we tender our fraternal regards for the kindly manner in which the Proceedings of the good old conservative State of Connecticut have been received. Our ties of friendship have become doubly strong, since our meeting in Baltimore; and when we are writing our reports, we do it with much more freedom and zeal, than if we had never met, and taken each one by the hand; and the memory of many faces and associations will linger around as long as life shall last; for who can forget the memorable event of crowning Bro. Tom Corson as poet laureate, and the imposing ceremonies connected therewith; the speech of Simons; the dignity of Drummond; and the blast from Gouley, as the events of the evening were brought to a close, and the happy recipient stood alone, with

"A crown upon his forehead,
And Greenbacks in his hand,"

agreeable to that little prayer which he had composed for the occasion—that metrical composition, which hereafter will be ranked among the best productions, and will favorably compare with 'Now I lay me down to sleep.' 'So mote it be.'"

"Dignity" forsooth! "*Lucus a non lucendo!*"

DELAWARE, 1872.

All the lodges (twenty) represented: one charter granted: Bro. J. T. Bunn received with the private Grand Honors as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: communication from the Grand Orient of Brazil received, and the Grand Secretary directed to open correspondence with them: and the lodges ordered to send in their by-laws for revision and correction.

The Grand Master reports the institution "in a progressively healthy condition": he had been asked by telegraph for a dispensation for conferring degrees, to be sent by telegraph, which he refused, and remarked that in other jurisdictions he had seen that they had made "*railroad masons*," but Delaware seemed disposed to beat "the whole world and the rest of mankind."

A clandestine organization, composed of men of African descent, claiming to be the "M.W. Hiram Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Delaware and its jurisdiction," sent the Grand Master a copy of its proceedings, which was promptly returned through the post office. He says the pamphlet contained abuse of himself and the Grand Lodge: admitting it did, it seems to us that it would have been better for the Rev. and M. W. Brother not to have noticed it, at all events not in the manner he has done. His remarks may be witty, but we think them undignified and in bad taste.

He gives an account of the formation of Alpha Lodge in New Jersey (for a history of which we refer to our review of New Jersey), in which colored men were elected and initiated. He, disclaiming the right of Delaware to legislate for a sister jurisdiction, recommends to his Grand Lodge to forbid its subordinates holding any masonic communication with Alpha Lodge or its members. The matter was referred to a committee, the majority of whom recommended adopting the course proposed by the Grand Master, and their report was adopted: the minority reported:

"That as that lodge is in good standing with the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, with whom we are in masonic communication, we cannot refuse to any of its members who have been regularly made under its jurisdiction in accordance with masonic law, an admission into any of our lodges, if they should in due manner demand such admission and be found worthy."

With Bro. SCOT, of Louisiana,

"We deprecate the remarks of the Grand Master and the action of the Grand Lodge as tending to revive agitation on a question with which masonry has nothing to do. If Alpha Lodge No. 116 has violated the ancient landmarks by initiating men who are not free-born, a complaint to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey would have been the proper course to pursue: such complaint would have received respectful attention, and if, on investigation, substantiated, the correct remedy would doubtless have been applied. On the other hand, if any Grand Lodge permits its subordinates to violate the ancient landmarks with impunity, the Grand Body and not the subordinate ought to be held responsible."

If Delaware undertakes to determine the *status* of all lodges in the country, she'll have about enough to do without attending to her own business. But seriously, is not such action a grave insult to a sister Grand Lodge? While one black ball excludes a petitioner, and the objection of a single member, without stating reasons, excludes a visitor, are we not safe enough without interfering with the prerogatives of another Grand Lodge?

BRO. J. THOMAS BUDD presented the Report on Correspondence (21 pp.).

In relation to Quebec, he says:

"We have read with much interest the remarks of Bro. Mitchell on the question of separation or the right, and we have also perused very many able arguments from committees of other jurisdictions, but we refrain from entering the arena of debate upon the question, and only express our deep regret that so much has been said, and feeling confident that a spirit of fraternal regard lives in the breasts of our brethren, prefer to leave them to work out their own problem. Actuated by this feeling, we can only offer our prayer to the 'Supreme Grand Master,' that he will order all these matters aright, and our earnest hope that before our report shall go forth, these differences shall forever be at an end, and all unkindly feelings be dissolved, and, passing away, 'leave not a track behind.'"

and the Grand Lodge has followed the same course.

He thinks that the dogma that a candidate, duly elected, can be stopped by the objection of a member, without giving a reason for such objection, is "unfounded either in the masonic law, or common justice." But what makes a man a mason? His *election* or something which follows it? If any objection arises after his election, he may decline to be initiated without giving reasons, and equally the lodge may decline to initiate him. The law being so, his election is a conditional one, and he should so understand it.

He reviews Maine for 1871 and 1872, and speaks of the addresses of Grand Master LYNDÉ in terms of commendation.

We are glad to notice the following, as we believe that we are devoting too much attention to "work" and too little to the practical exemplification of the principles the "work" teaches:

"Make our lodge rooms the places of pleasant re-union, and not the arena of too much work, or what is worse by far the arena of polemics. Heated debates upon some supposititious question, or 'trifles light as air' oftentimes make lodge rooms more repulsive to the true mason than 'bare floors' and 'hard fare.' Let our lodge rooms be a chosen retreat where social virtues are cultivated, and where our hearts become warm with pure, holy friendship, and those 'mystic ties' are strengthened, of which the 'profane' know not."

This is the first report we have had from Delaware for some years; and if we receive so good a one from the *Budd*, what shall we expect from the full blown flower?

An Appendix contains the ceremony of dedicating the new masonic hall at Wilmington. To symbolize the universality of Freemasonry, the national airs of England, Germany, France and the United States were performed. "The Watch on the Rhine" responded to "God save the Queen;" and the "Star Spangled Banner" was a fitting echo to the "Marseillaise Hymn." The usual ceremonies were elaborated, but the additions were singularly beautiful and appropriate. The Grand Master delivered an elegant address, which was followed by a grand masonic feast, and the occasion must have been one of rare interest and enjoyment.

FLORIDA, 1872.

Thirty-two of the fifty-eight lodges represented: twelve failed to make returns: four charters granted: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: mutual representations entered into with the Grand Orient

of Brazil: affiliation fees abolished: resolution adopted forbidding naming a lodge after a living man: the work of the first degree exemplified: and the number of District Deputies increased from four to seven.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL PASCO) gives a business-like statement of his official action and decisions; harmony generally prevails; a lodge having expelled a member for contempt without trial, he gave the lodge an opportunity to review and correct its action, but it affirmed its decision, and he suspended the order of the lodge until the Grand Lodge met, which very properly reversed the sentence; he wisely advises the craft not to undertake the formation of masonic schools, but to unite with their fellow citizens in the support of local schools, and, if those cannot be thrown open for all, to see that the children, and especially the orphans, of masons are educated.

Bro. D. C. DAWKINS presented the Report on Correspondence (52 pages). It is an able document, in which he expresses his views plainly, and supports them earnestly.

He was Master of his lodge when he was elected Grand Master, and he properly decided that he vacated the Mastership, and upon petition of the lodge, he granted a dispensation to elect a new Master, though there was a Senior Warden. This action of his has been severely criticized, and in this report he replies and defends his action. It is not necessary to relate the circumstances, for they were such, that if the power he exercised can *legally* be exercised in any case, the one in point was one in which it was his duty to exercise it. He admits that generally when the Master vacates his office, the Senior Warden succeeds to the East for the remainder of the term. But he holds that the Grand Master, under his inherent prerogative to do whatever in his discreet judgment is necessary and proper to preserve the harmony and prosperity of the craft, providing he infringes no landmark, may, at any rate with the consent of the Senior Warden, make an exception to the rule. In other words, the Grand Master may dispense with any masonic law that is not a landmark. This question has recently been considerably discussed, and the current of opinion is, that the Grand Master derives his powers from the Constitution of his Grand Lodge. But by the ancient landmarks, certain prerogatives are inherent in the Grand Mastership, and those we hold no Constitution can control. Is this dispensing power one of those prerogatives?

We do not propose to discuss this question, partly for want of time and space, and partly because the question still remains, Is not the rule, that when a Master vacates his office the Senior Warden succeeds to it, "a landmark?" The Grand Lodge of Nevada has so decided upon the report of the committee, and in none of the criticisms of that report which we have seen, has this action been questioned. While we are more inclined than heretofore to agree to the correctness of Bro. DAWKINS' views (against those of the majority of writers of the present day) as to the inherent prerogatives of the Grand Master, we do not think his case falls within them. Other Grand

Lodges have decided the same case, but reached the conclusion opposite to the one he reached.

He holds, in accordance with our own rule, that if a lodge, at any time after the reception of a petition, and before ballot, discovers that it has no jurisdiction, the petition should be returned without a ballot; but not if the lodge has jurisdiction.

In his review of Maine he refers to our extract from the report of P. G. M. BROWN, of Florida, to his Grand Lodge, in reference to Canada, in which the same principles were maintained as we have defended in the case of Quebec, and contents himself with saying that there was a slight mistake in what Bro. BROWN said, because he says Maine asked the consent of Massachusetts. He is unable to deny that Bro. BROWN so argued, and that the Grand Lodge of Florida *then* endorsed the doctrine. In point of fact, the lodges in Maine declared their *right* to form a Grand Lodge, but as a matter of courtesy, they communicated their wishes to the mother Grand Lodge, and asked her consent and a part of the Charity Fund, and obtained both.

He says further :

"But we admit now, that it was not necessary, for Maine was, 1st, an independent State; 2d, had the requisite number of chartered lodges, and, 3d, unoccupied by any Grand Lodge having exclusive right."

Bro. D. must have forgotten his geography and history. Before 1820 Maine was as much a part of Massachusetts as Jacksonville is a part of Florida, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had as exclusive jurisdiction in Maine as the Grand Lodge of Florida has in Jacksonville.

This reminds us that Bro. D. has, much to our surprise, repeated the puerile argument that the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec destroys the Grand Lodge of Canada, because the masons of Ontario *might have* formed a Grand Lodge on the same principles. The obvious answer is that they *did not*; and when the masons of Quebec formed a new Grand Lodge, the territory and lodges in Ontario were left under the old Grand Lodge. A precisely similar case was that of Massachusetts and Maine. A State was divided into two States: in Maine a new Grand Lodge was formed, and the rest of the territory and lodges were left under the authority of the old Grand Lodge, which has never had a suspicion during the fifty odd years that have since elapsed, that she was, in the words of Bro. D., "swept unceremoniously from the ken of mortal vision in the lightning flash of human passion."

Last year we had occasion to show that he had considerably erred in regard to the number of Grand Lodges that had voted against the recognition of Quebec; and he reduces the number to six; but two of these, Virginia and Pennsylvania, had not then voted on the subject, and a third (Minnesota) had entertained a resolution of recognition and referred it for action to the next session!

He says:

"Several Grand Lodges representing the sentiments of many thousand Freemasons, have concluded against the recognition of Quebec, after mature

deliberation and upon a basis which they conscientiously believe to be purely masonic; and this fact alone should cause the most enthusiastic recognitionists to pause, reflect, and go slowly, if not reconsider."

* * * * *

"We hope that our brethren everywhere, who have assumed or been led into the error of recognition, will re-examine and reconsider their action, and thus drive the Quebec organizers into proper terms of masonic propriety and regularity, whereby true fraternal harmony may once more be restored among all the craftsmen in North America."

Considering that some ten times as many Grand Lodges, representing nearly ten times as many Freemasons, after the most mature deliberation, and a discussion almost unexampled, have recognized Quebec, the above extract strikes us as coming within the phrase "Here is richness!" The juryman that had the bad luck always to get on a jury with eleven obstinate men, who would never yield to him, is scarcely to be named in the same day!

We recommend to him the remarks of Bro. SCOT, of Louisiana, upon the same extract:

"At that date about three-fourths of the American Grand Lodges had recognized Quebec; and we are at a loss to determine whether the *naiveté* of the compliment to their intelligence, or the *bonhomie* of the request that they should 'drive the Quebec organizers into proper terms of masonic propriety and regularity,' is most to be admired. The bitterness of feeling which has marked the controversy, and which he so much deploras, is due, in a great measure, to the creation of duplicate lodges by Canada, in violation of every principle of masonic law. In this aggressive policy, Canada has received aid and comfort from the Grand Bodies sympathizing with her, and, before preferring his request, it would have been well for our brother to have inquired what influence their action exercised in perpetuating the strife and preventing an amicable settlement of the question."

GEORGIA.

Two hundred and twenty lodges represented: three charters granted and seven refused: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: a standing "Committee on Finance, Returns, Unfinished Business and Printing" appointed and ordered to meet within ten days of the next session, and report on finance in print on the first day.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL LAWRENCE) reports the general prevalence of harmony.

He says:

"I am gratified to know, from the correspondence of the Worshipful Masters, with which I have been honored, that a vigorous dealing with the vice of intemperance, in the use of intoxicating drinks, has been instituted by many of them with most beneficial results. Excessive indulgence in these is a beastly habit, utterly inconsistent with the profession of a Freemason. And if the admonition and fraternal counsel of his brethren cannot reclaim such an one as has become enslaved thereby, nothing remains but that he be sentenced to masonic death, and expelled the Order."

He made the following decision, which was approved by the Grand Lodge.

"The question has been asked, can a lodge of three transact business? I decide that they cannot.

"This question, but for the error of the Baltimore Convention in 1843, could

never have been made, as previous to that time the practice was universal, I believe, to transact all business in the E. A. Degree. Since then the business of the lodge in most jurisdictions in this country is transacted in the M. M. Degree. Now, as the numbers 3, 5 and 7 are recognized as the legal numbers necessary to open in the several symbolic degrees, it was naturally inferred, that what was legal to open with would be legal to work and transact business with. But it is only in the E. A. Degree that, as brother Oliver says, all the orders are represented, and less than seven, therefore, the constitutional number requisite to obtain and hold a charter, cannot legally transact business. Besides, it would seem that for very want of numerical power, three could not properly engage in either work or business."

The Grand Secretary acknowledges the receipt of our reprint and the Masonic Token.

During the session the corner stone of a Hebrew Synagogue was laid, with a beautiful address by the Grand Master.

Work had been suspended on the Grand Lodge Hall for want of funds, but measures were taken which will probably ensure its completion during the ensuing year.

The names of the members of the subordinate lodges are published, but we regret (some four hours' worth!) that there is no recapitulation, and the number can be ascertained only by counting them!

BRO. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR presented another of his admirable Reports on Correspondence (86 pages).

We copy some of his propositions:

"We have always entertained the opinion that the closing of a lodge as effectually terminated that particular communication, as the setting of the sun ends the particular day on which it sets."

* * * * *

"A brother against whom no charges have been preferred, even though *willfully non-affiliated*, is yet a mason, in good standing. It takes something more than willful non-affiliation to absolve us from our masonic obligations."

* * * * *

"We believe the ballot should be taken, no matter what may be the report of the committee. Suppose the committee make a favorable report upon an application, and yet the Master presiding is determined to reject the applicant, would he not have the same right to declare him rejected without a ballot as he would in the other case? We see no difference."

In regard to printing the names of "members in the Proceedings," he says:

"We have only to say in this connection, that in our own jurisdiction the returns of subordinate lodges are now substantially bound and carefully preserved by the Grand Secretary, and any information that could be obtained from the printed lists, and more, could be had by addressing that officer."

IDAHO.

Eight lodges represented: "Orphan Fund" increased to \$637.00: Grand Lodge certificates ordered to be issued: it was decided that a member of a lodge in another State cannot become a charter member of a lodge without obtaining a dimit: a tax of two dollars *per capita* ordered to be collected to liquidate the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (JONAS W. BROWN) urges in eloquent terms the necessity for masons to make their conduct conform to the teachings of masonry. He argues at some length that the keeping of a gambling and drinking saloon is an offense against masonry. The Grand Lodge sustained his position and set aside the election of a professional gambler and saloon keeper as Junior Warden of a lodge, and ordered a new election.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Grand Lodge by almost a two-thirds vote :

" WHEREAS, The evils of intemperance, and the kindred vices of gambling, profane swearing, and playing whisky games in saloons, exist to an alarming extent within the limits of our Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and very many who profess to belong to our ancient and honorable institution are numbered among the victims of these terrible vices, and who have sold their masonic respectability to these miserable sinks of crime and ruin, and who continue to claim that they are good masons, polluting our altars and our symbols, and insulting the God whose name we are taught to speak with reverential awe, and drunkenness, with its concomitant vices, are poisoning our beloved order and making us a hiss and contempt in the mind of honorable men ; and unless the evils can be arrested, good men and true will not kneel at our desecrated altars. These vices are prohibited by the teachings of masonry and the moral law, which are published to the world as the guide of our actions and the trestleboard of our life. Oh, shame on the lodges that permit such a desecration of our emblems by the presence of such characters ! and if they refuse to reform and *will not* be held up by the points of our fellowship and the entire teachings and universal laws of our order, they must be expelled. And,

" WHEREAS, The keeping of saloons for the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the playing of gambling games is in conflict with all our masonic teachings, and contrary to the good sense of all moral men, and a flagrant violation of the spirit of our order ; therefore,

" *Resolved*, That the keeping of saloons for the sale of spirituous liquors or gaming purposes is a masonic offense, and such as are guilty of such unmasonic conduct shall be subject to admonition, reprimand, suspension and expulsion ; and Masters, at their peril, must see that this vice against masonry no longer finds a hiding place among masons, and it is strictly forbidden hereafter for masons in this jurisdiction to engage in the business.

" *Resolved*, That masons now engaged in the business shall have until the first day of October, 1873, to close out their business of saloon keeping, and masons neglecting or refusing so to do, shall be proceeded against by the subordinate lodge under whose jurisdiction they reside, and dealt with according to the spirit of the resolution preventing saloon keeping. And the Worshipful Master and Wardens of each subordinate lodge within this jurisdiction shall, at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, make a report of each case coming under these resolutions."

On an appeal, a brother acquitted by his lodge, was adjudged guilty and suspended.

The Grand Lodge is evidently in earnest in its efforts to restrain vice and immorality, and sets an example worthy of imitation in other jurisdictions.

ILLINOIS.

Four hundred and ninety-two lodges represented : sixteen charters and three dispensations granted : two dispensations continued and one charter revoked : receipts from all sources over \$30,000, and disbursements about \$25,000 : the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized : reprint of the

Proceedings from 1840 to 1860 ordered, provided three hundred copies should be subscribed for, but only 1000 copies (less than two for each lodge in the State) to be printed in any event: and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (DEWITT C. CREGIER) is a document of universal interest, and shows that he had administered affairs with great fidelity and ability.

He devotes nearly twelve pages to an account of the operations of the Relief Committee in Chicago after the great fire.

He says:

"The turmoil and confusion which ensued immediately subsequent to the fire, can be better imagined than described.

"Nearly all our brethren were more or less in distress, their families scattered, and their domestic and masonic homes gone; nevertheless, within a few hours the brethren were engaged in the high and holy cause of charity. A few of them had something left, which they promptly shared with those less fortunate, and those lodges that escaped the ravages of the fire, held meetings and appointed committees to relieve the distressed in their immediate neighborhoods."

But money and supplies at once began to pour in from all quarters, and he organized a Board of Relief, which for eight months met daily. They received in cash \$83,089.06, and in supplies \$7,545.44.

"This munificent sum was contributed by the following masonic and other bodies, viz:

"From eight Grand Lodges, \$16,885.25; six hundred and ninety-six lodges, \$58,772.74; 1 Grand Council R. & S. M., \$200.00; 2 Councils R. & S. M., \$118.75; thirty-six Chapters R. A. M., \$1,086.00; the craft of twenty-eight cities, \$9,436.68; two Eastern Star Chapters, \$289.60; one Masonic Quartette Club, \$25.00; thirty-three individuals, \$1,778.30; ten parties unknown, \$422.58; R. R. Companies in transportation, \$2,035.85; total, \$90,634.50."

It was disbursed as follows:

"For relief of brethren and their families, including expenses due to disbursements, \$35,502.04; divided among city lodges; 25,412.00; for establishment of a permanent Masonic Board of Relief, \$6,500.00; returned to lodges which sent more than one donation, \$2,205.89; returned to Grand Charity Fund of those jurisdictions which sent \$400 and upwards, \$18,109.64; returned to particular lodges which donated \$400 dollars and upwards, \$1,510.36; reserved for printing report and expense incident to mailing and auditing commission, \$1,394.67; total, \$90,634.50."

He says:

"As the season advanced the applicants for relief gradually decreased. In view of this fact it was deemed best, in order to save expense, to close the labors of the Board and transfer the care of the needy to the several lodges.

"Our lodges, at the time, were in no condition to assume this responsibility. Eighteen of them had lost their halls, paraphernalia, etc., and in several cases their funds, with little or no insurance, and that little extremely uncertain; while most of the members were embarrassed in like manner. The question of what was right and proper in the premises involved considerable thought. However, it was finally resolved to allot each 'Burned out Lodge' from six to twelve dollars per capita, according to their respective resident membership at the time of the fire, as determined by the Grand Lodge records.

"Those lodges which were not burned out had members who were sufferers by the fire—the lodge, as such, having lost nothing—warranted a distinction;

and it was determined to allow about one-half per capita upon some basis of calculation. All the lodges were required, as a condition to receiving the amount allotted to them, to amend their by-laws establishing a *Charity Fund*, to the credit of which the money should be placed; and I am happy to say that the lodges promptly acquiesced in this commendable course, and it can now be said—thanks to the generous donors—that every lodge in Chicago has a fund held in trust for that for which it was intended, viz: *charity*."

Accordingly, \$20,207 was divided among eighteen "burned out lodges," and \$5,801.00 among the other thirteen.

There was a surplus after all this, and of the disposition of it he says:

"In addition to this, the Board, as agents or servants of the donors, having accomplished the work of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, caring for the sick, helping the weary wanderer on his way, assisting the lodges and providing for the sojourner, believed it included all that was intended to be done. But notwithstanding this, there was a surplus, which, unless it was allowed to flow beyond what was deemed its legitimate channels, naturally belongs to those who intrusted it to our hands to be 'disbursed as we might deem best.' The question as to the proper disposition of this surplus was freely discussed. It was urged that the money having been sent here should be retained for some purpose. It was suggested that it be devoted to the founding of a masonic asylum, or be invested in real estate as a site for a 'Masonic Temple'—both worthy objects—but these and other similar propositions, met with but little favor from those in charge of the fund; for surely the masons of Illinois will never consent to lay the foundations of their asylums and temples, with the superabundant gifts of a beloved brotherhood, whose only aim was to lighten the burdens created by an awful calamity. It was therefore determined to return the surplus from whence it came. To return this to the several lodges would be quite impracticable; besides, the sums would be too insignificant to warrant the labor and expense.

"Hence the proportion due the several lodges in the various jurisdictions was aggregated, making in some cases a handsome amount, which was returned to the respective Grand Lodges for the benefit of their Charity Funds."

He gives a table showing the amount returned to each jurisdiction: the total returned was nearly \$22,000.

He thus describes the manner in which the accounts were audited:

"In order that all the acts and proceedings connected with relief matters might be investigated and reported upon by gentlemen from abroad, entirely free from partiality, I, with the concurrence of my associates, invited M. W. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, M. W. CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and M. W. OZIAS P. WATERS, Grand Master of Iowa, to visit Chicago, and act as a commission for that purpose; and after a thorough and critical investigation of the whole matter to give to the world their opinion of the justness and correctness of the important and delicate work.

"These distinguished men and masons, accompanied by W. Bro. CHAS. H. KINGSTON, Private Secretary to Grand Master PERKINS, did us the honor to comply. Upon their arrival I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge, and in your name and in behalf of your brethren of this city, I welcomed them with appropriate honors, and extended to them such poor hospitality as the time and the occasion afforded.

"The M. W. brethren immediately entered upon the work in hand, and were rendered every facility and assistance in our power to insure a full and complete inquiry.

"As these gentlemen were for the time being the nominal representatives of all the donors, they were justly sensible of their responsibility, as well as the importance and delicacy of their mission.

"Upon the completion of their labors, the commission presented the following

"REPORT:

"To the Contributors of the Masonic Relief Fund for the Sufferers by the Chicago Fire:

"CHICAGO, September, 5872.

"The undersigned, having been honored by the Grand Master of masons of Illinois, with a request to act as a commission, to examine and report upon the accounts and proceedings of the Masonic Board of Relief, charged with administering the funds contributed by the Masonic Fraternity of this and other countries for the benefit of the sufferers by the great Chicago Fire of 1871, have performed the duty assigned them; and it should be fully understood, at the outset, that this duty has been requested of the undersigned through the voluntary act of the Board of Relief, prompted by a high sense of delicacy and honor, and not from any feeling or intimation, on the part of the donors, that any investigation was required.

"The undersigned met at the Masonic Temple, in Chicago, September 18th and 19th, 1872. Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of Pennsylvania, acting as President of the commission, and Worshipful Bro. CHARLES H. KINGSTON, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary.

"They proceeded to make a careful examination of all the books, papers and vouchers of the Board of Relief, and of the system adopted by them for the custody and administration of the fund, and for the preservation of a record of their proceedings under the important trust confided to them.

"All the books, papers and vouchers of the Board, and of its officers and committees, were submitted to the undersigned, together with the final report of the management of the fund, which exhibit, in detail, all the statistics necessary to show the very thorough and exact manner in which this important trust has been administered.

"Keeping in view the fact that this fund was contributed specifically for the relief of Master Masons and their families who were sufferers by the great fire, the Board of Relief, from the outset, adopted the principle of satisfying themselves, personally, that each applicant relieved came within the provisions of the trust; was worthy, and in actual need of the aid granted. So far as practicable the applicants were furnished with such articles of immediate necessity for their household and personal wants as their needs required, and the Board, by the liberality of the merchants with whom they dealt, and of the railroad companies over whose roads transportation of applicants relieved was needed, were enabled to obtain supplies and transportation at greatly reduced cost. Only a small amount was disbursed in direct appropriations of money. The Board did not regard the fund as intended to make good mere pecuniary losses by the fire, or in any sense an insurance fund; but as contributed for the temporary relief of the immediate and pressing necessities of direct sufferers by the fire.

"Among the large number of applicants it was too much to expect that no case of attempted fraud and imposition would occur. But a careful personal examination of the records of the Board, and of their detailed action in individual cases, satisfied the undersigned that the greatest diligence had been exercised in their investigation; while at the same time no unnecessary formalities were permitted to exist to prevent relief being afforded promptly.

"All money received for the fund was paid over to the Treasurer, and by him deposited to the credit of a separate account in bank, and paid out by checks upon orders drawn by the President and attested by the Secretary of the Board.

"The immediate disbursements were made by the Secretary under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and a full and detailed report was presented at each monthly meeting of the Board, examined and vouched for by a sub-committee, and approved by the Board. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer were examined and compared with the vouchers by the undersigned and found to be correct, in every particular, and kept with a degree of accuracy and fullness of detail which cannot be too highly recommended.

"It was the earnestly expressed wish of all the officers and members of the

Board, with the majority of whom we had the pleasure of meeting, that the undersigned would make their investigation and review thorough and searching, to the last detail, and such has been our endeavor; and this report is the result of a full and minute personal examination, influenced solely by a desire to arrive at the truth, and to declare our conclusions to the fraternity at large, as the convictions of our minds, under a due sense, as well of the obligations of the respective offices which it is our honor to hold in the craft as of the special trust devolved upon us in this particular regard.

"The entire amount of cash donations received was \$83,089.06; in addition to which supplies of goods were sent valued at \$7,545.44; making a total of \$90,634.50. Of this amount there has been disbursed, in the relief of applicants, allotments to Chicago lodges, the expenses of the Board and a donation to Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, as set forth, in detail, in the report which is to be printed, \$67,414.04; there has been returned to the donors a surplus of \$21,825.89; and there has been retained to meet the expenses of printing the report and this commission, \$1,394.57. Total, \$90,634.50.

"The orders drawn upon the Treasurer had not all been presented at the date of this report, nor had all the checks drawn by him been presented to the bank for payment; but the undersigned are satisfied that the moneys are on hand and in the bank, to the credit of his account, as Treasurer of the Board, to meet the outstanding orders and checks, on presentation.

"The undersigned find that a careful, exact and clear record has been kept of every transaction, that the money received and disbursed is accurately accounted for, and that the disbursements are supported by vouchers, which present, in minutest detail, the exact history of every charity bestowed, and allow every transaction to be reviewed in all its attendant circumstances. Every precaution which prudence could suggest has been taken to secure the faithful application of the fund to the beneficiaries for whom it was designed by the donors.

"The detailed report prepared for publication by the Board was submitted to and carefully examined and approved by the undersigned.

"It would be impossible to speak too highly of the character of the record which has been preserved of transactions so multifarious and minute, and the undersigned would do injustice to the impression made upon them by this examination, should they fail to express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the Board have administered the trust confided to them by the Fraternity.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted by

"SAM'L C. PERKINS, *Grand Master of Pennsylvania.*

"CHAS. F. STANSBURY, *Grand Master District of Columbia.*

"O. P. WATERS, *Grand Master of Masons in Iowa.*

"CHAS. H. KINGSTON, *Secretary.*"

He says:

"During the trials and afflictions which the brethren of Chicago were destined to endure, owing to the great fire, I am happy to say that masonry in our midst has not been permitted to languish; next to their families and homes, the welfare of their lodges held the next place in the hearts of the brethren.

"Many of the beautiful halls being destroyed, it was a matter of great difficulty to secure accommodations. Halls that escaped the ravages of the fire were freely tendered to the homeless lodges. Some found shelter in the 'West Masonic Temple,' in rooms temporarily fitted for the purpose. While the proportions and surroundings of these rooms lacked much of the comfort and convenience of those destroyed, nevertheless all continued to meet and work; and to-day the energy and perseverance of the Fraternity in the work of restoration, is in a measure blended with that of the citizen.

"The progress made during the past year in re-building Chicago, creates in the minds of those who are cognizant of its magnitude and character a wonder and admiration, equalled only by the extent of the shock and amazement produced by its destruction."

He gives great credit to the Treasurer and Secretary of the Board of Relief (Bros. WILEY M. EGAN and HARRY DUVAL) for their share in the work, and while he but modestly mentions himself, we know that the responsibility rested mainly upon him, and that he discharged the duties most faithfully and wisely. He had had occasion to suspend the charters of three lodges. One had published as an impostor, a member in good standing of a Kentucky lodge; and when made acquainted with the facts, refused to retract, and showed, moreover, that the thing had been done from unworthy motives. He sent a Deputy to have a proper retraction made, but the latter was treated with contempt, and the charter was arrested. Another lodge tried a member for gross unmasonic conduct, but refused to award any greater punishment than a reprimand. The Master declined to act, and referred the matter to the Grand Master, upon whose suggestion the accused was suspended. Immediately after, in the same lodge, a member pleaded guilty of unmasonic conduct, and though a majority voted for more severe punishment, there was a sufficient minority to prevent any greater punishment than reprimand, and he closed the lodge. In another case, the accused was convicted, but the lodge refused to award any punishment.

He adds in this connection, and we emphatically endorse his sentiments, the following :

"There are several other cases which have come to my notice during the year, where brethren have become offended, and with extravagant ideas of their own importance have openly boasted that no more work should be done in the lodge, for no better reason than that their particular friends had been neglected. Subsequent proceedings have shown that these threats were carried out.

"I do not hesitate to pronounce such conduct not only a contemplated breach of moral and masonic law; but it is an unmanly attempt to injure innocent persons, and cripple the labors of the lodge; which, in my opinion, committed an error when it vested such an one with a power he so greatly abuses. I am glad to know there are those in authority who have the courage to do their duty, by taking steps to discipline those who violate the secrecy of the ballot.

"Brethren, adverting to the two principal cases under the head of discipline, I am forcibly reminded of the golden words spoken two years ago by my immediate predecessor. He says: "masonry is no hiding place for criminals "or shelter for crime * * *; nor have we any use for lodges which harbor "offenders against the peace and security of society. The idea that a mason "is to shield a brother *guilty* of crime, or screen him from just punishment " * * * is in no case justified by masonic teachings or practice." To my mind it would be difficult to encompass in fewer words more sound logic, or a clearer enunciation of the moral principles of masonry than are here set forth."

The Grand Lodge ordered that the lodge first named be closed until it complied with the order of the Grand Master; in the second case, the suspension of the charter was continued during the pleasure of the Grand Master, and the accused expelled by the Grand Lodge; and in the third case, the charter was revoked. We are sorry that there should be occasion for such discipline, but are glad to see the promptness in exercising it, especially

as we fear there is a disposition to disregard and set at defiance legitimate authority, when it conflicts with our own wishes.

We regret to perceive that a rejected candidate, who removed into another Grand Lodge jurisdiction, was there accepted without consent or inquiry of the rejecting lodge. We understand that the rule in Illinois is the same as in Maine, and we hope it will soon be held universal, that a rejected candidate can be received nowhere without the consent of the rejecting lodge.

We are surprised to perceive that a distinction is made between a rejection by ballot, and a rejection by objection after ballot. In Maine, the effect is precisely the same; but in Illinois, it is held that in the latter case the rejection continues till withdrawn or the death of the objector, and the candidate cannot meanwhile be proposed again. As the Grand Master says, this should be remedied.

As the relations between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec have given rise to a practical question of the highest importance, we quote the following in spite of its length and the space we have already given to this Grand Lodge:

"Among the earliest to carefully consider the origin and claims of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was the Grand Lodge of Illinois. At the session of 1870, it was *Resolved* 'that this Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a regular Grand Lodge, and extends its masonic welcome to said Grand Lodge as one proper to take its place among the regular Grand Lodges of the masonic world.' Notwithstanding the fact that by similar acts and resolutions, a majority of the Grand Lodges in the United States have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, it appears from a duly authenticated document herewith submitted—that the Grand Lodge of Canada not only refuses to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec—the right of so doing we do not question—but has trampled upon the rights of a sister Grand Lodge by an illegal and unwarrantable invasion of its jurisdiction, and there established two lodges in defiance of the well settled and universally recognized principle of law governing Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and under protest of the reigning Grand Lodge.

"The difficulties existing between the two Grand Lodges referred to, are matters which at this time we cannot consider. They have long since been duly weighed and ably discussed by a number of Grand Lodges. It is sufficient for us to know that we have been appealed to by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to assist her in maintaining that which we have declared her entitled to, and that which we claim for ourselves, viz: supreme masonic authority over a lawfully defined territory. It appears to me, therefore, that it will be neither consistent nor prudent, in view of our oft repeated declarations upon the subject of Grand Lodge sovereignty, to suffer the appeal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec to pass without some response. While we are not without hope that the Grand Lodge of Canada will heed the popular masonic voice as manifested by the unmistakable admonitions of a number of her peers; yet this Grand Lodge would be derelict in its duty should it fail to lend its aid in the maintenance of law and order, by at least joining in these fraternal warnings. It is therefore with sincere regret that I feel called upon to recommend that in case the Grand Lodge of Canada refuses to recede from her present position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the Grand Master be requested to revoke the commission of the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that he be authorized to proclaim that all masonic intercourse and fellowship between the said Grand Lodges cease, and be discontinued until the Grand Lodge of Canada shall renounce all masonic authority over the recognized territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. I

would further recommend that no masons who are members of lodges in the province of Quebec, who are working under authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada, be recognized in this jurisdiction. In making these recommendations, I do so after mature deliberation, and a just realization of their importance; and with a full measure of sadness at the necessity of sundering the fraternal ties which have existed so long and have been so cordial.

"Should this Grand Lodge concur in the foregoing recommendations, and the Grand Master should find it necessary to carry them into effect, I but reflect the sentiments of every mason in this jurisdiction when I say that the Grand Lodge of Illinois will hail with gladness the time and opportunity to renew her fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada."

The action of the Grand Lodge was as follows:

"Your committee cordially endorse the sentiments expressed by the M. W. Grand Master in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Two years since this Grand Lodge adopted, without a dissenting vote, a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec 'as a regular Grand Lodge,' and as such entitled to the same rights that we claim for ourselves. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly been called upon to vindicate its own rights, and assist sister Grand Lodges in the same work; we deem this due to our sister Grand Lodge of Quebec, and append a resolution to that effect, as follows:

"Resolved, That in case the Grand Lodge of Canada refuses to recede from her present position, the Grand Master be requested to revoke the commission of the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that he be authorized to proclaim non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge."

We shall take occasion before closing this report to discuss this question and so pass it now without further comment.

He thus announces the death of our P. G. Master THOMPSON:

"During the year the M. W. ABNER B. THOMPSON, P. G. M. of masons in the State of Maine, passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. The venerated deceased was born in 1797, and had long been a zealous and consistent mason. At the time of his death he represented this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine. He died full of honors and full of years, beloved at home and respected abroad.

"Thus, one by one, the tomb is garnering the venerable forms of those whose lives have been spent in disseminating the wholesome truths of our society, leaving the impress of a spotless character upon their own and coming time.

"Illinois joins Maine in regret at the loss of so highly esteemed and useful a co-worker.

"Let this good man's name be inscribed upon a memorial page of our records."

An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, changing the institution into a Mutual Life Insurance Company for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members, but we are happy to say was rejected, not even receiving the twenty votes necessary for causing it to be entertained. We trust this scheme will meet with no more favor hereafter, or anywhere else. It would be a death blow to the institution. We have difficulties growing out of financial matters, enough now, without adding further cause for them. But the decisive objection is that *charity* is the very foundation stone of masonry, and when we adopt a system of pecuniary claim and obligation, we take away the foundation upon which we build, and degrade one of the noblest of human institutions into a mere insurance company, whose members will be united by no stronger ties than mere pecuniary interest.

The Grand Lodge decided (very properly) that a lodge has the right, subject to appeal, to pass upon the validity and sufficiency of charges, and if they are decided to be invalid, to refuse to try them.

Also that a vote of a lodge whose by-laws prohibit granting a dimit except for certain specified causes, granting a dimit for any other cause is void, and that the dimit issued in pursuance of such vote is not valid, and the membership is not affected thereby.

BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS presented the Report on Correspondence, like its predecessors, a very able and interesting document (167 pp.)

We have space to notice but very few of the matters we have marked for quotation and discussion.

He says:

"A motion having been made to reconsider the vote by which a resolution was passed, the Grand Master refused to entertain it on the ground that there were present 'a less number of members than at the passage of the resolution.' This may have been a good reason why the vote should not have been reconsidered, but of this, in our opinion, the Grand Lodge and not the Grand Master was the proper judge, the question being one of a purely business character."

But if the rules of the Grand Lodge provide (as ours do with a modification) that no vote shall be reconsidered when a less number are present than were when it was adopted, the decision is within the exclusive province of the Grand Master; and we suspect the one in question was based upon such a rule.

He holds with us that whatever be the character of the report of the Committee of Inquiry, a ballot should always be had, saying:

"To the candidate it makes no particular difference, perhaps, how the dissent is expressed that debars him from admission. But it is a matter of some moment whether the common law of masonry, which gives lodges the power to accept or reject a candidate and not the Master or a committee, is ignored. Every member has a right 'to signify his consent or dissent in his own prudent way,' and by universal and immemorial usage that prudent way is held to mean by the use of the white or black ball. He may dissent from the conclusion of the committee that the candidate is unworthy, and he has a right to express that dissent by casting a white ball, though every other member casts a black. This he does by the same right by which he expresses, by the use of the black ball, his dissent from a favorable report."

He seems to have got a little muddled in relation to the provision in some Constitutions (including ours) that the charter must be present when the lodge is opened. He argues that the same necessity exists for its presence during the whole session as at the opening. With us it would be a sufficient answer to say that the law requires the one and not the other. But the reason for the law is, that the charter is the conclusive evidence of the right of the Master to open his lodge; and if it is not present the members cannot know that it has not been revoked since the last meeting. A commissioner reads his commission when he enters upon the duty for the performance of which it was granted. The Grand Lodge is satisfied to require that the Master have present evidence of his authority, when he opens his lodge, as any revocation of it during the session must be made known to all present. But we hold,

and our Grand Lodge has so decided, that taking the charter into an ante-room under the Master's direction is not removing it from the lodge. He says he never has seen the charter carried to the grave, at a masonic funeral; nor did we; nor did we ever see a lodge opened at the grave, or on the way.

He holds that a Grand Lodge has no right to forbid its subordinates from recognizing a mason who has gone abroad and obtained the degrees, even after rejection at home, on the ground that such a mason is not clandestine. That is true; but such prohibition does not declare him clandestine: there is a distinction perhaps, however—a narrow one. The Grand Lodge refuses such a mason his privileges within its jurisdiction: but does not require that he should be so treated in the jurisdiction where he was made; an unaffiliated mason is placed in the same category, in some jurisdictions, while at home he may have all his privileges except those of voting and acting in a lodge. For instance, in Massachusetts an unaffiliated mason stands in the same relation to all the lodges, in which a member does to all lodges except his own; but if he goes to some jurisdictions, he can have none of the privileges of a mason, except of applying for membership.

In his review of Maine he sustains the action of Grand Master LYNDÉ in the Spencer case and in relation to the lodge at Canton, as well as all the decisions announced last year.

We must take issue with him upon one question. He holds that a suicide, whether insane or not, is entitled to masonic burial. In fact he holds that a member of a lodge, not under charges or discipline, is entitled to masonic burial, if he desires it, whatever may be his character. If a man has not been dealt with, he holds that we must accept the consequences, no matter how unpleasant they may be. We hold that the phrase "in good standing" has no such narrow meaning, and that the lodge has the right to determine that question, whenever it arises. When a member applies for a dimit, the question arises whether he is in good standing, and the granting of a dimit is submitted to vote, to determine that very question, and we have known of more than one instance in which a dimit has been refused because the lodge was not willing to certify that the applicant was "in good standing." "Then why not discipline him?" asks the objector. There are many cases in which a man's character is bad, and yet in which it is impossible to prove specific charges. Again, suppose a member in good standing, under a sudden provocation, commits murder, but receives injuries of which he dies immediately, would any lodge bury him with masonic honors? Yet a suicide (if not insane), is a murderer.

He devotes twenty-six pages to the review of Massachusetts for 1871, principally to an examination of the question "Did HENRY PRICE have a deputation, as he claimed, when he founded St. Johns' Lodge, in 1733?" This has been denied, and Grand Master GARDNER, in 1871, made an elaborate argument in the affirmative, but Bro. ROBBINS comes to the opposite conclusion.

We had intended to examine this matter fully and report the result, but lack of time, and opportunity to examine the records fully has compelled us to postpone it.

There is one point, however, to which we will refer briefly. The records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are in the handwriting of CHARLES PELHAM from 1733 to 1750 and afterwards, and he was not Grand Secretary till about 1750. [We say "about," for we have a sermon delivered Dec. 27, 1749, and Pelham was then Grand Secretary.] From this the conclusion is jumped at that the record for the first eighteen [sixteen] years was "made up from information derived from the old members, and possibly some scattering memoranda." From this conclusion we emphatically dissent. It was invariably the custom in those days, to enter the minutes first in a "minute book," and afterwards copy them into the record, and frequently they were not copied for years afterwards. Nor was it customary for the Secretary to sign the records, and the fact, that those of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts are not signed till some two years after Pelham became Secretary, has no significance.

We have the records of Portland Lodge, commencing in 1769. They are in the same handwriting for six years, though there were several Secretaries during that time. The record for the next five years is in one handwriting, and was probably written up in 1780, in accordance with a vote of the lodge in the latter part of 1779. There are none signed by the Secretary till 1795, nearly thirty years after the founding of the lodge. Beyond question they were copied from the original minutes; and we see no reason to doubt that the early records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts were also, and are, therefore, entitled to full faith and credit. There may have been omissions arising from the loss of the minutes before they were copied, as certainly was the case in some instances with Portland Lodge: but this does not impeach the truth of what was not lost.

Considering that these records have stood unquestioned for more than a century, and the custom of entering the proceedings upon minutes and copying them afterwards, the objection must be held to be of the weakest and most flimsy character.

INDIANA.

Four hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented: ten charters granted and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: the lodge planted in New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg declared to be clandestine and all its work declared to be "spurious, illegal and clandestine:" intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg dissolved: the Grand Secretary directed to collect and bind Proceedings received from other Grand Lodges.

The address of the Grand Master (MARTIN H. RICE) is an excellent business paper. He gives a concise account of his official action. He had received

thirty-three applications for new lodges, of which he had granted but eleven. He recommends, as the result of four years' experience as Grand Master, several amendments to their regulations. All, save one, are already embodied in our Constitution. That one is that petitioners for a new lodge shall present their dimitts with the petition. There are some difficulties that may arise from the petitioners' continuing their old membership, but we have had no serious trouble. If a charter is refused, the petitioners would be left unaffiliated. We think all that is desirable is attained by requiring the dimitts before the charter is actually issued.

The three Committees on Charters, Dispensations, and Grievances met as a Board in advance of the Grand Lodge and had their report ready for presentation when the Grand Lodge was opened.

On their report one charter was revoked, and one, which had been surrendered, cancelled.

It was decided, that, while a lodge cannot undertake to pass upon mere pecuniary affairs among its members, a refusal to pay a lodge money belonging to it is a masonic offense.

Also that a trial, when less than seven members are present, is void.

Also, that the unfavorable report upon a petition for restoration (which requires a unanimous vote) is not a rejection; but that the matter should be settled by ballot.

Cases of appeal are reported very fully, more so than seems necessary for publication, unless it is to secure greater correctness in the proceedings of lodges, for quite a number of the cases were sent back on account of gross errors in matters specifically provided for in the Grand Lodge regulations.

There is one case in which we must dissent from the conclusion reached by the committee. A member was tried by the lodge for false representations and fraud, convicted and expelled. He appealed, but pending the appeal died. The committee say "Believing that whatever rights the said S— possessed, under and by virtue of his appeal, were purely personal and do not revert to any one as his representative, we, therefore, recommend that this appeal be dismissed for want of parties to prosecute." We think the committee followed too closely the civil law. But under the masonic law other parties may suffer besides the accused. If he leaves a widow or orphans, they lose their claim upon the fraternity by his expulsion, even though he was innocent and though his innocence would have appeared, if his case had been examined. We hold that in such a case the Grand Lodge should act, and confirm or reverse the action of the lodge, to prevent injustice to the widow and orphan, and remove an unwarranted (if so found) stain on the character of a dead brother.

BRO. JOHN CAVEN presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (62 pp.)

He repels very sharply the suggestion of Bro. WHEELER, of Connecticut, that the presence of Bro. SEYMOUR, of Canada, affected his (Bro. CAVEN's) report in 1870 in relation to Quebec. Bro. C. is against Quebec, though his

Grand Lodge has recognized it; and we do not wonder at his position if he really entertains the views expressed in this report. He opposes the doctrine that an act of Parliament, changing political boundaries *ipso facto*, reduces "occupied" masonic territory to the condition of "unoccupied." So do we, as well as the doctrine that the moon's changes *ipso facto* change the times of lodge meetings: and the latter proposition (he will pardon us for saying) has as much applicability to the Quebec case as the former. There is no masonic law against a Grand Lodge's exercising jurisdiction, complete and exclusive, over several countries, if all concerned agree to it: and that does not interfere with the doctrine that the masons of every independent State have the right to form a Grand Lodge when they see fit, provided there are at least three lodges. All Bro. CAVEN's direful consequences are, therefore, purely imaginary.

We fully concur with him in the following:

"The report of the proceedings are defective in one very important particular. There is no table of statistics. It is true the number of members of each subordinate lodge is given, but the columns of figures are not footed, and so too with the deaths and expulsions, and there is nothing to show the number initiated, passed, raised, dimitted, affiliated or suspended. Such statistics should always be given. They are important and interesting, and if not given it is impossible to prepare tables of grand totals for the United States, and even if given in a general manner, and the columns of figures not footed, the labor of the compiler in preparing such tables is very great. Each Grand Secretary can prepare such tables to be embraced in the report of the proceedings without a very great labor, while to require the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to cypher them out of the proceedings of all the Grand Lodges in the country is a labor that can scarcely be expected."

The following is the best statement of the object and importance of Reports on Correspondence that we have seen:

"These reports, if well prepared, are a very great labor to some devoted Brother, and of course increase the size of the 'Annual Proceedings,' and hence increase the cost of printing, but we think it money well expended. The great body of the brethren can not individually procure copies of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges; and if they could, few, perhaps, could spare the time to read them, and hence to embrace in the proceedings of each Grand Lodge a synopsis or digest of the most important portions of the proceedings, of all others is perhaps the best method of placing before the entire fraternity condensed current information from the masonic world.

"In these reports, too, we find most thorough discussion of important questions of masonic law, and a search into history and precedent not to be otherwise obtained. The proceedings of the different Grand Lodges are criticised by many able pens, and errors detected and fallacies exposed, and in all disputed questions a force of argument and a preponderance of testimony will be adduced on one side or the other, until the right shall be reached and uniform precedent firmly established. By all means, then, let us continue the excellent medium of masonic Grand Lodge intercourse obtained in the Reports on Foreign Correspondence. It is money and labor well expended."

IOWA.

One hundred and ninety-two lodges represented: thirteen charters granted: the work exemplified: lodges v. d. authorized to admit members.

The address of the Grand Master (OZIAS P. WATERS) is chiefly devoted to

a statement of his official action and of matters of local interest only. He evidently was a vigorous, faithful and able officer.

In relation to Grand Lodge jurisdiction he expresses the following sound views:

"This Grand Lodge at its Grand Annual Communication of June, 1870, passed resolutions suspending intercourse with the Grand Orient of France until it should retrace its unmasonic and unfraternal course towards the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. The same course was taken years since towards the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. I think the time has come when we should go farther, and place in the same category with these hostile powers, all who side with them. Any individual mason holding masonic intercourse with a clandestine or suspended brother becomes himself tainted with his crime; and this rule must be as true of Grand Bodies as of individuals. Therefore, so long as we fraternize with Grand Bodies which countenance those who wrong us, we are unjust to ourselves and disregardful of our own honor. Foreign Grand Lodges and foreign masons will only learn to respect us when we show self respect and a determination to be respected. Nor can we afford longer to be careless on this subject. The troubles in Louisiana, in New York, and in Michigan from clandestine lodges, may any day be repeated in Iowa—indeed, might have been before this, if the clandestine lodge at Boonesboro had chosen to apply to the Grand Orient of France for recognition; and as prevention is far better than cure, I trust the Grand Lodge will heartily second the action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, by striking from the list of corresponding Grand Bodies, and withdrawing our representatives from all Grand Lodges and Grand Orients which do not fully and entirely endorse our doctrine. In no other way can we avoid the frequent recurrence of those troublesome and humiliating 'small wars in masonry.'"

He gives seven pages of decisions based on local regulations or familiar principles of masonic law.

Grand Secretary PARVIN makes another of his model reports, in which he includes a Report on Returns. He complains that while full, complete and easily-to-be-understood directions are given on every page of the returns, over one-third of the Secretaries so completely disregard them as to make it evident that they were never read. Perhaps a table like the one prepared by Bro. SAYRE, of Alabama, and our Grand Secretary last year, might cause an improvement. He thus relates an attempted dodge which was "too thin" to be effectual with so vigilant an officer:

"Each year, about the time of preparing the annual returns of the particular lodges, and their collecting from the members (without taking it from the Treasury) of the Grand Lodge dues, a large number of the lodges, in the false hope of avoiding the payment of what they fail to collect, suspend great numbers for non-payment of dues, and then foolishly come up to the session and decline, and sometimes refuse, to pay on such, in the face of the plain letter of the law, which directs the dues shall be paid on all who are, or have been members during the year.

"Such wholesale 'slaughtering of the innocents' ought to be effectually checked. If lodges will permit brethren to get in arrears they ought to lose the same, especially when our laws require *quarterly* reports and settlements to be made by the Secretary and Treasurer."

The sequel is thus given under the head of "Re-instatements":

"The Secretaries of lodges have not designated in a single instance whether the 're-instatement' was from a 'suspension for non-payment of dues,' or for 'unmasonic conduct.' And as the practice (a most reprehensible one) has arisen of wholesale suspension for non-payment of dues at the meetings

preceding the session of the Grand Lodge, and a wholesale paying up and re-installation after, we are determined not to take time, or waste room, in giving such names two entries. If brethren will neglect plain duty, and suffer themselves to be suspended, they must take the consequences, and have their restoration ascertained in some other way."

They are suspended, so that no dues may be paid for them to the Grand Lodge, are published as suspended, are not published as re-instated, and *have to pay the dues to Grand Lodge after all!*

He availed himself of a journey East to add largely in rare books to the Grand Lodge Library, which under his care has become one of the largest in the country. Iowa is taking the lead in this direction. In addition to the Grand Lodge Library, the Grand Chapter and other bodies have one, the Historical Society has a Masonic department, and Bros. PARVIN, BOWER, LUSE, and others have large and valuable collections of masonic works.

An interesting sketch of OLIVER COCK, the first Grand Master is given, as well as the address of the Grand Orator.

Bro. U. D. TAYLOR presented a capital Report on Correspondence, with a Summary of Decisions (124 pp.)

He quotes largely and approvingly from the address of Grand Master LYNDEN, and his notice of Maine is fraternal. We decline to copy the paragraph he requests us to copy, because the change he suggests has been met by the positive veto of the one most interested.

Under the head of Idaho, he says:

"In looking over their new Constitution, we notice a peculiar feature, and think the Grand Lodge has got itself into a bad box. All the elective Grand Officers must be Past Masters, except that *the Grand Master may be elected from the floor*. Suppose such a Grand Master should be elected, how could he install the Master of a lodge? and, per consequence, could not constitute a new lodge, *even if the same Constitution expressly confers these powers on him!*"

Bro. SCOR, of Louisiana, copying this adds:

"The above merely restates an opinion advanced by Bro. Drummond, of Maine. We admit that this feature in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Idaho is very objectionable, as of all officers of a Grand Lodge the Grand Master ought more especially to be selected from the Past Masters; but we know of no ancient regulation that prohibits him from being chosen from the body of the craft. The fourth of the ancient charges proves that no such pre-requisite was necessary in the olden time, when the Grand Master was usually appointed by the Crown, and there is no such provision to-day in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England. Hence each Grand Lodge may regulate this matter for itself, and a brother elected and installed as Grand Master, whether chosen from the floor or from the Past Masters, is invested with all the prerogatives appertaining to the office."

It is true that the Ancient Charges do recognize the power of electing a Grand Master who had not been a Master of a lodge. But in such case he was merely a nominal officer, and the duties were performed by his Deputy, who was required to be a Master, or Past Master. But by the same charge, a Fellow-Craft could be Grand Master. But we submit that uniform usage for one hundred and fifty years has established the law, that a Grand Master must be a Past Master. In the edition of Anderson's Constitutions of 1780,

that portion of the charge to which we have alluded is left out, and the inference is that one must be Master before he can be Grand Master; for every apprentice was required to be selected with the view that "he may arrive to the honor of being a Warden, then Master of a lodge, then Grand Warden, and at length Grand Master." In an edition printed in 1746, but which we judge, from internal evidence, is a reprint of the edition of 1738, the fourth charge (the same above referred to) concludes as follows: "*and none can be the Grand Master or a Grand Warden who has not acted as the Master of a particular lodge.*" In the same edition a history of the Grand Lodge is given, and all the Grand Masters are stated to be Masters, from 1721 to 1738, except one, and that is spoken of as an irregularity. Dermot gives the fourth charge as it is in the edition of 1738. Harris's (Massachusetts) Constitutions of 1792, have in the fourth charge, that no brother can be Grand Master, "unless he has been Master of a regular lodge before his election;" and that is taken from Noorthouck's edition of Anderson, printed in 1784. We think it will be found that the usage since 1723, and the law, as declared in the Ancient Charges since that time, have been that no brother can be Grand Master, unless he has previously been Master of a lodge.

Bro. TAYLOR defends the practice in Iowa of admitting the officers of lodges *v. d.* to seats in the Grand Lodge. He says the moment a charter is granted they are members of a chartered lodge, and as the Grand Lodge is composed of the Masters and Wardens of the chartered lodges, *ergo* they are members of the Grand Lodge! But being members of a chartered lodge does not make them Masters or Wardens of it. We desire Bro. TAYLOR to consider whether one can be a Master or Warden of chartered lodge *until he is installed as such*. Does the election (or appointment) or the installation make him an officer?

Iowa still disfigures her proceedings by the use of a "parallelogrammic hieroglyphic" to represent the word "lodge," and Bro. TAYLOR defends it. Missouri used to have the same disease, but got well some time ago, and Louisiana has recently followed her example. We have hopes of Iowa, especially as in every other respect her Proceedings are models, scarcely inferior to our own!

KANSAS.

Seventy lodges represented: twenty-one charters granted, six dispensations continued, and one charter suspended: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: resolution to reprint the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge adopted, but afterwards rescinded; and a resolution adopted discountenancing the naming of lodges after living masons.

The Grand Master (JOHN M. PRICE) says the past year has been "one of unexampled prosperity and plenty, and of unalloyed peace and harmony."

He had granted dispensations for a large number of new lodges, as a conse-

quence of the rapid growth of the State. He describes the attempts made to secure uniformity of work, which had not been fully successful, owing in part, we judge, to a difference of opinion as to what was the correct work. He had appointed nine "Assistant Lecturers," who had met with fair, though not complete success.

He denounces lotteries and gift enterprises as illegal and immoral, and, therefore, never to be resorted to by masons under any circumstances.

Referring to the acts of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, he says:

"It is our solemn and imperative duty to unite with the Grand Lodges of Louisiana and New Jersey, and all others with which we are in amicable intercourse, in protecting ourselves from the aggressions of foreign Grand Bodies."

We commend the following to all who love masonry:

"The fact cannot be disguised, that the most fruitful source of discord, dissension and division in our lodges, is the *crime of Drunkenness*. I will not palliate this offense by calling it 'intemperance or excess.' Watered by the bitter tears of the widow and the orphan, this Bohun Upas has grown so strongly and so firmly, and spread its branches so widely, that to-day it overshadows our whole land, and its pernicious influences pervade and blight all communities and societies. Masonry has not escaped. The bitter fruit borne by this poisonous tree has found its way into our lodges, and many of our number have tasted and fallen. It is said that 'masonry is a science of morality, veiled in allegory, and illustrated by symbols.' The crime of drunkenness is a vile stigma upon our good name, a foul blot upon our fair escutcheon. If we admit drunkards into our Order our professions are vain, our teachings are false and our work is spurious. If our doors are not closed against the inebriate, masonry is a sublime imposition, a glittering delusion, a magnificent fraud, an elaborate farce.

"Brethren, the only remedy against the evils of the present is to purge yourselves of the wicked and unworthy. The only security against the dangers of the future, is to guard well the portals that lead to the *Inner Chamber*. Do your duty in this behalf, and every 'black ball' in the ballot box will perform its office and come to your rescue."

We notice that the Grand Secretary reports that but few of the Representatives near other Grand Lodges, and others to whom he had sent Proceedings, had acknowledged the courtesy. Does courtesy require such acknowledgment? Is not life too short for the writing and reading of such letters in these days, when a package properly directed and mailed is sure, save in very rare cases, to reach its destination? We have been somewhat in the habit of presuming that if no letter or request for acknowledgment accompanied the Proceedings, no acknowledgment was expected. But if Grand Secretaries desire it, we vote that it must be done!

A resolution was adopted that a rejected candidate may apply to another lodge by permission of the rejecting lodge, granted by a two-thirds vote, the application lying over one month before the vote is taken.

In reference to France and Hamburg, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kansas, re-affirms its previous action in the matter of the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and again asserts its adherence to the doctrine of supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of

the State or Territory wherein it is located; and we will, therefore, under every and all circumstances, assert and aid in the maintenance of the rights and sovereignty of every such Grand Lodge, wherever its jurisdiction shall be infringed.

"We therefore sever all masonic connection with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and allow none to be held with either of them, or with any other Grand Body which recognizes either or both of them, or any one hailing from them, or from any lodge acting under their authority."

The Report on Correspondence (107 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. CARR. We much regret to lose his genial and able pen from this department of labor; and we trust he will return to it at no distant day.

Of Grand Master LYNDE's address last year he says: "The brother's account of his official acts, and of his doings generally, convinces us that he is one of the most zealous and right minded Grand Masters on the list."

The "New Regulation" referred to is the one taking away from every one, save the Grand Master, the power to give permission for the conferring of degrees within less than the prescribed time after the receipt of the petition.

His ideas in relation to "masonic colleges" are "the sum of the whole matter:"

"The subject of education is one in which every mason should take a lively interest, but we question the judgment of our brethren who regard the object as best attained by establishing masonic colleges. Better labor together first, for the establishment of a system of free public schools, and by every laudable means labor to put the system on a proper basis; then by giving it your patronage, work the system up to its proper dignity, and you will soon have no need to tax your lodges to build masonic colleges. Should a few need your material aid, contribute toward scholarships, or whatever other aid may be needed, but do not embarrass the Grand Lodge by attempting to do too much."

In his valedictory, he gives the following, as his conclusions upon the subject mentioned:

"In the first place, we would concede the right of objection to all Master Masons in good standing, whether members of the particular lodge or not, and whether in open lodge or privately, and would respect the objection without asking the brother his reasons. We would allow all Master Masons, members of lodges in good standing, to ballot for candidates for the mysteries of masonry, in any lodge where they happen to be.

"Where a candidate has applied and been rejected, we would not grant permission for him to apply to another lodge, except by a unanimous ballot, and that after one month's notice that the ballot would be taken.

"We would ballot separately for each degree.

"Upon this latter point we have heretofore held to the one ballot system, but a close observation for the last few years has induced us to change our base, and we shall henceforth be in favor of making it obligatory upon the lodges to ballot for each degree.

"We would like to hear from our brethren elsewhere concerning the above points. We favor the first two points, from the fact that we believe the candidate should undergo the most rigid test; and that, if the institution of Freemasonry is a universal brotherhood, the right of balloting should also be universal; that every brother should have the right to say who shall or who shall not be admitted. And should he know any reason why an applicant should not be received, he should have the right to go to the lodge and deposit his ballot, instead of being compelled to state his objections to some member of the particular lodge, or sit quietly by and allow the applicant to receive the

degrees. We favor the third point, from the fact that, whenever we grant such permission with less than a unanimous vote, we virtually say; we will disregard the right of our brother to cast the black ball, or to object to advancement.

"We do not desire to place obstacles in the way or retard the admission of the truly worthy, but we do desire to see a more rigid scrutiny into the character and standing of applicants for admission into the order. Let the applicant be noted for some positive good quality, rather than admit him because we know of none positively bad."

In his second we concur: in his third we do not for reasons heretofore given: as to the first proposition, we are inclined to agree with him, but desire to give it further consideration.

KENTUCKY.

Lodges represented, 394: nineteen charters granted, one refused, one restored and one revoked: seven dispensations granted and four continued; \$6,000 paid the year before to the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and over \$6,000 surplus this year to be appropriated in the same way; the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: a new burial service prepared by P. G. M. EGINTON approved and recommended to the lodges.

The Grand Master (EDWARD B. JONES) says:

"It is with feelings of the deepest pleasure that we can truthfully say, that the condition of the subordinate lodges within our State generally is of the most peaceful, harmonious, and prosperous character. The increase of their membership has been steady and healthful; but comparatively few subjects of personal grievance have originated within their work, and those have generally been settled in accordance with the honorable principles of masonry. We apprehend that comparatively few appeals will be presented to the Grand Lodge at its present session, and those, we think, will be easily disposed of to the satisfaction of all who have the interest and honor of the fraternity at heart."

Of the "Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," he says:

"It ought to be a subject of the deepest pride and gratification to Kentucky masons that our Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary is in a flourishing condition. P. G. M. Fitch deserves immortal honor for the labor and self sacrifice he has undergone in canvassing the State in behalf of this splendid masonic charity, which he has done pretty thoroughly, and the lodges have generally responded, and generously and liberally donated material aid to such an extent as to assure the permanent success of the institution beyond peradventure."

He announces that it had received one bequest of \$300, and another of property worth \$6,000.

He gives a very favorable and deserved notice of the Kentucky Freemason, and the Grand Lodge endorsed it by resolution.

He pays a tribute to the memory of PHILIP SWIGERT, ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE and GARRETT DAVIS, Past Grand Officers, who had died during the year. Of the former he says:

"Bro. Swigert was, in many respects, a remarkable man. It has been said of him that he could be engaged in more pursuits and perform them all better than any man in Kentucky. He never failed in anything; his whole life was

a continued success. Pursuing that stern, immovable and incorruptible integrity which ever commands the respect and confidence of mankind, he was respected even by his enemies, and was enabled by the force of his own manly will to influence, control, and direct nearly everything with which he came in contact. He made his mark upon society; he made his mark upon Kentucky masonry in characters of living light that can never be darkened by the flight of time."

During the session there was an interesting episode in the shape of an exhibition by the children from the Orphans' Home, giving a practical illustration of the success of that institution, which must have been highly gratifying to the Grand Lodge.

Bro. McCORKLE submitted a very able report in relation to the Grand Orient of France, in which he maintains, very properly, that the symbolic Grand Lodges have no concern in the question whether the *soi disant* "Supreme Council of Louisiana" is a legitimate body or not, because they claim *exclusive* authority over the blue degrees in their several jurisdictions, and any body, regular or irregular, which undertakes to confer such degrees without authority from them, commits a masonic offense against them. The Grand Orient places the discussion upon a different issue, but has recently denied the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction: and yet Bro. McCORKLE shows that its own Constitution prohibits it from founding lodges in another jurisdiction or recognizing lodges "constituted in France or the French Possessions by any foreign masonic power"! Thus the doctrine, which she has been endeavoring to force upon the United States, she repudiates when applied to her own jurisdiction!

The Report on Correspondence (67 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE.

In his review of Indiana, in relation to the resolution declaring the Hamburg Lodge in New Jersey spurious and clandestine, he says:

"But we think the first resolution is improper. By way of illustration, we will suppose that the Grand Lodge of Indiana invades the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, by establishing, under a dispensation or charter emanating from her, a lodge in Louisville, Kentucky, and such lodge should proceed to make masons of our citizens. Such an outrageous infringement of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky would cause a disruption of all masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Indiana, and interdict the admission of all masons owing her allegiance into any and all lodges in the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge. But the parties made masons in such supposed lodge would not be *spurious*, or *clandestine*; they would be still masons, excluded from our lodges, and from masonic intercourse with our members."

We hold that the formation of a lodge in one jurisdiction, by the Grand Lodge of another, is *illegal* and *void*. Such a warrant confers no power: everything done under it is void: and therefore the lodge is a clandestine lodge, and the persons made masons in it clandestine masons. A Grand Lodge can exercise no powers in the territory of another, any more than one government can exercise its powers in the territory of another: in both cases the acts are *ultra vires* and void. This is not the case of the making, in its

own jurisdiction, of a mason of a citizen of another State. He would be a mason, "excluded from our lodges and from masonic intercourse with our members."

His review of Maine is fraternal. He concurs in our rule that the character of the report of the Committee of Inquiry should not be recorded, but should be received, the ballot taken, and the result of that recorded.

In regard to what he says about the amount paid for writing these reports, we desire to reply that we don't do it for money but for the love of it, and more than that we *wouldn't do it* for money, and that as the amount paid covers all incidental expenses, we have refused to have the amount increased.

In relation to a regulation requiring Past Masters to be tried in the same manner as Masters, he says :

"But we do not very well see why it shall be extended to Past Masters. They are such members of lodges as have been duly and legally elected and installed Masters of their respective chartered lodges, or such as have been appointed to that office by the Grand Master on the establishment of a new lodge. When they have served out their term of office, they are designated as *Past Masters*, because they have *passed* the chair. When his successor is duly elected and installed as Master, the former Master returns to the position he was in before his election, with the rank and title of Past Master, but with no other authority than that which is conceded to him from courtesy on account of his experience. The only inherent right a Past Master possesses, in common with any Warden, is to be re-elected Master of his lodge, and in that case he must be again installed. This is the doctrine in this jurisdiction, and we cannot well see why he should be tried by the Grand Lodge."

We certainly concur with him, excepting, of course, the case of charges for official misconduct while Master.

In his review of Canada, he says :

"However, there is one remark Bro. Mitchell makes that rather surprises us. He says: 'Bro. Drummond holds that a Grand Lodge recognizing a clandestine body makes such Grand Lodge clandestine also. We believe the reverse to be the rule; as we have already referred to the subject under Louisiana, we see no need for repetition.' Now, if we can understand language, we think this remark must mean, that if a regular Grand Lodge recognizes a clandestine body, the clandestine body so recognized becomes a lawful body. That seems to us to be 'the reverse' of Bro. D.'s proposition. If this be true, then this consequence follows: the Grand Lodge of Maine, a lawful or regular masonic body, has acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec—the Grand Lodge of Quebec by that act becomes legitimate. So, the Grand Orient of France, having acknowledged the spurious Supreme Council of Louisiana, that Council becomes legitimate and lawful. The two cases are precisely alike; we can see no difference. We have heard, that in ages back, certain persons claimed to possess the art of transmutation, as it was called—the art of changing a base metal into a precious one—for instance, lead into gold. Our Bros. Drummond and Mitchell, seem to us, each in his own way, to have discovered the art of masonic transmutation, the one turning a legitimate masonic body into an illegitimate one, and the other transmuting an illegitimate body into a legitimate one. But we hold that both brothers are wrong in their assertions. The Grand Orient of France, by acknowledging the spurious Council of Louisiana, did not become clandestine, and the acknowledgment of Quebec by Maine does not affect the question of its legitimacy in the slightest degree."

We think his illustration is unfortunate; for if a base metal is mixed with

gold, does the mass remain gold? We did not say it becomes lead, but only that *it ceases to be gold*. If a masonic body, Grand or subordinate, recognizes and receives into its bosom clandestine masons, does it not thereby become so tainted, that no regular mason can sit in it? Does it not thereby become essentially clandestine? If the Grand Lodge of Ohio should recognize the negro lodges with the mutual right of visitation; and there should be free masonic intercourse between the two classes of lodges, would not the Grand Lodge of Kentucky declare the Grand Lodge of Ohio to be clandestine as long as it allowed such practices? "*You bet!*"

MARYLAND.

A special session of the Grand Lodge was held on the occasion of the death of BENJ. C. HOWARD, who was Grand Master from 1824 to 1842, undoubtedly the oldest in the country.

At the Semi-Annual Communication the Grand Master (JOHN H. B. LATROBE) thus speaks of him:

"Among the notable events of the last six months, has been the death of Past Grand Master Benjamin C. Howard, who died at his residence in Baltimore, on the sixth day of March, in the 81st year of his age. Perhaps not one of those who have held at different times the office of Grand Master of masons in Maryland, has stood higher in the ranks of the Order, or in the affections of the brotherhood. Descended from a Revolutionary sire, himself bearing arms with distinction in the defense of Baltimore, in the war of 1812, occupying in professional life an honorable position as the well known reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, blest with a full share of the goods of this world, and an upright citizen of unspotted integrity, our lamented Past Grand Master occupied a social, and while in Congress a political position, the entire weight and force of which he threw into the scale of our Ancient Order at a time when, assailed by popular clamor, it was, apparently, in danger of being overwhelmed by the violence and misrepresentations of its opponents. It was the earnest wish of our lamented brother that he should be buried with the rites of masonry; and the Grand Lodge had a mournful pleasure in complying with the request of his family to this effect, communicated immediately on his decease. The escort of the Grand Lodge, on this occasion, was furnished by Commanderies of Knights Templar of Baltimore, all of whom, masons before they were Templars, recognized the obligations that the Order were under to the deceased, and honored his memory."

At the same meeting a revised Constitution was presented: one charter granted with authority to work in the German language: and the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and the Grand Orient of Spain recognized.

In the report of the Inspectors for Baltimore, it is stated that there is a spurious lodge in that city, working under a dispensation from the Grand Orient of France, but we find no further notice of it in the Proceedings of that session, or of the annual session. We think there must be an error as to the source of the pretended authority, or else that that authority is a forgery; for the Grand Orient, as we have seen, is prohibited by its own Constitution from establishing lodges in other jurisdictions, and we have supposed that it has hitherto adhered to that rule.

At the Annual Communication, sixty-eight lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Utah, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, Valley of Lavradio, recognized: the revised Constitution adopted: the resolutions of 1870 and 1871, in relation to the Grand Orient of France and Louisiana, re-affirmed.

We are happy to learn from the address of the Grand Master, that the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge continue to improve, and that during this year the floating debt, incurred in building the temple, will be paid, as well as the interest on the funded debt, and the credit of the Grand Lodge fully restored. This result is largely due to the ability and energy of the Grand Master and FRANCIS BURNS, his Deputy.

The Inspectors report that too little care is exercised in the selection of officers; that the ritual is not strictly followed and needs revision, as there is a lack of uniformity, and that during the summer the attendance was small. But we judge that harmony generally prevails, and that a fair degree of prosperity is enjoyed.

A brief Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. JOHN S. TRYSON, confined to a discussion of the question at issue between the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

His views are substantially shown in the following:

"It would seem sufficient that we should condemn those who violate the doctrine, and those who, by *positive* act, give aid and comfort to the violators, and that we would hardly be justified in condemning those who neither violate the law themselves, nor aid the violators by recognition and encouragement, and whose only offense is *silence*. Even those who approve a sentiment are not always willing to declare it under threats of expulsion, and we would therefore suggest to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, whether its resolutions would not be more effective if amended in this particular. It is an open question, also, whether a resolution of non-intercourse should ever extend to the individual members of the order, except where they are *clandestine*. The resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, apply only to the Grand Bodies, and not to the individual masons under their jurisdiction, and your committee are glad to see that the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana go no further. The subject of these resolutions is certainly one of vital importance, and the Grand Lodge of Maryland will, without doubt, co-operate in the future as in the past, with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and other Grand Lodges, in any legitimate effort that may be made to cure the evil of which these resolutions complain. At present, your committee do not see that any further action is required on the part of this Grand Lodge in the premises, other than the passage of the annexed resolutions."

We certainly do not think that when a Grand Body recognizes a clandestine body in our midst, the non-intercourse should be restricted to the body, but we hold that it should include the individual members. In other cases, a different rule may with propriety be adopted.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1872.

This Grand Lodge holds quarterly communications, and has this year adopted the commendable practice of publishing the proceedings of each meeting immediately at the close, paging the pamphlets consecutively, so that

at the end of the year they form one volume. In 1872, some important special meetings were held, and we have five pamphlets (forming one volume) for review. The volume is adorned with portraits of JOHN WARREN, PAUL REVERE, and CHARLES W. MOORE.

At the March session, the Grand Master (SERENO D. NICKERSON) announced with fitting tributes the death of WILLIAM NORTH, and RICHARD S. SPOFFORD, Past Senior Grand Wardens, and the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions of acknowledgment of their worth, high character, and eminent masonic services.

He gives an account of his official acts, showing that he is an able, active and efficient officer. He gives an account of the discovery and exposure of three impostors, in consequence of which he issued the edict submitted to our Grand Lodge last year.

He reversed the proceedings of a lodge in suspending a member for non-payment of dues, for the reason that while such member was notified that he was in arrears, he was not notified of the time when his case would be acted upon. This decision is so manifestly correct, that we are somewhat surprised to read his suggestion, that it will affect a large number of cases and bear hardly upon some lodges.

He reports that one of the most fruitful causes of disturbing the harmony of the Fraternity is the admission by one lodge of candidates rejected in another. The rule prevails there, that formerly prevailed here, viz: That when a candidate is rejected, he may apply to another lodge upon the recommendation of the Master and Wardens and three other members of the rejecting lodge. But he reports that even this rule is evaded and disobeyed. The experience in our own jurisdiction and our observation abundantly confirm us in the opinion, that a rejected candidate should have leave to apply to another lodge only by a unanimous vote of the rejecting lodge by secret ballot, after his petition for such permission has lain before the lodge the usual time. Certain it is, that we in Maine have infinitely less difficulty than under the rule now obtaining in Massachusetts.

He reports additional contributions for Chicago, making in the whole \$8,903.53.

We are gratified to perceive that the Grand Lodge adopted an able report of a committee, holding that a rejected candidate should not be received by another lodge, whether in the same Grand Lodge jurisdiction or not, without the consent of the rejecting lodge. The committee, however, assume that such is the universal inter-jurisdictional law. Such is not the fact, but the tendency is in that direction, and the decision in point will, we have no doubt, hasten that result.

The proceedings at the June session afford another illustration of the evils resulting from the rule to which we have already alluded. One Seth Winslow was rejected in one lodge and then applied to another, without any recommendation from the first. The Officers and Committee of Inquiry, though the

petition showed he had before applied to another lodge, each assumed that the others "had attended to the necessary formalities," and he was balloted for and rejected. He again applied with the same result. A recommendation to another lodge (name left blank) was prepared and signed by the Master, S. Warden, Secretary and one other member, and the accommodating Secretary added the name of another member. The Junior Warden did not sign it. Armed with this document, he petitioned Carroll Lodge, in Freedom, New Hampshire, a Past Master of which was residing in Massachusetts, and a friend of the candidate. This Past Master and another falsely certified, on their honor as masons, that the Grand Master of Massachusetts had consented for the candidate to receive his degrees in Carroll Lodge. It is true the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire then prescribed that the petition of a candidate from another State shall not be received without the unanimous consent of his lodge, and the *written* consent of the Grand Master of the other jurisdiction, but the lodge, in blissful ignorance or sublime indifference to the law, procured a dispensation from a District Deputy Grand Master (who had no power whatever to grant one), and accepted him and conferred the degrees on him the same evening at which his petition was presented. The lodge and District Deputy allege ignorance of the law, as the Constitution recently adopted had not then been published; but the proposed revision had been published, and a standing resolution had been adopted in 1861, prohibiting lodges from receiving petitions from other jurisdictions without permission of the lodge having jurisdiction, and another requesting District Deputies not to grant such dispensations while the amendments were pending. The matter at one time threatened to disturb the fraternal relations of the two Grand Lodges, but this result was averted. The June pamphlet contains a long and exceedingly able report upon the various questions involved. Certain amendments to the Constitution were recommended, but we do not think that they are far-reaching enough to prevent trouble of a similar character hereafter.

The Grand Lodge, at the same session, decided that when one town is annexed to another, the lodges in both acquire concurrent jurisdiction throughout the new town: recognized the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia and the Grand Orient of Brazil.

At the September session, a rejected candidate, who had received the degrees in Canada, while a citizen of Massachusetts, without permission, was formally healed. While admitting that the case was a strong one, we are constrained to pronounce it a dangerous precedent. The candidate denied any improper motive or any design to transgress jurisdictional rules, and claimed that he was rejected on account of prejudice and not for any sound reason. It is not denied that he knew the jurisdictional law. The committee who investigated the matter report that he made a strong *prima facie* case; charges were made against him; one set was retracted, by the persons making them, in a most

complete and humiliating manner; another charge was completely disproved, and the committee conclude that the difficulties arose from local jealousies. Herein is the danger of the precedent; every rejected candidate claims that he is rejected from prejudice; if one rejected candidate, with a full knowledge of the law, can justify its violation upon such ground, another can, and we shall have the Grand Lodge constantly investigating the causes of rejection, a proceeding utterly at variance with the sacred rights of members to the use of the ballot. By the landmarks of masonry that use is left to them, without the right or power of question by *any* authority. How they use it is a question between them and their consciences. It may be, nay, *often is*, used from very improper motives, but these evils must be endured, rather than strike down, directly or indirectly, this great safeguard.

A Special Communication was held October 7, 1872, to attend St. Andrew's Lodge on the *fiftieth* anniversary of the membership of Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE. The Proceedings include the address delivered by him. The occasion was one of great interest and keen enjoyment. It was due to Bro. MOORE, more than to any other one man, that the assaults of the anti-masons upon his Grand Lodge were "successfully resisted. At one time, it seemed as if those assaults would prevail; but the shouts of triumph of our enemies, in anticipation of a seemingly sure victory, were turned to howls of rage and disappointment by his courage, coolness, ingenuity and the confidence his brethren, who supported him, had in him. We, in Maine, have a deep interest in him, and alike with our brethren of Massachusetts, owe him a debt of gratitude—interest, because he was made a mason in Kennebec Lodge—and gratitude, because if the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had fallen, our own would have followed. We cannot attempt to give an analysis of the address, and we regret it the less, as copies of the entire Proceedings have been forwarded by St. Andrew's Lodge for our Grand Lodge and other libraries, and copies of the Grand Lodge Proceedings, containing this address, have been forwarded to our masonic and public libraries.

At the Annual Communication, 143 lodges were represented: during the year, five charters and six dispensations were granted: the receipts were sufficient to pay the expenses, interest, and \$10,000 of the debt which is \$331,200, less about \$14,000 cash on hand.

The Grand Master gives a full statement of his official action. He had devoted a good deal of labor to the Grand Lodge library. It was burned in 1864, and since then not much attention had been given to it. He had secured some three hundred numbers of Grand Lodge Proceedings and had had bound one hundred and ten volumes, including we are glad to say, a full file of our own and sixteen other Grand Lodges. He had confined his attention to Grand Lodge Proceedings, but proposes hereafter to collect others. He complains that some Grand Secretaries, to whom he had repeatedly written, had taken no notice of his letters. Such a breach of courtesy and *duty* is inexcusable:

no Grand Lodge would justify the failure of its Grand Secretary to reply to a letter of the Grand Master of another jurisdiction, on official business.

He gives an account of the proffer of aid, and of aid actually sent, after the Great Fire, from the masons of other jurisdictions. The aid was not needed, but one's heart swells as he reads the offers, and a suspicious moisture gathers in one's eyes, especially when he notices the prompt action of Chicago, while still staggering under the load of her own so recent calamity.

Several applications for healing were acted upon during the year, of persons who, having been rejected, then removed into other jurisdictions and received the degrees there. The law was held to be that such persons could not be recognized without healing; as before remarked, we hope this will ultimately be universally established, but it is not now recognized by all Grand Lodges. In no case does the applicant appear to have invoked the aid of the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction he was made; if that had been done, and the issue thus made up between the Grand Lodges, we might expect a general discussion and final decision of the question.

In one of the cases the candidate was initiated by a lodge in Maine. We do not give full particulars, as the case may be under investigation; but our Grand Lodge decided, while Bro. MURRAY was Grand Master, that the same rule applies to a candidate rejected in a lodge in another State as to one rejected in one of our own lodges. To one remark in the report we take exception. It is stated the lodge in Maine claimed that when the candidate made application in Massachusetts he was a resident of Maine, and, therefore, the other lodge had no jurisdiction. To this, the committee say that in his petition to the Massachusetts lodge he stated that he was a resident of Lynn, and in his petition for healing he makes no pretense that he was not a resident of Lynn or was a resident of Maine, and they add "so that the preposterous claim advanced by the Maine lodge furnishes them with no defense or shield against the apparently reckless disregard of the inter-jurisdictional law, as exhibited in their action in this case." Now, while the facts stated justify the committee in holding the petitioner bound by them, they do not justify the aspersion of the Maine lodge, for, *if the fact was as alleged by the latter*, it was not responsible for, or bound by the declarations of the petitioner in his Massachusetts petition. Those statements are evidence against him, but not against our lodge, and we are surprised that the committee so regarded them, and were led to make the remark we have quoted. The lodge may not be able to sustain its allegation, but we submit, that it should have had an opportunity to do so, before being visited with so severe a condemnation.

There are many other matters which we would be pleased to notice, but we must forbear. We cannot close, however, without congratulating that Grand Lodge upon its good fortune in securing upon its Committee of Appeals Bro. TRACY P. CHEEVER, whose reports for the past few years show him to be an unusually able, learned, careful, energetic and pains-taking chairman, of a

committee having the most delicate and responsible duties to perform. We commend his reports to all who desire to become acquainted with the masonic law and practice pertaining to the department his committee has in charge.

MICHIGAN, 1873.

Two hundred and seventy-one lodges represented: five charters granted: two dispensations granted, one continued, and four refused: a revised Constitution, General Regulations, &c., adopted.

The Grand Master (HENRY CHAMBERLAIN) had examined the records of two hundred and forty of the lodges; had arrested three charters: he announced the appointment of several Grand Lodge Representatives, including that of CHARLES M. RICE, near our Grand Lodge.

We copy, with approval, the following decisions:

"A lodge has not the right to donate its funds for any other than a strictly masonic purpose, even by a unanimous vote. Money received for degrees is not the sole property of the particular lodge; it belongs to the Masonic Fraternity. The lodge holds it in trust for the benefit of the whole brotherhood, and has the right to dispose of it for masonic purposes only."

"*Question*.—Is it competent for a lodge to vote an assessment on its members for the purpose of hiring nurses or watchers over a sick brother?

"*Answer*.—A lodge has not the right to make an assessment on its members in any other manner than is provided by its by-laws. The by-laws of a lodge may be amended in the manner therein provided, and the annual or quarterly dues may be thereby increased.

"The money of the lodge may be appropriated to relieve any poor distressed brother, his widow or orphans. But the funds of a lodge should not be used to pay for services which can be procured for money, if the brother, needing such services, is able to pay for them.

"His necessity and our ability control; and every brother is the sole judge of his own ability to pay for the relief of another.

"*Question*.—Has the Master or the lodge the right to require its members to render services as nurses or watchers of a sick brother?

"*Answer*.—Neither the Master nor the lodge has any such right. Services of this character ought to be voluntary, and every mason is bound by his obligation to render them (when needed) and he (not the Master nor the lodge) is to be the judge of his duty under that obligation. It is a practice common in many lodges to ask brethren to volunteer for such services, and from these the Master may make a detail. This is masonic, convenient and commendable."

He thus states the necessity for having District Deputy Grand Masters:

"The duties of the Grand Master, under our present system, are so great that very few of the members of our Fraternity can afford to assume and perform them. I have given my entire time for seven months of the year, and fully one-half of the remaining five months to the duties of this office. I have traveled nearly seven thousand miles in the discharge of my official duties; I have written more than four thousand letter-sheet pages; and with this all done, I know that the interests of the craft have not been sufficiently cared for.

"Brethren, this state of things should not be allowed to continue. Relieve your Grand Master of the excessive labor and care now devolved on him; and relieve him, too, of all suspicion of being actuated by mercenary motives in his high office. If he works for honor, be sure you do not make his labors so numerous that none but the rich can afford to wear the honors of the craft. All of our larger Grand Jurisdictions have found but one solution of the

difficulty—a system of District Deputies. In almost all of the more populous States the districts are numerous enough to give but about twelve to fifteen lodges to the district, the cares and labors of which are so small that they are easily and well done."

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$1,000 for his use, and adopted the District Deputy system, limiting the number to ten. This gives about thirty lodges to each Deputy, a number our experience has shown to be too large, and we fear that our Michigan brethren will think the system a failure. But the cause will be found in their imposing too much labor upon each officer.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution, give the following as the general principles by which they had been guided :

"1st. That lodges and a Grand Master existed and had rights before the creation of a Grand Lodge.

"2d. That when a Grand Lodge was first formed (A. L. 5721 or A. D. 1721,) the lodges composing it guaranteed or reserved to themselves, in express terms and also under the name of Ancient Landmarks, certain inherent rights, and to the Grand Master certain prerogatives, in the same compact by which they created the Grand Lodge.

"3d. That, according to the Patriarchal nature of the institution and the aforesaid original masonic compact, the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master may exercise supreme power over all subjects of masonic legislation and administration, excepting only the rights reserved by the lodges ; and,

"4th. That lodges or their representatives, and the Grand Master, are the original, essential and constituent elements of the Grand Lodge."

No Past Grand Officers, except Past Grand Masters, are made members of the Grand Lodge. By the "Old Regulations" as amended in 1726 and 1727, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens were made members "of all Grand Lodges." Almost all Grand Lodges ever since have followed the same course, which we think a wise one, as it gives each Grand Lodge a body of permanent members, having the confidence of the craft, and acting as a check upon innovations, and hasty legislation.

The Report on Correspondence (47 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES FENTON. He gives a brief notice, with rare comments, of such action as seems most important. He retired from the office of Grand Secretary, and the Grand Lodge ordered a jewel presented to him as a token of appreciation of his services—a richly deserved compliment.

MINNESOTA, 1872.

Seventy-nine lodges represented : eight charters granted and one dispensation continued : and a large amount of business of merely local interest transacted.

The Grand Master (C. W. NASH) delivered an able address, but chiefly devoted to local matters.

The Grand Lodge made a decision in relation to the right of visitation, sustaining the same doctrine in force in this jurisdiction. It refused, by a very large majority, to sustain a decision that an objection to the advancement of

a candidate, without reasons assigned, prevents the conferring of the degree until the objection is withdrawn.

A report was made, but not adopted, that under their Grand Lodge Constitution, the Grand Lodge has the *exclusive* right and power of trying its own members: but we understand the proposition did not embrace the Wardens of lodges, nor in fact the Master, as specific provision is made in their case.

A resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec was offered and referred, to be reported upon at the next session.

A Committee was appointed to revise the Constitution, which it is stated contains many ambiguous and conflicting provisions.

Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON presented a partial Report on Correspondence (28 pages), ending with Ohio. The Grand Secretary waited eight months, and adds in a note that the delay was on account of that report's not being finished, and as it was, it had to be published incomplete. We greatly regret this, as Bro. P.'s reports are very valuable. He styles the action of our Grand Lodge in reference to non-affiliation as "the best solution of this question that has come to our notice." Our Grand Secretary informs us that it is working capitally. He admits (against his former position) that striking from the roll is a masonic punishment.

MISSOURI.

Lodges represented, 183: *thirty-nine* charters granted: eleven dispensations continued, and three granted: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: the work exemplified.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS S. GARRETT) is a very able document. He announces the death of P. G. Master GEORGE WHITCOMB: cautions the craft against mixing up business affairs with masonry: enjoins upon them the necessity of a strict observance of the secrecy of the ballot: reports a large number of decisions: recommends the celebration of the festivals of the Sts. John.

We commend his remarks upon this last subject:

"The ceremonies may be varied, according to the particular work the Order in any given locality may have in hand, and all masons ought to join in them with zest and goodfellowship. It may be that a hall is to be dedicated, a corner-stone to be laid, a new lodge to be instituted, or new officers to be installed: all are public ceremonies, and all lay open to a greater or less extent the principles and designs of the institution. There may be nothing of this character to do, still, the opportunity for doing something pleasant, and rational and beneficial, ought not to be neglected. The old method of celebrating these days was very simple. It consisted of a general assembly of masons, election and installation of officers, congratulatory addresses, a banquet, sentiments, speeches, recitations and songs. It was the social masonic event of the year, and we ought not to lose its spirit. Let us carry the bloom of our holidays along with us together with our traditions, and our ancient order will forever preserve the vigor of youth, and present the cheerful spectacle of blossoms and fruit on the same bough."

He states that the lodges in St. Louis are taking great interest in their

Masonic Board of Relief, and that the system of telegraphing to the lodges from which applicants hail, or profess to have claims, has been eminently successful as a protection from the importunities of professional impostors. He recommends similar associations to adopt this plan, and, in our opinion, it is the only judicious method in which charity funds can be disbursed in cases of doubt—the printed lists of membership affording no protection against impostors.

A matter growing out of the erection of a masonic hall threatens the harmony and credit of the Grand Lodge. In 1869, the Grand Lodge assumed payment of \$200,000 of bonds of the Masonic Hall Association, and levied a *per capita* tax to procure the funds. In 1870, this action was reversed, and the funds collected ordered to be returned. In 1871, the Grand Lodge was notified to provide for \$60,000 of the bonds negotiated on the faith of its vote of 1869, but a resolution was adopted, by a vote of more than three to one, declaring it inexpedient and fraught with danger to the peace and harmony of the craft to tax the subordinates for such a purpose. In 1872, the matter was presented again with the intimation that the claim would be enforced in the courts: the committee to which it was referred reported that the Grand Lodge was not *legally* holden, but that good faith required it to carry out the original plan, and offered resolutions assuming the \$200,000 in bonds, and levying a tax of seventy-five cents annually upon each member to meet the interest, &c. This was carried by a vote of 418 to 369, a small majority of the lodges voting in the negative. This was so close that the vote was reconsidered and the matter referred to the lodges, but they were requested to loan the Grand Lodge, at least, \$25.00 each, to be used in effecting a temporary compromise to prevent a threatened suit. We trust the matter will be amicably adjusted in a manner consistent with the honor of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (168 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE FRANK GOULEY. It is an able document, and characteristic of its author.

His review of Maine is fraternal. He is a little inclined to see "Quebec" under every heap of meal, and when he even *thinks* he sees that, he discards the staid old nag "Judgment," and mounts the skittish filly "Hobby," and rides down law, precedent, logic and history without the slightest compunction whatever.

He agrees with us that a ballot must be had whether report of Committee on Inquiry is favorable or unfavorable; that when it appears that a lodge has no jurisdiction, his petition should be returned: in relation to the right of visitation: and that a visitor has a right to inspect the charter.

He says:

"Relative to his position that an appeal vacates a judgment by the subordinate we cannot agree, and Bro. D. himself yields the case, when he allows the suspension to hold good till after final action by Grand Lodge; as for 'all other cases,' there are none in the masonic criminal code except expulsion and reprimand. There is no hanging in a masonic lodge, hence no use for the application of the illustration he draws from the civil code.

Masonic laws are based on common sense, hence all extraneous or enforced illustrations are out of place."

* * * * *

"To say that a simple appeal vacates a judgment of the subordinate lodge, is simply to say that subordinates are but grand juries to prepare cases for trial in Grand Lodges, *ab initio*."

If Bro. GOULEY will look into a law-book, he will find that an unrestricted appeal from one tribunal to another carries the case with it and vacates the judgment. In all cases in which this result does not follow, the restrictions are imposed expressly by statute. We never "allowed a suspension to hold good till after final action by Grand Lodge," unless the Grand Lodge in its laws expressly so provides. There are four kinds of masonic punishments, expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension and reprimand. In the two former, our Grand Lodge laws expressly provide that the party convicted shall stand suspended until final decision. This is done because it is held to be better that an innocent man should sometimes suffer rather than that a guilty one should have a chance to escape a portion of his punishment by an appeal. This reason does not hold in case of reprimand, or definite suspension. Nor does this make a lodge a mere grand jury. A grand jury never convicts; a lodge does, and its action is final unless appealed from. But as it is found that lodges often err, an appeal is allowed; and the doctrine we maintain simply affirms that lodges sometimes err, and, therefore, the punishment they decree shall not be inflicted until ordered by the Grand Lodge, if the accused appeals, and the punishment is of such a nature that he escapes none of it finally, if his appeal is not sustained.

He discusses Quebec, under Maine, and in beginning he quotes the paragraph we wrote last year concerning the subordination of the States to "the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof," and says that in it we assume "the United States [government to be the supreme law, in defiance of all the reserved rights of the States, expressed in the Constitution."

Not a bit of it. We said that the Constitution and the laws, made in pursuance of it are "the Supreme law of the land"; and, therefore, that the States are not *absolute* sovereignties, but that their sovereignty is limited by the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of it. Does Bro. GOULEY deny this? Well, the Constitution itself says so, and we prefer its authority to that of Bro. G.

Bro. MITCHELL had stated that the doctrine we maintain applies in the United States because the States were *absolute* sovereignties: in reply, we referred him to the Constitution of the United States to show that he was in error.

Bro. GOULEY then talks about "usurpation of military authority"—stuff that might do in the columns of a partizan newspaper; but as heretofore, we decline to follow him in these Reports in the discussion of his politics, which he continually thrusts in, whenever he talks about Quebec.

He says we overlook, in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that they were "unoccupied territory." We did not "overlook the fact," because *there was no such fact*. Unoccupied territory is that in which any Grand Lodge may establish lodges: in Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland had concurrent and exclusive jurisdiction, and no other Grand Lodge in the world could plant a lodge there. As well might he say that Portland or St. Louis is "unoccupied territory," because in them several lodges have *concurrent* jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction is just as *exclusive* as was the case when there was only one lodge in the city.

He is in error again; he says we called Quebec "unoccupied territory"; not so: he said Canada was "unoccupied territory," because three Grand Lodges exercised jurisdiction there; and we replied, then *a fortiori*, Quebec would be "unoccupied territory," because *four* Grand Lodges exercised jurisdiction *there*!

He asserts that the Grand Lodge of Canada might have planted lodges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. If it had done so the lodge would have been everywhere held clandestine. Such was the universally conceded doctrine. Upon his theory that Canada might have planted lodges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of course their recognition by Canada was no precedent against her. But as the foundation of his theory falls, that goes with it, and the precedent is established. The Grand Lodge of Canada would as soon have dared to plant a lodge in Maine, as in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick: it constantly recognized the fact that in those Provinces, the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland had exclusive jurisdiction.

But the fun of the thing is, that when Canada claimed recognition Missouri made precisely the same argument against her that she now makes against Quebec; and Bro. GOULDER plumed himself once upon the fact that Missouri did not recognize Canada till England had done so! Yet now he argues that Canada was then right but Quebec is wrong!

He says "We do hope Bro. D. and those who follow him may condescend, for even a moment, to study masonic usage from the standpoint of logical investigation." That is exactly what we are doing; but logic is a very different thing from what he *calls* logic.

The recognition of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Canada, troubles him terribly, and well it may, for try as hard as he can, he fails entirely to break the force of the precedent: and he is not quite willing that Canada shall apply one doctrine to another and the opposite to herself.

We are happy to find that he agrees with us in our definition of "unoccupied territory:" he says "it is a State, Territory or Province wherein there is no established Grand Lodge, but in which all Grand Lodges, near or remote, may plant lodges." Tried by this correct definition, neither Canada, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick were "unoccupied territory" prior to the time of the formation of their Grand Lodges, as will be seen by what we have already

stated. Bro. GOULEY seems to have supposed otherwise; and this error of his accounts for the error in his argument.

We asked him last year:

"We are informed that the lines of Missouri have been more than once changed by law, and that the Grand Lodge as a matter of course conformed her jurisdiction accordingly! ARE WE NOT RIGHT?"

To which he replies:

"We answer that he is 'NOT RIGHT.' The lines of Missouri have never been changed since it was a State or Territory, which affected in any wise the jurisdiction of a single lodge under her control."

This is a palpable evasion of our question, and of the facts; the line of Missouri *has been* changed: and territory formerly within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri is now within the exclusive jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, and it all resulted from the change of the State line.

He had charged that our doctrine destroys Grand Lodge Sovereignty. For the purpose of discussing this proposition of his, we stated our doctrine, and then, assuming it to be correct, proceeded to show that, if correct, it does not, as he alleges, "destroy Grand Lodge Sovereignty." When he reaches that part of our report, he ignores the proposition he had before advanced, but goes to arguing against our doctrine, and talks "about our being a great hand at assuming premises!"

He starts another argument by saying that "Brother D. knows that New Brunswick was unoccupied territory;" but as, on the contrary, we know it was *not* "unoccupied territory," we have no occasion to follow his argument further.

He quotes from Bro. DAWKINS, of Florida, to show that Maine is no precedent, because he says that Maine was then "*unoccupied by any Grand Lodge having exclusive right.*" Just the reverse of the facts again. Before the formation of the State of Maine, she was as much a part of Massachusetts as any place in Missouri is a part of that State, and the territory *was* occupied by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, "*having exclusive right,*" which she had declared nearly forty years before (in 1782) and had constantly maintained. The territory was divided: a new State was created: and as a consequence a new Grand Lodge formed.

Bro. GOULEY remarks of Bro. DAWKIN's argument, "One by one the sophistical guns of Maine are spiked, and by the time this question is fully understood, even Bro. D. will abandon the barracks!" Bro. GOULEY, do you *really* think that was much of a "spike?"

See to what resorts the opposers of Quebec are forced! They have already set down Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine as "unoccupied territory" before their several Grand Lodges were formed! Bro. GOULEY is astonished at our inability to comprehend what constitutes "occupied" and "unoccupied" territory. Now, to remove his astonishment, we would suggest that we *do* comprehend what they *really* are, but not what he calls them *practically*. How territory in which only three Grand Lodges can establish

subordinates is territory in "which all Grand Lodges, near or remote, can plant lodges" (see his definition), we confess we *cannot* exactly comprehend. So we want him to take back his assertion that it is the "persistent ignoring of a demonstrated fact," rather than a want of ability in us, that we cannot comprehend his practical application of his own definition.

The more the question is discussed, the more clearly appears the wisdom of the fathers in establishing the law that, as masons must be obedient to the civil law, and as the masonic law must be *in subordination* to the civil law, whenever a State, Province or Territory should become independent, having a government of its own, the lodges in such State should have the right to form a Grand Lodge of their own, the peer of all others, and having exclusive jurisdiction in its own territory.

We have omitted to notice another strange error into which Bro. GOULEY has fallen: he commends Minnesota for "*withdrawing her recognition*" of Quebec. Now, when Bro. GOULEY made that report, Minnesota had *done no such thing*. She had never recognized Quebec, and had no recognition to withdraw. In 1870, the Grand Master referred to Quebec, but no action was taken about it. In 1871, he argued the question adversely to Quebec, and the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution declining to recognize her, till she was recognized by Canada. In 1872, however, a resolution of recognition was introduced and referred to a committee to report the next year, and thus the matter stood when he made his report. It looks more like withdrawal of her refusal to recognize.

But the following is the coolest thing we have ever seen, and if any one had *told* us that Bro. GOULEY had cheek enough to write it, we should have denied it!

"When in 1865-'66 we laid down the proposition that the recognition of West Virginia, without the consent of Virginia, and in 1869, that the recognition of Quebec, without the consent of Canada, was equivalent to acknowledging that Grand Lodge sovereignty was merely dependent upon political sufferance, and that all masonic sovereignty was destroyed, Bro. Drummond and others utterly repudiated any such inference, and denied complicity with any such scheme. The war was begun, and through the smoke of the first skirmish we saw the logical conclusion to which they would all be driven when the battle got red hot—we knew a few years would develop the whole plan of campaign. It has been developed. Every intelligent ally of Quebec and its opponents have accepted our first declaration, and there does not live to-day an American correspondent but has been compelled to accept the inevitable conclusion which we then set forth. Not a single Grand Lodge in America to-day that has recognized Quebec, has been able to give any other solid reason for their action, except that *political subdivisions annihilate Grand Lodge sovereignty.*"

He cannot name *one* who has admitted any such thing. We have all denied it expressly, and shown Bro. G.'s absurdity in making such an assertion. It seems strange that it should be necessary to make this denial again, but we have been informed that Bro. GOULEY was never known to admit that he was *wrong* in any position he had assumed, or any argument he had adduced. Therefore, it is necessary to be "instant in season and out of season" in a

controversy with him, for whatever he says he adheres to, "till the crack of doom."

In connection with his erroneous statement that Minnesota had withdrawn her recognition of Quebec, he intimates that there is a re-action, and that many, who at first believed Quebec right, have changed their mind. We see no evidence of it, for no Grand Lodge has withdrawn recognition or proposed such a measure, while Grand Lodge after Grand Lodge has granted recognition. While Bro. GOULEY was writing his report, California was adopting resolutions of recognition.

He quotes what we said last year under Mississippi in relation to the words "good masonic standing," and says "We are somewhat surprised and gratified that he has come so near the position we took on this case two years ago (1870), when he arraigned us so severely for our course." We do not understand him, for upon comparing what we wrote in 1870 with what we wrote in 1872, he will find the sentiment identical, and the language nearly so.

In reply to what we said about the use of tinted paper, he says:

"Our good brother evidently mistakes the 'motive' of using tinted paper. It is not to make the proceedings more *tasty*, for nothing is prettier than pure white, but it is an aid to the eyesight. An old Brother with weak eyes can read a hundred per cent. more pages on tinted paper than he can on white, with less fatigue. It might as well be said that a man can travel under a blazing sun, over a large city, in which every house, and the streets even, are white-washed, with as much ease as through a city wherein the colors are softened. We rather suspect that the above extract was thrown in to 'give color' to the witticisms of the Grand Secretary."

Our Grand Secretary is "an old Brother" who has to work by gas light, and is obliged to favor his eyes as much as possible. He found, after considering the subject, that clear white paper was the easiest for the eyes. On inquiry he ascertained that science reports the light from gas to lack *blue*, and that if blue was supplied by a glass shade of that tint, it would more nearly approach daylight. The paper on which this book is printed is dead white, which has the appearance of being a little tinted. This is not quite so good for the eyes as if it had a little blue in it, which is what makes paper look clear white. Bro. GOULEY's illustration about a blazing sun shining on a white washed city is correct, if you are going to have a *dazzling* light shine on the page, but we remember what "Artemas" said to the colporteur who poked him in the back as he was taking his eleven o'clock libation, and made a remark about its "stinging like an adder." "I guess not," said Artemas, "when you take sugar in it—I do in mine." And so we prefer not to be dazzled, whether the paper be white or tinted, and, like the latter who found the hat too big for his customer, if the light is too strong we "mitigate" it.

Bro. GOULEY has announced another new doctrine, and one fraught with infinite mischief.

He says:

"In the organization of Grand Lodges, it often occurs that *all* the lodges do

not see proper to enter into the organization, but prefer to remain with their mother bodies, as instanced by several lodges in Illinois in 1840, which remained for several years after the organization of that Grand Body, with their mother, the Grand Lodge of Missouri. This was a matter of mutual understanding between the two States, in accordance with established usage. After the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as a matter of course, Missouri nor any other Grand Body could plant new lodges there, because that body had *exclusive jurisdiction*."

* * * * *

"If the Committee will take the trouble to examine all the precedents on this question of the formation of new Grand Lodges, they will find that England did no more than was her right in the premises, and that their recommendation to the new Grand Lodge to maintain an *exclusive jurisdiction* will be mighty hard up-hill work in the face of universal masonic usage. This 'recommendation' may have been thrown in as a sort of a 'feeler' in future Quebec troubles, but the support is too thin to be of practical service."

We greatly regret that this question should have arisen in connection with the Grand Lodges of West Virginia and Quebec. For while this question does not in the least affect their legality, and is in no way connected with it, yet those who oppose the legality of those new Grand Lodges will be likely to be found supporting Bro. G.'s doctrine, from mere sympathy, though they may not be conscious of it. We had occasion to maintain the opposite doctrine in 1860, while Grand Master, and all our Grand Lodges then concurred with us.

There are certain great principles which have been declared to be natural law, applicable to nations. Grand Lodges are masonic nations, and the same principles of natural law apply to them. It is called a "necessary law of nations," resulting from natural law that "when a government is established in a country, it is exclusive: and the nation inhabiting it has a peculiar and exclusive right to it. This right comprehends the *empire*, or right of sovereign command, by which the nation directs and regulates at its pleasure everything that passes in the country." "All writers on international law admit and assert that the government in a nation is necessarily exclusive over all its territory, and that any interference by another nation, by exercising acts of sovereignty in such territory, is contrary to the law of nations." "The reasons apply with increased force to Grand Lodges, that their jurisdiction throughout their whole territory should be exclusive." These are the views we advanced in 1860, and they were then sustained.

We propose to consider the propositions contained in the above extract from Bro. GOULEY's report.

1. "In the organization of Grand Lodges it often occurs that *all* the lodges do not see proper to enter into the organization," &c.

What "often" means is not certain: we are pretty familiar with the history of the organization of the several Grand Lodges, and the only cases in which this has occurred are Illinois, Canada, West Virginia and British Columbia, so far as we know. That is to say, in which any lodges claimed to *stay out* and were allowed to. We do not name Quebec, because she claims *exclusive*

jurisdiction, and proposes to enforce her claim. Before the recent case of West Virginia, then, Bro. GOULEY's "often" means twice, possibly, and he cannot, we believe, name another instance.

2. "In accordance with established usage."

Bro. G. cannot name one instance in which this was done before 1840, and if he had followed the advice he gave our committee in the second extract, he would not have made such a blunder, *nor given the advice!*

3. "After the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as a matter of course, Missouri nor any other Grand Body could plant new lodges there, because that body had *exclusive* jurisdiction."

Could not plant new lodges there, eh? But she *did*, and so did the Grand Lodge of Kentucky! Bro. G.'s illustration proves too much. It is true certain lodges did report to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, as he says, but we believe it was from the want of proper information, because Missouri continued also to create new lodges in Illinois; and if the precedent is good for one thing, it is for the other, which Bro. G. admits was wrong. The Grand Lodge of Illinois was formed in April, 1840. At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in October, 1840, a memorial was received from the lodge at Springfield, Illinois, stating that a Grand Lodge had been formed in that State and asking permission to attach themselves to it, and it was granted. The very next vote was to issue a dispensation for a new lodge at Clinton, Illinois! The former motion was afterwards reconsidered and the Grand Secretary directed to ascertain what lodges working under charters from that Grand Lodge had united in forming the Grand Lodge of Illinois. The charter of another Illinois lodge was arrested, and it was ordered that unless her dues should be paid by the next Annual Communication, it should be revoked. The dues were then paid, and the lodge, in October, 1841, was "re-instated in all its former privileges in connection with this Grand Lodge." A charter was granted to the lodge which received a dispensation the year before. In 1840, a charter was also granted to a lodge to which a dispensation had been issued before the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. A dispensation was granted in February, 1842, for a lodge at Belleville, and in July, 1842, for one at Salem, and in October, 1842, the Grand Lodge of Missouri granted charters to these lodges, under which they were afterwards constituted by officers of that same Grand Lodge.

It is true that in 1842 the Grand Lodge of Illinois sent a communication to the Grand Lodge of Missouri requesting her to cease exercising jurisdiction in Illinois, and it was referred to a committee, who reported that they had not sufficient time or leisure to give the subject that consideration which its importance demanded. But they viewed the charters as contracts between the lodges and the Grand Lodge, which the latter could not dissolve without the consent of the former! They report that it would be "*impolitic*" to continue to grant charters, however. They based their opposition to comply

with the request of Illinois on the ground that three or five lodges might form a Grand Lodge in a State where there were fifty lodges, against the wishes of all the rest, and thus drive the majority in a course they do not desire to adopt. As the rule is settled that a majority of the lodges must unite in the movement, their argument fails. The minority of the committee made a report, the character of which does not appear, and the report of the majority was adopted.

We believe there was no precedent for this action, and if Bro. GOULEY knows of any, let him produce them and show upon what he founds his statement of a "well established usage." This action of Missouri, as we have stated, is as much a precedent for granting charters as for continuing jurisdiction over lodges. She did both, and ceased doing the one, not on account of the *rights* of the new Grand Lodge, but upon the ground of *policy*.

When the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, she claimed exclusive jurisdiction in that Province. But when she made the treaty with England, it was stipulated that certain lodges within her territorial jurisdiction should remain under the authority of the parent Grand Lodge.

This was objected to at the time by many Grand Lodges, and some, which had recognized her, seriously discussed the question of withdrawing such recognition. But it was finally concluded to recognize her, under protest, as it were, and declaring her course to be in violation of masonic law. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, however, did not recognize her for several years, and for the reason that she did not claim and exercise complete jurisdiction. We give the following from the report of the Pennsylvania committee, which we deem unanswerable, and which we commend to the careful consideration of Bro. GOULEY:

"The facts as they now appear, show that the body claiming to be the Grand Lodge of Canada, has a question of geographical boundary still unadjusted. The Grand Lodge of England has recognized the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, over certain lodges, but refuses, or is unwilling, to recognize it over other lodges in the same territory.

"Although it is not likely that this difference will long continue, yet so long as two jurisdictions claim allegiance from the constituents of each other, it is best to wait until the Grand Lodge of Canada can assume her only proper position in the masonic world. That position must be supreme and sovereign."

* * * * *

"True Freemasonry is universal. It is co-extensive with population. The rights and privileges are the same, wherever conferred. The craft owes one primary duty everywhere, and that is to maintain the order in its integrity, and disown and condemn all clandestine institutions. A free and accepted mason can enjoy the rights and privileges he possesses, in any clime, country, or commonwealth. Grand Lodges of masons, are creations of the craft, for their government, and tribunals to preserve and protect these rights and privileges from innovations or violations. They are sovereign and supreme in their very nature, because they hold and exercise all the powers known to masonry, conferred on them for the objects of their institution. If it were not so, they would be powerless in purpose. They cannot permit or admit any co-ordinate authority to interfere with their action. This would destroy their essential character. It may be assumed as an axiomatic masonic principle, that a Grand Lodge which claims a territorial or geographical boundary, must

maintain throughout this boundary a co-extensive masonic, supreme sovereign jurisdiction. A violation of this principle, would necessarily create confusion, produce perplexity, destroy order, introduce discord, and finally end in contest.

"Such a condition of the Order is abnormal. It is in violation of the principles of masonry. Harmony, order and regularity are fundamental to the existence of masonry. There can be no supreme sovereign authority, where a divided allegiance is allowed or acknowledged in such an established jurisdiction. If two Grand Lodges cannot exist in the same jurisdiction, then how can a supreme sovereign authority permit a lesser degree of the same authority to oppose the exercise of its functions, or to divide its jurisdiction.

"This is an anomaly. A masonic contradiction. It should not be tolerated, because it will become the parent of agencies which will destroy the very integrity of the masonic Order. This subject is eminently worthy of the serious consideration of the craft everywhere.

"Our brethren in Canada have fully understood the force of these principles. They have unanimously declared, authoritatively as far as their jurisdiction extends, on the 19th of January, 1859, that they agree 'to the well recognized principle of masonic jurisprudence, that *more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist in the same Kingdom, State, or Territory*, without destroying that unity which must be admitted as forming the basis of masonic legislation.'

"Under the operation of this principle, neither a provincial authority, be it great or small, silent or segregated; nor an authority foreign to a geographical jurisdiction, though it may only claim allegiance of a single subordinate lodge, can be permitted to exist, and the supreme authority of a Grand Lodge in a jurisdiction so invaded, be regarded as sovereign, inviolate and intact."

* * * * *

"It may not be improper to notice that the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada is still disturbed by efforts to maintain in that jurisdiction one or more lodges, which acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of England. We have fully, heretofore, expressed our opinion on this question. The principle is too plain to need argument in its support. It can be succinctly stated thus: that an organization of masons claiming to be a Grand Lodge of the craft, can only maintain that claim when its jurisdiction is sovereign and co-extensive with its geographical limits. Else confusion and discord would follow conflicts of masonic authority. Else Grand Lodges would be in name simply this, and nothing more.

"We therefore trust in all sincerity, that the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada will make persistent efforts to maintain her sovereignty. She owes it to her position, to the principles which underlie the formation of Grand Lodges, to the harmony of the craft, to the security and perpetuity of the Order and discipline of Freemasonry. We will aid her by our expressed opinions of the propriety of this course of conduct, because, though a question existing within her borders, now, it is one which is important to every Grand Lodge. We therefore plainly speak. Let the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada maintain her authority, and if no other means can induce these lodges to submit to the allegiance which they owe to the Grand Lodge of Canada, in which territory they are located, then declare them clandestine, because not recognized by the sovereign masonic jurisdiction in which they are claiming to work."

These principles (announced as above in 1859 and 1860) have been since often re-affirmed by that Grand Lodge. We select the argument of Pennsylvania on account of its ability, and because she sides with Bro. GOULEY upon the question of the legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

We have already devoted so much space to this question, that we will not pursue the discussion further, though the subject is by no means exhausted.

In response to a note of Bro. GOULEY's, we had intended to give the year

of the Proceedings reviewed after the name of the Grand Lodge, but forgot it until our report was nearly half printed.

BRO. GOULEY gives an exceedingly full table of the statistics of the Missouri lodges, embracing the character of their halls, jewels, furniture, library, &c., &c.

NEBRASKA, 1872.

Twenty-seven lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: the revised Constitution adopted and published with the Proceedings: a Past Grand Secretary's jewel presented to Bro. ROBERT W. FURNAS, on his retiring from that office: three charters granted, three dispensations continued and one recalled.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM E. HILL) reports that the year had been prosperous, and that the lodges had been working in peace and harmony, and, with few exceptions, increasing rapidly in numbers and strength: he cautions the Grand Lodge against a too free increase of lodges, and eloquently urges the brethren to stay the vices of gambling, profanity and intemperance.

Among his decisions we find the following:

1. "A Lodge cannot be called off from one day or night, to some other day or night, and call it a continuation of the same meeting (except in cases of trials or funerals), but a lodge should be regularly closed on the day or night in which it was opened."

We hold the exception to be good law, but know of no authority for it: we have never been able to discover why a lodge may not prolong its regular communications from day to day, *till the business is finished*, as well as a Grand Lodge. We think that the Grand Lodges, in endeavoring to cure the vicious practice of opening a lodge and "running it" a whole year without closing, have gone to the other extreme to a degree that is absurd and foolish.

2. "It would be improper for a lodge in this jurisdiction to make a mason of one who has a cork-leg, however worthy he otherwise might be."

3. "A Chapter Past Master cannot be present at a convocation of Actual Past Masters, the same being for the purpose of conferring the Past Master's degree on the Master elect of a subordinate lodge."

4. "All who are named in a dispensation for a lodge v. d., together with those who have been made Master Masons therein, are entitled to vote upon all matters that come before the lodge. Lodges v. d. are not competent to try masons for unmasonic conduct."

In this State, masons made in a lodge v. d. have no right to vote therein, but while we hold that this position is legally correct, it ought to be fixed the other way by regulation.

An elegant oration was delivered by Bro. N. K. GRIGGS.

The Grand Lodge decided that the expenses of burying a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction ought to be refunded by such lodge: for reasons given in former reports, we dissent from this as a rule. We deny that the exercise of masonic charity gives a claim for re-imbursement; the matter is left to the masonic discretion of all the parties.

The Committee on Correspondence submit a brief report, in which they sa

their report of the preceding year was not published as contemplated, on account of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge: and this year no detailed report is published, probably for the same reason.

NEVADA, 1872.

Thirteen lodges represented: Bro. GEORGE ROBINSON received as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: one charter granted, one dispensation continued and one recalled.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE ROBINSON) is an able document. He announces the prevalence of general harmony and prosperity among the craft: denounces the invasion of New Jersey by Hamburg: refers to the Chicago fire, and relief contributed by the craft: takes strong ground against "side degrees," including the "androgynous": suggests that dimitts should be granted only for cause [but this would destroy the voluntary character of masonry]; and gives the most important of his decisions.

He holds that the objection of a member, without giving reasons, excludes a visitor: and advises that an appeal be allowed from decisions of the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge. We concur so far as this relates to the decision of questions of masonic law, but would have no appeal upon mere "questions of order" in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada was declared for the following reasons:

In June, 1871, a lodge in Canada conferred the degrees upon a resident of Nevada. Complaint was made to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, no notice being taken of it, the Grand Lodge of Nevada, at its Annual Communication of 1871, adopted a resolution prohibiting its constituent lodges from entertaining the petition of the said brother for membership, until the Grand Lodge of Canada had made a "satisfactory explanation and apology" for the infraction of the jurisdictional rights of Nevada. A few days previous to the annual session of 1872, a communication was received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, which, entirely ignoring the cause of complaint, takes exception to the action of Nevada as "utterly uncalled for, and at the same time at variance with the principles of Freemasonry and that masonic comity which should exist between Supreme Governing Bodies, and moreover is considered so offensive by Grand Lodge as to preclude further interchange of courtesies until such time as the same shall have been repealed." This communication was referred to a special committee, who presented an able report on the subject. They admit that the language of the resolution is stronger than the case required, and say that it would have been rescinded if Canada had called their attention to it; but Canada having made no effort to render any reparation or satisfaction for the violation of the jurisdictional

rights of Nevada, and avoided the subject by a declaration of non-“ interchange of courtesies,” they submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted :

“ *Resolved*, That until such time as the letter of R. W. Bro. Harris, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Canada, be withdrawn, or if the Grand Lodge of Canada has taken such action as warrants such letter on the part of its Grand Secretary, such action shall be rescinded, that all friendly intercourse between the two jurisdictions shall cease.

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Master recall the commission issued to Bro. Thomas White, as Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Canada.

“ *Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary forward a certified copy of this report and resolutions to the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the request that the subject matter be amicably discussed, with a view to a speedy settlement of the difficulty.”

We are surprised at Bro. HARRIS's language, for he is not wont to be uncourteous : but we do not see what other course the Grand Lodge of Nevada could consistently take in the premises.

The Report of the Committee on Landmarks was adopted in part. Referring to the list we copied last year, the Grand Lodge amended Nos. 13, 33 and 38 : and rejected Nos. 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 27, 36, and 45 to 50 inclusive. This accords with our views, very nearly, as expressed last year. Upon further reflection, we are satisfied that several others are not landmarks in the true sense of the term. A landmark depends for its validity upon immemorial usage. So principles which are not dependent on usage, but upon what writers term “ natural law,” are not landmarks. For instance, the proposition “ All Grand Lodges are peers ” is accepted as law, not on account of long usage, but as a necessary result of the existence of a plurality of Grand Lodges. The same principle is declared in relation to nations, by writers on international law. To this class several others may be referred.

Bro. R. H. TAYLOR presented a full and exceedingly able Report on Correspondence (116 pp.), including a Summary of Decisions.

In reply to Bro. MITCHELL, of Canada, he says :

“ In the remarks above cited Bro. MITCHELL has not held to the masonic standard of justice. As to the implied charge that we presented only the Quebec side of the question, we need only to refer to our report of 1870, under the head of Canada, where it will be found that we gave, in Grand Master STEVENSON's own words, the *gist* of the argument in favor of the Canada side of the controversy, and cited the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada, accompanied by the remark, ‘ We present the foregoing extracts for the purpose of showing the positions claimed by the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Canada, and in justice to them.’ Bro. MITCHELL is in error in stating that all the arguments of Quebec ‘ are stuck in.’ We gave so much of them as we considered necessary to a correct understanding of the matter, and no more. The pamphlet spoken of was an official communication from the Grand Master of Quebec, and as such entitled to respectful consideration by this committee. As to the ‘ clenchier,’ we neither had, nor professed to have, an advance copy, or any copy, of Bro. DRUMMOND's report. Nor did we introduce Bro. D. with any names or titles whatever. We were simply copying from the Quebec pamphlet, as any one of intelligence, whose vision is not sadly obscured, may see by looking at our report. And what, think you, are those cabalistic looking capitals which Bro. MITCHELL parades ? There are no such things in the Quebec pamphlet, or in our report. Bro.

MITCHELL has simply manufactured them out of this, from the Quebec pamphlet: 'M. Ill. and M.: W.: J. H. DRUMMOND, P. G. M., and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.' 'Some of the titles,' says Bro. MITCHELL, 'are not recognizable in Grand Lodges.' Which of them? The 'M. Ill.'?—Well how comes it then, that on page 909 of these very Canada Proceedings, we find 'Ill.' prefixed to the names of no less than nine brothers, Representatives from the Grand Lodge of Canada to various Grand Bodies? If Bro. MITCHELL means to convey the idea that by reason of the 'titles' attached to anybody's name 'the productions brought Bro. TAYLOR to the conclusion that the recognition of Grand Lodge of Quebec was a mere matter of course,' we have only to inform him that *we don't live on that side of the water*. No, brother; in the Quebec matter, as in all others which it has been our privilege to comment upon, as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of this Grand Lodge, we have formed and expressed our own opinions, and we claim ever to have been guided by fairness. What *motive*, think you, *could* we have in advocating the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, unless we were convinced that it would be proper and masonic to extend such recognition?"

He gives the following "good one" at the expense of one of their Past Grand Masters:

"While the genial HOPKINS was Grand Master here, he made a business trip to a mountain town in California, and there visited a lodge. Being, of course, as a Past Master, seated by the side of the Master of the lodge, the latter, during a lull in the business of the lodge, fell into conversation, and asked Bro. HOPKINS if he knew Bro. ABELL [Grand Secretary of California]. Bro. H. said he did, and thereupon proceeded to pay some well-deserved compliment to the ability of Bro. ABELL as a Grand Secretary. 'Yes, indeed,' said the W. Master, 'I tell you it takes a mighty smart man to be a good Grand Secretary, but any d—d fool can be a Grand Master!' Bro. HOPKINS heartily responded, 'that's so!' but he did not disclose his official capacity to that Worshipful Master, who never knew what a 'palpable hit' he *might* have made, if Bro. HOPKINS had only been 'that kind of a man.'"

He thinks we distorted his meaning in our remarks last year upon "affirmations;" and upon examining them we *think so too!* But we assure him it was not done intentionally, but accidentally or carelessly. The sentence complained of is all right in itself, but the implication from it is not correct, but that did not occur to us. The subject is one which we were not attempting to discuss, but which we proposed at some future time to examine, and we were thus betrayed into a want of care.

He defends the use of the word "*dimit*," but we mention the matter only to say, that in Anderson's Constitutions, published in 1746 (same as 1738 edition, we think), it said "the Treasurer, having justly closed his accounts, *demitted or laid down his office*." Would not this indicate that we may say, he "*demitted*" (i. e. laid down his membership), or "was *dimitted* by the lodge (i. e. discharged from membership)?"

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1872.

Fifteen lodges represented: one charter granted: the work exemplified: applications for recognition of the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia, and the Grand Orient of Brazil, received and referred, but not final y

acted upon: a resolution to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec offered, but postponed.

A special communication was held to adopt a congratulatory address on the recovery of PRINCE ALBERT, which was duly acknowledged.

The Grand Master announces the recognition of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and the consequent adhesion of St. Andrew's Lodge, which was reported last year as having voted to do so. The Grand Lodge insisted upon exclusive jurisdiction as her right, and has now obtained it.

The Grand Secretary urged the formation of a Grand Lodge Library, and measures were taken to carry out his recommendations.

No Report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1872.

Sixty-one lodges represented: Grand Master's (JOHN R. HOLBROOK) address brief and confined to matters of local interest: the ten District Deputies made full reports, showing the general prevalence of harmony and prosperity: no Report on Correspondence.

At the Semi-Annual Communication, the work was exemplified and adopted.

A preliminary investigation showing that a lodge had convicted members of gross unmasonic conduct, but had imposed so light penalties as to disgrace the institution, it was ordered that the lodge be regularly tried for unmasonic conduct, under the provisions of the Constitution for that purpose.

The following principles were declared in this connection, to the soundness of which all must agree:

"It is unquestionably the right of every particular lodge to decide questions relating to the management of its affairs, such as membership, collection of its revenues, and the disciplining of its members in its own way, providing always that the ancient landmarks be adhered to.

"It is also undeniably true that the Grand Lodge has the power to interpose in case any particular lodge fails in any respect to perform her full duty, or errs in the performance of it."

The able Committee on Appeals made several reports, from which we extract the following, in which we concur:

"To avoid misapprehension in other trials, we hold that Freemasonry cannot be subjected to a reproach from which even the courts of law, hampered with refined distinctions—the growth of a thousand years—are free. Time, except when special circumstances make it so, is never the essence of an offense, nor required to be proved precisely as alleged. Neither has the rule been changed by the introduction of 'specifications' into masonry. It is immaterial whether the offense took place on the morning or evening of the day or upon the particular day specified."

* * * * *

"Members of the lodge, at the trial, objected to the testimony of certain Master Masons in good standing, because they were not members of *that* lodge. This objection was frivolous and wholly unwarranted, and we trust we shall never hear it again. If such members were honest in their objection, it was certainly very discreditably to their intelligence."

* * * * *

"Possibly the lodge did not intend to shield the accused, and thus bring the Order into disrepute, but it is apparent that what they did do, and the manner in which it was done, has had that effect. The members either lacked the will or the intelligence to do their duty. A searching investigation should have been made. In its stead appears a halting, hesitating style of procedure, with testimony limited in amount, put in in an indifferent way, while in the final disposition of the case, all the specifications, except the first, were left unnoticed, and the lighter punishment imposed; all tending to give the impression that nearly half the members shirked the whole matter, and left the Fraternity to bear the foul disgrace of attempting to shield a culprit from well-merited punishment."

* * * * *

"In view of the serious nature of the accusations, and of the paramount importance to the Grand Lodge that its masonic honor should not be stained by the acts of its subordinates, we recommend that it expunge the sentence of the Blue Lodge, and substitute therefor that the accused be expelled; unless it should feel that its duty to the craft requires it to invoke its paramount powers, and charge this, or a special committee, to probe the matter to the bottom, and to make full report thereof, that it may deal justly with *all* the parties."

* * * * *

"The Constitution gives one month for appeal, and obliges the appellant to give the other party ten days' notice thereof. We hold that a reasonable construction of these provisions, in connection with the phrases, 'prior to the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge,' and 'shall be sent to the Grand Lodge at the next ensuing meeting thereof,' is that the proceedings must be sent, or the appeal must be taken, to that Annual Grand Communication, which shall be held next after the expiration of the time allowed for appeal and notice."

"If we were to hold otherwise the result would follow, that a brother, properly or otherwise, might be tried the night before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and his right of appeal be practically destroyed."

* * * * *

"Masonry, which is synonymous with good faith, requires that the accused shall have reasonable notice of the charges against him, 'and of the time and place of hearing, if his residence be known,' in order that he may have a fair trial, which includes an opportunity to select suitable counsel, procure witnesses, and to prepare and present his defense. But the burdens are not all to be borne by the lodge or the prosecutor. The accused must also act in good faith. He cannot be heard to complain that he had no notice, if he rendered it impossible for them to give him notice; or where the want of notice was owing to his own fault or neglect, and not to the fault or neglect of duty on their part."

"The mere fact that the proper officer knows not the residence of the accused, is not enough. It might happen that the Secretary of some lodge did not know the usual residence of 'an accused,' and did not take proper pains to learn it in order to give due notice, when it was well known to others. It should always appear by the return of the proper officer, that he had used 'due diligence,'—that is, had made every effort which honest and intelligent men, in matters of great personal interest, or faithful and efficient officers, in the discharge of important official duties, would make, to ascertain the whereabouts of the accused for that purpose."

* * * * *

"As the evidence was clear and uncontradicted that the accused was guilty, and committed the offense charged under circumstances showing a gross breach of trust, it is apparent that the lodge failed in its duty, in not visiting upon him the severest punishment known to masonic law, and severing him from all connection with the Fraternity. We can well understand how the kindlier feelings of members of any lodge may swerve them from exact

justice; but the great principles of masonry are in jeopardy, when brethren fail in their duty by reason of personal attachments or local influences. Such results as we find in this case would be the rule rather than the exception.

"We therefore recommend the Grand Lodge to annul the sentence of the Blue Lodge, and to adopt the accompanying resolution:

"Resolved, That the findings of guilty of said lodge be confirmed, and that the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of masonry."

* * * * *

"It will be seen that only three days elapsed from the institution of the proceedings before the Blue lodge to their termination. Punctuality is a masonic virtue, but undue haste is not. The notice for trial was served upon the accused the same day as the trial, but it does not appear at what time in the day; although, from some expressions used in the returns, the inference might be drawn that it was served in the evening, or immediately before the trial. There might be cases in which such notice would be sufficient, but we think they must be rare, especially when sent by mail, or left at the usual place of abode of the accused.

"This case tends to establish a bad precedent, and should not be passed in silence by this Grand Lodge, lest it might be cited as meeting with approval.

"A masonic trial, like *Cæsar's* wife, should be above suspicion. As a rule, there can be no necessity for such haste. It is not to be assumed, because charges are made, that a mason is guilty. He must be shown to be so by a fair and impartial trial. The summary haste of a drum-head court martial illy befits any masonic body, more especially when on the trial of a brother.

"No mason can be compelled to go to trial, without a reasonable time to select and procure counsel, and the attendance of witnesses; and an opportunity to prepare and present fully his defense. A few hours' or a few minutes' notice is not enough.

"We are not aware that the accused makes, or has reason to make, any complaint in this case that any injustice has been done; but, as a guide for other trials, we feel it our duty to say that generally so brief a notice is not reasonable or masonic, and that if in any case there should be any reasonable ground to believe that a full opportunity had not been given, and thereby justice had not been done, it would become the solemn duty of the Grand Lodge to set aside the proceedings and to remand the cause, or grant a new trial at its own bar; and if the unseemly haste was intentional, or for unmasonic purposes, to institute proceedings against the lodge or person guilty of such conduct."

NEW JERSEY, 1872.

All the lodges (118) represented: address of Grand Master (WILLIAM E. PINE) chiefly devoted to an account of his official acts: reports of Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Lecturer show that the work is quite uniform, and the lodges in a prosperous and generally harmonious condition: twelve charters granted; and a resolution forbidding the use of halls for conferring "androgynous degrees" adopted.

The charter of Alpha Lodge had been arrested. It was alleged in Grand Lodge, when it was applied for, that it was wanted for the purpose of initiating negroes, but this was denied, and the charter granted. But quite a number of negroes were accepted and initiated immediately after the lodge was constituted. Thereupon the Grand Master arrested the charter for the misrepresentations made in obtaining it, and the Grand Lodge sustained his action, but afterwards the charter was restored.

The Grand Master had been informally applied to to ascertain if he would grant a charter for a new lodge, with authority to work in German: being of opinion that another lodge was not needed at the proposed location, he discouraged them: whereupon they applied to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, which granted them a charter under the name of "Lodge Beton Zum Licht, No. 3." To protests, Hamburg has ever been deaf, and he solicits the united action of the American Grand Lodges. There seems no other way to bring her to reason, than to cut off intercourse with her and all who countenance her by the maintenance of friendly relations with her.

The Grand Master decided that the evidence of an expelled mason can not be received in a masonic trial, but the Grand Lodge properly reversed it.

He also decided that "A subordinate lodge has a right to prefer charges and try a member who is also a member of the Grand Lodge," but it was held too sweeping, and was qualified as follows:

"A lodge cannot try its Master, or its Wardens, during their term of office, for any offense. After the expiration of their term, they may be tried for any offense, other than official misconduct. For the latter they are amenable only to the Grand Lodge. A subordinate lodge cannot try an elective officer of the Grand Lodge during his term of office."

We dissent from this qualification so far as it applies to the Wardens of a lodge, and hold that they may be tried "for any offense," other than official misconduct when acting as W. M.—in which case they are amenable only to the Grand Lodge.

An able Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH.

In 1870, a petition was presented from some negroes claiming to be masons, and was received and considered. The reception of such a petition was severely criticised by other Grand Lodges; but he properly replies that as in the petition they claimed they were regular masons, it was the duty of his Grand Lodge to receive it and investigate the allegations. To the charge that it was holding intercourse with clandestine masons, he replies, yankee-fashion, by asking a question which settles the whole argument, "Is a committee who examines a visitor and reports that he is a clandestine mason, subject to criticism or discipline for holding masonic intercourse with a clandestine mason?"

The following, from his review of Illinois, is remarkably well put, and deserves attentive consideration:

"The doctrine contained in one of the decisions quoted above, to the effect that 'no brother has any right to disclose how he voted on the petition of a candidate, for initiation or affiliation, and that any such disclosure should be followed by effective discipline,' we have always supposed to be as well settled as any principle of masonic jurisprudence. Yet, notwithstanding its distinct enunciation by the Grand Master, we find the following statement in his address:

"Wesley B. Lucas was rejected in Venice Lodge, No. 621, upon a supposed state of facts, which proved to be untrue. Thereupon I set aside the ballot, and granted leave to spread the ballot again."

"How the Grand Master can reconcile his action in this case with the principle stated in the decision above particularly referred to, we cannot easily see. Before the Grand Master could be informed of the state of facts, which proved to be untrue, it was necessary that some one should disclose how he had voted, and the state of facts which had influenced the member in voting as he did. But, apart from this glaring inconsistency, the action of the Grand Master in setting aside the ballot in a subordinate lodge, strikes us as being a most extraordinary and dangerous exercise of the Grand Master's prerogative. Every subordinate lodge is the sole judge of its own material. Neither the Grand Lodge or Grand Master is omnipotent in masonry. In the matter of the selection of its material by a particular lodge, the subordinate is independent of the Grand Lodge, and the latter body has no right to interfere, either to make or unmake a candidate for our mysteries, so long as the landmarks are complied with. If it be admitted that the Grand Master has the power, whenever he chooses, to cross the threshold of a subordinate lodge, and set aside the balloting for a candidate at his own will and pleasure, all the reserved and independent rights of the subordinates will be swallowed up by the Grand Lodge. It will not do to say that, in the case in question, the candidate was improperly rejected, and that the action of the Grand Master was at the request of the lodge. What we object to is the principle of the thing. We object to finding the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in the person of its Grand Master, where it had no business to be. In the case in question, the action of the Grand Master may have been, and undoubtedly was, induced by the best of motives. But all Grand Masters are not as wise and prudent as Bro. Reynolds; and we protest against vesting in Grand Masters the extraordinary power exercised by Bro. Reynolds in the case in question."

He is of opinion that as the Past Master's degree is merely part of the ceremonies of installing a Master, one Past Master can confer it as well as twenty. The same idea has before occurred to us, but we have not examined it sufficiently to come to a conclusion.

From the care which our good brother takes to allude to and refer his brethren to all the arguments against Quebec, and his failure to refer them to any the other way, some might conclude he feared to have them see the other side of the question, but the fact is, probably, that he does not intend to assist in disseminating error, as he believes it!

NEW JERSEY, 1873.

One hundred and twenty-four lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized; also that of West Virginia, *with exclusive jurisdiction in the State of West Virginia*: a code of by-laws for subordinate lodges adopted: three charters granted: and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM E. PINE) is devoted chiefly to local matters.

The following decisions, it is understood, grew out of the case of Alpha Lodge, hereinbefore alluded to. The vote restoring the charter was very close, and it was alleged that illegal votes were counted in the affirmative, sufficient to change the result:

"1. Every regularly warranted lodge is a regular lodge until its warrant is annulled by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master has no power to destroy a lodge. He can only suspend its operations until the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

"2. A lodge which has received its warrant from the Grand Lodge must be considered a regular lodge until the Grand Lodge has annulled its warrant. The officers of a subordinate lodge whose warrant has been withdrawn by the Grand Master, are entitled to voice and vote until such action is taken by the Grand Lodge. The confirmation of the act of withdrawal by the Grand Master does not affect the status of the officers of a subordinate lodge in the Grand Lodge.

"3. Every resolution of the Grand Lodge which appears upon its Journal to have been regularly passed, is binding upon its members until it has been revoked by that body.

"4. If the warrant of a lodge is withdrawn by the Grand Master, and returned by the Grand Lodge, the officers of the lodge at the time of the withdrawal of the warrant will continue to act as such until their successors are elected and installed, as provided by the General Regulations of the Grand Lodge, unless they are authorized by dispensation from the G. M. to hold an election.

"5. All persons made masons under the authority of a warrant issued by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, are legally made masons.

"6. The warrant of a lodge, if arrested by the G. M., can be restored by him, or by the Grand Lodge at the first Annual Communication succeeding the arrest; and the warrant can only be returned to the brethren from whom it was taken; it being a well settled principle that no Grand Lodge has the power to change the officers of a duly constituted lodge who have been regularly installed.

"7. The W. M. and P. M.'s of a lodge whose warrant has been suspended by the Grand Master, are not deprived of their membership in the Grand Lodge. Their membership can only be forfeited by ceasing to be members of a regular lodge in this jurisdiction."

We do not know that we fully understand these decisions. We hold that the suspension of a charter by the Grand Master deprives the lodge, for the time being, of the exercise of any of its functions, and its officers from all powers as such. When a charter is suspended till the session of the Grand Lodge, we do not understand that its officers are entitled to vote until action is taken by the Grand Lodge. The better opinion is that the suspension continues till the action of the Grand Lodge, or, if that does not act, till the close of the session. The last clause of the second decision seems to us utterly erroneous, except that the Master has a seat as a Past Master in those Grand Lodges of which Past Masters are members. The third decision is undoubtedly correct, and is decisive of the objections to the legality of Alpha Lodge; and in the remainder we fully concur.

It was decided that a vote of expulsion cannot be reconsidered; if a motion to reconsider is made within the rules, we fail to perceive why it is not in order, as much so as *any* motion to reconsider.

The Grand Lodge refused to exchange Representatives with the Grand Orient of Brazil, upon the erroneous assumption that members of the Grand Lodge would be excluded from visiting the Grand Orient unless they had received the degrees of the Scottish Rite. The Grand Orient has jurisdiction of the symbolic degrees, and masons of the York Rite, who have received none of the degrees of the Scottish Rite, habitually visit it.

The Committee on Jurisprudence deny that it is the duty of the Master to exclude a visitor upon the objection of a member, and say:

"To say, that if a single member objects to a visitor, the W. M. *must* exclude him, is in effect to trench upon the authority of the Master, and to make him the creature of the objecting brother, and subject to his order. It is impossible to lay down an inflexible rule, by which all cases of this character are to be governed. Many cases may arise, where the exclusion of a visitor, objected to, would create a greater discord than his admission. Your committee believe that the best rule upon this vexed subject is, that the admission or rejection of a visiting brother should be left to the discretion of the W. M."

We understand that the Grand Lodge decided the other way. The Master *must* declare a candidate rejected if there is a single black ball, and why is it more inconsistent with his powers to require him to exclude a visitor, if a single member objects to his admission?

The case of Alpha Lodge was again before the Grand Lodge, and its regularity and the regularity of its work, since the restoration of its charter, sustained. Those Grand Lodges which have in effect declared it clandestine are thus placed in an embarrassing position.

BRO. JOSEPH H. HOUGH presented the Report on Correspondence (130 pp.)

In view of the action of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the Grand Orient of France, he advises a National Convention to act upon that subject alone.

We find no notice of Maine, and so we presume our Proceedings had not been received. If our Proceedings are not received before the first of September, it may be assumed that they have been miscarried; then a letter to Bro. BERRY will bring another set.

NEW YORK, 1872.

Lodges represented, 635 out of 666: contributions to the Hall and Asylum Fund during the year, \$36,819.42, including \$7,000 from Grand Lodge and \$18,648.00 from Initiation Fees: the Trustees hold property valued at about \$700,000, upon which they are indebted about \$200,000: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: New York Board of Relief had expended \$4,822.79 to 470 applicants (none from Maine): the full proceedings of laying the corner stone of the new Capitol, reported by Bro. ROBERT H. WATERMAN, are published: nine charters granted: provision made for calling a convention for revising the Constitution, to consist of one member from each masonic district, to be chosen by ballot: \$300.00 appropriated for purchasing Proceedings to complete files and for binding for Grand Lodge Library: a committee appointed to hear the parties who allege that certain allusions in the ritual are sectarian, to report in 1873: and the following resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of New York again asserts its adherence to the doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of every regular Grand Lodge within the territorial limits of the State, Territory or Province wherein it is located; and therefore it will, under any and all circumstances,

assert and aid in asserting the rights of every such Grand Lodge, whenever its jurisdiction shall be infringed.

"*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to inquire and report as to what action, if any, this Grand Lodge ought to take in reference to the countenance and support given by any Grand Lodge to such Grand Lodge, Grand Orient or Grand Council, as infringes upon the jurisdiction of any legally constituted, fully recognized and Sovereign Grand Lodge."

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. ANTHON) is exceedingly brief. He reports his official action; pays a tribute to the memory of deceased brethren; reports the amount contributed for Chicago; advises the Grand Lodge to adopt the revised Constitution, "with as little change and as little discussion as need be"; and gives "a few parting words of advice."

The Librarian (JOHN G. BARKER) reports that the Library contains over four thousand Proceedings of the various Masonic Grand Bodies, the files of sixty-seven of which are complete, and two hundred volumes bound. Bro. B. has been exceedingly active and fortunate withal in obtaining Proceedings which are every year becoming more rare.

The following extract from the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence is of great practical value:

"The violation of duty by a mason, in connection with casting a ballot on an application for the degrees, is usually committed in such a way that it can neither be prevented or punished by legislation, or by penal procedure. The mere voting a black ball in silence, with no previous threat, the act performed masonically, and with no subsequent misconduct in connection with or following the act, by the brother casting it, is not the subject of a criminal procedure. But threats of an intended exhibition of the black ball generally, or without distinction as to whom cast against, or that it will be cast from wicked or malicious motives, or subsequent to the act claiming to have done it, or to have cast it with like motives, or casting the ball in such a manner, physically, as to violate the masonic law, are each, doubtless, the subject of procedure against the guilty party."

We object to the following from the report of the Committee on Grievances, for reasons already given:

"Your committee are of opinion that the lodge is the masonic parent of all its members, and that if of sufficient ability, it is bound to take care of its distressed members when in sickness, and in case of death to bury them, and if it refuses or neglects without just cause so to do, any other lodge may perform the duty and charge the expenses against the lodge to which the mason belongs."

The Report on Correspondence (66 pp.) was presented by Bro. ESCH P. BREED.

If the report was printed in such a manner as to distinguish the text from the extracts, as reports generally now are, it would be an improvement, although it is an able and interesting one.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1872.

Lodges represented, 158: number making returns, 206: a standing regulation adopted for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to meet three

hours in advance of Grand Lodge to verify proxies: seventeen charters granted: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master (CHARLES C. CLARK) is an eloquent oration upon the principles of masonry and the duties of masons. He defends with considerable feeling the legislation of his Grand Lodge in regard to non-affiliates. He says:

"Your action, brethren, has been published to the world, passed through the hands of other Grand Lodges, and been subjected to the accustomed criticism and scrutiny—and your judgment receives its highest commendation in the fact, that the weightiest objection against it, is to be found in the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence to the Grand Lodge of Missouri—and this is a little singular, as our distant brother's pertness of speech, facetiousness of manner, and sympathy for the printer, is much more noticeable than the certainty of his premises, the cogency of his reasoning, or the brilliancy of his conclusions. In the opinion of this brother your resolution is 'extraordinary' and 'palpably unjust'—and why! 'Because,' says he, 'we find that masons have had the *legal right* to dimit, without giving any particular reason, and now, because they exercised that right they have got to be expelled.' Would not the intended inference have been more tolerable, had the brother proved that masons ever had the *legal right* to dimit. It would be well to state for the information of the brother, whose hasty desire to be witty seems to have concealed from him the fact, that to be successful in argument, his conclusions must not be based on premises, which take for granted the very point at issue. He should have proved first the legal right to dimit, in the unqualified sense in which he uses the word, which he cannot do, and which common courtesy requires us to believe he would have done, had he been able.

"Besides, most of the Grand Lodges—and for aught I know the Grand Lodge of Missouri itself—deprive the non-affiliated mason of all the rights and privileges of masonry—would not the brother's consistency have been much better preserved, had he gone further, and assailed these Grand Lodges, and probably Missouri—in his own inimitable way, by re-stating his argument thus: We find that masons have had the legal right to dimit, and now because they exercised it, they have got to be deprived of all the rights and privileges of masonry. If our brother is not more circumspect and guarded in his conduct as a mason, than in the delivery of his arguments, we fear that the 'sword pointing to the naked heart,' will measurably diminish his sympathy for the 'Undertaker,' which gushes forth from him so copiously in the conclusion of his report."

The Grand Secretary reports an increase of forty-seven volumes, principally of Proceedings and Masonic Periodicals during the year—a result greatly due to his indefatigable exertions in that behalf.

The following was adopted in reference to St. John's College.

"Resolved, 1. That St. John's College shall be made an asylum for the protection, training and education of indigent orphan children.

"2. That this Grand Lodge will appropriate \$500 annually for the support of the institution, but will not assume any additional pecuniary responsibility.

"3. That this Grand Lodge elect a Superintendent, who shall control the institution and solicit contributions for its support from all classes of our people.

"4. That orphan children in the said asylum shall be fed and clothed, and shall receive such preparatory training and education as will prepare them for useful occupations and for the usual business transactions of life."

The craft seem to be increasing in prosperity, and active in efforts to repress

the vices among their members, and in case of failure to reform prompt to discipline.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1872.

Thirty-eight lodges represented : four charters and one dispensation granted : the District Deputy system adopted : the work exemplified.

The venerable Grand Master (ALEX. KEITH) was not able to be present, on account of ill health, but sent in his address. He says :

" Fifty-six years have now rolled round since I was first 'brought to light' in a masonic lodge, during fifty-four of which I have uninterruptedly been a subscribing member of Virgin Lodge, in this city. For upwards of thirty years I had the honor and pleasure of presiding over the craft as Provincial Grand Master, while under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and though now some seven years beyond the 'threescore and ten,' my zeal for the welfare and prosperity of our ancient and honorable institution, has not in the least degree abated—my chief regret being that my advanced age and consequent infirmities prevent my meeting you oftener at your stated assemblies; but though absent in body, I need not assure you my heart is always with you.

" It is matter of mutual congratulation that during the past year the progress of the lodges generally throughout the Province has been 'upward and onward,' that 'Peace has been within our walls, and Prosperity within our borders.'

" With our sister Grand Lodges throughout the world this Grand Lodge is on terms of the fullest accord and fraternal sympathy, which I sincerely trust may long continue."

* * * * *

" On the 8th of December last, I received a letter from the Grand Secretary of New Brunswick, complaining, on the part of the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, of the action of Union Lodge, of this city, in receiving petitions from residents of the city of St. John, and conferring the several degrees of Freemasonry upon them. I directed the Grand Secretary to answer the communication, and to express to the M. W. the Grand Master of New Brunswick my deep regret at the action of Union Lodge, of this city, with the assurance that such steps would be taken as to prevent a recurrence of the irregularity complained of."

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that he is a model officer. He reports that all copies of the Proceedings for 1866, 1867 and 1868 are exhausted, and that even the Grand Lodge has no copy for its own files.

The Deputy Grand Master gives a detailed account of his visitations of lodges in the absence of the Grand Master, in which he points out in plain but kindly terms, the defects and faults which he noticed.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEO. T. SMITHERS.

In reply to Bro. MITCHELL, of Canada, he says :

" We may as well say that they did not realize their position when they organized the Grand Lodge of Canada by secession from England, or, when they with fraternal alacrity recognized our Grand Lodge, and sent their then Grand Master to install our first Grand Officers; they were then quite willing to apply the 'American' doctrine to our case, as well as when they claimed the application of that doctrine to their own, and they must certainly pardon

us if we apply to Quebec that legality of proceedings that obtained in the case of our own formation as well as in theirs, and that in the face of our suspension by the parent Grand Lodge."

His review of Maine is fraternal. He says:

"Bro. Drummond's comment upon this is so directly to the point that we quote it entire, as a complete answer to an argument so unreasonable as one that marks one masonic law for the United States and another for the British possessions, and which would, if acknowledged, strike at the root of the legality of the formation of *every Grand Lodge in the British possessions*, as in no single instance has the previous consent of the parent Grand Lodges been obtained until amongst the last. Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been recognized almost universally by the Grand Lodges of the United States, irrespective of that consent, and by none more promptly than by those who now support the Grand Lodge of Canada in the enunciation of doctrines which, if applied in her own case, would make her legality, to say the least, doubtful."

OHIO, 1872.

Three hundred and ninety-seven lodges represented: ten charters and two dispensations granted: one dispensation continued, and one charter surrendered: a member of the Grand Lodge expelled for intoxication during the session: subordinate lodges urged to insure their property: the attempt to establish a "Widows' and Orphans' Home" abandoned, and the funds collected ordered to be returned: and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (ALEX. H. NEWCOMB) thus refers to the growth and condition of the institution in that jurisdiction:

"BRETHREN: Once again, in the kind Providence of God, we are assembled in the character of a Grand Lodge, to exchange fraternal greetings, and take counsel with each other of matters concerning the general welfare of our Order. When we take a retrospective glance to the years that have passed since its first organization, at Chillicothe, January 4, 1808, when but five lodges were represented in convention by eleven delegates; and then in 1809, January 2, met at the same place and perfected the organization of this Grand Lodge by installing their officers, that being the first Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge, and follow it up, year after year, to the present Communication, what a change from five lodges in 1809 to four hundred and fifty-seven on our rolls at this time—four hundred and thirty-odd working lodges. Sixty-three years have wrought a great change, not only in our Order, but in our State, from a few thousand inhabitants to its millions. We have great reasons to rejoice over this prosperity of our Order, and of our State and country; and while we rejoice, let us not forget to return our heartfelt thanks to Him who doeth all things well. The order within our borders is in a good healthy condition. Very few cases of complaint have come to my knowledge during the year."

The remainder of his address is devoted to a clear and business-like statement of his official action.

It was decided that a member of a lodge cannot appeal from the decision of the lodge upon charges against another member, but that his remedy is against the lodge itself. The law is held otherwise in other jurisdictions.

Bro. ALLEN T. BRINSMADE presented an interesting Report on Corres-

pondence* (68 pp.). It is open to the same criticism as to the manner in which it is printed, as the New York Report.

His report is chiefly a *resumé* of the proceedings, and in his review of Maine he quotes largely from the address of Grand Master LYNDÉ last year.

OREGON, 1872.

Thirty-nine lodges represented: four charters and one dispensation granted: the work exemplified: the new masonic temple at Portland, dedicated: the Grand Lodge of British Columbia recognized.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM D. HARE) congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the prosperity attending their State and the craft; enforces upon his brethren the performance of their masonic duties, and gives a detailed statement of his official acts, which are not of general interest. He had issued a circular against profanity, intemperance, and the kindred vices, and reports that it was attended with good results.

The "Louisiana Resolutions" were adopted: action in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec was deferred, "in hope that the difficulty now existing between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec may be settled by those Grand Lodges:" no action taken in relation to Utah.

The following report was adopted:

"That in the matter of difference between Lebanon and Warren Lodges, your committee are of the opinion that a Master Mason's widow is entitled to our charity, without stopping to enquire of what particular lodge her deceased husband was a member, and that Warren Lodge has no just claims against Lebanon Lodge. 'Masters' wages is to enable us to contribute more liberally to the support of a brother Master Mason's widow and orphans, wheresoever dispersed.'"

The Report on Correspondence (145 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. It is a document of much ability and interest.

He quotes largely and approvingly from Grand Master LYNDÉ's address.

He makes an able and earnest defense of "Androgynous Masonry." We had intended to make extracts from it: but extracts cannot do it justice, and we can only refer our brethren to it in the Proceedings in the Grand Lodge Library. In all that he says of the influence of woman, of masonry's making us better in all our relations with her, and of our duties as masons to her, we most fully agree with him. But the trouble is that the assumption of the name of masonry, by the societies which he defends, is a delusion calculated to deceive the very ones towards whom we are bound to act with the most scrupulous regard to truth. The prohibition of the use of halls by these societies rests upon the general prohibition of using them for any but *masonic* purposes, and is based upon prudential considerations. To these societies we do not object on account of their objects, but because they are *not* masonic, while their name implies, and their votaries are taught to believe, that they *are* masonic.

QUEBEC, 1872.

Thirty-two chartered lodges and three u. d. represented: three charters granted, making the number of lodges thirty-eight, including two which had given in their adhesion during the year.

The Grand Lodge of Canada still has on her roll thirty-five lodges in Quebec. Of these seventeen made no returns in 1872 to her, but did make returns to Quebec: of the remaining eighteen, five have been chartered since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec: of the remaining thirteen, four, at least, have the same name and location as lodges on the roll of Quebec. Whether these four are all the "duplicate lodges" we are not able to tell, but think there are two or three more.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. GRAHAM) is chiefly devoted to local matters.

Of the relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada he says:

"It will, I am sure, be a source of profound satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that negotiations are now in progress which promise the speedy settlement of all existing difficulties with the Grand Lodge of Canada. A happy combination of circumstances has arisen, and all the great constitutional questions involved having been substantially settled, everything seems to indicate that peace and harmony will soon reign supreme in all our temples. To this, every true masonic heart will fervently respond,—*So mote it be.*"

In reference to the same subject, after various propositions had been discussed and rejected, the Grand Lodge adopted the following by a vote of 69 to 45.

"Whereas, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, earnestly desires the peace and harmony of masonry over the whole habitable globe, and is solicitous that the tenets of the order be preserved in all their ancient purity; and be perpetuated under those wise regulations which the Royal Craft from time to time has enacted for its guidance, in all matters of general government and interest.

"And whereas, this Grand Lodge is profoundly of opinion, that in order to carry out this beneficent and laudable object, every Grand Lodge should possess, hold and exercise supreme and undivided masonic authority and jurisdiction over all masons within their legitimately recognized territory, such territory being always coterminous with the political boundaries of the State, Province or Territory, as the case may be, whose name such Grand Lodge may elect to assume and may claim to be designated by.

"And whereas, this Grand Lodge more immediately and intimately desires the peace and harmony of their beloved brethren in the Dominion of Canada, and with that view desires to heal the present unhappy differences which exist between this Grand Lodge and our well beloved sister the Grand Lodge of Canada.

"And whereas, it has come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, that the M. W. the Grand Master of Canada has expressed an earnest desire to adjust the differences which exist between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Canada; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That a committee of seven, be named by the M. W., the Grand Master, to meet a like committee to be appointed by the Grand Master of Canada, and effect, if possible, an adjustment of the said differences, in accordance with the resolutions passed by this Grand Lodge, at its last Annual Communication.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary, under the instructions of the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, shall forthwith, or as soon as practicable, enter into a correspondence with the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, with the view to inaugurate at once negotiations, so that definite action in the premises may be had within six weeks from this date; if an adjustment of difficulties be effected, an Emergent Communication of this Grand Lodge be called in the city of Montreal, to ratify and confirm the same, but should no adjustment take place within the time specified, then the Grand Master shall proceed as directed by the resolutions adopted at the last Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Secretary is ordered to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the M. W. Grand Master of Canada for his information."

Bro. PARK DAVIS, Grand Master of Vermont, was present and assisted in the installation of the Grand Officers.

In the Appendix is given the result of the negotiations, which, we are sorry to say, failed. The Grand Master, after reciting the action of the Grand Lodge, proceeds as follows, in an edict issued to the lodges under his jurisdiction:

"Be it therefore known unto you all, that in accordance with the aforesaid action of Grand Lodge, I appointed (together with myself,) the following able and prudent brethren as a committee to confer with the like committee proposed to be named by the M. W. the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to consider, and, if practicable, effect an adjustment of the very unhappy differences still existing between our respective Grand Bodies, namely: R. W. Bro. James Dunbar, D. G. M., Quebec; R. W. Bro. J. H. Isaacson, G. Sec'y, Montreal; R. W. Bro. G. H. Borlase, P. D. D. G. M., Sherbrook; R. W. Bro. Alex. Murray, P. D. D. G. M., Montreal; R. W. Bro. M. R. Meigs, D. D. G. M., Bedford; R. W. Bro. M. M. Tait, D. D. G. M., Montreal.

"I was subsequently informed, through our Grand Secretary, that Grand Master Wilson, of the Grand Lodge of Canada, had appointed seven brethren, all from the Province of Quebec, as the committee of conference to represent that Grand Body, of whom R. W. Bro. Thomas White, D. G. M., Montreal, was convener.

"A day for the meeting of the Joint Committee was then suggested to the Grand Master of Canada, but information was shortly thereafter received by me through our Grand Secretary, from R. W. Bro. Thos. White, convener of the committee named by the Grand Master of Canada, that on account of certain correspondence then taking place between himself and the G. M., it would not be practicable for said committee on their part, to meet on the day proposed. After some further delay, I was subsequently informed of the existence of difficulties as to the arrangements on the part of Canada.

"I again caused to be communicated to the G. M. of C. the renewed assurance of our fraternal regard, and our earnest desire for the early constitutional adjustment of all our difficulties. Like assurances were received from the G. M. of C., together with the expression of his intention, if necessary, of remodeling his committee so as to remove certain obstacles; the carrying out of which would unavoidably occupy some time. Various other correspondence ensued, and in order that no want of forbearance on our part might seem to exist, still further delay was granted; but even now, no fraternal action in reference thereto, has been taken on the part of the officers of the G. L. of C., and the G. M. of the G. L. of C. having by letter of the 30th ult., (Jan. 1873,) declared, that 'under present circumstances he did not consider it expedient to take further action in the matter,' and having on our part, exercised forbearance until it would seem that no fairminded brother, at home or abroad, can justly feel that precipitate action on our part has been taken; and the Grand Lodge of Canada, under two successive Grand Masters, having, since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in utter violation of all prudential and constitutional considerations, granted warrants to form

several new lodges in this Province, and has also granted copies of old warrants to construct duplicate lodges, under circumstances most injurious to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the craft in this Province,—all of which, and other such like acts, being done in gross violation of the laws and traditions of our fraternity, anent the establishment and sovereignty of Grand Lodges; and although the Grand Lodge of Canada, as well as this Grand Lodge, did appeal to the Grand Lodges of the World for their decision on the great constitutional questions involved in the formation of the G. L. of Quebec,—yet, she refuses to abide by the decision rendered by the great majority of the Grand Lodges with whom she has hitherto been in fraternal correspondence and to whom she appealed;—and since the G. L. of C. has continued to pursue a course so unworthy of a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and so injurious to the unity, and general welfare of the craft in this Province, and has even appointed the city of Montreal, the chief city within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, as the place of holding its next Annual Communication;

“Be it therefore known unto you all, that in view of these and many other such like unconstitutional, and most unfraternal acts, and in vindication of the sovereignty of this Grand Lodge, and of the inherent rights and prerogatives of our ancient, honorable and loyal fraternity; and in justice to all those Grand Lodges whose recognition has been so honorably and worthily extended to this Grand Lodge;—I therefore, by the solemn action of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec, and in virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of Freemasons of Quebec, do hereby declare and proclaim all masonic intercourse to be suspended, and to cease between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges, and all brethren in obedience thereto, and the G. L. of Canada, and all lodges and brethren in obedience thereto; and all brethren of the G. L. of Quebec, are hereby solemnly commanded to hold no masonic intercourse with any brother in obedience to said G. L. of Canada, as far as ancient craft masonry is concerned; and this edict shall be and remain in full force and effect, until revoked by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge of Quebec;—and it is hereby further ordered that due proclamation of this edict be made to all brethren in obedience to this Grand Lodge; of all which they will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly:—and also that the same be communicated to all regular Grand Lodges throughout the world.

“Done at Richmond, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this 4th day of February, A. L. 5873.”

He also issued an “Appeal” to other Grand Lodges, a copy of which will be submitted by our Grand Master: and we do not esteem it proper to anticipate the matter by any discussion of it in this report.

When the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, she and the Grand Lodge of Canada at once stated their respective claims, with full arguments, and invoked the decision of the American Grand Lodges, both in fact submitting the matter for decision to the only tribunal which could give a decision.

The result is, that Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin have decided that the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been formed in accordance with masonic law, and have recognized her as their own peer: that Maryland has decided that the Grand Lodge of Quebec was rightfully formed and advised Canada to recognize her: that Massachusetts has decided that Quebec had a right to form a

Grand Lodge, but was not satisfied that a sufficient number of lodges had united in the movement: that Florida, Missouri, New Jersey and Virginia have decided in favor of Canada, and refused to recognize Quebec: that Minnesota declined at first to recognize her, but afterwards reconsidered the matter, and we have not learned the conclusion reached: that Colorado, New Brunswick, and Oregon have the matter under consideration: and that Delaware, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Washington have not, to our knowledge, acted upon or considered the matter.

It seems to us that the question submitted had been decided, and that both parties ought to "submit to the awards of their brethren."

RHODE ISLAND, 1872.

The "Festival Communication" was celebrated "after their manner." In the smaller and more densely populated jurisdictions, where the craft can come together without great expense, such occasions are productive of great benefit: but in States like ours they would be impracticable. We regret this, for one of the greatest wants of the Institution at this time, is an increased cultivation of the social element in our natures.

At the Annual Communication twenty-three of the twenty-five lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized, and the usual routine business transacted: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (THOMAS A. DOYLE) confines his address almost wholly to an account of his official acts.

But the following from his valedictory is of general application:

"Seven years of my service as Grand Master of masons ends to-day. I have from time to time reminded you that whenever it shall please you to call another to this position, such action on your part will be most acceptable to me. If I did not realize the great responsibility which rests upon the office as it exists in this jurisdiction; if I was unmindful of the fact that your Grand Master is by his obligation bound to retain all the prerogatives which masonic law, the landmarks and traditions confer upon his office; if I did not feel that the prosperity of the institution, its harmony and future growth depends in a great degree upon the fidelity of the Grand Master to the important trusts committed to him; then I might bear the honors of the position, without feeling the burden they impose. In all time, however, so far as the history of masonry can be traced, we find that the greatest responsibility is laid upon the office of Grand Master. That existed before Grand Lodges, and in all places where ancient masonry is worked to-day the same consequence attaches to it. It is one of the features of our institution, wherein it differs from societies and orders existing in great variety throughout the earth. When the office shall be changed in its character, when the great trusts involved shall cease to be felt by the holder of it or by the Grand Lodge; when, like other offices, it shall be accepted only to slight its duties and to get through them with as little work as possible, then will masonry fall into decay and the lodges will be like the gatherings of other organizations. I have said this much that you may be aware why I would be willing to lay aside a position which you have so repeatedly conferred upon me, and in which you and the entire craft of the jurisdiction have given me so many evidences of your confidence and esteem."

TENNESSEE, 1872.

Three hundred and eleven lodges represented: twelve charters granted, and two dispensations continued and four granted: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: thanks voted to Grand Lodges of Maine and New Jersey for volumes of Reprints.

The Grand Lodge was called to lament the death of her Grand Master, WILLIAM M. DUNAWAY, a man of high character, a consistent christian, a laborious and self-denying minister of the gospel, a wise, devoted and virtuous mason, and a prudent, sagacious and just Grand Master. During the session of the Grand Lodge, a Lodge of Sorrow was held in his memory, at which Bro. A. W. CAMPBELL pronounced a feeling and well deserved eulogy.

The Deputy (D. R. GRAFTON, our Representative near that Grand Lodge) succeeded to the office: his address is very brief, and devoted to local matters.

The following decisions show the nature of a *summons*, which brethren are apt to confound with a mere *notice*, as both are served in the same manner:

"Is a notice to members, published in a newspaper, a legal summons?"

Answer. It is not. A summons is a masonic writ, attested by the Secretary, and served by a proper person.

"Should not the failing to obey a summons, without a sufficient excuse, to be judged of by the lodge, be invariably punished?"

Answer. Every mason residing within the jurisdiction of a lodge is under the strongest obligations to obey its summons; and a failure, or refusal, to obey such summons, without a valid excuse, is such a dereliction of duty as the lodge is bound to take cognizance of; and it should discipline the offender, in its discretion, according to the exigencies of the case. Whilst the duty is imperative on every mason, the lodge and the Master, when exercising this prerogative, should use notices in all the ordinary business of the lodge, and should resort to the stern authority of a summons only in such cases as are required by the by-laws of the lodge, or as the exigencies of the case imperatively demand."

We are happy to give the following in relation to "funeral honors," as expressing our own views:

"Are funeral honors a matter of right, or of courtesy merely? If a matter of right, what constitutes 'good standing,' entitling a member to funeral honors?"

Answer. Strictly speaking, no mason is entitled to it as a matter of right, growing out of his relation to the Fraternity. It is a matter of courtesy—a free-will offering to the memory of a deceased worthy brother, whose loss we deplore, whose life we are not ashamed of, and whose virtues we commend to the world.

"'Good standing,' in reference to visitation and dimitts, technically means free from masonic censure, and not under charges; when used in reference to burial honors, it means a worthy member, free from censure.

"The old charges and regulations make no reference to masonic burials, and there is no ancient law on the subject binding upon masons of the present day, so that the whole subject is within the control of the Grand Lodge, with one ancient example and modern usage for its guide.

"Funeral rites, in honor of distinguished persons, and those whose virtues have commended them to the esteem and affection of the living, have been practiced in all ages, and in all civilized countries, differing in forms according to the rank of the individual and the prevailing customs of those offering the tribute. It is the verdict of the living upon the character and merits of the dead.

"In conformity to this usage, as well as to the legend of our Order, distinguished masons, and those of great skill and merit, were doubtless interred with masonic ceremonies at a very early period in the history of the Order, but such honors were not common until modern times, and have never been indiscriminately bestowed, except in the United States.

"In continental Europe, it is still practiced in conformity to the symbol of our ancient legend, and only in honor of prominent officers and distinguished persons. In Germany, it is rarely observed. The practice has been more general in England, and in countries in which England planted masonry. In England, no mason can be interred with masonic honors unless it be at his own special request, and then only by dispensation from the Grand Master, or Provincial Grand Master. And, but for the geographical extent of our jurisdiction, it would be well to confine the privilege to the discretion and authority of the Grand Master. But as this is impracticable, we should have some definite regulation on the subject.

"Several of our sister jurisdictions, with some of our best masonic writers, have declared that suicides (except in particular cases), and others whose atrocity and manner of death bring discredit on masonry, should not be interred with masonic honors.

"The committee believe it would be an outrage on public sentiment, and a prostitution of masonic rites, to pay masonic respect to the memory of those whose lives have been an open violation of the cardinal virtues of our Order. Such a practice tends to cheapen virtue with our own members, and degrades masonry in the eyes of the world.

"We desire the Grand Lodge to take such action in the premises as that every mason who is not living in the discharge of his masonic duties may look forward to the certainty that, however he may escape the discipline of the craft whilst living, his merits and demerits will be passed on by the lodge when he dies.

"To the worthy mason, such a discrimination will be an incentive to press on to higher excellencies, knowing that when he dies the honors and respect paid to the ancient artificer of the Temple will be awarded to him.

"We therefore recommend the following rule:

"It shall be the duty of each subordinate lodge to bury a deceased worthy member thereof (if deemed worthy by the lodge) with masonic rites, if requested by the decedent, or by his near relatives after his death; in all other cases, such masonic honors may be granted, or withheld, as the lodge may deem best."

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEO. S. BLACKIE, written in his usual genial and able manner.

He says the address of Grand Master LYNDE "is a record of a great deal of work satisfactorily done."

He says Bro. GOULEX's review of the "Reporters' Convention" is "very witty and equally true." Now, as Bro. G.'s account was wholly a work of his imagination, this remark bears severely on the wit of it! This will have to be attended to at our next convention.

He gives a very interesting account of foreign Grand Lodges, but our space does not allow us to copy it.

The following is from his review of Massachusetts, and we propose to notice the same thing in our review of Louisiana:

"In regard to the Chili complication, the Grand Lodge decided to charter the body at Valparaiso. They said that their recognition of the Grand Lodge of Chili, in 1862, only referred to that body as the head of the Scottish Rite, and they so again declared, and directed their subordinates to recognize them only as such, and declared that they had the right to hold and protect their

masons of the York Rite within the jurisdiction of Chili. For the life of us, we can see very little difference between the action of Massachusetts and that of France. France has recognized a Scottish Rite body, working in the Scottish Rite and giving all the symbolic degrees, in a territory already occupied by the York Grand Lodge; in consequence, we all condemned France. Chili has her own Grand Lodge, conferring the three symbolic degrees in the Scottish Rite, and Massachusetts steps in and says she has the right to have lodges working the degrees in the York Rite there, too. Pray, wherein is the difference? Has Massachusetts more right in South America than France in Louisiana? Or, do Grand Master GARDNER and the other 33ds of Massachusetts not recognize the 'Scottish Rite' at all?"

If we do not recognize as masons those made in lodges of the Scottish Rite, we shut out all the bodies in Mexico, South America (except the Massachusetts lodges), and continental Europe, except Germany in part.

TEXAS, 1872.

One hundred and seventy-eight lodges represented: sixteen charters granted and one restored, and one dispensation continued: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: amendment to the Constitution adopted, fixing the number of District Deputies at fifteen: and "Glenwood Cemetery" consecrated.

This Grand Lodge was also called to mourn the death of their Grand Master (T. J. H. ANDERSON), who died in the prime of life and at a time when he was giving promise of the greatest usefulness. The craft lament his death and pay merited tributes to his worth.

The acting Grand Master (WILLIAM BRAMLETTE) delivered an address of considerable length and much ability. His labors, as shown by the account of his official acts, had been enormous; but he had evidently discharged his onerous duties faithfully and well.

He cautions the Grand Lodge against a too rapid increase of lodges, and suggests to the committee to give each application a rigid investigation.

He strenuously maintains that it is within the legitimate province of a Grand Lodge to prescribe to its subordinates who shall not be made masons—and therefore that the legislation against the admission of negroes is within the powers of the Grand Lodge. He regards their admission as "fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the future of masonry in America."

Bro. GOULBY formerly held some such doctrine, but in his last report he puts himself on the correct ground, and we commend his remarks to our Texas brethren:

"1st. If a clandestine lodge (white or black) asks for recognition, refuse it.

"2d. If a clandestine mason (white or black) applies to your lodge as a visitor, refuse him.

"3d. If a man (white or black) applies to your lodge for initiation or membership, and you cannot sit comfortably with him, reject him by a black ball, and that is the end of it.

"All this can be done with one black ball, and two words—'I object.' Color has nothing to do with the question—IT IS THE MAN!"

"As for the present negro lodges, they are 'all clandestine' under our laws of state and sovereign jurisdiction—not because that they are negroes, but because they have no legitimate charters, and those charters they cannot change except by their membership passing the ordeal of an unanimous ballot, just as all other members of the fraternity have. This is the solution of the whole question."

We would add a fourth, however: if a man (white or black) applies to visit your lodge and you cannot sit with him, object to his admission and let him be excluded.

The Grand Lodge sustained the views of the Grand Master, that the negroes of the present generation are unfit materials for masons, and that their admission would tend to discord and strife, but decided that the Grand Lodge had no right to impose restrictions or limitations upon the lodges not imposed in the landmarks.

The Grand Master takes strong ground against allowing masons to engage in the sale of spirituous liquors. The same question, we notice, has been before several Grand Lodges, and has attracted much attention.

It is generally admitted that when the traffic is prohibited by law no mason can engage in it.

But Grand Master BRAMLETTE goes further; he says:

"Can any claim that the human race is benefited by this traffic, or that the morals of a community are elevated by the establishment of a dram shop in their midst? On the contrary, all must admit that its baneful influences are felt and seen, resting upon the community, *mentally, physically and morally*.

"But some seem to think, that as this traffic is permitted and legalized by the statutes of our country, masonry should not attempt to restrain its members from engaging therein. I cannot admit this proposition to be correct. Are there not licensed pursuits followed, of such peculiar and low fame, that for a mason to become a patron and keeper, would at once subject him to expulsion from our fraternity? The law should not legalize a business that only produces evil, and degrades our race; yet such is the fact, and it behooves masonry to elevate her moral status, regardless of the statutes of the country. The penalties in Masonic law do not conflict with any of the laws of our country. They affect neither the corporeal person, nor the property of the party disciplined. They only tend to sustain the high standard of the Order. We merely sever our fraternal relations with those whose *morals* fall below our ethics. We therefore have the right, the inalienable right, to *elevate* the scale of our moral government, regardless of all political standards or State policies; and none can justly interfere to degrade our standard.

"He who, for petty lucre, presents the *tempting bowl* to a weak and erring brother's lips, and thereby aids his fall and disgrace—entailing untold evils upon his family—is surely more culpable in the sight of God than is the victim he is aiding to perdition.

"We punish our brother, who has been thus tempted; but as yet, we have not defined the status of the tempter. Shall we continue to fraternize with those who are aiding the destruction of, and frustrating all our efforts to redeem our unfortunate and weak brother; who are robbing his family of their necessary support and sustenance, and who are scattering, broadcast, the seeds of evil among the youth of our land?"

From the reports of the Committees on Appeals, we perceive that the lodges continue their course in disciplining offenders, of which we have made favorable mention in former reports.

The Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) was presented by Bro. M. F. Mott,

and is signed by all the committee. It is an ably written report, but the type in which the printer has put it, makes it hard for one's eyes in the evening.

We quote the following, in which we fully concur, though we despair of seeing it adopted :

" We think that the whole subject is, or ought to be, within the discretion of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge has as much right to *preserve* a masonic membership as to preserve his masonic standing. There might arise a case, where the Grand Lodge, with a view of preserving *harmony* in a subordinate Lodge, which is the chief cement of our institution, could, with propriety, reverse the action of the lodge in suspending or expelling a mason, and yet decline to restore to membership. This, however, should be a rare exception to the general rule. A suspended or expelled mason loses his membership by virtue of the decision of the lodge trying him, and if the action of the lodge in this respect is reversed by competent authority, it operates, on sound principles of reason, as well a restoration to membership as to other masonic rights, unless the Grand Lodge, in the exercise of its inherent right of general supervision over the craft, should direct otherwise. If the suspension or expulsion was wrong, then the loss of membership, which resulted from it, was also wrong."

His review of Maine (1871) is fraternal. He says the Grand Master's address is replete with interest.

And :

" In looking over the list of its early Grand officers and members, we see names of patriots and statesmen ; some of the great and good men of America ; men whose names are as intimately connected with the history of our country as they are with that of the Grand Lodge of Maine."

The Committee thus give New Brunswick the "*argumentum ad hominem*":

" Up to a certain extent we agree with the Grand Master. We believe that a Grand Lodge should declare its decisions only after '*maurest thought*,' but upon all important questions which demand its action, we believe it to be the *duty* of the Grand Lodge to *give* thought to the subject, and not delay its deliberations 'waiting for something to turn up.' If Quebec was a legally organized Grand Body, she is entitled to recognition as a matter of right. If, on the contrary, Canada is entitled to have that fact announced from her sister Grand Lodge. To illustrate. The Grand Lodge of New Brunswick is now in the fifth year of its existence. Some of the lodges in that territory, according to our recollection, held warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Up to this time the Grand Lodge of Scotland has failed to recognize that of New Brunswick. Now our brethren of New Brunswick would have thought it a very hard case if all the American Grand Bodies had displayed a '*masterly inactivity*,' and delayed their action in the premises until the Grand Lodge of Scotland had recognized them."

UTAH, 1872.

This young Grand Lodge sends us, in addition to the pamphlet containing its organization, its Proceedings at an Annual Communication held Oct. 7, 1872, containing also its Constitution, Rules, the Ancient Charges and various statistical tables.

The three lodges were represented : one charter granted : the Grand Lodges of Quebec and British Columbia recognized : a revised Constitution adopted : and much routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (O. F. STRICKLAND) is brief, but has the true ring in it.

The Grand Secretary reports the receipt of the recognition by our Grand Lodge in May last, and that all the Grand Lodges, having meetings after the receipt of their Proceedings, had recognized them.

The Grand Secretary had already commenced a Grand Lodge Library, and he acknowledges our Reprint and the Masonic Token.

From subsequent correspondence we learn that the present Grand Secretary has taken hold of this matter in earnest, and we have no doubt he will meet with corresponding success.

Judging from these Proceedings, and the Constitution adopted, our far-away brethren are well versed in masonic law and principles, and we have no doubt their Grand Lodge will have abundant success, which we most heartily wish for them.

WASHINGTON, 1872.

Fourteen lodges represented: one charter-granted: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: relations with Grand Orient of France suspended.

The Grand Master (GRANVILLE O. HALLER) delivered an able address.

He brought the question of "*Actual*" and "*Chapter*" Past Masters before the Grand Lodge, which decided, upon an able report, that one cannot recognize the other.

One curious question arose. The Constitution fixes the time when lodge elections shall be held. A lodge held its election at another time, and the action was declared illegal, but it was confirmed and all the work done under it. One statement of the committee we do not understand. The Master elect declined to be installed: this, they say, *he had no masonic right to do*. If they mean he had no right to decline accepting the office, we dissent: if they mean that he had no right to act as Master without being installed, we certainly concur.

The death of BENJAMIN E. LOMBARD, Past Grand Master, was announced, and an eloquent tribute paid to his memory. He was a native of Maine, and died in Auburn, and was buried by Tranquil Lodge.

The committee say of him:

"Bro. BENJAMIN E. LOMBARD, Grand Master of Masons of Washington Territory, A. D. 1868-69 was born in Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine, May 11, 1825. Your committee have learned little concerning his youth and early manhood. He received the E. A. degree in Alna Lodge, No. 43, at Damariscotta, Maine, Oct. 7, 1854, and the other degrees followed in due time. Dec. 3, 1857, he was installed as J. W. of his lodge. He came direct to Port Madison, in this Territory, in the spring of 1860, and found employment at his occupation of ship-carpenter, and numerous are the evidences that he was a skillful and industrious operative. A dispensation was issued Aug. 20, 1860, to establish Kane Lodge, now No. 8, of which he was W. M. of the lodge U. D., and for the first two years after the charter. He was again its W. M.

during the years 1869 and 1870. In 1863, he was elected Senior Grand Warden, and in 1868, was elected M. W. Grand Master. His administration was marked with great prudence and justice, and was eminently satisfactory to the craft. Down to 1871, with rare exceptions, he was with us at our Annual Communications, and as a counsellor and thoroughly informed mason, his services were most valuable to the body and to the fraternity throughout the Territory."

* * * * *

"Let a mourning page be set apart commemorative of this bright exemplar of masonic consistency; on the broken column let the inscription so endeared to every mason be engraved, 'He was a just and upright mason.' Let copies of this tribute of fraternal affection be forwarded to Alna Lodge, No. 43, and Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, both of the State of Maine; also to Kane Lodge, No. 8, Washington Territory, and to Bro. J. C. Lombard, of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, brother of the deceased, with the request that he cause the same to be furnished to the family of our departed brother."

Their recommendations were adopted.

Bro. THOMAS M. REED presented the Report on Correspondence (65 pp.), written with his usual ability.

He thus defends the practice of admitting the Representatives of lodges u. d. to seats in the Grand Lodge, after a charter is granted:

"This custom obtains in our Grand Lodge, and we regard it as strictly proper, and no more than is justly the due of lodges u. d., as soon as charters shall have been granted them; notwithstanding the fact that some of our masonic brethren seem to manifest such a 'holy horror' at the idea; because, forsooth, the officers of those lodges have not been installed, the lodges 'constituted,' etc. Viewing the matter in any practical light, we never could see why lodges u. d. should not have as full privileges and benefits from representation in Grand Lodge as do chartered lodges which have been 'constituted,' provided these new lodges are to be continued as constituent working bodies. They are evidently under the same general restrictions, subject to the same general laws, and are affected thereby in the same degree. The act of constituting the lodge and of installing its officers, invests the representative with no additional wisdom, no broader comprehension, nor peculiar fitness and ability to determine the necessities and wants of his lodge, in the way of legislation. Nor, on the other hand, is the lodge necessarily any the less deserving of having its particular and local interests properly represented and cared for, because its officers have not passed through the formula of installation, and the lodge 'duly constituted.'"

Their Constitution provides that their Grand Lodge shall consist of the several Masters and Wardens of the chartered lodges: a man cannot be a Master or Warden till he is *installed*: as to the argument of fitness, that would apply to very many members of the lodge. The "holy horror" of which Bro. R. speaks, is simply an objection to a violation of masonic law, and we are surprised and sorry to see Bro. R. defending the practice, especially upon grounds of expediency.

In his review of Maine, he rejoins to our reply of last year and says, "having had his little say" he shall "drop the subject." It is hardly fair upon such an announcement to continue the subject, and yet we must beg his pardon for a few words.

He says, by implication, our notions of things are not entirely free from bias. What there should have been to bias us upon the question at issue we know not, and "guess" he cannot suggest: but it does happen, that in this

general question he and his Grand Lodge were directly interested, and we could retort the same upon him, and with entire truth. We do not say it offensively at all, but merely to suggest to him whether it is not a little "cheeky" (excuse the slang) for him to make the suggestion he did.

He admits the *right* of lodges in new States, &c., to form a Grand Lodge, but holds that it is a "*qualified right*, and can be exercised only by courtesy!"

We will only remark that when a *right* depends upon the courtesy of another it is "*qualified*" clear out of sight.

Because we hold that "Grand Lodge Sovereignty" is qualified, as to some matters, by laws governing all Grand Lodges, he thinks we have a poor opinion of it. Not at all: we go further in sustaining it, within its sphere, than very many who think with him upon this question.

He qualifies the broad doctrine that some have announced, "One of the inherent rights of a Grand Lodge is to establish its own boundaries," by adding "encroaching upon no other vested rights:" but that is not enough: he should add "and subject to the laws governing all Grand Lodges." We do not believe, that if the Grand Lodge of Utah had attempted to extend its bounds over New Mexico, its claims would have been recognized by two Grand Lodges in the United States. Unless a Grand Lodge, in establishing its boundaries, conforms to the common law of masonry, it would never be recognized.

Will our brother allow us to say in all kindness, that if he really believes, as he says, that the City and County of New York "is as much an independent political division as is the Province of Quebec," we do not wonder at the conclusion to which he has come, but *do* wonder where he got his information!

WEST VIRGINIA, 1871.

Forty lodges represented: six charters granted, and two dispensations continued: reports of District Deputies show the general prevalence of harmony and prosperity.

The address of the Grand Master is devoted to local affairs, with a single exception. He says:

"I present also certain papers, letters and pamphlets received by me from the Grand Secretary and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, giving the history of the organization of that Grand Lodge. It seems to me, that for reasons which will readily suggest themselves, it is especially proper that this subject should claim your attention at this meeting. Having examined these documents with some care, and having also read many other statements and arguments pro and con on the subject, I am satisfied of the entire legality of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and trust that if, after an investigation of the matter, you shall arrive at the same opinion, you will, without delay, extend to that Grand Lodge official recognition and fellowship."

This matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported

a resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and it was unanimously adopted. In concluding their report, the committee say :

"In reaching this conclusion we regret to be compelled to differ with our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada, with whom this Grand Lodge has ever preserved the most cordial and fraternal relations, for we remember very gratefully that Canada was among the first to stretch out a friendly hand to West Virginia, when this Grand Lodge was seeking a recognition of its own independent existence. We desire to still express for the Grand Lodge of Canada our fraternal regard, and we beg leave to express a hope that even as our own old mother, the Grand Lodge of Virginia, has given to us her recognition and her blessing, even so may the Grand Lodge of Canada send pleasant greetings to her vigorous daughter of Quebec."

Bro. O. S. LONG, presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (75 pp.), but his remarks are generally upon questions we discussed last year.

He reviews Maine (1871), and answers our question as to the number of lodges in West Virginia still adhering to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

There was a dispute between the two States as to which one of them had jurisdiction over the Counties of Jefferson and Berkely. The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that they belong to West Virginia. Six lodges in these two counties reported to Virginia, but since that decision some of them have transferred their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of West Virginia.

As to the other four he thus answers :

"The other four are situated in Greenbrier and Monroe counties, the extreme southern portion of this State, and communication with Richmond, the seat of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, is much more speedy, cheap and convenient than with us. They accordingly prefer to report to Virginia, where they can easily secure personal representation in the Grand Lodge, and their preference in this regard is respected by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. There are therefore *four* lodges within our territorial limits that report to Virginia, exclusive of those in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, instead of the 'two or three' spoken of in our former report—not so wide a discrepancy as it doubtless appeared to Brother Drummond. Is the explanation satisfactory?"

Most certainly. We find by examining the Virginia Proceedings that the number is reduced to eight, and perhaps seven. Six lodges (two in Monroe County, one in Greenbrier County, and three in Jefferson County) made returns in 1872 to Virginia, and one other (in Greenbrier County) was represented by proxy, and one other (in Jefferson County) is borne on the rolls, but neither made returns or was represented.

In a former report we insisted that West Virginia was a precedent for Quebec; but Bro. WELLFORD, of Virginia, denied it, saying :

"It is an imputation upon the brethren of our daughter lodge to place them in the same category with Quebec. They did not defy the known will and expressed mandate of the Grand Lodge by whose authority alone they held their chartered rights. We feel that for them, and all of them, we may safely vouch; that in the face of such an interdict they would have moved not one inch until the surrender of their charters had released them from an obligation to obey they could not disregard without sacrificing their plighted faith. We think they erred, and we regret that they were encouraged in their error."

To this Bro. LONG replies as follows :

"It is perhaps idle for us to discuss at this late day what 'might have been' had different circumstances attended the formation of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. We cannot but believe, however, that the mandate of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, forbidding the convention and revoking the charters of the lodges that ventured to participate therein, would have been considered *a serious obstacle* to the formation of the new Grand Lodge. Not that such a prohibition would have destroyed what we then held and still believe to be a *well settled right*, but such is our veneration for our mother Grand Lodge that we would have hesitated to disobey, even though we knew that her right to command had ceased. We knew and felt that we had attained our majority, and that as a matter of right we were free to set up for ourselves, but we would probably have preferred to remain members of the old household for a time, rather than be a party to any violent and acrimonious sundering of former ties. A desire to preserve unbroken that harmony which should ever exist among masons would doubtless have exerted much influence in postponing its separation, had the Grand Lodge of Virginia as peremptorily forbidden the action that was taken in this State, as the Grand Lodge of Canada forbade the incipient steps for the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. But the right, though held in abeyance for the sake of fraternal peace, would still remain unimpaired and indefeasible."

We *thought* we knew whereof we affirmed, but Bro. W. denied it; he now finds he undertook to vouch for more than he had any warrant.

WISCONSIN, 1872.

One hundred and fifty-two lodges represented: four charters granted; the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY L. PALMER) is a brief, business-like document.

He says:

"As a rule it may be said that the fraternity in this jurisdiction is in a highly prosperous and satisfactory condition. A commendable degree of harmony prevails, and generally the brethren, and the several lodges are working together in peace and unison, for the accomplishment of the high and holy mission of the Order. If here and there an instance presents itself, where a lodge has failed to come up to the full measure of its duty to its own members, or to the great body of the craft, it is an exception to the general rule, and it is presumed has been the result of a want of a proper appreciation of its duties, rather than of a wilful disregard of them, or an intentional violation of masonic law."

He announces the death of their Junior Grand Warden and the Grand Tyler: gives an account of the measures taken for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Northern Wisconsin. He says:

"It is due to the Fraternity of this State to say that in this time of severe trial to so many of our people, they nobly performed their duty and are entitled to high commendation. If you who have so generously contributed to the fund could have witnessed the results which your kind aid produced among the sufferers to whom relief was thus extended, the tears of joy succeeding the bitter drops of agony and despair, and the heartfelt gratitude to the Fraternity universally exhibited, you would all have felt amply repaid for all your efforts in this behalf and would have realized the truth of the declaration of the Savior of mankind that it is 'more blessed to give than to receive.'

"Although no appeal was made to masons outside of Wisconsin, yet, as soon as the public press conveyed the intelligence of the calamity which had befallen our people to the world, the fraternity elsewhere commenced sending voluntary contributions to aid us in the work of relieving the sufferers, and continued to do so until I felt it my duty to advise them that no further aid from abroad was needed."

The committee appointed to take charge of relieving the sufferers, make a full report. The lodges in Milwaukee gave \$1,550: Wisconsin raised, in all, \$7,050: other jurisdictions nearly \$4,000, besides \$1,150 raised in Maryland, which Grand Master PALMER did not feel justified in receiving.

The Grand Lecturer had been busy. He held twenty "Schools of Instruction," at which 128 of the 165 lodges were represented, and examined the records for the year of 108 lodges.

The following regulations were adopted:

"*Ordered*, That no lodge room shall be used for any purpose other than for masonic bodies and for masonic purposes. Provided, however, that in such the cases where there are existing leases or contracts inconsistent herewith, the same shall be allowed to stand until terminated by the terms thereof."

* * * * *

"*Ordered*, That no Grand Officer of this Grand Lodge (including Grand Lecturer) shall hold any office or position as instructor, organizer or lecturer in any other secret order or organization whatever, other than masonic, and that the same as amended, be adopted."

The Grand Lodge affirmed a former decision, that no appeal lies from the decision of a lodge upon charges against a member, save by the accused. We think this notion must have been taken from the civil law. The logic of it is, that while a lodge may err against an accused, *it cannot err in his favor*. Now, since when a lodge errs in favor of the accused it does the Institution a wrong, and it may be a great one, we submit that it is necessary to allow an appeal from any decision of a lodge that may be erroneous.

BRO. JOHN TURNER submitted a very brief, but comprehensive Report on Correspondence (20 pp.), in which he refers to Proceedings containing in all 10,295 pages. He discusses briefly several questions of masonic law, but we find no occasion to quote them, as we have already discussed them all, and we find that he takes the same view of them.

MISSISSIPPI, 1873.

Lodges represented, 224: nine charters and one dispensation granted: two lodges consolidated: one charter restored: Grand Orient of Brazil recognized: the carrying of concealed weapons, except for necessary self-defense, made a masonic offense by general regulations.

The Grand Master (W. H. HARDY) announces the death of Bros. CHAS. T. BOND, J. O. LUSHER and ALMON ROBBINS, Past Grand Officers: says the Institution is in a prosperous condition, the regulation for the suppression of profanity, intemperance and gambling having exerted a wonderful influence for good: advises the Grand Lodge to prohibit the carrying of concealed

weapons : gives a statement of his official acts and decisions : calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the Alpha Lodge case in New Jersey : and discusses several matters of local interest.

He argues considerably at length, and with much ability, that *under their Constitution* where the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of a lodge in a case of discipline, the accused still remains a member of the lodge. We believe this to be the true doctrine, as a general rule, but under our Constitution (which is somewhat similar to that of Mississippi) we have always supposed that in such case the accused lost his membership. An attempt was made to settle the matter by a regulation, but it was postponed to next year.

The special committee on the Alpha Lodge case, reported recommending that intercourse with that lodge be prohibited, but the Grand Lodge wisely resolved that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey had heretofore been found competent to manage her own business, and it was to be presumed she would be in this case.

Resolutions were introduced, suspending masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, but were laid over till next year.

An able Report on Correspondence (78 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. H. BARKLEY, which (as well as various matters in the proceedings) we cannot notice as fully as we would like, owing to the late hour at which we received the Proceedings.

He has discussed at length the case of Oriental Star Lodge, and as he is the only one who has done so, we quote his remarks :

"It appears that at a stated communication in January, 1872, a petition in due form, signed by a certain number of the members of Oriental Star Lodge, residing in Canton and vicinity, addressed to the M. W. Grand Master, praying for a dispensation for a new lodge by the name of Whitney Lodge, at Canton, was presented and read.

"The petition, on motion, was approved without opposition. Immediately after the motion to recommend the petition for dispensation was adopted, a motion was made by one of the petitioners to donate to the new lodge the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid by the treasurer within twenty days to three brothers named as Trustees, to be by them held in trust until the new lodge should be duly organized.

"It was believed by the memorialists that a motion so extraordinary, involving so large an amount of the lodge funds, and especially as there was a difference of opinion as to the rights of parties, should not be hastily disposed of.

"A motion was then made to postpone the subject, and submitted to a committee to be appointed by the Master, with instructions to report at the next stated communication.

"This motion was opposed by the petitioners, and voted down by the same parties, they having a majority present, but not a majority of the whole number of members of the lodge.

"It was then objected that the petitioners had no right to vote on the main question. The reasons stated were that the funds of the lodge, in accordance with immemorial usage and the constitution, are vested in the parent lodge, and secondly, that the petitioners, having determined to *leave the lodge*, had virtually withdrawn therefrom, and being directly interested in the result, were thereby disqualified to vote upon the question.

"This question was overruled by the Master; the petitioners allowed to vote on the main question, and it accordingly prevailed."

* * * * *

"The whole matter was laid before the Grand Master—he granted the dispensation, and decided that the vote was legal and not sufficiently unjust to demand action at his hands.

"The portion of the Grand Master's address, referring to this subject, together with the memorial, were submitted to a committee, but owing to the fact that one member of the committee had to leave the Grand Lodge before its close, Bro. Drummond reported, recommending that the memorial be published with the proceedings, and the committee allowed until the next annual communication to report—which report was adopted, and Oriental Star Lodge directed for the time being, to hold the sum of one thousand dollars, to await the action of the Grand Lodge, touching the donation by said lodge to Whitney Lodge.

"The question involved is this:—

"Is the right of property vested in the parent lodge, or in those who, at their own request, have had permission granted them to withdraw for the purpose of forming a new lodge?

"The warrant of constitution, as held by the parent lodge, as stated by the memorialists, evidently gives the right to those who hold the warrant.

"This being admitted, there is no authority by which the petitioners could vote to themselves any portion of the property of the parent lodge. The sum claimed by the petitioners, as having been donated to them, was voted to the petitioners by themselves. It is true they asked for it, but it was, as the facts show, exacted from the lodge by the act and deed of the petitioners themselves, they having a majority of those present.

"If a body of men, claiming to be masons, can claim that which they vote to themselves as a donation, then we are free to confess that the term *donation* has an entirely different meaning from that which we have been taught to place upon it.

"The course pursued by the Grand Master may have been wise and just in granting the dispensation, and stating that the vote was legal, but such a decision would not pass current in Mississippi, and we venture the assertion in advance that had such a case been presented to the Grand Master of this State, he would have returned the petition and refused the dispensation, and suspended the Master of the parent lodge from his office, and ordered him to appear at the next Grand Lodge, and answer to the same for his ruling.

"This opinion is supported by the decision of Grand Master Fearn, as reported to the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, and marked No. 1, which says:

"The W. Master of the lodge ought not to entertain a resolution providing for a division of the property of the lodge for the benefit of a contemplated new lodge; it is not in the power of a majority of the lodge thus to dispose of its property."

MONTANA, 1872.

Sixteen lodges represented: one charter granted: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: a testimonial (gold watch, chain and seal) presented to Past Grand Master HEDGES: the Representative of this Grand Lodge received with the public Grand Honors, and in connection therewith, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Montana hails with fraternal greeting the Grand Lodge of Maine, through its Representative, brother CORNELIUS HEDGES, whose credentials as such have just been presented."

The Grand Master (J. R. WESTON) says masonry in Montana has been progressive and prosperous; that while there had been little dissensions, they had been adjusted, and at that time the fraternity were enjoying perfect friendly, brotherly intercourse. He reports that he had received many communications from members of lodges with questions of masonic law, which he had invariably refused to answer, referring the applicant to the Master of his lodge, with a two-fold view to avoid disturbing the harmony of the lodge, and to induce Masters to become acquainted with masonic law. He closes with an eloquent appeal to the craft for a more zealous warfare against profanity, intemperance and all other vices.

A very interesting address on the history of the Grand Lodge was delivered by Bro. HEDGES.

The acting Grand Secretary (Bro. HEDGES) presented the Report on Correspondence (53 pp.), prepared by Bro. HEZ. L. HOSMER, who had removed from the jurisdiction. There are many interesting things in it, but the Proceedings come to hand just as we are finishing our report, and we must omit copying them.

But we must notice one thing. He reviews Maine for 1872, and commences thus:

"We do not feel disposed to make mouths at our northeastern sister, because she fails to notice us. The fault is not ours. We have regularly sent her our Proceedings, and we cannot force ourselves into her good graces.

"At the last Grand Communication, held in Portland on the 7th May last, judging from the Proceedings there must have been a large company of northmen in council. Grand Master LYNDE delivered an admirable address, and, though overlooked in Correspondence, we find here the name of our well beloved brother CORNELIUS HEDGES, as that of the Representative of Maine, in our Grand Lodge."

Bro. H. must have done the "overlooking," as we have reviewed all the Proceedings of Montana, save those at the formation of her Grand Lodge, which our Grand Lodge has never received. Last year we did the same, and unless he had a defective copy, he should have found "our say" in the pamphlet before him.

Will Bro. HEDGES examine his copies of Maine, in 1872, and ascertain if they are defective, and if so, notify Bro. BERRY, so that perfect copies may be supplied?

VERMONT, 1872.

Eighty-nine lodges represented: two charters granted: the work exemplified: PARK DAVIS received as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: a silver tea service presented to P. G. M. GEO. M. HALL, with an address by Bro. CLARK, Grand Secretary, and a response by Bro. HALL: a Past Master's jewel presented to Bro. URAL PIERSON, Grand Tyler, a mason of more than sixty years standing; but he lived to enjoy the honors not two short months,

and these same Proceedings contain an account of the services at his burial by the Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master (PARK DAVIS) is an able document. His remarks upon dispensations are sound, and his course in relation to granting them a safe one.

He had occasion to examine the law in relation to dimitts, and thus announces his conclusions :

"My own opinion is that it is the *right* of any member of a lodge, in good standing, to request a dimit without giving any reason therefor, and simply for the purpose of severing his connection with the lodge and remaining unaffiliated. And when such request is made, it is the *duty* of the lodge to grant it. A majority vote, however, in the affirmative upon the request is required. This, of course, implies the *power*, by a failure of such vote, to deny the dimit. It being a *duty*, the performance of it is with the consciences of the members.

"Our Institution is a voluntary one. All its members come to it of 'their own free will and accord.' They assume its duties and obligations voluntarily, and, so far as its *active* duties are concerned, the performance of them continues to be subject to their own volition. Its obligations, however, are binding for life; such as the duty of secrecy, the necessity of obeying the moral law, and living uprightly and acting honorably, so as not to bring discredit upon our Institution. A dimit does not, to any degree, absolve them from these obligations. Membership is an active duty; for its performance a mason is rewarded by the benefits and privileges of the lodge organization. He becomes a member voluntarily, and assumes the duties consequent upon membership for the purpose of its advantages. His continued performance of these duties should be as much at his own choice as the original assumption of them was. To attempt to compel him to continue his membership, and to thrust upon him his benefits, against his will, could be of no advantage, either to the lodge or to the member. Such an attempt is repugnant to the voluntary nature of our Institution.

"To take a dimit brings no disgrace upon the Institution more than attends the neglect of any of the other active duties of masons. If, therefore, a member choose to be relieved from the duties of membership and forego its advantages, he has the right so to do. If he choose to exercise that right and become a drone in the masonic hive, he should not be allowed to partake of its sweets. He should be cut off from all lodge benefits and privileges. He should not be allowed to visit a lodge, unless with a view to join it, nor to join in its processions. Nor should he call upon the lodge for charity, or ask it to follow him remains to their last resting place.

"A vote of the lodge is necessary to the granting of a dimit. I am aware it is held differently in some jurisdictions. But this seems to me to be necessary from the nature of the relation that exists between the lodge and the members. The mason asks for membership with its duties and burdens; the lodge grants with its advantages. The act of both is required to *create* the relation: the *consent* of both should be obtained to dissolve it. Besides, if the standing of the applicant is questionable, or his lodge dues are not fully paid, he should not be dimitted. The lodge has the right to determine this, and it can only do so by vote.

"Again, the dimit itself is a certificate of the lodge, under its seal, and it requires a legislative act of the lodge to grant it. The lodge, as such, can only act by vote of its members.

"With these views, given somewhat at length, because I consider the subject an important one, I leave it for your action.

Upon this the committee reported as follows :

"We regret to feel constrained to differ with the conclusions of the Grand Master on the subject of dimitts. We should regard the adoption of a rule

which would permit members to withdraw, for the purpose of relieving themselves from the duties, responsibilities and expenses of membership, and at the same time furnish them with a passport wherewith they might gain all the benefits and honors of the institution while traveling abroad, and cause them to be hailed as good and true masons, as peculiarly unfortunate. We should rather tighten than relax those wholesome regulations which tend to remind a brother of the duties and obligations which he perpetually owes to his lodge and to the entire fraternity. We hope, therefore, that precedents heretofore established may be continued and adhered to."

and their report was adopted by a vote of 51 to 45.

We take the following from his decisions, which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge:

"14. Any member of a lodge may object to the initiation of a candidate in his lodge at any time before the first degree is conferred. Such objection, while remaining, is as effectual against the candidate as a black ball. The objecting brother, however, can withdraw his objection at any time within a year, and the candidate may then receive the degrees. An objection should not be allowed to have greater effect than an adverse ballot. Hence the candidate may renew his petition after a year has elapsed from the date of the objection.

"16. The removal of an officer from the jurisdiction of his lodge does not terminate his office. If, before the next annual election, he should return, as he may do, even if he intended a permanent removal, it would be his duty to resume his office. Hence, no vacancy occurring, the Grand Master cannot grant a dispensation for a new election to the office in such a case.

"21. A mason is not liable to charges, and a trial, for anything done before he became a mason, except for fraudulent statements in his petition, or some other improper act connected with his admission. It is only for breaches of masonic law that a mason can be tried, and a person cannot break a law before he becomes amenable thereto.

"23. In balloting for a candidate, when one black ball appears, the Master may order a second, or even a third ballot, without declaring the result, and then, if in his judgment the good of masonry requires it, he may order the balloting upon the petition postponed until the next regular communication.

"30. It is the right of the Senior Warden of a lodge to succeed to the office of Master in case of his removal or inability from any cause to preside. This right cannot be interfered with by the Grand Master. Hence the Grand Master cannot grant a dispensation for an election to fill a vacancy in the office of Master."

The committee reported adversely to the twenty-third so far as relates to a third ballot and postponement, but the Grand Lodge sustained the decision. We dissent from the last clause.

The following resolutions were presented and referred to a committee, a majority of which reported in favor of postponing them a year, but the minority favored their adoption, and they were adopted "by a large majority:"

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Canada still refuses recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and is asserting jurisdiction over lodges located in the Provinces of Quebec; and whereas such assertion of jurisdiction violates the well settled principles of masonic law applicable to such cases, therefore

"Resolved, That the Grand Master is hereby instructed (unless the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its next session, withdraws from and ceases to assert any jurisdiction over any lodge of masons in the Province of Quebec) to issue circulars to the different Grand Lodges, as well as the subordinate lodges of this State, that the Grand Lodge of Vermont and its subordinate lodges have suspended all masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, and masons under its jurisdiction, until the wrong is made right."

We regret this action as at least premature. The door for friendly negotiations was then open, and three months later negotiations were actually in progress, and the natural result of this action was to break them off: whether it was one of the causes that so operated we know not. It seems to us that non-intercourse should not be declared till Quebec had requested it, and it should appear to be the only resort. War is the last argument, and a declaration of non-intercourse is masonic war.

We believe in sustaining to the uttermost the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in that Province, and, if necessary, in putting the Grand Lodge of Canada in the same category with Hamburg and France, if she should persist in following their example: but we do not believe it should be done, till it is certain that no other means will avail.

BRO. HENRY CLARK presented an able Report on Correspondence (70 pp.)

VIRGINIA, 1872.

One hundred and twenty-four lodges represented; the work exemplified: nine charters granted and one surrendered: two dispensations continued: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized.

The Grand Master (R. E. WITHERS) delivered a brief, but business-like address.

He says:

"I have visited from time to time, as opportunity permitted, various subordinate lodges in almost every section of this jurisdiction, and from my own observation, as well as from the reports of the various District Deputy Grand Masters, I feel authorized to state that our Order is in a healthy and prosperous condition. In a few exceptional cases, difficulties and controversies have arisen, but so far as I am informed, harmony and concord have been restored, and everywhere throughout this extended jurisdiction, 'peace reigus within our walls and prosperity within our palaces.'"

* * * * *

"The principles which control masonic jurisdiction in America at least, are well understood and firmly established, and we should fearlessly stand by and maintain them. The gross violation of masonic comity by the Grand Orient of France, in chartering lodges within the jurisdiction of Louisiana, has met with universal reprobation, and with scarce an exception, the Grand Lodges of America avow their purpose of maintaining the 'American doctrine' of inviolability of the territory over which each Grand Lodge exercises control. The Grand Orient of France has repeatedly signified its adhesion to this doctrine, and certainly never fails to assert its supremacy in all territory legitimately within its sphere; and though it now seeks by specious and clever avoidance of the true ground of controversy, and by substituting other and extraneous issues, to blind the eyes and warp the judgment of the masonic world, yet the concurrent action of almost every Grand Lodge in America attests how clearly they appreciate and how bravely they maintain the true doctrine. Hamburg, too, so far from rectifying a similar wrong inflicted on the Grand Lodge of New York, has recently been guilty of the same offense in New Jersey—deaf to fraternal remonstrance, and reckless of the consequences of the edict of non-intercourse, she indicates a determination to persist in her wrong doing.

"Under these circumstances it would seem both necessary and proper for

the various masonic bodies who repudiate such usurpation, to unite in the course recommended by the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and to declare their purpose, not only to interdict masonic intercourse between their subordinates and those of the Grand Bodies thus regardless of masonic law and comity, but at the same time to proclaim their purpose of extending this edict to all masonic bodies, whether Orients or Lodges, which refuse to give in their adhesion to this great principle of non-intervention. The matter is before you to take such action as in your wisdom you may deem best."

He urges upon the Grand Lodge the expediency of publishing all its proceedings from its organization, especially as its records are kept in such manner as to expose them to "almost certain destruction in case of fire." He well says that such a casualty would be an irremediable loss to the fraternity. We are glad to see that the Grand Lodge adopted his suggestion, and ordered the printing of from one thousand to five thousand copies. This work will be a very important contribution to the history and jurisprudence of the Institution.

An interesting feature of the session was the presence of L. L. STEVENSON, P. G. Master, who had first appeared in the Grand Lodge in 1820: one other only was present on both occasions—the venerable JOHN DOVE.

The following extract from the report of the committee and resolutions show the action in relation to the "Louisiana resolutions": it is in the true spirit of masonry, but we fear it will be ineffectual, as similar measures have been tried and have failed:

"As the act of 'non-intercourse' with those foreign Grand Bodies has had no influence upon them in causing them to cease their encroachments upon the rights of our Grand Lodges, justice and self-protection would demand that we should go still further, and declare a similar act against all those Grand Lodges, wherever they be, who sustain the invaders of our rights by recognition. This is the course recommended in the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and approved by our Most Worshipful Grand Master; but, for the present, we prefer a different course. Our mission being one of peace, our ways of gaining our rights and performing our duties, should partake of all the mildness which the subject will bear. If harmony can be restored—if we can have peace in all our Grand Bodies by a little longer forbearance, and can secure a unity of principle and of judgment, and the complete practical recognition of the principle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty with all the Grand Masonic Bodies of the world, by any honorable means, we shall have done for our posterity, as well as for ourselves, something fully worthy of all our labor—and we think it can be done: at least, we can make one honest effort.

"We believe the united request of all, or even of the majority of the Grand Lodges of America, will induce those foreign invaders of our masonic territories to consider what they are doing in scattering discord and trouble among the masons of America, where so many of their children annually come to abide, and to cease any further acts of aggression, and remove the evil, which they already have done so far as it can now be, by withdrawing all the charters which have been heretofore granted, and giving no more: and especially will those Grand Lodges pause when other Grand Lodges in South America and in the Eastern Hemisphere, shall unite with us in the respectful remonstrance against their past acts of invasion, and their earnest and firm request that they should recognize our rights and the rights of all other Grand Lodges, and adopt and hold the doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty. The Grand Lodges of France and Hamburg may refuse to recede from their position, but

we will have lost nothing by our works in the ways of peace. And yet they may listen—we think they will; and if we thus gain our end, we will have aided in binding the great masonic bodies of the world in a closer brotherhood, and secured for our great fraternity blessings whose value is beyond human computation. To try to effect this object in the surest way, and in the exercise of true masonic principles, and to place ourselves in a position of which we shall never be ashamed, and to show that we are moved only by the spirit of fraternity which should ever be visible in every act of a Grand Lodge, we offer the following resolutions:

"Resolved, 1st. That the Most Worshipful Grand Master appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial to be presented to the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, respectfully and earnestly remonstrating with them for their invasion of the rights of the Grand Lodges of Louisiana, New York and New Jersey; and with equal earnestness, most fraternally asking them to withdraw the charters of all the lodges which they have established in this country, and that they unite with us in the full maintenance of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and in the punishment, by an act of 'non-intercourse,' all those Grand Masonic Bodies, their initiates, their members, and their sustainers and upholders, who shall in any way violate this grand principle of non-intervention.

"Resolved, 2d. That when this memorial shall have been prepared, and shall have been approved by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, a copy thereof shall be sent, as a circular, to every Grand Lodge of masons in the world, and earnestly request them to unite with us in the appeal to the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, that they will withdraw all charters which have been given by them for the establishment of lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of Louisiana, New York and New Jersey; and also that they will unite with us in the full and firm recognition and maintenance of the doctrine of Grand Lodge supremacy.

"Resolved, 3d. That to aid in effecting our object, the Most Worshipful Grand Master be requested to appoint a Representative of this Grand Lodge at or near every Grand Lodge in the world, who shall present this circular to such lodge, and earnestly urge the adoption and maintenance of the principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and shall report the result of their efforts to our Most Worshipful Grand Master."

Formal resolutions were adopted "to withhold the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, until the consent of the Grand Lodge of Canada is yielded."

The Report on Correspondence (142 pp.), was presented by Bro. B. R. WELFORD, JR., and is very ably written.

We did not intend to devote much space to his discussion of the Quebec question, and the lateness of the time of receipt of these Proceedings would prevent it, if we were so disposed. His substantive points have already been met, and the decision of the Grand Lodges continues to be against him. We admire the cool complacency with which he speaks of our blunders, but as he fails to show that we have committed any, we are not cruel enough to endeavor to disturb it. He often, it is true, directly and by implication, accuses us of injustice and unfairness, but if he really thinks so, we choose to let him continue to do so, for "it pleases him and it don't hurt us," and we have to do with his argument and not with him personally.

He says, quoting from us:

"Bro. W. seems to us to maintain that masons are bound to regard only the government *de jure*, and not that *de facto*. We are not sure that he means this; if he does, we do not agree with him; we hold (and we did so from 1861 to 1865 as well) that while individuals may recognize either, masonry can take cognizance only of the government *de facto*."

And adds:

"Bro. Drummond sadly misapprehends us. We maintain no such thing, and we are very glad to have his disclaimer. But we did insist that the idea that masonic jurisdiction depended upon civil jurisdiction, necessarily devolved not only upon the resident, but upon the foreign mason, the determination of the question of *de jure* political government. It does not avoid the difficulty that Bro. Drummond disclaims the logical result of his premises."

"Logical result" with a vengeance! Masons can recognize only the *de facto* government, and yet, in ascertaining the masonic jurisdiction they must determine which is the *de jure* government. A *de facto* government, then, has no jurisdiction.

There is one personal matter which we must notice. He is ill at ease upon the comments which have been made upon his comparing the Quebec Brethren to "criminals who miss a felon's fate by a flaw in the indictment," &c., and we had hoped he would have made the "*amende honorable*," but much to our regret are disappointed. He inquires why we do not tell our readers the occasion of his saying that, and alleges that we made a "studied effort to keep it out of view." Not at all: our position was and is that no "*occasion*" could justify the use of such language towards masons, and if others think so, we are quite willing for them to hold Bro. W. justified, but at the same time protesting that no inference shall be drawn from this, that we concur in his opinion of the "*occasion*" of his making those remarks.

We have in his reply to Bro. Scor, of Louisiana, his propositions upon the main questions in controversy, which we quote, as it gives us an opportunity to show clearly the distinction between the doctrine that has prevailed for many years, and the new doctrine which Bro. W. and his associates are endeavoring to establish.

"1. A Grand Lodge can only be formed by the action of subordinate lodges.

"2. A subordinate lodge can do no masonic act, except by virtue of a charter.

"3. That charter is granted on the condition, and accepted on the pledge of implicit obedience to the Grand Lodge which granted it, and no man can become a member of the lodge without a solemn engagement of submission to the Grand Lodge under which it is holden.

"4. It follows necessarily that no Grand Lodge can be legally formed by subordinate lodges acting in defiance of the orders of the Grand Lodge under which they are working."

The second proposition is true only in the sense in which the following is: "A man can do no act except by virtue of being born." A lodge must be chartered before it can act, but to say that it can do no act *except by authority of its charter*, is to say that every act of a man is caused by the fact that he exists. A lodge is created by its charter, and exists by virtue of its charter, but while it exists it has certain rights, powers and privileges under the general masonic law.

The third proposition is not correct. The charter is granted and accepted on the condition of obedience "to the landmarks and all other ancient masonic usages," equally with obedience to the Grand Lodge. The latter has in most cases, it is true, the power to decide that any landmark is not such, and force

the subordinate to comply or be destroyed. But such a decision is without right, and rests only in *power*: but when a Grand Lodge makes such a decision and does not have the power to enforce it, the subordinate preserves its rights. The Quebec lodges had the *right* to form a Grand Lodge, and Canada had no *power* to prevent it, because that was a matter in which other Grand Lodges have as much *power* as she, and she was unable to enforce her will against the rights of lodges as fixed by the landmarks and ancient masonic usages.

Bro. W. makes a Grand Lodge a law unto itself: we hold that its powers are modified by the landmarks and ancient masonic usages. In this jurisdiction, and all others, so far as we know, the obligation is to obey the Constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge, the landmarks and all other ancient masonic usages.

Again he says:

"Again—three lodges are enough to form a Grand Lodge. Suppose only three of the subordinates of Canada had united in the Quebec movement, or that all of them had continued firm in their loyalty, and the Grand Lodge of Maine, acting on the idea that it was unoccupied territory, had chartered three lodges, and they had undertaken to establish the Grand Lodge of Quebec, would the political legislation of Great Britain have made it our duty to recognize this Grand Lodge, and subjected the twenty or thirty Canadian lodges to masonic censure for refusing to obey the dictation of the three? It is incumbent on the advocates of, or apologists for Quebec to answer these questions. This is a matter of conscience with some of us, and how it can be otherwise with any we cannot conceive."

The obvious answer to this is, that three lodges cannot form a Grand Lodge in any State, &c., unless they are a majority of the lodges in that State; and that they must be lodges regularly formed under the general masonic law. The last sentence of the above extract suggests that its author might be "improved" by certain readings in the New Testament.

We are happy to concur with him in the following:

"The American idea of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, rests only upon the one great principle on which international intercourse between civilized States is regulated. When territory is once occupied by a responsible recognized government, its sovereign jurisdiction through the entire extent of the territory over every individual, must be conceded as the preliminary of all friendly intercourse."

For this reason, we claim that when a Grand Lodge is established in any State, it has at once jurisdiction over all the lodges in that State.

The nearest approach he has made in detecting an error in our statements is the following:

"Bro. Drummond confesses error in one assertion of his, as to which we did have some feeling, for it imputed to our fathers bad faith in attributing to them recognition of necessity, to ask consent of their mother lodges, and after failure to obtain consent acting without it.

"But we made one error last year, following a history of masonry in this country, and made one concession to him, which, upon further examination, we find we ought not to have made. We said 'It is true Virginia made an attempt to obtain the consent of the parent Grand Lodge, but *failing to do so*, the lodges proceeded to form a Grand Lodge.' But they neither obtained such consent, nor attempted to obtain it, but proceeded to form a Grand Lodge as a *matter of right*, just as the Quebec lodges did, thus making the precedent very much stronger than we supposed it was.'

"He takes back the offensive charge, and that was the *gravamen* of our complaint. As to the compensation he reserves in the additional strength of his argument from precedent, we think it an abundantly sufficient rebuttal for the purposes he contemplates, to say, that the action was had *flagrante bello*, when intercourse with the mother lodge was utterly impracticable, in law or in fact."

No lodges have a right to form a Grand Lodge without the consent, express or implied, of their Grand Lodge, is what we understand to be his doctrine. But it seems from the above, that he would make an exception when "the action is had *flagrante bello* and intercourse with the mother lodge is impracticable, in law or in fact." This is a novel application of the doctrine of "military necessity," but it makes an exception to his law which destroys his doctrine.

He don't like the idea of our insisting so strongly on the precedents. We don't wonder: ancient masonic usages are masonic law: and the usages are decidedly against him.

He says:

"We confess we do not understand the authority of a Provincial Grand Lodge. The adjective is political, and we cannot comprehend any significance which can be attached to it which does not recognize the right to assume sovereign powers as soon as events authorize the political Province to claim sovereign political rights. If this be so, the death of the Provincial Grand Master, *flagrante bello*, would appear to be immaterial."

Provincial Grand Lodges were subordinate bodies—subordinate to the Grand Lodge which commissioned the Deputy who formed them. They were subordinate to their Grand Lodges in the same manner as lodges are subordinate, but in a different degree. The action in Pennsylvania was a dissolution of the Provincial Grand Lodge and then the forming of a Grand Lodge. While "Provincial" is political in its signification, as applied to a Grand Lodge, it denoted a subordinate body, just as it does at present in England, in several of the provinces of which is a "Provincial Grand Lodge."

Our fathers conceived that subordination to a Grand Lodge in a foreign State might induce a conflict of masonic and civil obligation, and, therefore, established practically the law that the lodges in every State have the right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves. Brother W. said that on the same reasoning we should have a Grand Lodge for each religious sect. We replied that that did not follow, as we know nothing of sects, and his illustration would be more pertinent if the doctrine had been applied to political parties. He dissents from this. While we cannot see the force of his dissent, it is sufficient to say that masonic usage has established the right in the one case and not in the other: and if the state of things he suggests ever should arise, it will be time enough then to determine whether the principle can be so extended.

We spoke of Bro. SIMONS as authority for the principles we have advocated, and Bro. W. says:

"In view of Bro. Simons' adverse report, as Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence for New York, referred to last year, we are at a loss to understand the use here made of his name."

Bro. SIMONS based his report adversely to Quebec on the sole ground that he was not satisfied that a majority of the lodges had joined in the

movement. He is on record in support of the *right* of the lodges to form a Grand Lodge.

He says in his review of Louisiana :

"All this trouble about Quebec has arisen from the absence of some intelligent understanding of the principles of Grand Lodge organization. The unfortunate precedents of recent years, indefensible upon principle though they may be, have to be strained now, by the brethren at whose instance and upon whose judgment they were committed, to make out a defense for Quebec; and judging the future by the past, the success of Quebec will be quoted in a year or two by the same parties, to justify a still farther advance. Bro. Drummond of Maine, has been the Atlas on whose shoulders the cause of Quebec has been borne. Bro. Scot will not complain of us for recognizing the fact, patent on the face of his report, as upon that of every Committee on Jurisprudence or Foreign Correspondence, espousing the cause of Quebec, which was very *naïvely* admitted last year by one of the Committees on Foreign Correspondence, that Brother Drummond has been permitted to do the thinking of all the friends of Quebec. Her recognition has been in every instance predicated or justified upon his reasoning, and his avowed starting point involved the seed of all this, and of all conceivable future mischief, by assuming that the conscience of the mason could be constrained by no law, which precedents, ripened into customs, had not established.

"The principle would have been obvious enough if it were limited in application to Grand Lodges of recognized jurisdiction, and had conceded the authority of the Grand Lodge, under which the subordinate was working, to pronounce for her and her members what were or were not the customs into which precedents had ripened. But, applied as it was to a discussion of the right of that Grand Lodge to make any such determination, it struck at the very foundation of all regulated government. If we could imagine a civil organization in which every Justice of the Peace in his neighborhood court was free to determine for himself what was the law, and required to determine it upon his own judgment, by examining all the precedents from all the courts of the United States, we might imagine a parallel to the masonic organization on this idea.

"Bro. Drummond has taken back this idea, and we would not revert to it if it did not underlie the whole controversy which his retraxit leaves still open, and expose the blundering into which it betrayed him and the Grand Lodges and brethren who accepted his guidance, without question as to the principle he adopted and avowed as the foundation of his reasoning."

As the above is the first information or knowledge that we have ever had that we hold, or ever held, or advanced any such "idea," or that we had "taken back" any such idea, and as no one save Bro. W. has understood us as so doing, we pass it with the expression of regret that we have not been able to express ourself sufficiently intelligibly for him to understand our meaning.

There is one other matter which we will notice and then allow this subject to subside.

In our report in 1870, we stated that after the formation of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, it exercised jurisdiction over Alexandria, and that when Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia, "at once, and as a *matter of course*, the Grand Lodge of Virginia assumed jurisdiction over it, and the Grand Lodge of the District, in the same manner, relinquished its jurisdiction over it." In his report, Bro. WELFORD said we were misinformed; that Virginia did charter lodges in Alexandria after the formation of the Grand Lodge o

the District of Columbia: we showed in 1871, by the record, that Virginia *did not*, and the District Grand Lodge *did*, charter lodges in Alexandria between the formation of the latter Grand Lodge and the retrocession of Alexandria: in his next report he admitted his error in both these respects, but declined to retract his statement that "Bro. Drummond was misinformed." We did not understand the ground of his declining to do so, and in this report he says:

"We did not assert any error in Bro. Drummond's previous statement, for we thought the reproduction of the record abundantly sufficient, but as he cannot comprehend, we will explain: He had stated, in his report of 1870, that upon the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia, 'at once, and as a matter of course, the Grand Lodge of Virginia assumed jurisdiction over it, and the Grand Lodge of the District, in the same manner, relinquished its jurisdiction over it.'

"He had apparently posted himself upon the matter, but he failed to state a material fact, which our Alexandria friend supplied, that the District lodges had surrendered their charters prior to retrocession, and that at that time there was no lodge in existence in Alexandria, except Alexandria Washington Lodge, working under its Virginia charter, in consequence of which the Grand Lodge of Virginia was practically in exclusive occupancy.

"We might have presumed that Bro. Drummond was aware of this fact, but we did not. We had in view only his own statement of 1871, and compared that with his representation of the facts made in 1870. Argument might make the two consistent, but in a statement of facts made by us, in the absence of opportunity to controvert that statement, to subserve a purpose, as to which we knew there was controversy, we should be sorry to be reduced to the need of argument to reconcile it with a fuller statement subsequently made, and deem it 'the service of a friend, not a foe, to plead for us the want of information,' at the time of making the original statement, as excusatory of the embarrassing position in which the apparent suppression of material circumstances involved us."

We are informed, upon what we consider good authority, but we cannot vouch for its accuracy, that the Alexandria charters were not surrendered; but that the lodges were dormant, as were hundreds of others throughout the country in consequence of the anti-masonic excitement. The Grand Lodge of Virginia exercised no jurisdiction over Alexandria, save over the one lodge which was always allowed to adhere to her, until after the retrocession, and after that she did: she carried on her record, as published, up to the time of the retrocession, "Brook Lodge, No. 47, in Alexandria, now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia." On the other hand, the Grand Lodge of the District appointed a Deputy Grand Master for Alexandria, and stopped doing so in consequence of the retrocession. We are informed that in the record (and we have seen a similar statement in the published Proceedings), it is stated that "Alexandria, having been retroceded to Virginia, but two D. G. Masters were elected: the first named being for Washington and the latter for Georgetown," when before that three had been elected, including one for Alexandria.

We, therefore, think that the statement he quoted from our report to which he objected, is fully sustained by the record.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We did not fully complete the printing of our Report before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, as it extended a few pages beyond the limit we had assigned, and those few pages could not well be printed by themselves without interfering with the "making up" of the Proceedings. We have since received the following additional Proceedings, being all not before reviewed, and we deem it proper to include them in this report.

Grand Lodges.	Date of Annual Communication.	Page of Review.
British Columbia,	December 7 and 9, 1872.	167
District of Columbia,	November 13, 1872.	168
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1872.	172
South Carolina,	December 10 and 11, 1872.	174
West Virginia,	November 12 and 15, 1872.	176

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1872.

A special communication was held July 30, 1872, to lay the corner stone of "the Mortuary Chapel of the Masonic Cemetery at Sapperton." There were present the Grand Officers, and "about fifty officers and members of the various lodges, and a deputation of twelve members of Columbia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 120."

At the Annual Communication, nine lodges were represented: measures were taken looking to the establishment of a Relief Fund and a "Widows' and Orphans' Fund."

The Grand Master (ISAAC W. POWELL) in his address congratulates his brethren upon the prosperity of the Province, and the prospect of rapid communication and more close connection with the east.

He says:

"I am too glad to inform you that all the Grand Lodges of our sister Provinces in the dominion and those in the United States, so far as heard from, have, with the exception of one—the Grand Lodge of Indiana—accorded us a hearty recognition and warm welcome. This last named Grand Lodge has not positively refused to recognize us, but unlike their predecessors, 'the Colonists of old,' will await the action of England in the matter. It is therefore a subject entirely for the development of the future, when the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Indiana will accord us Independence, nothing having as yet come to us from the two former Bodies. I had the honor of being Provincial Grand Master under the Scottish Jurisdiction in this Province for a number of years, and for two years previous to my resignation I found it impossible to obtain any correspondence whatever from her. As you are aware, I resigned my commission upon the formation of this Grand Lodge, and though a further period of some eighteen months have elapsed, I have not yet been honored with any acknowledgment of my notice of resignation, and certainly I have yet to receive any words of good cheer for yourselves. However, we love our mother Grand Lodge too well and cling too fondly to old and highly prized associations to question even her silence, but from our own experience we may be pardoned for inability to repress a smile in our grief, when we hear that an enterprising sister intends keeping us out in the cold until she hears about us from that 'dear old quarter.'"

We had supposed the facts were otherwise; and we cannot forbear a smile at the position in which Missouri, Pennsylvania and some other Grand Lodges have placed themselves in by recognition before the parent Grand Lodges have accorded it, and yet in other cases refuse it till the parent Grand Lodges grant it.

We are much gratified at the following:

"I am rejoiced to inform you that the second oldest lodge in the Province, i. e. Union, late 899, E. R., New Westminster, by a unanimous resolution of her members, resigned her charter under the Grand Lodge of England, and is now working in unity and concord as No. 9, of this jurisdiction. The masonic territory I had the honor of alluding to in my last annual address, as having been occupied by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, with their subordinate District and Provincial Grand Lodges in this Province, is now solely and exclusively under the jurisdiction of the *Grand Lodge of British Columbia*. All credit is due to these brethren for this final act of conciliation, and I doubt not that you will join with me in according their representatives a warm welcome to seats in our Grand Lodge."

We tender our distant brethren our hearty congratulations and earnest wishes for their prosperity.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1872.

Several special communications were held for the purpose of exemplifying the work, to lay corner stones, and two to attend funerals—of Bro. JAMES KING, Past D. G. Master, and Bro. CHRISTOPHER CAMMACK, SR., Grand Treasurer.

At the Annual Communication, nineteen lodges were represented: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (CHAS. F. STANSBURY) is an interesting and able document. He notices in fit terms the death of the Grand Treasurer, and gives a statement of his official acts, among which was assisting as a member of the commission to audit the "Chicago Relief Fund," as described in our review of Illinois.

In reference to laying a corner stone of the "Independent German Protestant Church," on Sunday, he says:

"Some brethren of tender consciences have found cause of offense at the performance of this ceremony on Sunday. I am opposed to lending the sanction of our fraternity to the performance of secular work on that day; but I have always held that the laying of a corner stone of a church was merely a participation in a strictly religious service—the first step in the pious duty of dedicating a building to the service and worship of Almighty God. The churches, most stringent in their notions of the sanctity of the first day of the week, have deemed the laying of the corner stone of a sacred edifice a proper duty for that day. The corner stone of Trinity Church, in this city, was laid on Sunday afternoon, by request of the authorities of the church. I regret that the prejudices of any brother were touched unpleasantly by the event. My own conscience has not experienced any pangs on the subject; and the pastor of the church in question took occasion, in the sermon which formed part of the services, to thank the fraternity for their presence and

participation in the ceremony. Where Protestant clergymen lead on such a subject as this, it is at least safe for the laity to follow. If the Grand Lodge should not hold this view, it would be well to adopt a standing resolution on the subject, by which the Grand Master may, for the future, be guided."

We once had occasion to consider a similar question, and came to the conclusion that masonry should "give none offense, neither to the Jews nor to the Gentiles, nor to the church of God," as to all matters of conscience among her members.

We regret to be compelled to say that there is too much reason for the following:

"There is but one subject on which I feel called upon to speak of any habit of the fraternity in our jurisdiction in terms of censure. I refer to the meagre attendance upon masonic funerals. The right of masonic burial is a sacred right, which belongs to every Master Mason who dies in good standing in the Order. It means, if it means anything, the right to be buried with honor—not a title to be grudgingly followed to the grave by a corporal's guard of unwilling and mortified brethren, who feel that their presence is suggestive rather of a slight than of an honorable manifestation of respect for the dead and sympathy for the living. I have been pained, on many occasions, when I have seen the evidence of a forgetfulness of our duty in this particular regard, because I have felt that those who had a right to expect the consolation of respectful attention and sympathy were justly disappointed and grieved; and that a reproach might thus be brought upon the Order of not acting up to its principles of fraternity. Especially have I felt so when I have noticed that the attendance seemed to be graduated by a consideration of the masonic and social position of the deceased brother, in apparent forgetfulness of that fundamental maxim of our Order, that in masonry we meet upon the level of our common humanity, and that death detects the fallacy of pride and does away with the artificial distinctions of a heartless society.

"This dereliction of duty has not merely fallen under my own occasional notice. It has been repeatedly brought to my attention by the Masters of lodges, who are always expected to attend and officiate, however meagre and discouraging may be the attendance of the members. Every member of a lodge ought to recognize it as a duty to encourage and support the Master in the performance of this as well as every other official ministration devolved upon him by his position. The hour when we may need sympathy and consolation is likely to come to every one of us. How desolate in such an hour the feeling that no one cares for our sorrow, or is willing to take the least pains to lighten our bereavement! Brethren, let it not be cast as a just reproach upon us, that we desert our brother when he lies helpless in death, and refuse to his family the solace of our sympathy."

The following will be read with much interest in spite of its length: we had intended to report the matter from the Patent Office Report: we join heartily in the concluding sentence:

"The use of masonic symbols as a means of attracting business has always, and justly, been denounced by the judicious members of our fraternity as a base prostitution of objects intended only for higher and nobler purposes. Notwithstanding the almost universal prevalence of this sentiment in the Order, some sordid members of it have always been found ready to debase these sacred emblems to the service of avarice and greed. It has been reserved, however, for a certain trader in another jurisdiction, whom I will not name, to seek to monopolize the most familiar of our masonic symbols—the square and compasses combined—by obtaining a patent for it as a trademark.

"I bring the matter to your attention because I regard it as of universal interest to the craft, and for the purpose of laying before you a portion of the decision of the Commissioner of Patents on this application, in which a well

merited rebuke has been administered to this attempt to appropriate a symbol which has been for ages dear to the hearts of our fraternity, and associated in its memory with cherished lessons of virtue and self control.

"If the applicant for this patent was a member of the fraternity, his conduct is inexplicable on any principle which, as masons, we recognize as applicable to the legitimate conduct of business. If he was not a mason, this attempt is an exhibition either of profound ignorance or of unpardonable disregard of good taste and common honesty.

"The Commissioner of Patents, in his decision, says :

"Applicant is a manufacturer and vender of flour. * * * He has two establishments, upon different streets, and he seeks to register, as trademarks, to be used upon the barrels containing his flour, the words "Cherry-Street Mills" in one case, and "Market-Street Mills" in the other, combined respectively with a well known masonic emblem—the square and compasses.

"It has already been determined that the words alone do not possess the characteristics of a legal trademark; and, in order to make it appear that the addition of the square and compasses does confer these characteristics, it is also insisted that this masonic symbol is not used with its ordinary signification.

"If this emblem were something other than precisely what it is, either *less known, less significant, or fully and universally understood*, all this might readily be admitted. But considering its *peculiar character* and relation to the public, an anomalous question is presented. There can be no doubt that this device, so commonly worn and employed by masons, *has an established mystic significance, universally recognized as existing*; whether comprehended by all or not, is not material to this issue. In view of the magnitude and extent of the masonic organization, it is impossible to divest its symbols, or at least this particular symbol, perhaps the best known of all, of its ordinary signification wherever displayed, either as an arbitrary character or otherwise. It will be universally understood or misunderstood as having a *masonic significance*, and therefore, as a trademark, must constantly work deception. Nothing could be more mischievous than to create, as a monopoly and uphold by the power of law, anything so calculated, as applied to purposes of trade, to be misinterpreted, to mislead all classes, and to constantly foster suggestions of mystery in affairs of business."

"I am clearly of opinion, therefore, that the proposed combinations cannot properly subserve the ends of a trademark. Among masons, with whom this token has a *moral significance*, its use in that capacity would undoubtedly be regarded as a *base prostitution of it to mercenary purposes*, while with others its mystic force would often dissipate its virtues as a trademark, and, perhaps, in some instances place the article it appeared upon under a ban."

"The fraternity everywhere owes a debt of gratitude to the author of this just and able decision."

A communication was received from the Librarian of the Maine State Library, requesting to be placed on the exchange list of the Grand Lodge, and it was so ordered. A commendable example, both to other State Libraries and other Grand Lodges. Our State Library has a masonic department which we are very glad to say is rapidly filling up: public libraries have heretofore had scarcely a masonic volume on their shelves; the anti-masons used great diligence in placing their volumes in *all* libraries; and now we find quite a general wish to receive masonic works. The Report of the Grand Lodge Librarian shows that our Brethren in Washington have a large masonic and miscellaneous library of their own. The money (\$775.00) returned from Chicago, having been contributed by individuals, was appropriated as a Library Fund, \$500 to be invested permanently, and the balance, with accruing interest, to be used to fit up the room, purchase books, &c.

Bro. WM. R. SINGLETON presented an able Report on Correspondence (93 pp.)

He says :

"A Deputy Grand Master should be the appointee of the Grand Master, and may act for him outside of the Grand Lodge room, in vacation, but his

office must cease when the principal ceases, by any cause, to be Grand Master. He can never preside over the Grand Lodge. In the absence of the Grand Master, it is the *inalienable* right of the Senior Grand Warden. We must come back to the original status of a Deputy Grand Master, and set this matter right."

We do not propose to discuss the question as to the manner in which Deputy Grand Masters should be appointed. We have neither space nor time. But in the absence of the Grand Master his Deputy should preside in Grand Lodge, according to the express provisions of the "Old Regulations," and such has been the custom from time immemorial. In fact, in the first edition, it was provided that when both Grand Master and Deputy were absent, former Grand Masters or Deputy, and in their absence, the oldest Master of a lodge should preside. In the 1738 edition, it is said, "In the first edition, the right of the G. Wardens was omitted in this Regulation: and it has been since found that the old lodges never put into the chair the Master of a particular lodge but when there was no Grand Warden in company," &c. * * "Therefore in case of the absence of all Grand Masters and Deputies, the present Sen. G. Warden fills the chair, and in his absence the present Jun. G. Warden," &c. Thus it will be seen that according to the "Old Regulations" the right of the Grand Wardens to preside is subordinated to that of the Deputy and all Past Grand and Deputy Grand Masters.

In his review of Maine he agrees that the character of the report of the Committee of Inquiry should never be recorded, and concurs with our remarks thereon last year. He suggests that the Committee of Inquiry should be secretly appointed by the Master, their report made to him, and only the result announced in the lodge. We fear this would not work well in practice.

We quoted the following from his report last year :

"The worthy Bro. Drummond, like many others, has entirely misunderstood the status of the brethren in this jurisdiction upon this question, as we have endeavored to demonstrate in our replies. They have all *jumped* at conclusions, without stopping to investigate the facts; and we hope that the amendment, which has finally passed our Grand Lodge, is *large* enough to stop the mouths of all cavilers, however *wide* they may be."

and commented thus :

"Perhaps so; but if the brother will examine the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge (Maine) for ten years past, he may change his mind; however, as his Grand Lodge is all right *now* we will not re-open the old discussion."

He does not fully understand to which part of his remarks the "*perhaps so*" alludes. The remark is a little obscure, but the last part of our remarks indicates that these words do not apply to the *last* part of his remarks; and we used them with reference to the following, which we give in place of re-opening a discussion of a question now completely settled.

In 1859, a question arose between the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Maine. A subordinate of the former initiated residents in the jurisdiction of the latter, which protested against such action. The Grand Lodge of Maine claimed that she had exclusive jurisdiction over residents in her own territory, and that *this law grows out of the fact of the existence of a*

plurality of Grand Lodges. We refer Bro. S. to our Proceedings of 1860, Appendix, pp. 1 to 34 inclusive, for the facts and the discussion.

The American Grand Lodges sustained the views of Maine, and foremost among them was the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia (see page 29).

But in 1866 there had been frequent complaints that residents of Maine had received the degrees in Washington while temporarily there. It was found that the Constitution of their Grand Lodge authorized this. We discussed this in our report of 1866 (see pp. 208 to 212). Bro. FRENCH made a report, in which he sustained these views, and we discussed it further in 1867 (see pp. 63, 64). We had the pleasure in 1868 of reporting (see p. 246) that that distinguished Brother had retraced his steps and affirmed the doctrine he sustained so ably in 1860.

Our "*perhaps so*" had reference to the statement of Bro. S. that we misunderstood the *status* of the brethren in that jurisdiction upon this question.

It is the *residence* which gives jurisdiction, and not the length of time of the residence. He will perceive, if he examines the Proceedings to which we have referred him, that we have no "misapprehension of the merits of the question."

We took issue with him last year upon one matter, and he still maintains his position, but we think he does not understand ours. We hold that when a Grand Lodge reverses the action of a subordinate expelling a member, he does not lose his membership: but that when it *restores* an expelled mason, it cannot restore him to membership. The resolution of Mississippi, and our remarks, had reference to the *first* proposition, which Bro. S. seems to have confounded with the last. We can prove our position by his own words. He says, "No brother should be expelled until said expulsion is sanctioned by a vote of the Grand Lodge." Now, if the Grand Lodge refuse to sanction the expulsion, he is not expelled, and, therefore, don't lose his membership. As we said last year, we believe he will concur with us when he apprehends our position.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1872.

A report was adopted, from which the following is an extract: it is hardly necessary to say that we highly approve it:

"And here the committee would desire to say in emphatic language that this practice of bringing into the ordinary transactions of business life the signs, symbols and obligations of masonry is a vast and growing evil, pregnant with danger to the Order, and which all true masons should strongly oppose. In the language of P. G. M. LAMBERTON in one of his excellent addresses, 'this Grand Lodge does not tolerate painting our emblems on sign boards, printing them on business cards or circulars, or the use of masonic devices to obtain customers, by those who have more faith in their masonry than in their wares.' Masonry has nothing to do with the business world, and any one coming into her sacred temple with a view to use her mysteries and the power of her pledges to any such end mistakes her purpose and design, and should repent him of the error of his way. A certain appeal is only to be made in the last extremity, and it is an appeal which no Master Mason can see, or hear, without promptly responding to it whatever the

danger may be. Outside of this the too free use of any of its signs or symbols, or reference to its obligations in the ordinary transactions of life, which are to be governed and regulated by business usages and the laws of the land, is to be avoided and regarded as unnecessary and hurtful to the Order. There may be, and no doubt are, many cases in which a Master Mason may with great propriety consult with a brother and repose a secret in his keeping, but it must be borne in mind that this must be done with the full consent of the depository, obtained before hand, for no brother has the right to impose such a trust upon another against his consent, or bind him by an *ex parte* action.

"The committee, in conclusion, would remark that the transaction as gathered from the testimony would seem to show that neither of the brethren, parties to it, is free from censure—the one because of his unguarded manner in seeking to obtain a masonic pledge, the other for not adhering fully and faithfully to his solemn personal promise."

The following decision was made:

"That there is no authority in the regulations of the Grand Lodge for one lodge to confer degrees on members of another lodge. An E. A. must receive the degrees of E. C. and M. M. in the lodge in which he was entered, unless he first resign his membership in that lodge, and regularly apply for and be elected to membership in another lodge, which can then confer upon him the remaining degrees. The same rule must govern a F. C. Mason. A lodge does not obtain authority to confer degrees on a member of another lodge by the request of that lodge."

The indefatigable Library Committee have made much progress during the year, and the Grand Lodge will soon have a valuable library. We trust that the suggestion of the committee to reprint the Proceedings prior to 1850 will be carried out. It would throw a flood of light upon the history, polity and jurisprudence of masonry.

The Building Committee report gratifying progress in the construction of the new Masonic Temple, and it will probably be completed by next October. The committee submit a capital report, in which are ably discussed the necessity for the Temple—the economy of its erection—the grandeur and magnificence of the work—and the spirit in which it has been erected. The Proceedings are embellished with a cut of the Temple, showing the front and one side—and we award to it all the committee claim for it as a work of art.

Sixteen new lodges were created during the year: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia were recognized.

The Report on Correspondence (147 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY M. DECREST.

He confines himself almost exclusively to extracts, which he has admirably arranged with "sub-headings." In a few instances he departs from this. He holds that the Grand Orient is no longer a masonic body, because "there can be no Grand Lodge without a Grand Master."

In relation to the action of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, concerning Alpha Lodge (New Jersey), he well says:

"We regard this action as unfortunate and opposed to the spirit of harmony pervading the craft throughout the United States. Each Grand Lodge is supreme within its own jurisdiction, in the granting and revocation of warrants to its subordinate lodges. If a Grand Lodge should grievously violate, or should openly and knowingly permit its subordinate lodges to violate masonic

land-marks, the sister Grand Lodges would deal with it as an equal. Brother McCABE admits that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey has 'declared sound doctrine' in deciding that 'the doors of the masonic lodge are open to all men, free born and of lawful age, of every clime, of every color, and of every creed, who declare their trust in God—have passed the scrutiny of the committee of a lawful lodge, and have been approved by the secret ballot.' Every Grand Lodge in the United States recognizes that ancient land-mark, and the perfect harmony existing everywhere within the Order, upon this subject, affords no ground for an agitation of either side of the question. The Grand Lodge of New Jersey has full jurisdiction over Alpha Lodge, and has not found its approval and initiation of twelve colored men to have been done in violation of any masonic usage or land-mark.

"We trust that the Grand Lodge of Delaware will recall its action in these premises, and will thus remove the only sign of discord upon this subject appearing in the masonic horizon."

In regard to these reports, he says :

"This is a report to our own Grand Lodge of the operations of the craft throughout the world, and it seems to us to be an unfriendly act to criticise the proceedings in other jurisdictions. In some unimportant points, difference in location must produce various modes of action; because they are unlike our own, we do not pronounce them to be wrong. An invasion of the principles and land-marks of our Order can alone call for severe judgment."

We object to his statement that criticism is "an unfriendly act," in itself; it may be made so by its *style*. We regard the fraternal criticism of the acts of our own Grand Lodge as instructive, and in many ways beneficial. The laws of masonry are not so well settled, that their discussion is without benefit. If our Pennsylvania brethren would unite in these discussions with the courtesy that has ever distinguished them, it would not be regarded as "an unfriendly act," by any body; and we would not have them believe that any discussion of any of their acts, is prompted by any motive, unmasonic or unfriendly; but on the contrary for the sake of being instructed. We trust they will accept criticism in the spirit in which it is made, and respond in the same manner.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1872.

Lodges represented, 137: ten charters granted: the "Louisiana Resolutions" referred to a committee to report next year: and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no dispensation for the opening of any new lodge shall be granted, until the brothers named in the petition for such dispensation shall have undergone an examination, and proved themselves thoroughly conversant with the ritual of the first three degrees in symbolic masonry, and the Constitution of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

"That the District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic District from which the application comes, with Masters of lodges in his jurisdiction, selected by him, shall constitute a Board for such examination.

"That the District Deputy Grand Master shall, whenever such application for opening any new lodge, be referred to him, call together his Board, and notify the brothers named as officers in the petition to appear for examination at a certain time and place, and shall immediately after such examination, report their action and decision to the Most Worshipful Grand Master."

The Grand Master (R. S. BRUNS) congratulates the craft upon its increasing prosperity, and upon the completion of their new Masonic Temple: but their

triumph is shadowed by irreparable losses in the death of distinguished Brethren. During the year Bro. PETER K. COBURN, Grand Marshal for seventeen years, and who had led to the altar for installation no less than nine Grand Masters; CHARLES M. FURMAN, Past Grand Master, one of the best and purest citizens of the State, and Bro. WM. T. WALTER, Past Senior Grand Warden, had died. Of the latter, the Grand Master says:

"Brother Walter was well known to you all as a devoted adherent of our order. Gifted with a large humanity, he devoted himself to those who were captured during the late war and were confined at Columbia, and in more than one instance he obtained permission of the authorities to allow the captured Federal soldiers to visit their brethren during their hours of labor, he being responsible for their safe return."

During the session the new Masonic Temple was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, a full account of which is given in the Proceedings. P. G. M. HENRY BUIST delivered an eloquent oration, which is well worth copying. We join most heartily with him in his closing words, which we hope and believe are prophetic:

"May this temple be more enduring than the palaces of ancient Greece or Rome, and may it be forever dedicated to the diffusion of the noble principles which we inculcate. With each revolving year may it gather within its walls noble men devoted to the acquisition of the lessons of virtue and truth, and may it triumph in the enlightenment and lifting up the humble and the lowly. May it ever be a place of concourse for good men, whose every act shall tend to promote the general welfare and prosperity. May it ever be clothed with a living presence whose influence shall guard its porch against the approach of dishonesty, injustice and aggression, until it shall crumble and decay. May it ever look down upon a numerous, happy and prosperous people, and may they learn that toleration of religious and political sentiment which is the bulwark of our free institutions, and a portion of that glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers. And when another century has dawned, may it stand as erect and symmetrical as now, and find our beloved and venerable old city again the Queen of the South, and the peer of all the great cities of this broad land, not only in material prosperity, but likewise in science, and letters, and arts."

The venerable Bros. A. E. MILLER and EBENEZER THAYER were not able to be present and the Grand Lodge sent a committee to tender them its "earnest sympathy and fraternal regards." The committee report that the revenue from the building will pay the expenses and the interest on the debt, and probably more. Measures were taken to increase the income of the Grand Lodge to pay the debt on the Temple.

BRO. B. RUSH CAMPBELL presented the Report on Correspondence (68 pp.), a capital *resumé* of the proceedings. He makes few comments, but when he does, they have the true ring—as witness the following:

"True masonry has nothing to do with either the politics or religion of any man, its mission is entirely different. Its only demands are, that a man should believe in the Great Architect of the Universe; be of good moral character; have the physical capacity to do the work of the craft, and have a heart large enough to sympathize with suffering humanity. The introduction of political feeling into the lodge, is not only unmasonic, but would seriously impair the usefulness of masonry in America—its lamentable results in some of the European lodges should warn us to avoid its introduction here."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1872,

Is received just in season to be merely glanced at: forty-nine lodges represented: eight charters granted; the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (T. H. LOGAN) shows a gratifying condition of the craft in that jurisdiction.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That so long as the Grand Orient of France and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg persist in their invasion of the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges, it shall be unlawful for any mason under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia to hold masonic intercourse with any person owing allegiance to the said Grand Orient of France or the said Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of West Virginia will co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold masonic communication with all masonic powers who, on being requested, shall fail to recognize the doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and decline to break off friendly relations with those that violate it."

We are glad to learn that all the lodges in the State have given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge, except four in Greenbrier and Monroe countries.

Bro. O. S. LONG presented a capital Report on Correspondence (70 pp.), which we regret we have not time to notice at length.

Speaking of the Massachusetts Proceedings for 1871, he says:

"It reminds us of the rhyme that used to be inscribed on the fly leaf of the school book in the days long past:

*" 'Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows may be your end.'"*

"If our brethren of the old Bay State attempt to outdo their handsome volume of 1871, we may expect ere long to receive a gilt edged, hot pressed, tinted paper, red line report, bound in Turkey morocco and deeply embossed. Really our Massachusetts brethren deserve great praise for the liberality displayed in the publication of their proceedings. It's a way they have 'down East,' and we are glad to believe that their devotion to the principles of masonry finds some expression in the care and taste that are exhibited in the publication of their masonic papers.

"The volume before us is 'illustrated with cuts;' not those of the scissors whose sibilant sound so shocks Brother Drummond's sensitive ear when spoken of in connection with published Proceedings of the Grand Lodges; nor yet the cuts with which Massachusetts school-masters have sometimes brought home to boys of our acquaintance the beauties of the multiplication table; but steel engraved portraits of Grand Master Henry Price, who organized a provisional Grand Lodge in Massachusetts in 1730, and Grand Master Winslow Lewis, one of the most eminent masons of the present generation, and a picture of Grand Master Price's tomb-stone, which was erected in 1780, and *fine similes* of petitions for lodges which were new nearly one hundred years ago."

STATISTICS.

We give our usual table, but we are compelled to repeat our "annual growl" that some Grand Secretaries give us no recapitulation.

TABLE.

GRAND LODGE S.	Members.	Initiated.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,.....	10,643	678	622	650	24	41	554	290	256
Arkansas,.....	10,179	789	525	421	24	31	195	176	.....
California,.....	10,078	665	657	617	18	15	319	112	258
Canada,.....	12,139	1,416	439	680	0	11	170	138	.....
Colorado,.....	1,079	84	46	43	0	2	50	9	64
Connecticut,.....	15,096	794	126	144	7	5	51	161	329
Delaware,.....	1,046	131	3	22	0	.....	*52	14	0
Dist. of Columbia,...	2,541	212	105	61	1	1	116	41	53
Florida,.....	1,735	150	89	108	11	.....	28	27	.....
Georgia,.....	14,266	.....	.....	554	63	178	618	238	.....
Idaho,.....	273	35	10	44	0	7	0	2	23
Illinois,.....	36,775	2,605	1,068	1,584	78	114	617	348	1,141
Indiana,.....	24,324	2,150	910	1,218	129	55	325	232	.....
Iowa,.....	14,541	1,260	642	736	36	19	196	120	.....
Kansas,.....	5,078	461	400	298	9	10	159	54	215
Kentucky,.....	20,649	1,669	.....	.....	66	.....	*933	255	.....
Louisiana,.....	7,307	733	355	357	4	15	30	164	.....
Maine,.....	17,224	1,015	1,423	406	6	6	40	211	482
Maryland,.....	5,410	183	3	61	14	69	9	33	.....
Massachusetts,.....	23,217	1,751	2,433	616	2	.....	*208	206	861
Michigan,.....	24,622	1,745	.....	823	68	235	255	211	974
Minnesota,.....	5,218	490	153	206	8	.....	34	47	.....
Mississippi,.....	11,528	776	661	684	21	24	569	200	.....
Missouri,.....	23,118	1,398	1,015	1,478	78	.....	*235	256	779
Montana,.....	643	36	15	46	0	9	.....	8	10
Nebraska,.....	1,706	204	124	76	2	.....	45	16	.....
Nevada,.....	1,150	91	130	110	1	1	34	15	73
New Brunswick,...	1,923	170	49	66	0	.....	*36	25	.....
New Hampshire,...	7,487	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey,.....	11,169	964	247	268	14	4	185	129	.....
New York,.....	78,946	5,690	1,322	1,781	54	32	2,403	866	2,271
North Carolina,...	11,216	381	280	264	37	38	194	134	173
Nova Scotia,.....	2,478	377	67	163	0	1	42	33	89
Ohio,.....	29,267	1,888	1,028	1,093	107	51	977	264	.....
Oregon,.....	1,757	137	109	76	4	2	17	17	89
Pennsylvania,.....	34,772	2,577	991	917	22	.....	*690	388	.....
Quebec,.....	1,606	169	60	77	0	0	42	20	.....
Rhode Island,.....	3,892	208	13	5	1	0	0	35	161
South Carolina,...	6,600	600	124	275	8	11	324	104	6
Tennessee,.....	19,538	1,203	697	1,019	63	.....	479	218	.....
Texas,.....	14,497	1,245	1,695	1,093	39	.....	247	249	864
Utah,.....	165	28	27	7	0	0	0	0	.....
Vermont,.....	8,326	.....	3	227	4	1	15	81	.....
Virginia,.....	8,468	14	.....	399	19	.....	221	95	.....
Washington,.....	550	60	48	32	1	.....	9	7	30
West Virginia,....	2,664	248	86	83	7	9	51	33	107
Wisconsin,.....	9,386	545	301	242	8	11	200	73	272
Total,.....	556,295	38,438	19,101	20,130	1,058	1,008	11,969	6,255	9,580

*Including suspensions for unmaasonic conduct.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1873.	1873.	1872.	1872.	1871.	1871.
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	47...	556,295.....	46.....	529,307.	46....	501,702
Initiations,	45....	38,438.....	44.....	44,749.....	42....	44,730
Admissions, &c.,	42....	19,101.....	39.....	17,462.....	39....	17,837
Dimissions,	45....	20,130.....	39.....	17,300.....	41....	20,707
Expulsions,	46.....	1,058.....	41.....	916.....	40....	877
Suspensions,	33.....	1,008.....	41.....	4,498.....	38....	2,637
“ npt. dues,	45....	11,969.....	29.....	5,921.....	31....	8,436
Deaths,	46.....	6,255.....	42.....	5,226.....	43....	4,799
Rejections,	25.....	9,580.....	26.....	11,786.....	27....	12,287

CONCLUSION.

We have designedly limited our report to a review of the American Grand Lodges, but in passing have adverted to such matters of interest in respect to foreign Grand Bodies as seemed essential. We shall have, however, a special Report to make in reference to Brazil.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *Chairman.*

Bro. Drummond also, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to whom the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana were referred last year, ask leave to report:

That the principles enunciated in those resolutions are correct. The doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge Sovereignty is no longer to be debated or questioned. This Grand Lodge has already cut off masonic intercourse with Grand Bodies which practically deny the doctrine.

This remedy, however, has not availed in the cases of the Grand Orient of France, and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, the latter of which seems determined to violate, on every opportunity, this wholesome law. In such a case, they that are not with us are against us. We recommend that this Grand Lodge endorse the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and declare that absolute necessity requires her to refuse masonic intercourse with all Grand Bodies which violate the law of exclusive jurisdiction, and all which, after due notice, continue to maintain masonic relations with the Grand Bodies thus offending.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, }
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Bro. Leander W. Fobes was appointed Grand Treasurer *pro tem*.

Joseph M. Hayes, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following as their report, viz :

In the case of S. W. Laughton, who was expelled from the rights and benefits of masonry by Union Lodge, No. 31, of Union, your committee recommend that the doings thereon be confirmed, and they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the expulsion of S. W. Laughton, by Union Lodge, No. 31, of Union, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Augusta Lodge, No. 141, at Augusta, vs. Charles A. Brown, they recommend the passage of the following, viz :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of masonry, by Augusta Lodge, No. 141, of Augusta, of Charles A. Brown, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Freeport Lodge, No. 23, of Freeport, vs. F. B. Heiskill, they recommend the passage of the following, viz :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of masonry of F. B. Heiskill, by Freeport Lodge, No. 23, of Freeport, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Augusta, vs. Arthur L. Brown, they recommend the passage of the following, viz :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of masonry of Arthur L. Brown, by Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Augusta, be approved and confirmed.

In the action Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, of Cornish, vs. Winfield S. McKenney, they recommend the passage of the following, viz :

Resolved, That the records of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, of Cornish, in regard to the trial of Winfield S. McKenney, entirely failing to present any of the evidence on which he was convicted, are hereby recommitted to said lodge to complete.

In the case of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, of Bryant's Pond, vs. Winfield S. Robinson, they recommend the following, viz :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Winfield S. Robinson from all the rights and benefits of masonry by Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, of Bryant's Pond, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, of Mechanic Falls, vs. Dennis S. Perkins, they recommend the passage of the following, viz :

Resolved, That the sentence of suspension from all the rights and benefits of masonry of Dennis S. Perkins, by Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, of Mechanic Falls, for the term of six months, be approved and confirmed.

By Art. IV, Sec. 52, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the foregoing expulsion, for the term of six months, must commence from the approval and confirmation of this Grand Lodge.

In the case of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor, vs. Albert L. Spencer, a majority of your committee, judging from the testimony before us, recommend the passage of the following, viz :

Resolved, That the acquittal of Albert L. Spencer by Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor, be set aside, and that he be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

H. H. DICKEY,
JOS. M. HAYES, } Committee.
A. B. MARSTON, }

Bro. Hayes also presented a minority report on the case of A. L. Spencer, to wit :

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, respectfully dissents from the report of the majority of the committee in the case of Rising Virtue Lodge vs. Albert L. Spencer, and recommends the adoption of the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the acquittal of Albert L. Spencer, by Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor, be approved and confirmed.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH M. HAYES.

The reports were accepted.

The resolutions were severally adopted, excepting the last, relating to the Spencer case, in which, after discussion, it was, on motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

Voted, That the resolution in the minority report, be substituted for that reported by the majority, and the action of the lodge confirmed.

Bro. Alden M. Wetherbee presented the report of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, as follows :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of Moderation Lodge, No. 115, for change of name to Buxton Lodge, No. 115, beg leave to report that the prayer of said petitioners ought not to be granted, as the lodge failed to give previous notice to its members of this intended action.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, to remove from South China to Weeks' Mills in China, (having already done so by authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Master), beg leave to report, that the prayer of said petitioners ought to be granted, and the action of the Most Worshipful Grand Master approved.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Shepherd's River Lodge, now working under dispensation at Brownfield, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Naskeag Lodge, now working at Brooklin, under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted, and recommend that the names of brothers John G. Reed, George R. Allen and Smith Watson be added to their charter.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Composite Lodge, now working at La Grange under dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of De Grey Lodge, located at Dexter, under dispensation, to surrender their dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Caribou Lodge, now working under dispensation at Lyndon, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Horeb Lodge, No. 93, now located at Lincoln Center, for permission to remove to Lincoln Village, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that the prayer of said petitioners ought to be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. WETHERBEE,	} Committee.
JAMES ADAMS,	
FRANK R. PARTRIDGE,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the dispensations of the lodges to which charters have been granted be continued in force until said lodges are constituted under their charters.

The committee to which was referred the St. Croix Lodge matter, reported verbally by the chairman, that the committee commenced the hearing, but found that the representatives of the lodge had not brought their records in accordance with the order of the Grand Master, but merely certified copies of certain votes: that for that reason the committee declined to proceed further with the hearing: that they were satisfied that the representatives of the lodge had not intended to be in contempt of the Grand Master's order, though it was difficult to believe that brethren of their intelligence did not know that such an order of the Grand Master must be strictly obeyed, and in such case that Brethren have no right to "*think*" that any other course could be taken: that the committee concluded to report the facts to the Grand Lodge, with the recommendation that a committee should be appointed to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers, and make their report to the Grand Master as soon as practicable, who, upon receiving it, should be authorized to take such course as in his judgment the case required, both in respect to St. Croix Lodge and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Which report was accepted, the recommendations were adopted, and Bros. Josiah H. Drummond, Freeman Bradford and Hiram Chase appointed a committee in accordance therewith.

Bro. John H. Lynde presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers ask leave to report :

That so much of the report of the D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District as refers to Pioneer Lodge at Dalton, be referred to the Grand Master for investigation and such action as he deems proper.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. LYNDE,	} Committee.
HIRAM CHASE,	
F. LORING TALBOT,	

Report accepted, and subject referred accordingly.

Bro. Charles W. Haney presented the report of the Committee on the Pay-Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer *pro tem.* was authorized to make payments in accordance therewith.

Bro. Josiah S. Ricker submitted the following report :

The Committee on Unfinished Business would report that the petition of Bethlehem Lodge to the Grand Lodge, for a restoration of the rights and privileges of Samuel W. Lane as a Past Master, which was presented at the last session of the Grand Lodge and referred to a special committee consisting of T. J. Murray and others, has not been acted on, and it is requisite that the Grand Lodge take action on the petition.

J. S. RICKER,	} Committee.
JOHN O. SHAW,	
WM. TUCKER,	

Which report was accepted, and the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That Bro. Samuel W. Lane be, and he hereby is, restored to all the rights and privileges of a Past Master, in conformity with the petition of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Augusta.

At the suggestion of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the decisions of the Grand Master, reported at this communication, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to be appointed at the present session.

Voted, That all pending amendments to the Constitution be postponed to the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Benjamin F. Andrews moved that Standing Regulation No. 35 be changed so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That no person shall be examined for the purpose of visiting lodges in this jurisdiction until he presents satisfactory written evidence under seal that he was made in a regular lodge, and shall be allowed to visit only after examination, or being legally vouched for.

Which motion prevailed.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the "Appeal" of the Grand Master of Quebec, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report:

This Grand Lodge has already recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in that Province. No lodge, not hailing under its authority, can be recognized by us as a regular lodge: no mason hailing from any such lodge can be recognized by us. We support the Grand Lodge of Quebec in her exercise of sovereignty in that Province, as against any and all who practically deny it.

But we are not prepared to advise the Grand Lodge to cut off masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, at this time. We cannot but believe that she will heed the decision of her peers, to whom she submitted the matters in controversy between her and the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We cannot but hope that some arrangement may be made between her and the Grand Lodge of Quebec, consistent with the honor of each, in respect to the duplicate lodges. This we understand to be the real rock on which former negotiations have split. The cutting off of masonic intercourse is the last resort; and we are unwilling to adopt it as long as there is any ground for hope that it may be avoided.

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, having recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in that Province, cannot recognize any lodge therein holding under any authority other than that Grand Lodge: and the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, and their members, are hereby

forbidden to hold any masonic intercourse whatever with any lodge in the Province of Quebec not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of that Province, or with any member of such a lodge.

Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Library, made a verbal report, which was accepted.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish, for the Committee of Finance, reported, recommending that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge, as follows :

The Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars.

The Grand Tyler, thirty dollars.

The Assistant Grand Tyler, fifteen dollars.

The Grand Treasurer, forty dollars.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars.

And also that twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the increase of the Grand Lodge Library, to be expended for that purpose, at the discretion of the Committee on the Library, provided the state of the funds will allow.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the Grand Lodge now proceed to the installation of officers.

M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, by request, took the Oriental Chair.

M. W. David Cargill was presented for installation, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master Drummond into the office of Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W. A. D. KNIGHT,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Hallowell.
" JOHN B. TRAFTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
" WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
" HORATIO L. HILL,	" 3d "	Machias.
" JAMES M. NEVENS,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
" DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR.,	" 5th "	Dexter.
" A. B. MARSTON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
" SAMUEL S. COLLER,	" 7th "	Unity.
" GEORGE E. WIGHT,	" 8th "	Belfast.
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	" 9th "	Camden.
" GEORGE B. SAWYER,	" 10th "	Wiscasset.
" W. B. LAPHAM,	" 11th "	Augusta.
" MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mount Vernon.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" 14th "	Bath.
" FRANCIS T. FAULKNER,	" 15th "	Turner.
" HOWARD D. SMITH,	" 16th "	Norway.
" GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
" ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	North Bridgton.
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev. C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kittery.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
" EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
" SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "	South Berwick.
" D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
" CALEB FULLER,	" "	Hallowell.
" WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
W. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
" BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
" GEORGE L. SWETT,	" "	Portland.
" EDWARD W. MORTON,	" "	Kennebunk.
" JOHN W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Orland.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers, elect and appointed, who were in attendance, were presented by the Grand Marshal, and installed by Past Grand Master Drummond.

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

Voted, That all Grand Officers, not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers, who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

The Grand Master appointed the following committees.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, FREEMAN BRADFORD.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, ALBERT MOORE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, JOHN W. TOWARD, HOWARD D. SMITH.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM P. PREBLE.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, WARREN PHILLIPS.

On Credentials.

BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, STEPHEN BERRY, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Amendments to Constitution.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, FREEMAN BRADFORD.

On Digest of Decisions.

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, JOHN H. LYNDE, HENRY H. DICKEY.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, GEORGE E. TAYLOR.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Ira Berry reported verbally, that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had appropriated for the purpose of relief, the sum of nine hundred and sixty dollars, divided among eighty-three beneficiaries, according to a schedule prepared for the Grand Treasurer: which report was accepted.

The minutes were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form.



Attest:

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master, submits the following report of the First Masonic District, comprising six chartered lodges, and one U. D.

July 22, 1872, I approved an application for dispensation for Caribou Lodge, in the town of Lyndon; made my official visit February 6th; work and lectures very satisfactory; records well kept. The Brethren are of the right stamp, and this lodge gives promise of future usefulness.

On the 23d of September, in obedience to your warrant, I constituted Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills, conferring the P. M. degree on the Master elect. The officers and brethren of this lodge are fully disposed, and fully competent to carry on the masonic work in their borders.

I went from Sherman to Patten, making my visit to Katahdin Lodge September 24th, accompanied by many brethren from Molunkus Lodge. We had a very satisfactory and interesting meeting, and I had good evidence that the affairs of Katahdin Lodge are in every respect well managed.

In this visit to Sherman and Patten I had the pleasure of the company and assistance of R. W. Grand Tyler Phillips, and the few days which we then devoted to the duties of masonry in that remote but beautiful region of Aroostook and Penobscot, will be held by me in most pleasant and grateful remembrance.

Dec. 21st, I installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge. As I am a member of this lodge and present at most of its meetings, I can say that I know that its affairs are in a flourishing state, and that its officers and members countenance no deviation from the established usages and customs of the Fraternity.

My next official visit was on January 11, 1873, to Pioneer Lodge, at Dalton. The affairs of this lodge are very far from being in a satisfactory condition. With a nominal membership of 58, the attendance at lodge meetings is rarely sufficient to fill the officers' stations. No work has been done for more than two years; discord prevails among the brethren, and very many who should be the props and supports of masonry in that region, have for a long time utterly refused either to attend a meeting, or to have anything to do with the concerns of the lodge.

The cause of the trouble and the location of the blame, is too obscure to be clearly ascertained. I made diligent enquiry of all the brethren that I could meet, and have taken great pains to procure information as to this whole matter, in the hope that I might be able to render assistance towards a reconciliation. I have no facts in the premises that it would be proper or practicable for me to incorporate with this report. My own conclusion and judgment is, that unless there is a speedy and radical change, Pioneer Lodge has outlived its usefulness, and would best subserve the interests of masonry by a surrender of its charter.

February 15th, I visited Trinity Lodge at Presque Isle. Owing to a mistake in giving notice, but few of the brethren were present, and I was unable to get as full information as is desirable. I was, however, assured by reliable brethren that the work and business of the lodge is conducted as it should be, and that harmony prevails among the brethren. The records are a model of accuracy and neatness, reflecting great credit upon the worthy Secretary.

I made my official visit to Monument Lodge, Houlton, February 26th, and on the 14th of March installed its officers.

The exemplification of work, and the lectures, afforded abundant evidence that this lodge still upholds its well earned reputation for excellence in the various duties of the craft. The records are correct, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition.

I take this method of tendering my grateful acknowledgments to the officers and brethren of all the lodges in this District for fraternal kindness and courtesy extended to me.

Returns, of which the following is an abstract, have been made to me in due form by all the lodges in the District:

Whole number of members,	409
“ “ “ initiates,	39
Amount of initiation fees,	\$78.00
“ annual “	61.35
“ dues to Grand Lodge,	\$139.35

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. TRAFTON, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

Fort Fairfield, April 22, 1873.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Agreeably to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I have the honor to hand you my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District.

There are in this District five chartered lodges: Washington, No. 37, Lubec; Eastern, No. 7, Eastport; St. Croix, No. 46, Calais; Crescent, No. 78, Pembroke; and Lewy's Island, No. 138, Princeton.

My first official act was to publicly install the officers of Washington Lodge, No. 37, Lubec, January first. After the installation ceremonies, Rev. Bro. C. C. Foote, of Bigelow Lodge, No. 243, Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the audience. The occasion was also made pleasant by vocal and instrumental music, under the direction of Bro. James McGregor. Being a member of Washington Lodge, I have been present at nearly all of the communications. But little work has been done during the present masonic year. The records of this lodge are neatly and accurately kept by Bro. James B. Neagle, and justly entitle him to much credit.

Feb. 3d, I visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport. It was their stated communication; a full attendance was out. Many of the older brethren were present, showing that their zeal for the order has not abated. The business on the Secretary's desk was taken up and dispatched in a prompt manner. I witnessed the work on the third degree, which was skillfully done, and shows that Bro. Sanborn and his officers are "well skilled in the noble science and the royal art."

Feb. 13th, I, in company with Bro. Oakes, Past Master of Washington Lodge, visited Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke. It was their stated communication. Past R. W. John C. Walker occupied the east, W. M. Bro. John Mincher being out of town. There was no work on hand. The business of the evening was dispatched in good order. Crescent Lodge has a pleasant masonic home.

March 3d, I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais, and witnessed the third degree conferred by W. M. Bro. Morrill, which was smoothly done. This is the first year of Bro. Morrill's presiding in the East. I think he will be an accurate worker. It is sufficient to know that the records are still in the hands of Bro. Levi L. Lowell, the veteran Secretary, to know that they are in good order. I called the attention of the lodge to the requirements of the Grand Lodge, in regard to their History, by letter and personally, in compliance with a communication received from Bro. R. E. Paine, chairman of the Committee on History of Masonry in Maine. I installed Rev. Bro. Edwin W. Murray, of Calais, as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge.

March 4th, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton. It was

their regular communication. Work was arranged for the second degree, but the candidate living some distance away, failed to appear: the lodge, however, exemplified the work on the M. M. degree. It is difficult, I think, to form an accurate opinion of the work of a lodge with an improvised candidate.

Returns and dues have been received from all the lodges of this District, except Eastern, No. 7, Eastport, which I have not heard from.

The following table shows the number of members, initiations, and the amount of dues to the Grand Lodge, for the last current year:

Whole number of members,	501
“ “ “ initiates,	36
Amount of initiate dues,	\$72.00
“ “ annual fees,	75.15
Total amount of dues to Gr. Lodge,	\$147.15

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Lubec, April 2, 1873.

W. H. HUNTER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy of the Third Masonic District, I would herewith submit my report concerning the lodges in this jurisdiction for the past masonic year.

In June last, I received from my predecessor the records and insignia of office; but during the summer months there was nothing especially requiring from me official visit or action.

On the evening of January 1st, the officers of Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, were publicly installed by me. The occasion was rendered pleasing and interesting in the extreme, by the presence of our most honored masons, members of a lodge whose charter dates back to the early days of masonry in Maine—brethren whose years of zeal and labor have not been without their reward.

Music and “*the ladies*” swayed the “hours of refreshment,” while the spread of “*properly furnished tables*” evinced a *faithfulness* of “*stewards*,” and the *fullness* of guests, not soon to be forgotten.

Under the supervision of Past R. W. Bro. Kingsley for the last few years, and with officers of ability and experience, the affairs of Warren Lodge exhibit an excellence of management worthy of high commendation.

Jan. 22d, I installed the officers of Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison Point. The lodge counts many members, and is apparently in fair condition. With greater care on the part of its more important officers, and more frequent

consultation of Grand Lodge Regulations, the lodge might avoid many trivial errors and negligences in the exercise of plain, legitimate duties.

Jan. 23d, installed officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias. The ceremony was made public to masons' wives and daughters. A supper, music and brief addresses from clergymen (masons) present, added a measure of enjoyment to the exercises.

Harwood Lodge is in excellent condition, financially and numerically.

Feb. 7th, assisted by R. W. Bro. Wm. H. Hunter, I installed the officers of Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler. This, too, was made an occasion of "social gathering" by aid and presence of "the ladies," and "aprons," not all of "lamb skin," predominated at the supper.

A better spirit of harmony—a closer regard for that charity "which suffereth long and is kind," will, if more thoroughly cultivated among the craft, make far more pleasant the "inner chamber" of the lodge and the hearts of its members.

The only remaining lodge in this District—"Narraguagus," No. 88, in Cherryfield—I endeavored to visit, with design of witnessing work. But none seemed available; and owing to the absence of the Master elect, and other officers, their installation was postponed till late in March.

Finally, when informed of its occurrence by brief telegraphic notice, bad weather and condition of roads, prevented me from making them an official visit that evening. But having conversed with some of its officers, I can claim partial cognizance of its welfare.

None of the lodges in this District have done much work. No existing dissensions or material causes of trouble are apparent; but harmony and a desire for improvement seem primal objects of masonic emulation. Death has called but few—comparatively few of our brethren from earthly labors; and if our lives have been often "checkered with good and evil," their "tessellated borders" have not been without God's bounties and blessings.

Fraternally,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Machias, April 20, 1873.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Fourth District.

There are nine chartered lodges, and one under dispensation, all of which I have visited once, and some of them oftener.

My first official visit was made to Hancock Lodge, No. 4, January 23d. This lodge had no work, but exemplified that on the second degree, which was done in conformity to the Grand Lodge Ritual. Their records are correct and very neatly kept.

February 3d, visited Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140; witnessed work on third degree, which was well done; their records were correct and well kept. I trust this lodge may soon have a more suitable hall.

February 4th, visited Tremont Lodge, No. 77. This lodge had no work, but exemplified that on first degree, which was very well done, showing a decided improvement during the past year. Records correct and well kept. The lodge has purchased a lot, and part of the lumber was on the spot for masonic hall, which they intend to build the coming summer. The site chosen is a good one.

March 12th, visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40. Witnessed work on third degree, which was well executed. This is one of the best working lodges in the District; had them pass the lecture on the third degree, which was in conformity to the ritual; records were well kept.

March 13th, visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159. The officers of this lodge were all out of town except the Senior Warden and Senior Deacon. They expected work on second degree, but were disappointed, the candidate not making his appearance; consequently I had not the pleasure of witnessing the good work I had expected, the officers being the same as last year. Records correct and handsomely kept.

I am happy to say that there is a goodly feeling existing between the officers and members of these two lodges; all the rivalry between them is to see which can do the best work and best agree.

March 17th, visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19. Witnessed work on first and second degrees, which was well done: heard lecture on both degrees, which was also correct. Their records were well kept, showing them to be in good hands.

March 18th, visited Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71. This Lodge had no work on hand, but exemplified the work on second degree, which was very well done. Records correct and well kept.

March 20th, visited Naskeag Lodge under dispensation; witnessed work on first degree, which was performed in a very creditable manner; also heard lecture on same degree, which was correct. Their records were correct and well kept, and the brethren manifest a good deal of interest in their new undertaking. They will ask for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, and I cheerfully recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

March 21st, made appointment to meet Marine Lodge, No. 122, but was caught in a blocking snow storm and obliged to return without accomplishing my object; have heard, however, from good authority, that they are doing very good work.

March 22d, visited Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 127; witnessed work on second degree, which was excellently performed; heard lecture passed on the same degree, which was in accordance with the ritual; records correct and well kept. The lodge will move into their new hall the coming summer.

The Grand Lodge proceedings have been read in all the lodges in this District, and the lodges that have not sent their histories have promised to do so at or before the next session of the Grand Lodge. By invitation, I have installed the officers in Marine Lodge, No. 122, Nov. 28th, in public; Felicity Lodge, No. 19, December, in private; Hancock Lodge, No. 4, Jan. 23d, in private; Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, Jan. 29th, in public; Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140, Feb. 3d, in private; Tremont Lodge, No. 77, Feb. 4th, in public.

I received an invitation to be present and install the officers of Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges, but previous engagements prevented me from doing so.

I received the returns, with Grand Lodge dues, from all the lodges before the 15th March, except those of Marine Lodge, No. 122. I have written them, calling attention to the Grand Lodge Regulations, but as yet have received no communication from them, and cannot wait longer, as the time has arrived when my reports should be sent. For want of returns from this lodge, I am unable to give the number of members and initiates in full in this report; but if I should receive them before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, I will give them in my returns to the Grand Treasurer; if not, I will furnish them with what I have received.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. NEVENS, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Bucksport, April 1, 1873.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In the performance of the duties devolving upon me through your appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District, I have to report as follows:

Of the twelve lodges in this District, I have visited nine, but failed to reach the other three, after making several attempts to do so, in consequence of the severe storms and bad traveling, for which the past winter has been so remarkable. Indeed, on one occasion I found myself compelled to stay nearly a week in the immediate vicinity of a lodge I had just visited.

By invitation, I have installed the officers in Mosaic, Mt. Kineo, Piscataquis, Doric, Cambridge and Olive Branch Lodges, besides assisting you in constituting Pleasant River Lodge and installing its officers. The installing

services in Mosaic, Piscataquis and Cambridge Lodges were partially public. The Brothers of Piscataquis Lodge at Milo, with their wives and daughters, provided a bountiful repast, of which a large number partook. With the excellent feeling that prevailed among the assembled brotherhood, the occasion was a very enjoyable one.

No unpleasant circumstance has come to my knowledge—no jar or discord has been felt within our borders the past year, and my intercourse with the brethren in all the lodges has been of the most pleasant character. It will be seen from the returns, that the work in all the lodges has fallen off very materially from the previous year.

The Brethren of Composite Lodge, U. D., at La Grange, will ask for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge, which I recommend should be granted them.

The brethren of De Grey Lodge, U. D., at Dexter, will ask permission to surrender their dispensation, which, from my knowledge of the worthiness of the brethren, the origin and motives of the movement, and all the circumstances of the case, I recommend should be granted.

Number of chartered lodges,	10	Number of members,	776
“ under dispensation,	2	“ “	43
			819
“ of Initiates,			53
Amount of initiation fees,		\$106.00	
“ annual fees,		116.40	
Paid into my hands,		\$222.40	

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. AVERILL, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

Dover, April 27, 1873.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth District.

This District comprises eleven chartered lodges, ten of which I have visited during the past masonic year. So far as I have been able to judge, a good degree of harmony prevails among the brethren of the various lodges.

I have not been able to witness the work in all of the lodges, but in those in which I have had the opportunity, the officers have endeavored to comply strictly with the ritual, and have received suggestions in the most fraternal spirit. I have found the records, generally, well and neatly kept.

The brethren of Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, have, during the past year, completed a fine hall, with which they have every reason to be well pleased, as it is the best in the District, with the exception of that at Bangor.

Whole number of members,	1419
“ “ initiates,	57
Annual dues,	\$212.85
Initiation fees,	114.00
	<u>\$326.85</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Bangor, April 20, 1873.

A. B. MARSTON, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with Constitutional requirements, I submit to you a brief statement of the condition and standing of the several lodges in the Seventh Masonic District. I shall not refer to each in detail, for what I might say of one, would in the main apply to the whole.

There are nine lodges in this District, and all good ones, doing good work, giving credit to themselves, and honor to the Grand Lodge and to the whole fraternity of which they are a part. I have visited them all but one within the past year, and find them dwelling in *Harmony*, and in the exercise of *Brotherly Love* and *Charity*; living up to the requirements of the *Golden Rule* of reciprocal duty, by acting upon the *square* in all their intercourse and dealings with each other, thus reaping to themselves the sweet joys of *reciprocal love* and *affection*, and demonstrating in their daily lives and conduct "*How sweet and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*" This pleasing condition of things among the lodges in this District has made my labor with them *light* and *joyous*, and has afforded me much satisfaction. I find, upon a careful examination of their records, that they have done a fair amount of work, and all in strict accordance with Grand Lodge requirements, and that their records are in the main well kept.

The returns from all the lodges have been properly made up and promptly forwarded, and from them I gather the following statistics:

Whole number initiated,	32
“ “ admitted,	44
“ “ dimitted,	20
“ “ died,	8
“ “ deprived of membership,	2
“ “ re-instated,	2

Whole number rejected,	12
“ “ non-affiliated,	6
“ “ members,	742
Amount of annual fees,	\$111.30
“ initiation fees,	64.00
	<hr/> \$175.30
Fraternally submitted,	

MARK ROLLINS, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Albion, April 15, 1873.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I respectfully submit the following report as District Deputy of the Eighth Masonic District.

There are seven lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, and some of them twice, excepting Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro; being unable to meet with Island Lodge myself, I authorized P. M. Thos. R. Williams to attend to that duty, and report to me. His report represents them as being in a harmonious and prosperous condition; records well kept, and all their masonic acts in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

Soon after the meeting of the Grand Lodge in May, 1872, by your order, I, in company with the Junior Grand Warden, Wm. O. Poor, went to Stockton and took from Stockton Lodge, then under dispensation, their dispensation, working tools and records, which were duly forwarded to you. The brethren were much grieved to think they were to be entirely deprived of masonic conveniences in their own town; and, as there are among them many excellent masons, I hope that the Grand Lodge will see fit, ere long, after some of the domestic differences have been obliterated, to grant them the masonic privileges which they have heretofore enjoyed.

Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport, I visited once; found their records well and neatly kept, and the lodge in a prosperous condition.

Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, at Searsport, I have visited once; found the brethren enjoying that harmony and peace which should characterize masons. Although not an extremely fruitful year in point of numbers, their additions have been such as to show that the outer door has been well guarded. Among their records, which are well kept, I observed a practice which I should like to see adopted by all the lodges in the District, that of inscribing one page to the memory of deceased members. I consider it highly proper and masonic to have among us some memento—some reminder of those that have gone before.

King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolville, I have visited twice. On the first visit, I installed their officers in the presence of the brethren, their ladies, and invited friends; at the second visit I witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree, which was prompt, accurate, and a credit to the lodge.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport, I have visited once. The brethren of this lodge, a few years since, had their hall destroyed by fire; but with an abundance of zeal and courage, they have erected a new building, which furnishes them with very favorable accommodations. They have a limited jurisdiction, therefore are not expected to increase in numbers as rapidly as lodges more favorably situated; yet they retain their zeal and interest, and I hope they will meet with that success in the future which their exertions so richly merit.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast, I have visited once, and witnessed work on the third degree. This lodge has been doing a large amount of business the past year, and the way and manner in which it has been done, is a credit to its officers. Their custom of thoroughly explaining to the candidates the reasons and cause of the forms and ceremonies through which they pass, is highly commendable, but one that is too often neglected.

Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 123, at Belfast, I have visited once officially, and examined the records, which exhibited a good year's work, and that this lodge is in a flourishing condition. After the inspection of their records I installed the officers of this lodge, together with the officers of Phoenix Lodge. The labor of a new year is begun by these lodges under very favorable circumstances. They have officers of ability, who will struggle hard to promote the interest and welfare of their lodges, and I feel confident that their future will be as bright and prosperous as the past has been useful and instructive.

Thanking you, M. W. G. Master, for the honor conferred by this appointment, and the brethren of the Eighth District for their kind and courteous treatment, I must decline a re-appointment to this position, my business engagements being such that it is impossible for me to attend to its duties.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY L. KILGORE, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Belfast, April 20, 1873.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The past year having been one of peace and prosperity among the lodges of the Ninth Masonic District, I herewith submit my second annual report :

I have visited most of the lodges once and some of them twice during the year, and find them all in a peaceable and prosperous condition.

I have publicly installed the officers of St. George Lodge, at Warren, Aurora Lodge at Rockland, Union Lodge, at Union, Mt. Hope Lodge, at So. Hope, St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, and Orient Lodge, at Thomaston; all of which were very pleasant occasions, and, I doubt not, beneficial to the order.

By invitation, I also assisted in the dedication of the new masonic halls in Rockland and Thomaston, and have given the craft such time and attention as my business would permit.

Whole number of lodges in the Ninth District, ten.

Number of lodges,	10
“ “ members,	1470
“ “ initiates,	96
Amount of initiation fees,	\$192.00
“ “ annual fees,	220.50
Total amount of Grand Lodge dues,	\$412.50

Respectfully submitted,

T. S. ANDREWS, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Thomaston, April 7, 1873.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Frankness compels me to admit that, during the past year, I have not discharged my duties according to the strict letter of law; that I have not visited, at least once, every lodge in the District under my charge. I plead in extenuation for this apparent neglect of duty, first, that our “old fashioned winter” has made it sometimes impossible and all the time extremely uncomfortable, to visit lodges not on the line of the railroad; and secondly, that the affairs of all the lodges in the District, being so harmonious and prosperous, I have not felt the necessity of visiting them—many of them being governed by faithful and experienced officers, serving their second or third terms, whom I have visited heretofore, and in whose “care, skill and capacity” I have full confidence.

I feel warranted in reporting to you that the brethren of the several lodges in this District, almost without exception, have “avoided private piques and quarrels,” and been particularly “guarded against intemperance.” Kind and friendly relations have existed between the different lodges, and “kindness and brotherly affection distinguished the conduct” of the brethren.

By request, I installed the officers of Meduncook, Riverside, Anchor and King Solomon's Lodges—visited Alna, and witnessed an exemplification of the work, which was well done. Failed to visit Bristol, Seaside and Dresden, by reason of bad weather and bad roads. Lincoln has not been visited because I have not found it convenient to do so, nor did I deem it necessary. All the lodges have made returns to me, and I have forwarded the fees and dues to the Grand Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY FARRINGTON, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

Waldoboro, April 19, 1873.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The masonic year which has just closed has been marked by no important events in the District over which my jurisdiction extends. Harmony has prevailed between the several lodges and among the brethren, and I am able to state that the Eleventh Masonic District has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

The exhibit of work is not large, perhaps not quite up to the average of previous years; but I have never regarded a great amount of work as a certain indication of masonic prosperity. I have rather preferred a steady growth, by the addition of well selected material, to a rapid increase with material which has not been thoroughly tested.

From the fact that this District is the one in which the Most Worshipful Grand Master resides, and in which he has frequently officiated in the office which I now hold, all questions and other matters which have required adjudication during the past year have been referred to him. This has relieved me of much of the responsibility which usually belongs to this office, and left me to perform only routine duty.

I have not been able to visit those lodges which are situated away from railway communication. During the summer I put off visiting them, thinking the winter the proper time, but the winter was so severe and the storms so frequent, that whenever I could leave my business to attend, the roads were either impassable, or nearly so. I have, however, had communication with them all, both by letter from their officers, and by reports from visiting brethren, and if any irregularities have occurred, they have not come to my knowledge. I presume that none have occurred.

I have visited the several lodges at Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, examined their records and inspected their work.

There are degrees of excellence in the work of any number of lodges taken at random ; but perhaps it would not be proper or best for me to make invidious distinctions by pointing out or calling by name those lodges in this District which have made the greatest proficiency, and whose work approaches nearest to that recognized and recommended by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. It is often the case that new lodges work better than old ones, because they have not been obliged to unlearn the old work, which often requires more time and effort than it does to learn the new.

I have frequently found it the case that lodges of long standing, and especially the older members of such lodges, are very strongly attached to the forms of expression which were used many years ago, and are reluctant to conform to the revised work of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

I have found quite marked differences in the methods of performing the work in the several lodges which I have visited, there being no two which work precisely alike. I presume the lodges in this District are not exceptional in this respect ; for to my mind it is doubtful if perfect uniformity can be found between any two lodges in the State. Even between lodges which meet on different evenings in the same lodge room, I have found the work to differ as widely as I have between lodges remotely situated, where inter-communication is rarely if ever had. In my visits I have uniformly endeavored to impress upon the lodges in my District the importance of securing uniformity in the work and lectures, and have instructed them that the only method of attaining this is by conforming strictly to the work of the Grand Lodge. I am happy to report that all have expressed a willingness and even a desire to improve their work in this respect, and I have no doubt that good progress toward uniformity in this Masonic District will be made during the year upon which we are about to enter.

In concluding, permit me to say that when I reluctantly accepted the position which I have so imperfectly filled, I had never visited but one lodge in the District, and was an entire stranger to most of the craft. But in my official intercourse with the brethren, I have received nothing but kindness and courtesy at their hands, and the interviews I have had with them in their lodge rooms are among the most pleasant associations of the year.

The following is a summary of returns :

Number of members returned,	958
“ initiates,	65
Amount of initiation fees,	\$130.00
“ annual dues,	143.70
Total due the Grand Lodge,	<u>\$273.70</u>

Most respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LAPHAM, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Augusta, March 31, 1873.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

For the fourth time, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, I report.

I have visited, and caused to be visited, seven of the nine chartered lodges in this District; have examined records, mode of work and halls. As a rule, records are correctly and neatly kept, and the working as near Grand Lodge work as may be. Halls are very much better than ten years ago, except that of Neguemkeag, which is as good as then, and that of Rural, of Sidney, which, though a little better than then, is not such a hall as even the feeblest lodge should have; for it is not of good proportions, nor is it secure against listeners.

Twelve months ago they thought to build a new hall, and it looked as though they would reach it; and being amply able and equally zealous, they would have done so but for the vexed question of location, which question will, I fear, for years be *the* bar to a new hall for them, unless by action of the Grand Lodge such bar is removed.

The printed proceedings of last annual meeting of Grand Lodge have been read in most of the lodges, if not all.

I lack returns of Relief Lodge, at Belgrade, also of Neguemkeag Lodge at Vassalboro, so cannot now give number of initiates or members.

Thanking you for the last appointment, I respectfully decline a re-appointment.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

M. S. MAYHEW, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Mount Vernon, April 1, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The close of another masonic year, makes it incumbent on me to submit my annual report. In doing so I have this to say, that in all my visitations and correspondence, and I have visited all the lodges but one in the District once or more, and had considerable correspondence with most of them, there has been a manifestation of kindness which, be assured, will be ever remembered as we journey on to that lodge, eternal and above.

It is not my purpose to submit a long report, and yet the occasion seems to

demand that a true statement of the condition of the lodges in this District be made. Therefore do I call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact, or rather remind it, that masonry in this jurisdiction is not in a flourishing condition, and never will be, while there is so much *machine* masonry of which all true lovers of the "Royal Art" are becoming heartily sick. By this I mean masonry with no heart in it; that which recognizes no fraternal ties nor moral obligations; that which is founded on a theory only, and entirely destitute of that masonic application which should characterize itself in every day life and practice. If there is any rock more dangerous than any other on which our craft is drifting, it is this rock of infidelity—that infidelity which makes masons untrue to each other, and especially unmindful of the fraternal ties and pledges which made them members of this order.

By a careful examination of the returns, it will be seen that less work has been done the past year than formerly. In Lebanon Lodge, located in the flourishing village of Norridgewock, there has been only one initiation during the past year. In Keystone, there have been only two initiations; and while we admit the gain to be one hundred per cent. over the previous one, we still believe it might have been one hundred less, so far as making the business of the lodge satisfactory. There have been only two initiations in Meridian for the year past.

I am well aware that the number of manufactured masons in any lodge is not a sure indication of prosperity, because there may be a *financial success* and also a *masonic failure*. In proof of this it is only necessary to examine the returns of certain lodges. For instance, Somerset Lodge, with a membership of one hundred and ninety-three, and having an extended jurisdiction, has had but ten initiations during the last masonic year. Considering the locality, influence of so many members, and all else favorable, the number of initiations has been small. Still, this lodge was never in a more healthy condition than now, because within all is harmony and good feeling. In Siloam, a lodge which ought to rank second to none, with a membership of one hundred and twelve, there have been ten initiations, apparently showing a healthy prosperity and growth, when in fact the reverse is true, the true cause of which is a lack of harmony and good feeling so often referred to by my predecessors. The trouble here has become chronic, and I fear nothing but severe and radical treatment will ever restore the patient.

Referring again to Keystone and Meridian Lodges, it is only necessary to state that the lack of prosperity there is owing to the same causes which afflict Siloam, and the same radical remedies will be needed, especially in Keystone: for Meridian a milder treatment may answer. In these lodges there is neither a real or apparent prosperity. To continue the examination let us look at the returns of Corinthian Lodge. Here we find a membership of seventy, and five initiations the past year, enough at least to show some measure of prosperity, when in reality a more lamentable failure in nearly

every respect cannot be found in the jurisdiction. They call it a financial prosperity—I call it a masonic failure. Why? Because by an examination of the records the number attending the lodge meetings has been on an average but a fraction over eight, running from six to fifteen members: because the brethren have forgotten their first preparation and are unmindful of those duties they owe to each other: because the work of the lodge has not been done in a manner calculated to instill into the mind of the neophyte those first principles on which the institution rests: because the work has been an unmeaning ceremony, shorn of all its intrinsic beauty and merit: because, in short, there is not enough true masonry in the lodge to make it a success, nor hardly enough to call it a *masonic* failure.

The question arises, how unprofitable may a lodge become, or how near defunct may it be, before the Grand Lodge shall revoke the charter or suspend its authority to work under it? Clearly there is a limit, and clearly it is not only in the power of the Grand Lodge to revoke charters for cause, but its duty to do so. I would have the idea prevail that if a lodge be suffered to exist, it must do something worthy of existence.

Believing that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue in suffering both Keystone and Corinthian Lodges to work under their respective charters, I but echo the opinion of many others, that they ought to be suspended in their power to confer degrees, or even hold meetings, until a time shall come when all, or a majority of the brethren, will come together with one mind, and say in truth and candor, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." I therefore make such a recommendation for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

Of the other lodges in this jurisdiction I have but little to say. Northern Star preserves the even tenor of its way. Carrabassett, recently chartered, comes fully up to the requirements. Franklin Lodge, New Sharon, placed in this jurisdiction last May, exhibited to me some very good work; still I think it needs, like too many others, a good deal of nursing.

With a consciousness of having impartially performed my duty, I herewith submit my third annual report.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. G. ESTES, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

Skowhegan, March 31, 1873.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited the several lodges in this District except United, No. 8, at Brunswick, and witnessed work and inspected their records. I find a degree of uniformity in the work truly commendable, and in most cases the records neatly and correctly kept. I have installed the officers elect of Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham, Webster, No. 164, at Webster, and Solar, No. 14, at Bath. W. Bro. J. W. Ballou, publicly installed the officers elect of United Lodge, No. 8, at Brunswick, at my request. I was present at the dedication of the new hall at Brunswick.

In my visits the present year, I have found a marked improvement in the general appearance of the various lodge rooms in this District, and cannot omit mentioning two. United Lodge, at Brunswick, has now one of the best arranged suites of rooms for masonic uses in the District, and the lodge deserves much credit for its taste in the matter. Also Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls, has one of the neatest and coziest little halls in this part of the State.

Without disparagement to any other lodge in the District, I cannot refrain from saying that Webster Lodge, No. 164, although the youngest lodge in the District (being constituted last August), displayed such an efficiency in its work as to convince me that our older lodges will have to look well to their laurels or they may be taken from them and given to their younger sisters.

Since the last meeting of the Grand Lodge, one of its permanent members living in this District has passed away. I refer to P. D. G. M. David C. Magoun, who died at Bath, on the 6th day of June, 1872, at the advanced age of 81 years. He was one of the most influential and honored citizens, having been often called to fill important trusts in city, county and State affairs. He lived respected, and died regretted by all our citizens, and was a credit to our Order.

In regard to the Histories of the various lodges in this District, I can report that I have called the attention of those who have not as yet furnished their history, and have urged upon them the necessity of complying therewith, but perhaps have not impressed it upon them as I should, were I not chairman of a committee of my own lodge, which has not yet completed its history.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been recommended by me to be read in all lodges, and I find most of the lodges do so without such recommendation.

In my official visits to the various lodges, I have endeavored to impress upon them that the entire work of masonry is not completed in the lodge room, but the impressive lessons there taught are to be exemplified in our daily life and practice, and in our intercourse with our fellow-man.

My intercourse with the brethren during my term of office has been of the pleasantest character, for which I return my sincere thanks.

The following is an abstract of the returns, as made to me, viz :

Number of initiates, 71, at \$2 each,	\$142.00
“ members, 896, at 15 cts. each,	134.40
	<hr/>
	\$276.40
Polar Star Lodge dues for 1871,	40.85
	<hr/>
	\$317.25

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH M. HAYES, D. D. G. M., 14th M. D.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth Masonic District, I ask leave to submit my second annual report.

In reviewing the condition of the several lodges in this masonic district, as taken from my book of records for the past year, I will say that it has been highly gratifying to see the warm interest manifested, and the high degree of perfection to which they have attained in regard to their work and lectures.

At the last meeting of the Grand Lodge four were taken from this District—Blazing Star at Rumford, and King Hiram at Dixfield, to unite with the Sixteenth; Webster Lodge, at Webster, to unite with the Fourteenth; and Franklin Lodge, at New Sharon, to unite with the Thirteenth—leaving eleven chartered lodges. I have visited each, excepting Evening Star at Buckfield, which I made two attempts to visit in the month of March, but the weather and traveling rendered it nearly or quite impossible for me to do so.

I have installed officers in six: Nezinscot, at Turner, Oriental Star, at Livermore, Wilton, at Wilton, Maine, at Farmington, Blue Mountain, at Phillips, and Mystic Tie, at Weld; two of them publicly.

I have, in every case but one, declined invitation to assume the East, and confer the degrees, preferring to see the work of the officers. In one case, I conferred the third degree by earnest request.

I cannot close this report without a renewed expression of the fraternal affection I feel and entertain for the brethren of the several lodges in this District.

I have endeavored to discharge the duties which have devolved upon me faithfully, and I hope acceptably.

Thanking you for the repeated honor of my appointment, I now return the jewels and records which were so unexpectedly entrusted to my care.

Number of members,	944
“ initiates,	47
Amount of initiate fees,	\$ 94.00
“ annual “	141.60

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

Canton, April 7, 1873. DURA BRADFORD, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. Master for the Sixteenth Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report:

There are nine lodges in this District, all of which I have visited.

October 10th, I visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree. This is a young lodge, but a commendable spirit is manifested on the part of its members in trying to conform to strict masonic usage. The records are very well kept, and the exhibition of work was quite satisfactory.

October 17th, was present at the dedication of the new masonic hall at Bryant's Pond, for the use of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100. The lodge room is a credit to the fraternity in this place, and the occasion was one of much interest. Visited the lodge in the evening and witnessed work on the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was highly satisfactory. The records are properly kept.

Nov. 11th, visited Oxford Lodge, No. 18; work in E. A. and F. C. degrees. The work was in almost strict accordance with Grand Lodge ritual. The lodge has in Bro. H. D. Smith an admirable Master. The under officers are equally efficient. The records are of course well attended to in the experienced hands of Bro. A. O. Noyes.

Nov. 12th, visited Paris Lodge, No. 94. The night was very stormy, and many of the offices were filled by temporary appointments, but notwithstanding this, the F. C. degree was conferred in a manner fully sustaining the former good reputation of the lodge. The records are models of neatness.

Nov. 14th, visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97. Witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree; the work was very well done, though a few trifling errors were discovered. This lodge is in a good locality and is prospering finely, and I think bids fair to become one of our best. The records are well kept. I visited it again Jan. 23d, and publicly installed its officers; after which the Grand Chaplain, Rev. C. C. Mason, delivered a lecture, which was attentively listened to by a large audience, consisting of the families of masons and their friends. At the close of the lecture we repaired to the Chapman House,

where a collation was enjoyed, of which all present can testify in the most satisfactory terms.

December 12th, visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73. Work F. C. degree. Close attention failed to detect a single error in the work, the first instance of the kind I have the pleasure of recording. This lodge is beautifully situated; has an elegant hall and ante-rooms, all finished in the best of style, with a choice library, consisting of masonic selections and others. My visit was a very pleasant one; and I feel to congratulate the lodge upon the efficiency of its officers and members. The records are kept in a very systematic manner.

Dec. 17th, visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57. This lodge has been in operation but a short time since the restoration of its charter; but it is apparently composed of members who are desirous of observing the landmarks of the order. The lodge room is small, but neat, and jewels and furniture good. In the absence of the W. Master, the Senior Warden exemplified the F. C. degree in a very pleasant and satisfactory manner. I was treated with much courtesy by the lodge, and have no doubt of their future prosperity in the masonic field. The records are neatly kept.

Dec. 18th, visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30. This is a large and flourishing lodge, scattered over an extensive territory; and although the evening was very stormy, there was a full attendance, upon short notice. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very impressive and interesting manner. In his manner of communicating the lectures, Bro. Powers, the W. M., excels; and I congratulate the lodge upon having so efficient a Master. The records are in order; and my visit to Blazing Star will long be treasured in memory as a pleasant picture in the mirror of the past.

Jan. 7th, visited Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, and installed its officers. As I am a member of this lodge, and present at most of its meetings, my visit was merely formal. The lodge is at present in good healthy working order, and will fairly compare with its sister lodges in the District.

No questions of importance have been submitted to me during the past year; and as far as I can ascertain perfect harmony has prevailed in the order through the entire District.

In conclusion, M. W., allow me to express my gratitude for past notice and favors conferred, and to extend to the brethren of this District my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated upon all occasions. But in addition to the duties of one of the most exacting professions practiced for a livelihood, the cares attendant upon this office cause a constant wear upon the system, which warns me that at the annual session of the Grand Lodge, I must gratefully decline further honors in this direction.

The following is a summary of returns :

Number of lodges,	9
Initiated,	66

Admitted,	103
Dimitted,	31
Died,	10
Number of members,	759

Respectfully submitted,

Waterford, April 1, 1873. A. S. KIMBALL, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have visited each of the nine lodges within the limits of this District during the past year. I have witnessed the work upon one or more of the degrees, in all the lodges except two. Cumberland Lodge had no candidate. The Master of Standish Lodge notified me that he had called a meeting for work upon the second degree, Nov. 29th; but owing to its being stormy, neither the Master or Wardens were present, and the lodge was not opened.

The brethren of Casco Lodge, have, during the past year, completed and occupied a very beautiful hall.

I have found the work generally well done, and the records well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

Portland, May 2, 1873. GEO. E. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conformity with the requirements of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I herewith submit to you my report for the year 1872.

My District comprises nine chartered lodges and one under dispensation, all of which I have visited once. I intended to have made my visits in the fall of 1872, to all of the lodges; but at the time I had fixed upon to do so, the horse distemper had reached us, and it was impossible for me to carry out my plans. I therefore had to postpone my visits until late in winter, with two exceptions.

I visited Adoniram Lodge, agreeably to a notice sent them in due season,

Nov. 6th, and found W. Bro. W. G. Lord in the East. There were but very few of the brothers present, it being a very stormy night; there was no work done. I examined their records and found them correctly kept. I spent some time with the lodge in masonic conversation, giving them such instruction as I deemed necessary, and answering such questions as they were pleased to ask. I feel assured that while the lodge is under the care of Bro. Lord, they will commit no wrong.

In September I visited Delta Lodge, at Lovell, and met a goodly number of the brethren. Work was done in all the degrees in order and in good time. Bro. French, S. Deacon, performed his duty in the F. C. degree in an excellent manner, and may be said to fill his office as it should be. Bro. Moore, W. M., is a very active worker, and will, I have no doubt, keep his lodge within due bounds. He receives a great deal of assistance from his lodge, as a large portion of the members are workers. The records are correctly and nicely kept by Bro. Walker, whom I hope the lodge will have no desire to remove from the office, for good Secretaries are as much needed as good Masters.

Oriental Lodge, Bridgton, I have visited at nearly if not all of its meetings the past year, it being my own lodge, or rather the lodge which owns me as a mason. This lodge is second to no lodge in this District in point of work. The lectures are given with all degrees conferred, and the least I can say for the lodge and its officers is, that they are entitled to the same report they have received in years past. Bro. Littlefield has passed from the Secretary's desk, by his own request, after serving the lodge faithfully for five years, and donates his fees as Secretary to the lodge, to purchase books to commence a library for the benefit of the lodge. The records are now kept in excellent manner by Bro. B. T. Chase.

Feb. 10, 1873, visited Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg. Work on the E. A. degree, and lectures passed in a very good manner, but plenty of room for improvement, which I have no doubt the officers will make use of. I installed the officers of the lodge, and gave them such instructions in regard to work and lectures as the case demanded. Found their records in good order, kept by Bro. Fife. This is one of the oldest lodges in the State, and should be one of the best; and I hope great improvement will be made the coming year—not finding any fault with them at the present time. Lodge room in good order.

Feb. 11th, visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish. The brethren were in the hall in good season, and in goodly numbers; work was done on the E. A. and F. C. degrees in a very satisfactory manner—not a word of fault to find. The S. Deacon is well posted in his lectures on the F. C. degree, and does his work promptly and in good time. W. Bro. Clifford is posted in the work and performs his duty as all Masters should, according to the ritual.

This lodge has a nice organ, well played by Bro. Pease, and a good number of singers, making it very pleasant to meet with them.

Bro. Smith still keeps the records, and no more need be said, as his name

as Secretary is proof that they are all right. Bro. Smith, the past winter, has received from the brethren of this lodge, a nice gold pen and pencil as a token of their kind feelings and regard for valuable services rendered the lodge.

Feb. 12th, visited Drummond Lodge; attendance small. There being no work on hand, at my request, work on the Master's degree was exemplified and lectures were passed, and very well, considering it was only the second meeting after the officers had been installed. This lodge has been in bad order the past year, owing greatly to the most of their officers being absent most of the time. The officers are mostly new ones; and by the zeal manifested by them during my stay with them, I have no doubt they will make great improvement the coming year.

Their Secretary is new in the position, and I found some informalities in his records, of which I informed him, and gave him instruction accordingly. I have had a letter from the Secretary since my visit, and he informs me they are moving on rapidly.

Feb. 13th, visited Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield. Not enough Brothers present to open a lodge. The regular meeting was holden the evening previous to my visit, and it being a very cold night, I presume was the reason no more were present. Bro. Adams, Secretary, was present with his records, all nice and correctly kept, as usual. Bro. Adams informs me, that harmony prevails among the craft in this lodge. The lodge room is neat and in good order.

Feb. 14th, visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, and met a goodly number of the Brothers of the lodge. There being no candidates present, the work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, and lectures were passed in a very acceptable manner; found their records in good order.

This lodge being the home of Bro. Burbank, former D. D. G. Master, I was in hopes to meet him on my visit to the lodge, but business called him away. Installed the officers of this lodge, and gave them such advice as I should have been glad to have received on being installed Master of a lodge.

Bro. Libby, the veteran mason of the lodge, was present, and when, on taking him by the hand, I told him I was glad to meet him at the lodge, he said "make calculation to go to the lodge, and it is very easy to go." How true! Let more masons "make calculation," and govern themselves accordingly.

Feb. 15th, visited Shepherd's River Lodge, v. D. This lodge is new; dispensation dated July, 1872. The meeting was largely attended, nearly every member being present, and visitors from Greenleaf and Mount Moriah Lodges. Work was performed on the E. A. and Master's degrees, and lectures were passed in an accurate manner. Bro. Wentworth, W. Master, is a very zealous worker, and with so good assistance as he has, cannot help progressing rapidly. Bro. Bean keeps the records in good style; it being new to him, he needed a little instruction, which I gave him, and it was very kindly received. I would recommend that their dispensation be continued. They intend to fit

up a hall better suited to their wants at an early day. They now occupy the Odd Fellow's Hall, which is safe and in good condition.

March 12th. This evening visited the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge. The most of the officers were absent. Work on the E. A. degree. With the assistance of Bro. R. T. Bailey, S. Deacon of Oriental Lodge, and myself, two candidates were initiated and the lectures passed. I could not judge so well as I might have done had their officers been present; but from the way those present worked, I think the lodge is in a very healthy condition, with one exception; there exists a trouble between two brothers, growing out of politics, which if not settled, will very much injure the lodge, as they need all the workmen to carry on their business. I gave such orders to the Master as in my judgment the case demanded. Their records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. Tarbox.

I have had but one application to grant a dispensation during the year, and not finding any necessity for the same did not grant it.

Number of members in Eighteenth District,	776
“ “ U. D.	27
“ initiates 63, at \$2,	\$126.00
Annual dues to Grand Lodge,	110.85
	<u>\$236.85</u>

Thus ends my report. How well I have done my duty my report must answer.

To the brethren of the Eighteenth Masonic District I return my sincere thanks for their kind attention and brotherly kindness on every occasion attending my visits to their lodges.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

I. S. WEBB, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO THE M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Having, so far as practicable, attended to the duties required of me as D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth Masonic District, I herewith respectfully submit my report.

I have visited and inspected the records and by-laws of all the lodges in this District, and in all except three have been personally present at regular or special communications, when work was done in one or more of the degrees. The records were generally found to be methodically and correctly kept, and some exhibited a degree of neatness and accuracy well worthy of imitation.

In a few instances, however, I deemed it necessary to make suggestions for future improvement.

I visited Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunkport, by appointment. There was no work, and owing to a reluctance on the part of some of the officers, there was no exemplification of work and but a partial rendering of the lectures. A good degree of interest in masonry was manifest, and such suggestions as I deemed proper to make were well received.

By request I installed the officers of Ocean Lodge, at Wells. The families and friends of the brethren were present by invitation. It being inconvenient to visit this lodge again to inspect its work, I appointed an experienced brother to perform that duty, who reports work in the second and third degrees "fairly done and lectures given in full. The officers are zealous in the discharge of their masonic duties, and the work in their hands is usually well done." The growth of this lodge has been rapid, and it is to be hoped that it will prove a healthy one. I also installed the officers of York Lodge, at Kennebunk. A good degree of interest in masonry was manifested, and judging from an examination of the records, and information received from the brethren, I do not doubt the healthy condition of the lodge. It was my desire and intention to meet the brethren again, to observe their manner of work, but much to my regret, I have been unable to do so.

In June, by special request, I installed the officers of Saco Lodge, at Saco, and at a subsequent time, I was present at a special communication and had the pleasure of witnessing excellent work in the third degree, which indicated unusual proficiency on the part of the officers and members engaged therein.

Sept. 25th, I visited Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred. Though some of the officers and most experienced members were absent, work in the third degree was very creditably done.

Jan. 27th, I met the brethren of Preble Lodge, in Sanford. Though the evening was stormy there was a fair attendance of members. Work in the first and second degrees, by the new officers for the first time after installation, was well done.

Feb. 17th, I visited Dunlap Lodge, at Biddeford, and witnessed good work in the third degree. The lectures were given in full, and were intelligibly and correctly rendered. A commendable degree of zeal and efficiency on the part of the officers and brethren was apparent.

The brethren of St. John's Lodge, South Berwick, are now in occupation of their new hall. The various apartments are commodious, and when completely finished and furnished as intended, will be creditable to the fraternity, and for convenience, utility and beauty, will be surpassed by few lodge rooms. I visited this lodge, March 17th; work in the first degree, and a partial exemplification of work in the third degree, was performed in a creditable manner.

I visited Arion Lodge, at Lyman, March 19th. The work in the third

degree was well done, and the lectures were well and correctly given. The brethren of this new lodge have entered upon their work with zeal, and are making good progress.

I have frequently attended at the regular and special communications of Moderation Lodge, (West) Buxton, and have witnessed work in each of the degrees. The lectures are invariably given in full, and a fair degree of proficiency and skill has been exhibited in the work. During the year previous to the installation of the present officers, this lodge suffered considerable detriment in consequence of the irregular attendance of the officers, both Wardens having, early in the year, removed from the State, and to such a distance from the lodge that they were only able to attend the communications of the lodge occasionally; and later in the year the Master removed to another part of the State, so that for a time the lodge was virtually without a Master. In January, I installed the new officers, who have already proved themselves to be earnest and capable. The lodge now seems to be in a healthy condition.

The officers of the lodges in this District have generally manifested a desire to perform their masonic duties properly and faithfully, agreeably to the regulations and requirements of the Grand Lodge. In some few instances, however, the records and returns exhibit evidence of injudicious and reprehensible haste in conferring the degrees, which I hope and believe will be avoided in the future. The importance of giving the lectures in full to candidates in each degree is understood, and the few cases of neglect in the performance of this duty that have come to my knowledge, have resulted from allowing too much work to be crowded into one communication.

The following is an abstract from the returns:

Whole number of members,	971
“ “ initiates,	68
Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$281.65

Very respectfully,

West Buxton, April 4, 1873.

C. E. WELD, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

LETTER

RECEIVED FROM OUR REPRESENTATIVE NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF FLORIDA,
IN RESPONSE TO THE NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, May 12, 1873, A. L. 5873.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Maine.*

DEAR SIR AND R. W. BRO: Your kind and fraternal invitation to attend the present annual Grand Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, was duly received, and for some time I entertained a hope of being able to enter a personal appearance; but a necessary absence from home in another direction for the past ten weeks ends that hope in disappointment instead of fruition. Nothing that I can conceive or imagine would have given me more pleasure than to have met in Grand Lodge the Freemasons of your jurisdiction; but so it is, like many other human calculations. In behalf of the masons of Florida, I extend a fraternal greeting to our brethren of Maine, with a full hope and confidence that the bonds of fraternal union and harmony, which now unite us closely, may be perpetuated.

Yours fraternally,

D. C. DAWKINS,

Representative of Grand Lodge of Maine in Florida.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, the sixth day of May, A. D. 1873, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. DAVID CARGILL,

“ ALBERT MOORE,

“ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

“ WILLIAM O. POOR,

“ JOHN H. LYNDE,

“ STEPHEN J. YOUNG,

“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,

“ F. LORING TALBOT,

“ IRA BERRY.

The Secretary presented the applications for relief which he had received, and a list of the same prepared for the use of the Trustees. The applications were referred to Bros. William O. Poor and Stephen J. Young, to be by them examined, and the several cases reported upon.

The Trustees then adjourned, to meet on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1872.

The Board of Trustees met at half past nine o'clock A. M., agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, Stephen J. Young, F. Loring Talbot, Joseph M. Hayes, John H. Lynde, and Ira Berry.

The committee to whom the applications were referred reported back the list, having examined the statements, and marked the several cases by numbers, running from one to five, according to their necessities.

The report was accepted.

The Board then adjourned, to meet at call of the Grand Master.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.

The Board of Trustees assembled at half past ten o'clock A. M., in accordance with a call of the Grand Master.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, John H. Lynde, Stephen J. Young, Joseph M. Hayes, F. Loring Talbot, Timothy J. Murray, and Ira Berry.

A report was received from the Grand Treasurer, showing the amount at the disposal of the Trustees for charitable purposes to be a little over \$1,500.00.

On motion,

Voted, That in the Schedule of appropriations marked by the committee, a unit be taken to represent Five Dollars.

The Schedule was adopted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payment of the sums therein appropriated.

Voted, That One Hundred Dollars be reserved to meet emergencies,—and to be used for the relief of such cases, if any, as the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary may consider deserving of such aid.

Voted, That the balance be invested for the benefit of the Charity Fund, in such manner as the same officers shall judge most advantageous.

The Board of Trustees then adjourned, to meet at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

The Board of Trustees met at eight o'clock in the morning, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, F. Loring Talbot and Ira Berry.

A corrected report was received from the Grand Treasurer, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1873.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund :

The balance in the Treasury in May, 1872, was	\$138.07
The receipts of the Treasurer the last year, were	5,247.30
The disbursements the last year, were	4,654.73
The balance now in the Treasury is	730.64
The amount of Charity Fund remains as last year.	
The amount of interest, &c., from invested fund, on hand in May, 1872,	1,383.70
Appropriations were made, amounting to	1,165.00
The Treasurer has paid as per schedule and receipts,	1,155.00
One appropriation has not been paid,	10.00
There remained unappropriated,	218.70
The funds now available for Charity, are :—	
Unexpended balance as above,	228.70
Dividends from Bank Stock,	735.00
Interest on \$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	459.77
Interest on \$1,100.00 Masonic Trustees' Bonds,	88.00
Interest on \$500.00, 6 months to January, 1873,	15.00
	<hr/> \$1,526.47

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Adjourned, to meet on call of Grand Master.

THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

Pursuant to notice from the Grand Master, the Trustees of the Charity Fund met at one o'clock P. M.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, John H. Lynde, Ira Berry.

On motion,

Voted, That a committee be appointed to examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and the securities in his hands.

Voted, That the committee consist of two.

Bros. David Cargill and Edward P. Burnham were appointed said committee.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer's Bond be accepted when approved by a majority of the Trustees.

The Board then adjourned, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing, and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the masonic District in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District in which the applicant resides; or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every brother entrusted with funds, be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article 111 of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund must state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments, shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

A true copy from the Record, of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

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| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Prespie Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

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|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 171 Naskage, <i>Brooklin.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Fisher, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>Lagrange.</i> |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln Centre.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> , | 111 Liberty, <i>Montville</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Freedom</i> . | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 140 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

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| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> , | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguenkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Kendall's Mills</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 35 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 115 Moderation, <i>Buxton.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |



BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1873.

DAVID CARGILL, G. M.	Ex Officio.
ALBERT MOORE, D. G. M.	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, S. G. W.	"
WILLIAM O. POOR, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
ALBERT I. MATHER,	elected May 2, 1871, for three years.
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" " " "
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" May 7, 1872, "
JOHN H. LYNDE,	" " " "
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" May 6, 1873, "
F. LORING TALBOT,	" " " "

ADDRESSES:

DAVID CARGILL, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	AUGUSTA, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, <i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.

EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Readfield,—Iowa.

IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Kansas and Kentucky.

DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.

TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland,—Colorado.

STEPHEN BERRY, Portland,—District of Columbia.

JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath,—Arkansas.

HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston,—California.

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor,—Montana.

ALBERT MOORE, North Anson,—North Carolina.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor,—Mississippi.

JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta,—Idaho.

CHARLES M. RICE, Portland,—Michigan.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick,—New Hampshire.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor,—Delaware.

F. LORING TALBOT, East Machias,—Nevada.

EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor,—Indiana.

JOHN H. LYNDE, Bangor,—Illinois, Vermont.

SILAS ALDEN, Bangor,—South Carolina.

AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell,—Connecticut.

MARQUIS F. KING, Portland,—Wisconsin.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Iowa—SAMUEL WELCH, Iowa City.
Louisiana—CLIFFORD BELCHER, New Orleans.
Michigan—REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Shubuta.
Missouri—SAMUEL RUSSELL,
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—ALEXANDER M. WINN, Portsmouth.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—NEWELL SNOW, Sherbrooke.
Ohio—THEODORE ROSS, Cleveland.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport.
Tennessee—D. R. GRAFTON, Chattanooga.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNG, Milwaukee.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1873.

M. W.	DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Augusta.
R. W.	ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	North Anson.
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Rec. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	AUSTIN D. KNIGHT,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Hallowell.
"	JOHN B. TRAFTON,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	HORATIO L. HILL,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	JAMES M. NEVENS,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
"	DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR.,	" 5th "	Dexter.
"	A. B. MARSTON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL S. COLLIER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	GEORGE E. WIGHT,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	" 9th "	Camden.
"	GEORGE B. SAWYER,	" 10th "	Wiscasset.
"	WILLIAM B. LAPHAM,	" 11th "	Augusta.
"	MOSES S. MAYHEW,	" 12th "	Mount Vernon.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	FRANCIS T. FAULKNER,	" 15th "	Turner.
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	" 16th "	Norway.
"	GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	North Bridgton.
"	CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kittery.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
"	EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
"	SILVANUS HAYWARD,	" "	South Berwick.
"	D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
"	CALEB FULLER,	" "	Hallowell.
"	WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
W.	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
"	BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>	Portland.
"	JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
"	S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
"	GEORGE L. SWETT,	" "	Portland.
"	EDWARD W. MORTON,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	JOHN W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
"	WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	FREEMAN H. CHASE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Orland.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

As Returned March 1, 1873.

DISTRICT.

- * Amity, 6, Camden. Rotheus E. Paine, m; Cornelius T. Hosmer, sw; John P. Wellman, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- * Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Leander W. Fobes, m; Warren O. Carney, sw; Edward A. Noyes, jw; George L. Swett, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Wm. G. Lord, m; John T. Lord, sw; Benjamin Small, jw; E. M. Chick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1818. 18
- * Alna, 43, Damariscotta. William H. Hilton, m; Fred D. March, sw; John H. Snow, jw; Abram T. Gamage, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- * Aurora, 50, Rockland. J. Fred. Hall, m; Henry C. Day, sw; J. W. Crocker, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, October; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- * Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Seth E. Bryant, m; Benjamin Jackson, sw; William H. Crawford, jw; John B. Maling, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- * Atlantic, 81, Portland. Francis E. Chase, m; Frank H. Swett, sw; George R. Shaw, jw; Alpheus G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- * Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Albert E. Frost, m; Frank A. Thurston, sw; George H. Benson, jw; John F. Putnam, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 2
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Alfred Lunt, m; Samuel B. Libby, sw; Elmer W. Randall, jw; Joseph H. Davis, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Asylum, 123, Wayne. Alfred Johnson, m; H. J. Ridley, sw; Chas. E. Wing, jw; L. G. Brown, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Archon, 129, East Dixmont. Geo. Sweetser, m; Geo. W. Tasker, sw; Amos W. Knowlton, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6

- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Frank R. Partridge, m; Charles B. Morton, sw; Nehemiah Sawtelle, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, April; chartered March 1, 1867. 11
- * Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Simeon Stone, m; Oliver R. Small, sw; George W. Coombs, jw; George B. Shorey, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. George C. Farrar, m; Stephen H. Farrow, sw; Charles E. Foster, jw; Willard Thorp, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1870. 10
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. W. M. Staples, m; N. Hanson, sw; A. A. Stevens, jw; C. W. Murphy, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 18, 1871. 10
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Edgar H. Powers, m; Nathan S. Farnum, sw; Benjamin Jackson, Jr., jw; William Frost, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- * Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. John W. Rowe, m; Milton M. Stone, sw; Edward F. Beals, jw; Oliver B. Quinby, s. Meeting First Monday in each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Elias Field, m; Mason W. Dutton, s; Bartholomew T. Parker, jw; Willard M. Chandler, s. Meeting Wednesday of the week of full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Edwin J. Ervine, m; Orlando F. Morton, sw; George A. Holden, jw; James H. Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- * Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Camillus K. Johnson, m; Alfred Getchell, sw; Noah D. Dawes, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. John A. Morton, m; Elbridge G. Wheeler, sw; Hamblin D. Roach, jw; Leander T. Parker, s. Meeting second Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Albert W. Larrabee, m; John D. Anderson, sw; Judyer Robinson, jw; George H. Goding, s. Meeting Monday before full moon, 2 o'clock p. m.; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- * Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Albert Gooding, m; Fred. E. Mitchell, sw; Thomas L. Curtis, jw; Lewis Gurney, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 14, 1821. 17
- * Central, 45, China. Willis W. Washburn, m; Henry C. Rice, sw; Allen P. Varney, jw; Oliver W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- * Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Thomas Abraham, sw; Jared Townsend, jw; Daniel M. Young, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December, St. John's day; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. G. A. Lovejoy, m; J. L. Field, sw; M. Dyer, jw; Calvin Blake, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in January; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Fernald J. Sawyer, m; William Twombly, sw; Isaac S. Skillings, jw; Edwin A. Barton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Andrew H. Ham, m; Floramon D. R. Morrill, sw; Lorenzo Wentworth, jw; George Mitchell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 6

- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Sewall Brown, sw; Charles F. Packard, jw; William S. Gardner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 2, 1871. 18
- Composite, [168], LaGrange. Hiram W. Blake, m; Cyrus C. Durgin, sw; Marcellus Nason, jw; Samuel O. Dinsmore, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, May; date of dispensation, May 9, 1872. 5
- * De Grey, v. d., Dexter. Simeon Mudgett, m; William H. Dustin, sw; James D. Maxfield, jw; Joseph C. Cutler, s. [Dispensation surrendered.] 5
- Caribou, [170], Lyndon, Caribou Village. John T. Pike, m; Warren S. Dwinel, sw; Charles E. Goodno, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; date of dispensation, August 15, 1872. 1
- * Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. John E. Butler, wm; Charles P. Emery, sw; Thomas Haley, jw; John Etchells, s. Meeting first Monday in every month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Dresden, 103, Dresden Mills. George W. Palmer, m; Oscar Mayers, sw; Daniel H. Moody, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Dirigo, 104, South China. C. M. Clark, m; D. P. Bolster, sw; J. S. Hamilton, jw; G. B. Chadwick, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Dayspring, 107, West Newfield. Thomas B. Stone, m; Nathan N. Loud, sw; Charles F. Goodwin, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 19, 1861. 18
- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. Winfield S. Young, m; Almond O. Smart, sw; Joseph Wedgewood, jw; David M. Merrill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1861. 18
- Doric, 149, Monson. Albert W. Chapin, m; Frank Gates, sw. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Delta, 153, Lovell. George H. Morse, m; Barnes Walker, sw; Charles H. Brown, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- * Eastern, 7, Eastport. J. H. Sanborn, m; E. W. French, sw; J. M. Jonah, jw; N. B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; John H. Long, sw; Stephen S. Bickmore, jw; Patrick P. Robinson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Albert W. Hoyt, m; Lincoln H. Foster, sw; Benoni T. Durgin, jw; John B. Trafton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. George G. Bartlett, m; Daniel P. Dority, sw; Adrian C. Dodge, jw; Eben B. Smith, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Jason Farrar, m; Josiah W. Whitten, sw; Henry C. Ricker, jw; Salathiel Tilton, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Oscar Hills, m; Charles B. Getchel, sw; Albert H. Knowlton, jw; Joseph L. Witherly, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8

- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Robert F. Campbell, m; Albert W. Cushman, sw; George A. Dyer, jw; Edward F. Robinson, s. Meeting first Friday of each month; election, December; chartered September 3, 1870. 4
- * Felicity, 19, Bucksport. John Douglass, m; Arthur D. F. Snowman, sw; Isaac H. Homer, jw; Silas B. Warren, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1899. 4
- * Freeport, 23, Freeport. John Burr, m; John L. Kelsey, sw; Martin V. B. Jordan, jw; George F. Creech, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 14
- * Freedom, 42, Limerick. Moses R. Brackett, m; Joshua C. Lane, sw; Samuel E. Lewis, jw; John M. Purinton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- * Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Alonzo Leavitt, m; Luke H. Roberts, sw; Levi Hobbs, jw; Silas Derby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January, 1828. 19
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John Fletcher, m; Henry S. Mayhew, sw; Samuel F. Hodgkins, jw; George F. Teague, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Osgood N. Bradbury, m; Abel A. Blanchard, sw; Alvin H. Lindsay, jw; John A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1868. 6
- Fisher, 160, Corinna. Robert Knowles, m; Thomas R. Gordon, sw; Wm. W. Nutter, jw; Imlah W. Tibbetts, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Sept. 9, 1870. 5
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. George E. Clifford, m; Isaac N. Brackett, sw; Lorenzo Sanborn, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Charles H. Hooper, m; Stephen W. Webster, sw; Henry B. Robbins, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794—renewed Dec. 17, 1861. 4
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Martin Horn, m; Sanford W. Siphers, sw; Charles H. Dunton, jw; Edmund A. Chadwick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, 2d Tuesday in January; chartered June 23, 1820. 11
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Eli Morton, m; William Hasty, sw; Henry R. Millett, jw; John E. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered Jan. 22, 1822. 17
- * Howard, 69, Winterport. Henry T. Sanborn, m; Frank H. Lougee, sw; John L. Norton, jw; Luther D. Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Horatio L. Hill, m; James H. Bailey, sw; John L. Pierce, jw; John U. Chandler, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln Center. George W. Smith, m; Michael Keef, sw; Lane B. Bachelor, jw; William H. Chesley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Island, 89, Islesboro. Lorenzo Pendleton, m; Alonzo Coombs, sw; Willard Whitcomb, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered Nov. 5, 1857. 8
- + Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Joseph E. Ladd, m; Thomas E. Smith, sw; Benjamin S. Smith, jw; Barrett A. Cox, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11

- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Alden Chase, m; Wm. Day, sw; Rufus K. Dunham, jw; Chas. R. Houghton, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1860. 16
- * Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Frank H. Weymouth, m; Elkanah L. Whitcomb, sw; Orrin W. Sims, jw; Chas. E. Parlin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 15, 1796. 11
- * King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Everett Farrington, m; S. E. Weeks, sw; Isaac W. Waltz, jw; H. N. Winslow, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 5, 1855. 10
- * King David's, 62, Lincolnville. George S. Ames, m; Henry A. Pierce, sw; Lucian H. Duncan, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- Keystone, 80, Solon. William W. Hamblet, m; John L. Pierce, sw; Jotham Whipple, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Jacob Sanders, m; Samuel Waters, sw; Oliver Cobb, jw; A. T. Coburn, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Aug. 24, 1859. 1
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Chas. E. Philoon, m; Frank Stanley, sw; Henry Marble, jw; H. N. Robinson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, May; chartered May 4, 1871. 16
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. John F. Dolliver, m; Isaac C. Ham, sw; Albert Waugh, jw; Crosby Clements, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- * Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Reuben M. Brookings, m; George A. Smith, sw; Calvin R. Haraden, jw; Joseph W. Taggart, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- * Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. James T. Cushman, m; Nathaniel J. Moor, sw; Charles H. Joy, jw; Josiah H. Higgins, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- * Lafayette, 48, Readfield. James O. Butman, m; George F. Richardson, sw; George S. Morrill, jw; Emery O. Bean, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Lucius C. Morse, m; James Leeman, sw; Levi T. Brown, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon, and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- * Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Henry C. Powers, m; David E. Parsons, sw; Augustus H. Conant, jw; Edward C. Hale, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 13
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Benj. F. Higgins, m; Isaac Wilder, sw; Mariner W. Ackley, jw; Ellery D. Perkins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. John H. Hoar, m; Joseph S. Farrar, sw; James H. Dingee, jw; Charles A. Rolf, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- * Maine, 20, Farmington. James B. Severy, m; Edwin R. Cutts, sw; Dexter B. Sprague, jw; David H. Knowlton, s. Meeting Monday week of full moon; election, October; chartered Jan. 13, 1810. 15
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kendrick, m; John S. Allen, sw; Gardiner Roberts, Jr., jw; Geo. W. Springer, s. Meeting last Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11

- * Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Henry W. Ladd, m; J. Frank Collett, sw; Albert P. Smith, jw; S. Frank McKay, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- * Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. James E. Rowell, m; Asa S. Davis, sw; Wainwright Cushing, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Albion P. Merrill, m; Samuel D. McKusick, sw; Nathaniel Robinson, jw; Dominicus G. Tarbox, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Minot D. Hewitt, m; Willard B. Robbins, sw; Henry H. Fogler, jw; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- * Mystic, 65, Hampden. George Joss, m; Andrew E. Grant, sw; Hiram E. Grant, jw; H. L. Hopkins, s. Meeting third Saturday of each month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- * Mechanics', 66, Orono. Henry C. Powers, m; Charles M. Vinal, sw; James Berryment, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- * Mariners', 68, Searsport. George L. Merrill, m; E. R. Sargent, sw; R. G. Ames, jw; E. G. Gilmore, s. Meeting on or before full moon of each month; election, January; chartered May 16, 1853. 8
- * Monument, 96, Houlton. Charles W. Lyons, m; Clarence H. Pierce, sw; John Bryson, jw; John H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. John H. Gordon, m; Charles W. Pierce, sw; Leonard Rowe, jw; John W. Lang, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mt. Kineo, 109, Abbott. Abner T. Wade, m; Charles A. Rand, sw; James Foss, jw; Llewellyn S. Flynt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5
- * Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Nahum Spear, m; Jeremiah Gordon, sw; Hezekiah S. Gordon, jw; Wm. H. H. Brown, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- * Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. A. J. Parker, m; Nathan Clemson, sw; J. W. Gilman, jw; H. C. Winslow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- * Moderation, 115, West Buxton. Geo. W. Howe, m; Cyril P. Harmon, sw; Benj. F. Huff, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Sylvester Morse, m; Albion Murphy, sw; Calvin B. Payson, jw; Nelson Thompson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. F. B. Ferguson, m; F. A. Gross, sw; Geo. H. Howard, jw; C. A. Spofford, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 4
- * Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Nelson Vickery, m; Dennison Walker, sw; William Dobson, jw; William S. Howe, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Charles L. Wilson, m; David P. Bisbee, sw; Charles G. Holt, jw; Sylvanus W. Cobb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16

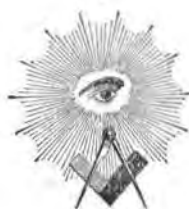
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Richmond S. Somes, m; Thaddeus S. Somes, sw; Edgar N. Nash, jw; John W. Somes, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Levi W. Smith, m; John F. Talbot, sw; Matthew Roberts, jw; Joseph P. Hunt, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 9
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. M. Augustine Phillips, m; Daniel M. Teague, sw; Samuel E. Perkins, jw; Abel D. Russell, s. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Cyrus Daggett, m; Joseph R. Cushman, sw; Alfred Cushman, Jr., jw; Lorenzo T. Bean, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, August; chartered August 26, 1871. 1
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Charles C. Getchell, m; Ben. Moore, sw; Parker M. Paine, jw; Columbus S. Mantor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13
- * Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. S. N. Campbell, m; H. H. Bowles, sw; F. W. Patten, jw; L. Wasgatt, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- * Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Carlos E. Kempton, m; Charles H. Thayer, sw; Charles D. Ford, jw; S. D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- * Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. William Tarbell, m; Caleb F. Graves, sw; Benjamin F. Clark, jw; Stephen Frye, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered December 22, 1871. 12
- Naskeag, [171], Brooklin. Benjamin Nutter, m; Adelbert P. Kane, sw; Adoniram J. Tibbetts, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting third Wednesday in each month. 4
- * Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Albert Gould, m; Charles B. Dodge, sw; Thaddeus Cross, jw; Benjamin T. Chase, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- * Orient, 15, Thomaston. John C. Levensaler, m; Wm. E. Crawford, sw; Bradford K. Kalloch, jw; Wm. M. Harthorn, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- * Oxford, 18, Norway. Howard D. Smith, m; Fred'k E. Crockett, sw; Morrill M. Fuller, jw; A. Oscar Noyes, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- * Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. George O. Eustis, m; Levi H. Daggett, sw; C. M. Holland, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- * Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. James Knowles, m; Oscar L. Smith, sw; J. Hovey Leason, jw; John Johnson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- * Ocean, 142, Wells. J. G. Hall, m; E. J. Getchell, sw; Lewis West, jw; A. K. Tripp, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 19
- * Portland, 1, Portland. Joseph A. Locke, m; Emmons Chapman, sw; George L. Bailey, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- * Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Hazen W. Stevens, m; Samuel O. Wiley, sw; Frank Y. Bradley, jw; Seth W. Fife, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18

- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Charles W. Haney, m; Charles T. Richards, sw; Everett S. Carter, jw; Russell G. Dyer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered 1816. 8
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Ephraim Gee, m; Joseph H. Fitzgerald, sw; Alton P. Fassett, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. William P. Young, m; Henry F. Daggett, sw; William H. Owen, jw; Orison S. Bishop, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 23, 1823. 5
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George M. Bond, m; Artemas Merriam, sw; Justin H. Jackman, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 5
- Pioneer, 72, Dalton. John G. Mosher, m; Stephen P. Hews, sw; Derbon F. Bearce, jw; Jabez Dorman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May, 1854. 1
- † Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Benj. Loud, m; Sylvanus P. Gifford, sw; Orin Thorn, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Paris, 94, South Paris. George A. Wilson, m; Sewall H. Webber, sw; George H. Hammond, jw; Roswell F. Doten, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. John W. Ballou, m; Timothy B. Curtis, sw; Charles W. Arras, jw; C. M. Plummer, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham Hill. Alexander S. McLean, m; Gardner D. Weeks, sw; Calvin Morrill, jw; George H. Harding, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Preble, 143, Sanford. J. W. Howe, m; Jesse Giles, sw; T. J. Ham, jw; John W. Frost, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1867. 19
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Seth W. Merrill, m; Alexander H. Jenks, sw; Alvin S. Wilkins, jw; George E. Wilkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered July 23, 1871. 5
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Abel B. Marriner, m; Frederick S. Walls, sw; Andrew Wentworth, jw; Chas. M. Cunningham, s. Meeting first Saturday each month; election, October; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. George Bowen, m; Josiah T. Ricker, sw; John H. Kerr, jw; Chas. I. Collamore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 16, 1802. 6
- Rural, 53, Sidney. George W. Reynolds, m; Adelbert H. Bailey, sw; Chas. S. Hamlen, jw; Ambrose Sawtelle, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Robert J. Campbell, m; Abial Libby, sw; Otis Whitney, jw; David Stimson Richards, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Benjamin A. Keyes, m; Walter E. Keyes, sw; Asa Conary, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. J. Fred McKellar, m; C. D. Smalley, sw; E. T. G. Rawson, jw; E. A. Burpee, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9

- * Relief, 108, Belgrade. Benj. F. Mitchell, m; Benj. F. Yeaton, sw; Sewall Spaulding, jw; Chas. A. Yeaton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- * Riverside, 135, Jefferson. H. H. Bond, m; E. B. Benner, sw; W. H. Noyes, jw; J. J. Bond, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. F. I. Day, m; Frank P. Weymouth, sw; Thomas H. Longley, jw; Hernando N. Emery, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September; chartered December 23, 1868. 15
- * Saco, 9, Saco. Enoch Lowell, m; William G. Davis, sw; John E. Small, jw; Benj. N. Goodale, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1802. 19
- Solar, 14, Bath. James B. Wescott, m; Andrew R. Cahill, sw; Turner McCarty, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered Sept. 10, 1804. 14
- * St. George, 16, Warren. Alden M. Weston, m; Ellis Watts, sw; Wm. F. Teague, jw; Alvin V. Hinkley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- * Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Levi C. Emery, m; Charles W. Snow, sw; Bryce M. Hight, jw; John Littlefield, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- * St. Croix, 46, Calais. Stephen D. Morrill, m; Edward H. Vose, sw; Robert B. Tyler, jw; Levi L. Lowell, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 29, 1845. 2
- * St. John's, 51, South Berwick. John H. Plummer, m; Edward R. McIntire, sw; Charles G. Yeaton, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- * Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. John H. Morrison, m; Fred. A. Morrill, sw; Edward G. Newbegin, jw; Edward A. Pond, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Standish, 70, Standish. Orville S. Sanborn, m; Tobias L. Eastman, sw; Edward B. Hopkinson, jw; Albert J. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- * St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Robert H. Carey, m; Henry J. Cole, sw; John S. Fuller, jw; Wilson A. Merriam, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- * St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Manly G. Trask, m; Eben W. Trask, sw; J. Fred. Leavitt, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- * Star in the West, 85, Unity. Richard Whitten, m; Levi J. Whitten, sw; William H. J. Moulton, jw; Gorham Hamilton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- * Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Albert H. Duran, m; Thomas B. Brown, sw; Daniel W. Allen, jw; Albert B. Clark, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- * Seaside, 144, Boothbay. E. Wilder McClintock, m; Chas. H. Fisher, sw; Westbrook G. Lewis, jw; Alden Blossom, s. Meeting Friday before full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Shepherd's River, [169], Brownfield. Stephen E. Wentworth, m; Davenport D. Meserve, sw; James Edgecomb, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; date of dispensation, July 1, 1872. 18
- * Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. Oren Leonard, m; R. W. Gerrald, sw; D. S. Wardwell, jw; B. T. Foster, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 3, 1868. 7

- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Patrick H. Snell, m; Charles H. Foss, sw; Newell Strout, jw; Elliott Wood, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. George McClure, m; Edwin M. Leavitt, sw; William E. Webster, jw; George S. Woodman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Diman B. Perry, m; Hiram B. King, sw; John Richardson, jw; James S. Merrill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Levi Lurvey, m; Jacob W. Carroll, sw; William Stanley, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Oliver A. Cobb, m; Edward H. Sampson, sw; Freeman F. Kimball, jw; Wm. V. Harmon, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full moon; election, December, fourth Wednesday; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Ellery T. Sawyer, m; Christopher Curtis, sw; Junius N. Austin, jw; Edward A. Austin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Lewis W. Pendleton, m; James F. Fernald, sw; Geo. A. Quimby, jw; John W. Haraden, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 8
- Trinity, 180, Presque Isle. J. F. Dyer, m; G. W. Mosher, sw; G. B. Wellington, jw; L. S. Judd, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 184, Troy. Albert Mitchell, m; Atwood Whitaker, sw; Charles R. Merrick, jw; Wm. E. Dorman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- United, 8, Brunswick. T. W. Eaton, m; C. N. Bates, sw; J. T. Adams, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Union, 31, Union. Isaac H. Cunningham, m; Nahum Thurston, sw; William E. Hill, jw; Nathan D. Robbins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- Unity, 58, Freedom. Benj. Williams, 2d, m; Addison Weed, sw; George H. Flye, jw; James C. Bryant, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 6, 1863. 7
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George L. Whitmore, m; Robert W. Carr, sw; Albert S. Purinton, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Peter Williams, m; Benj. J. Rackliff, sw; George Jepson, jw; Chas. W. Nowell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. Daniel H. King, m; Thomas Robinson, sw; Charles H. Severy, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 3, 1860. 12
- Warren, 2, East Machias. L. Loring Keith, m; Jones H. Robinson, sw; Herbert Harris, jw; J. Warren Cushing, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 10, 1778. 3
- Waterville, 83, Waterville. R. W. Dunn, m; F. C. Thayer, sw; N. Meader, jw; C. G. Tozier, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12

- Washington, 37, Lubec. John O. Baker, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; Emilus W. Brown, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- * Wilton, 156, Wilton. John R. Eaton, m; Wm. W. Walker sw; Gilbert Allen, jw; Warren Leland, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- Webster, 164, Sabbattus. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Stetson L. Hill, sw; Joseph G. Bragg, jw; Eugene D. Greenleaf, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Hiram A. Ellis, m; Peter T. Hatherway, sw; John W. Thompson, jw; Isaac A. Ellis, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 9, 1872. 15
- * York, 22, Kennebunk. Edward W. Merton, m; Mark H. Ford, sw; Thomas C. Sweet, jw; David Littlefield, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 19, 1813. 19



Brethren Died during the Year,

From March 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873.

Portland Lodge—George Parsons, Nov. 12, 1870, aged 47 years—reported last year as a member; Ambrose T. Osgood, 1871—lost at sea; Thomas Means, March 14, 1872, aged 63; Timothy Barnes, Sept. 14, aged 58; David P. Hamilton, Nov. 18, aged 39; Abraham Osgood, Dec. 29, aged 89—he was elected honorary member, March 8, 1871, after a membership of fifty years.

Warren—Charles H. Sprague, lost at sea—vessel never heard from.

Lincoln—Daniel D. Greenleaf, March 1872—lost at sea; Dwight F. Tinkham, Sept. 1872—died at sea; Robert Haraden, Oct. 1872; William Lynch, October, 1872; A. K. P. Getchell, Dec. 1872, died at New York; Charles M. Ames, Feb. 17, 1873.

Hancock—Hiram Bowden, at Sedgwick; Jerry Jones, 2d, at Bangor; James Eaton, Dec. 14, 1872.

Kennebec—James P. Skinner, Oct. 8, 1872.

Amity—David W. Thorndike, March 29, 1872; Jeremiah C. Cushing, Sept. 6, 1872—raised in Amity Lodge, Sept. 18, 1823—a member for almost fifty years.

Eastern—R. P. Bates.

United—Henry M. Storer, Oct. 13, 1872; Benjamin Furbish, Feb. 27, 1873.

Rising Virtue—Capt. Geo. W. Whitney, July 10, at Chicago; Henry F. McLaughlin, Oct. 26, at Bangor; Alvare F. Hill, Nov. 22, at Chicago; Samuel Mitchell, Jan. 9, at Orrington.

Cumberland—Theophilus Stimson, Feb. 3, 1873.

Oriental—George H. Taylor, Dec. 2, 1872.

Solar—William H. Duncan, April 22, 1872; George J. Giles, 1872—lost at sea; David C. Magoun, June 6, 1872; John S. Milliken, Aug. 21, 1872.

Orient—Bradbury B. McCallum, death reported to lodge, March 19, 1872; Shubael A. Hinckley, drowned, February, 1873.

St. George—Charles B. Studley, Feb. 16, 1873.

Ancient Land-Mark—John D. Bailey, March 4, 1872; William C. Robinson; Thomas Edmonds; Silas Broad; Joseph F. Springer.

Oxford—Benjamin Greeley, March 10, 1872—run over by cars on Providence Railroad, near Boston; Alden Palmer, July 21, at Raynham, Mass.—an old man.

Felicity—Hezekiah W. Billings, July, 1872; Fred. C. Dix, date unknown; Charles E. Dunbar, lost at sea, 1865; Dearborn Harriman, 1872, at Constantinople; Jabez Stubbs, March, 1872; Robert B. Turner, long ago; John R. Ginn, about August, 1864—shipwrecked; Nonnal G. Wilson, date unknown; James Brown, May, 1872—in West Indies; Charles E. Bradley, July 1872; Samuel A. Stowers, July, 1872.

Maine—Henry W. Richardson, Sept. 10, 1872, at New Bedford, Mass.; Belcher S. Stewart, Oct. 16, 1872, at Farmington, Me.

Oriental Star—Seldon F. Neal; Gideon Ellis, P. M., Nov. 1, 1872,—buried with masonic honors.

York—Charles E. Town, Aug. 16, 1872, at Kennebunkport—buried with masonic honors.

Phoenix—James E. Burgess, Nov. 22, 1872.

Temple, (No. 25)—William Elder, Aug. 1872.

Village—William Higgins, March 17, 1872—aged 81 years; Samuel W. Russell, April 10th; Daniel W. Lewis, May 12th—lost at sea.

Adoniram—Charles Larrabee, Sept. 10, 1872.

Northern Star—Dumont Hilton, July 2, 1872—drowned in Kennebec River; James M. Savage, July 28, 1872.

Tranquil—Odlin Watson, April 27, 1872; Almon C. Pray, W. M., Aug. 9, 1872—masonic burial; Joel S. Cobb, Feb. 5, 1872—masonic burial.

Blazing Star—Farnum Abbott, Aug. 4, 1872—buried with masonic honors; Elisha F. Goldard, Dec. 18, 1872.

Hermon—Robert Withee, Aug. 19th—honorary member; John E. Brann, Nov. 13th—became a member since last return; George T. Buchanan, Nov. 16th—made here, but not a member; Allen Crowell—honorary member, 45 years a mason; Daniel Hildreth, Jan. 20th—honorary member, 47 years a member: all buried by the lodge, with masonic honors.

Waterville—Thomas W. Herrick, May 9th—at Eggleston, Va.; Jediah Morrill, Dec. 12th—aged 96; John Ward, Jan. 1st; W. L. Maxwell, Feb. 10th—died in the Hall at stated meeting of the lodge.

Bethlehem—Fred. A. Crowell, July 6, 1872—W. M. in 1870—buried at Gardiner, July 9th, by Trinity Commandery—Lebanon Chapter, and Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges attending in large numbers; Oliver B. Dixon, March 17th; Hatherly Barstow, Nov. 12th; Merrill Lee, Jan. 6th; Benjamin Gaslin, Feb. 3d.

Casco—James Field, April 22d.

Washington—Aaron Webber, Dec. 4th—of small pox.

Harmony—Benjamin Warren; Charles B. Thomes, Feb. 9th.

Penobscot—Isaiah Lincoln, June 5th—a member of Penobscot Lodge for about twenty years, and one of the early settlers of Corinna.

Lygonia—Edwin Wood, Dec. 20th.

Alna—Artemas Robinson, May 10th; James Reed, Jan. 7th.

Central—Frederick McLaughlin, March 25th; George A. Lander, Nov. 19th.

St. Croix—James M. Hall, April 28th; Reuben W. Reed, date unknown—in Florida.

Aurora—John K. Post, Dec. 1871—lost on the coast of Ireland; Charles M. Snow, July 12, 1872—aged 36 years, 10 months; Orrin P. Mitchell, Nov. 10th—aged 47; Hosea Coombs, Nov. 22d; Alfred Stahl, 1872—in Hull, England; John Anderson, Aug. 1872—in Portland, Me.; John Emery, Jan. 19, 1873—aged 85 years—not a member; George J. Livingston, Feb.

17th—drowned by the upsetting of a boat, between South Thomaston and Dix Island.

St. John's—James W. Kimball, March, 1872.

Mosaic—Samuel M. Sewall, June 2d—in Sangerville; Paul Douglas, Feb. 3d—in Dover—has held various offices in the Lodge; Sylvanus R. Jackson, Feb. 6th—Master of the lodge in 1871 and 1872:—all buried with masonic ceremonies.

Fraternal—Burleigh S. Hussey, 1872.

Mount Moriah—Clinton A. Davis, Nov. 10th—in Boston, of small pox.

King Hiram—W. S. Mitchell, June 16th—aged 32; William P. Brackett, Sept. 21st.

Unity—R. S. McManus.

Star in the East—Cony Hodgkins, April, 1872; Eri Tracy, Nov. 2d; Silas Stowe, Oct. 9th; Jesse Wadleigh, Nov. 26th.

King Solomon's—Thomas Genthner, March 2, 1872; Nelson Young.

Richmond—John C. Buker, Feb. 1873—at his home in Pittsfield, Me., of consumption.

Pacific—Geo. D. B. Goodwin, July 16, 1872.

Mystic—Willis H. Deane, May, 1872—in Florida, of consumption; Iram Stubbs, June, 1872—drowned in Boston Bay; E. K. Sawyer, Nov. 1872—in Hampden, of consumption; Abisha Higgins, March, 1873—in Boston, of Paralysis.

Mechanics'—Samuel J. Morris, Jan. 26, 1873; Edward H. B. Wilson, Feb. 1st.

Blue Mountain—Elijah F. Plaisted, Aug. 20, 1872.

Mariners'—Amos G. Ellis, Sept. 13, 1872.

Howard—George R. Sullivan, Aug. 21st; Simon Gilman, Sept. 6th; Capt. William Thompson, sailed from Savannah, Jan., 1872, for Europe, in barque Samuel Larrabee—not heard from since.

Standish—Wayland M. Came, April 16, 1872.

Rising Sun—Fred. A. Gross, Sept. 8th; Ephraim O. Gross, March 4th—lost at sea.

Tyrian—George W. Dunn, 1872—reported dead.

Bristol—Marshall M. Wells, March 20th—buried by lodge; Eliphas Weston, Sept. 25th—one of the petitioners for charter of lodge.

Plymouth—A. K. Clark, May 23d; Daniel Stone, May 23th; Charles W. Chick, July 16th.

Tremont—Simeon Marshall, July 19th—of consumption; Samuel Norwood, Sept. 3d—congestion of lungs.

Crescent—Stephen C. Foster, Oct. 10, 1872.

Rockland—Reuben Elwell, March 6, 1872; Bernard Ingraham, Dec. 9th; John R. Burpee, Jan. 17, 1873; Ransom N. Pierce; D. R. Ginn.

Keystone—Nathan V. Cook, April 15, 1872; Cyrus Boothby, July 30th; William H. Sterling, Feb. 3, 1873.

Atlantic—John B. Jackson, July 6th—in Boston, Mass.—buried with masonic honors at Portland, July 9th; Marquis D. L. Lane, Sept. 15th—in Portland; John Griffith, Oct. 17th—in Portland—buried with masonic honors; Edmund Libby, Oct. 21st—in Portland.

St. Andrews—Joseph W. Freese, March 13, 1872.

Eureka—James Williams, Nov. 1872—at Oldtown; William S. Codman, Jan. 13, 1873—at St. George—buried at Camden, by Eureka Lodge, assisted by Amity Lodge; Richard O'Brien, Feb. 1873—Master of Ship Andrew Johnson—died at Callao, Peru.

Temple—(No. 86)—Joseph Small, Feb. 28, 1873—Treasurer.

Benevolent—Samuel Abbott, June 16th.

Narraguagus—David J. Strout, April 14th; Joseph Adams, Sept. 26th.

Island—James Dodge, March 17th; Ephraim Coombs, May 16th.

Siloam—William Kendall, Nov. 27th—aged 89 years; Albert G. Bodfish—in New York, date unknown; Hobart Nickerson—date unknown.

Horeb—Asa Bither—in Michigan.

Paris—Rufus Stowell, May, 1872; Danah Farnham, July—both buried with masonic rites.

Monument—Franklin Ham, Jan. 11, 1873.

Bethel—O. W. Blanchard.

Katahdin—Ira Fish, May 23, 1872.

Vernon Valley—Roscoe G. Leighton, July 23d; Lyman B. Kimball, Feb. 24th.

Ashlar—Stephen G. Marden, 1872—at Palmyra.

Liberty—N. E. D. Bowler, Sept. 1872.

Messalonskee—E. P. Blaisdell, April 20, 1872.

Polar Star—Joseph H. Torrey, May 10, 1872; William H. L. Wilder, Jan. 4, 1873—in Minnesota.

Moderation—Joseph W. Akers, date unknown; Frederick Berry, May 29, 1872.

Greenleaf—Joseph Ridlon, Nov., 1872.

Marine—Eben B. Haskell, Sept., 1872; Billings P. Hardy, Nov.; William Annis, Jan., 1873; Willard Matthews, Jan.; Ezekiel Kinney, Feb. 1873.

Franklin—I. D. Gilman, Feb. 23, 1873.

Olive Branch—Cornelius H. Norcross, Nov. 15, 1872—first Master of the lodge; John Martin, Dec. 11th.

Meridian—Eben E. Wade, March 26, 1872; William L. Hathorn, Feb. 13, 1873—buried with masonic rites—members of several lodges were present—about 1500 people attended the funeral. The procession was escorted by DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templar, of Skowhegan.

Timothy Chase—Benjamin F. Trussell, March 8, 1872.

Presumpscot—Benaiah H. Hall, June 8th—in Portland, of heart disease.

Quantabacook—George Pease, Feb. 18, 1873.

Trinity—Samuel Blunt, Aug. 6, 1872—at St. Stephen, N. B., of disease of brain; Horace B. Randall, Jan. 12, 1873—at Cutler, of consumption.

Asylum—Emery Foss, Sept. 8, 1872.

Archon—Warren C. Hadley, Jan., 1873.

Mount Desert—Mark D. Stevens, April 1, 1872—at Grinnell, Iowa; George B. Freeman, Oct. 5th—Master of Sch. E. C. Gates, of Calais—died at Lewes, Delaware, on his passage from Jacksonville to New York.

Ocean—Elmore J. Hatch, Feb. 23, 1872—in Jersey City, N. J., of small pox.

Preble—Frank Sayward, Jan. 30, 1873.

Seaside—Edward L. Marr, Oct. 27, 1872.

Forest—Christopher A. McDonald, Oct. 8, 1872.

Rabboni—F. O. Sands, July, 1872.

Cambridge—Charles W. Huff, June 30, 1872.

Esoteric—Amory Otis, Aug. 25, 1872.

Fisher—Joseph G. Smith, July 14, 1872.

Pleasant River—Edward Nason, Dec. 11, 1872—born in Limerick, April 4, 1794—became a mason in 1823—was a member of Adoniram Lodge until 1854, when he assisted in forming Piscataquis Lodge, of which he was an active member until 1871; he then assisted in forming Pleasant River Lodge—died the day before it was constituted. He was a well informed and active mason. Buried with masonic rites.

Composite—John C. Osgood, June 1, 1872—buried with masonic honors—a mason of more than fifty years' standing—father of the late T. K. Osgood, P. J. G. W. of G. L. of Maine.



PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	P. G. M.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	Bangor,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" AMOS NOURSE,	Bath,	"
" JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	Damariscotta,	P. S. G. W.
" ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	"
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	"
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	Thomaston,	"
" FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	East Machias,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	"
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Warren,	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
" FRANCIS J. DAY,	Hallowell,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" JAMES L. CHILD,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	P. S. G. W.
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"

R. W. JOHN WILLIAMS, P. J. G. W.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

David C. Hagoun,

PAST DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND
LODGE OF MAINE.

Born in Scituate, Massachusetts, Dec. 16, 1790;

DIED IN BATH, MAINE, JUNE 6, 1872.]

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon. [1851, p. 34.]

2. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the lodge in which he was initiated. [1852, p. 22.]

3. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter to notify all meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof: and one to each subordinate lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c. [1852, p. 31.]

4. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceeding degree to prove himself as a mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible. [1854, p. 46.]

5. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any lodge, except on dispensation. [1856, p. 32.]

6. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the practice of "calling off" a subordinate lodge from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic. [1857, p. 23.]

7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation:

"In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease, and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place; and if on the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected." [1857, p. 47.]

8. *Decided*, That "Dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate lodges for all their members, whether acting, honorary or absent from the State." [1862, p. 246.]

9. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a lodge, *v. d.*, only, have the right to vote therein. [1863, p. 320.]

10. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of each lodge return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of their Master, Wardens and Secretary, immediately after the election and installation. [1863, p. 340.]

11. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge require that each lodge under this jurisdiction hold no more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation. [1864, p. 54.]

12. *Resolved*, That hereafter no lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first, or the second section of the third degree. And no lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day. [1864, p. 57.]

13. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents, the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1865, p. 98.]

14. *Ordered*, That lodges preserve in the Lodge Room one copy of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge furnished them each year, and be requested to bind them as soon as a volume is completed. [1865, p. 115.]

15. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing with 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

16. *Resolved*, That the diplomas be furnished directly from the office of the Grand Secretary, and that he be directed to keep an account with each lodge of the number furnished, and charge them at cost price for all over the number to which they are entitled. [1866, p. 191.]

17. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward blanks for returns directly to the several lodges, with circulars stating the time when they are to be returned; and that he also forward blanks for applications to the Charity Fund. [1866, p. 194.]

19. *Voted*, That the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent from the office of the Grand Secretary directly to the lodges. [1866, p. 195.]

20. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems,—especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative Fraternity, and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

21. *Resolved*, That no petition for the degrees shall be received by any lodge, from any candidate who has previously been rejected in that lodge, until six months after the date of such rejection.

Provided, however, That if the by-laws of any lodge require a longer time before the presentation of a second petition, such by-laws shall not be affected hereby. [1867, p. 130.]

22. A lodge under dispensation, applying for a charter, should do so by a written petition, containing the names of the proposed charter members, and accompanied by the limits of such of them as are members of other lodges.

[1867, p. 131.]

23. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

24. *Resolved*, That no petition of a resident of this State shall be received, except by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for the six months next preceding the reception of his petition, or with the consent of such lodge; nor unless he has resided within the State one year. [1868, p. 231.]

25. *Resolved*, That a candidate for the degrees whose petition has been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the State shall be deducted. [1868, p. 231.]

26. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall be moved more than one-half mile from that part of the town or city where it is now located, or where it may be located at the time it is chartered, without the consent of this Grand Lodge. [1868, p. 231.]

27. *Resolved*, That a Standing Committee on Returns, consisting of three, of which the Grand Secretary shall be chairman, shall be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

28. In addition to the returns required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Masters, it shall be the duty of every lodge to send a copy to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of

March of each year. Every lodge failing to comply with this regulation shall be liable to have its charter suspended. [1868, p. 307.]

29. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each Annual Communication. [1869, p. 406.]

30. 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. [1870, p. 32.]

31. *Resolved*, That any candidate who has been rejected or may hereafter be rejected, and subsequently resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, can apply to either with the unanimous consent of the other, given by the secret ballot. [1871, p. 339.]

32. No action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by mail. [1871, p. 346.]

33. No application for permission to apply to another lodge shall be received from any rejected candidate, until six months shall have elapsed from the time of his rejection, and his application shall lie over one month before being acted upon. And the permission, if given, must specify the lodge to which he has leave to apply. [1872, p. 618.]

34. The Committee or Committees on Grievances and Appeals shall be appointed by the Grand Master at the close of each session, and all grievances reported to the Grand Master during the year shall be referred to them in the interim, so that they may be ready to report early in the ensuing session. [1872, p. 625.]

35. *Resolved*, That no person shall be examined for the purpose of visiting lodges in this jurisdiction until he presents satisfactory written evidence under seal that he was made in a regular lodge, and shall be allowed to visit only after examination, or being legally vouched for. [1873, p. 184.]

Amendments to the Constitution.

ADOPTED MAY 7, 1872.

SEC. 99. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership.

SEC. 100. Every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in this jurisdiction, shall be required, within one year from the adoption of this amendment, to affiliate with some lodge in this State or elsewhere, or if rejected from membership, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Register (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor so long as he shall remain unaffiliated.

Any unaffiliated mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated; but no Master Mason remaining unaffiliated after the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1873, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

SEC. 101. No fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.

SEC. 102. A certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled Mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

Sections 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105, to be changed to 103, 104, 106, 106, 107, 108, and 109, respectively.

DECISION.

A candidate, who has been accepted by a lodge, remains under its exclusive jurisdiction, until he forfeits his rights under Standing Regulation No. 25, when such exclusive jurisdiction ceases, and he may apply to any lodge then having jurisdiction over him, without the consent of the former lodge; but a rejected candidate must have in all cases the consent of the lodge which rejected him. [1873, p. 30.]

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
* Alabama,	Joseph H. Johnson, Talladega.
* Arkansas,	E. R. DuVal, Fort Smith.
* British Columbia,	I. W. Powell, Victoria.
* California,	Leonidas E. Pratt, San Francisco.
* Canada,	William M. Wilson, Simcoe.
* Colorado,	Henry M. Teller, Central City.
* Connecticut,	Luke A. Lockwood, Greenwich.
* Delaware,	J. Collins McCabe, Middletown.
* District of Columbia,	Charles F. Stansbury, Washington.
* Florida,	Samuel Pasco, Monticello.
* Georgia,	Samuel D. Irvin, Macon.
* Idaho,	John Kennally, Idaho City.
* Illinois,	James A. Hawley, Dixon.
* Indiana,	Christian Fetta, Richmond.
* Iowa,	O. P. Waters, Muscatine.
* Kansas,	John M. Price, Atchinson.
* Kentucky,	Edwin W. Turner, Richmond.
* Louisiana,	M. Eloi Girard, New Orleans.
* Maine,	David Cargill, Augusta.
* Maryland,	John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore.
* Massachusetts,	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
* Michigan,	Hugh McCurdy, Corunna.
* Minnesota,	Grove B. Cooley, St. Paul.
* Mississippi,	R. P. Bowen, Chulahoma.
* Missouri,	Samuel H. Owens, California.
* Montana,	J. R. Boyce, Sr., Helena.
* Nebraska,	Martin Dunham, Omaha.
* Nevada,	Wm. A. M. Van Bokkelen, Virginia.
* New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
* New Hampshire,	Nathaniel W. Cumner, Manchester.
* New Jersey,	William E. Pine, Newark.
* New York,	Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo.
* North Carolina,	Charles C. Clark, Newbern.
* Nova Scotia,	Alex. Keith, Halifax.
* Ohio,	Alex. H. Newcomb, Toledo.
* Oregon,	T. McF. Patton, Salem.
* Pennsylvania,	Samuel C. Perkins, Philadelphia.
* Quebec,	John H. Graham, Richmond.
* Rhode Island,	Lloyd Morton, M. D., Pawtucket.
* South Carolina,	R. S. Bruns, Charleston.
* Tennessee,	D. R. Grafton, Chattanooga.
* Texas,	James F. Miller, Gonzales.
* Utah,	R. H. Robertson, Salt Lake City.
* Vermont,	Park Davis, St. Albans.
* Virginia,	Robert E. Withers, Richmond.
* Washington,	Granville O. Haller, Coupeville.
* West Virginia,	Thomas H. Logan, Wheeling.
* Wisconsin,	R. Delos Pulford, Mineral Point.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.
 Luke E. Barber, Little Rock.
 H. F. Heistermann, Victoria.
 Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.
 Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton.
 Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
 John P. Allmond, Wilmington.
 * William A. Yates, Washington.
 DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
 Samuel Lawrence, Atlanta.
 * L. F. Cartee, Boise City.
 Orlin H. Miner, Springfield.
 John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.
 Theodoré S. Parvin, Iowa City.
 * John H. Brown, Leavenworth.
 ✓ J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.
 Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.
 Ira Berry, Portland.
 * Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
 Charles H. Titus, Boston.
 * Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo.
 * William S. Combs, St. Paul.
 J. L. Power, Jackson.
 * George Frank Gouley, St. Louis.
 * Hez. L. Hosmer, Helena.
 ✓ William R. Bowen, Omaha.
 * Robert H. Taylor, Virginia.
 W. F. Bunting, St. John.
 John A. Harris, Concord.
 Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
 James M. Austin, New York City.
 D. W. Bain, Raleigh.
 Benjamin Curren, Halifax.
 John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.
 * R. P. Earhart, Salem.
 John Thomson, Philadelphia.
 * John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
 Edwin Baker, Providence.
 B. Rush Campbell, Charleston.
 John Frizzell, Nashville.
 George H. Bringham, Houston.
 ✓ Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Henry Clark, Rutland.
 John Dove, Richmond.
 * Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
 * O. S. Long, Wheeling.
 George E. Hoskinson, Green Bay.

CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Richard F. Knott, Mobile.
 George E. Dodge, ———.
 H. F. Heisterman, Victoria.
 William H. Hill, Sacramento.
 Edward Mitchell, Hamilton.
 Andrew Sagendorf, Frankstown.
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
 J. Thomas Budd, Middletown.
 W. R. Singleton, Washington.
 D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
 J. Emmett, Blackshear, M. D., Macon.
 John W. Brown, Idaho City.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 Martin H. Rice, Indianapolis.
 T. S. Parvin, Iowa City.
 John H. Brown, Leavenworth.
 J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville.
 H. S. Jacobs, New Orleans.
 Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
 William J. Wroth, Baltimore.
 Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo.
 A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
 A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.
 Geo. Frank Gouley, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Robert W. Furnas, Brownville.
 Robert H. Taylor, Virginia.
 John J. Bell, Exeter.
 Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
 James Gibson, Salem.
 J. H. Mills, Raleigh.
 Geo. E. Smithers, Halifax.
 John L. Stettinius, Cincinnati.
 S. F. Chadwick, Salem.
 Henry M. Dechert, Philadelphia.
 Thomas A. Doyle, Providence.
 B. Rush Campbell, Charleston.
 Geo. S. Blackie, Nashville.
 Henry Clark, Rutland.
 B. R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond.
 T. M. Reed, Olympia.
 O. S. Long, Wheeling.
 Geo. E. Hoskinson, Green Bay.

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Freeman Bradford

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1874.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 5, A. L. 5874. }

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

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	Grand Master;
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	Deputy Grand Master;
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Senior Grand Warden;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	Junior Grand Warden;
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary;
W. and Rev. C. C. MASON,	Grand Chaplain;
W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Marshal;
" ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	Senior Grand Deacon;
" BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	Junior Grand Deacon;
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	Grand Steward;
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "
" GEORGE L. SWETT,	" "
" EDWARD W. MORTON,	" "
" JOHN W. TOWARD,	Grand Sword Bearer;
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	Grand Standard Bearer;
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	Grand Pursuivant;
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer;
" C. O. FILES,	Grand Organist;
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. C. C. Mason, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. Benj. F. Andrews, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

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

1. *Portland*, by Emmons Chapman, WM ; George L. Bailey, SW ; Alfred K. Paul, JW ; Jos. A. Locke, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by William M. Hughes, WM.
3. *Lincoln*, by Isaac G. Williamson, Proxy.
4. *Hancock*, by Charles H. Hooper, WM.
5. *Kennebec*, by Hiram L. Grindell, JW ; James J. Jones, Proxy.
6. *Amity*, by Cornelius T. Hosmer, WM.
7. *Eastern*, by Eliphalet W. French, WM ; Wm. D. Aymar, Proxy.
8. *United*, by Stephen J. Young, WM ; Daniel A. Fuller, SW ; Ira P. Booker, Proxy.
9. *Saco*, by Stephen G. Dorman, Proxy.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by Josiah S. Ricker, WM.
11. *Pythagorean*, not represented.
12. *Cumberland*, by Albert W. Larrabee, WM ; John D. Anderson, SW ; Moses Plummer, Proxy.
13. *Oriental*, by Ephraim R. Brown, WM ; George Peirce, Proxy.
14. *Solar*, by John O. Shaw, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, by John C. Levensaler, WM ; William E. Crawford, SW.
16. *St. George*, by Hilliard W. Robinson, JW ; Leander Robinson, Proxy.
17. *Ancient Land-Mark*, by Leander W. Fobes, WM ; Warren O. Carney, SW ; James A. Martin, JW.
18. *Oxford*, by Morrill M. Fuller, SW ; Stephen G. Hatch, Proxy.
19. *Felicity*, by Samuel Dorr, Proxy.
20. *Maine*, by James D. Severy, WM.
21. *Oriental Star*, by Cornelius M. Holland, SW ; John D. Hodge, Proxy.
22. *York*, by M. H. Ford, WM ; Edward W. Morton, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, by John Burr, WM ; Martin V. B. Jordan, SW.
24. *Phoenix*, by Adelphus B. Mathews, Proxy.
25. *Temple*, by Luther Cobb, WM ; Elliott Wood, SW.
26. *Village*, by Robert W. Carr, WM ; Geo. L. Whitmore, Proxy.
27. *Adoniram*, not represented.
28. *Northern Star*, by Augustine Simmons, JW.
29. *Tranquil*, by George S. Woodman, WM.

30. *Blazing Star*, by Nathan S. Farnham, WM; Richard E. Martin, JW
Henry W. Park, Proxy.
31. *Union*, by Warren Hills, WM.
32. *Hermion*, by Sanford W. Siphers, SW; John F. Holmes, Proxy.
33. *Waterville*, by Frederick C. Thayer, WM; Joseph O. Skimmer, Proxy.
34. *Somerset*, by Bryce M. Hight, SW; M. W. Turner, Proxy.
35. *Bethlehem*, by John W. Rowe, WM; Milton M. Stone, SW; Edward F.
Beals, JW; Samuel W. Lane, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, not represented.
37. *Washington*, by Henry P. Dewey, Proxy.
38. *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, WM.
39. *Penobscot*, by Joseph H. Fitzgerald, WM; Levi Bridgham, Proxy.
40. *Lygonia*, by John B. Redman, JW.
41. *Morning Star*, by James W. Starbird, Proxy.
42. *Freedom*, not represented.
43. *Alna*, by Byron Cunningham, Proxy.
44. *Piscataquis*, by Henry F. Daggett, WM.
45. *Central*, by Willis W. Washburne, WM.
46. *St. Croix*, by Edwin H. Vose, SW; Lyman C. Bailey, Proxy.
47. *Dunlap*, by Tristram Hanson, WM; George F. Huntress, SW; Edwin A.
Coffin, JW.
48. *Lafayette*, by George F. Richardson, WM; George S. Morrill, SW.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by Orando W. Ireland, WM.
50. *Aurora*, by John Fred Hall, WM; Caleb G. Moffit, SW; Horatio N.
Keene, Proxy.
51. *St. John's*, by Edward R. McIntyre, SW; George H. Muzzey, Proxy.
52. *Mosaic*, by Marcell W. Hall, Proxy.
53. *Rural*, by A. H. Bailey, SW.
54. *Vassalboro*, by Benjamin J. Rackcliff, WM.
55. *Fraternal*, by Levi Hobbs, JW; Euran H. Hobbs, Proxy.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by A. H. Witham, Proxy.
57. *King Hiram*, by Frank Stanley, WM.
58. *Unity*, by Alfred H. Moment, Proxy.
59. *Mount Hope*, not represented.
60. *Star in the East*, by Jesse Prentiss, Proxy.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Everett Farrington, WM.
62. *King David's*, by Rufus B. Sherman, SW.
63. *Richmond*, by Benjamin W. Hatch, SW.
64. *Pacific*, by Justus H. Jackman, JW.
65. *Mystic*, by Geo. Joss, WM.
66. *Mechanics*, by Chas. M. Vinal, WM; Joseph C. Wilson, JW.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Harry P. Dill, Proxy.
68. *Mariners*, by Edward A. Perkins, WM.
69. *Howard*, by Otis C. Couillard, WM.

70. *Standish*, by Tobias L. Eastman, WM; Bryan Paine, Proxy.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Benjamin A. Keyes, WM.
72. *Pioneer*, by John G. Mosher, Proxy.
73. *Tyrian*, by Diman B. Perry, WM; Edward F. Stevens, Proxy.
74. *Bristol*, by Wait K. Weston, Proxy.
75. *Plymouth*, by Sylvanus R. Gifford, WM.
76. *Arundel*, by Seth E. Bryant, Proxy.
77. *Tremont*, by Levi Lurvey, WM; James T. Clark, Proxy.
78. *Crescent*, by John Mincher, WM; Thomas Abraham, SW.
79. *Rockland*, by Clark D. Smalley, WM; Edwin T. G. Rawson, JW; Eli P. Hall, Proxy.
80. *Keystone*, by John L. Pierce, WM; Turner Buswell, Proxy.
81. *Atlantic*, by Frank H. Swett, WM; George R. Shaw, SW; Richard K. Gatley, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by Henry J. Cole, WM.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by Frank H. Drummond, JW.
84. *Eureka*, not represented.
85. *Star in the West*, by Levi J. Whitten, SW.
86. *Temple*, by Henry F. Sands, Proxy.
87. *Benevolent*, by Camillus K. Johnson, WM.
88. *Narraguagus*, by Melbourne H. Willey, SW.
89. *Island*, by Emory F. Williams, Proxy.
90. *Hiram Abiff*, charter forfeited.
91. *Harwood*, by Leander H. Crane, WM.
92. *Siloam*, by Elhanan W. McFadden, WM.
93. *Horeb*, by Michael Keef, WM; Harrison Piper, Proxy.
94. *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, WM; Frank H. Skillings, Proxy.
95. *Corinthian*, by George L. Fuller, WM.
96. *Monument*, by Hickory A. Mansur, SW.
97. *Bethel*, by Goodwin R. Wiley, WM; Charles H. Hersey, Proxy.
98. *Katahdin*, by Jacob Sanders, Proxy.
99. *Vernon Valley*, by Thomas Robinson, WM; Cyrus M. Williams, JW.
100. *Jefferson*, by Alden Chase, WM; William Day, Proxy.
101. *Nezinscot*, not represented.
102. *Marsh River*, by John H. Gordon, WM.
103. *Dresden*, not represented.
104. *Dirigo*, by Chester M. Clark, WM; John S. Hamilton, JW.
105. *Ashlar*, by Albert E. Frost, WM; William W. Sanborn, SW; George H. Benson, Jr., JW; Fred B. Sands, Proxy.
106. *Tuscan*, not represented.
107. *Day Spring*, by Stephen Adams, Proxy.
108. *Relief*, by Benjamin F. Mitchell, WM.
109. *Mount Kineo*, by Daniel W. Hussey, WM.
110. *Monmouth*, by Jeremiah Gorden, SW; Benjamin M. Prescott, Proxy.

111. *Liberty*, by Albert D. Matthews, Proxy.
112. *Eastern Frontier*, by Samuel E. Jewett, JW.
113. *Messalonskee*, by William Macartney, Proxy.
114. *Polar Star*, by C. M. Plummer, Proxy.
115. *Moderation*, by George W. Howe, WM.
116. *Lebanon*, by Calvin G. Hale, Proxy.
117. *Greenleaf*, by Chas. E. Hubbard, Proxy.
118. *Drummond*, by Winfield S. Young, WM.
119. *Pownal*, charter surrendered.
120. *Meduncook*, not represented.
121. *Acacia*, by Samuel B. Libby, WM; Chas. W. Harding, SW.
122. *Marine*, by Charles A. Spofford, Proxy.
123. *Franklin*, not represented.
124. *Olive Branch*, by Oscar L. Smith WM.
125. *Meridian*, by George H. Hunter, Proxy.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Robert P. Chase, Proxy.
127. *Presumpscot*, by Alfred S. Sawyer, M.
128. *Eggemoggin*, by George G. Bartlett, WM.
129. *Quantabacook*, by Abel B. Mariner, Jr., WM.
130. *Trinity*, by George H. Freeman, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, by Alexander D. Ross, WM.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, not represented.
133. *Asylum*, by Alfred Johnson, WM.
134. *Trojan*, by Albert Mitchell, WM.
135. *Riverside*, by Edward B. Benner, WM.
136. *Ionic*, by Augustus Bailey, Proxy.
137. *Kenduskeag*, by David Fletcher, WM; L. J. Blanchard, JW.
138. *Lewy's Island*, by John H. Hoar, WM.
139. *Archon*, by Sumner J. Chadbourne, WM.
140. *Mount Desert*, by Edwin C. Parker, WM.
141. *Augusta*, by Charles B. Morton, WM; Frank R. Partridge, Proxy.
142. *Ocean*, by Lamont A. Stevens, WM.
143. *Preble*, by Jesse Giles, Proxy.
144. *Seaside*, by Charles Hartwell Fisher, WM; Ezekiel W. Hodgkins, SW.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Matthew Roberts, SW; Levi W. Smith, Proxy.
146. *Sebasticook*, by Mark P. Hatch, Proxy.
147. *Evening Star*, by Jason Farrar, Proxy.
148. *Forest*, by Hiram Stevens, SW.
149. *Doric*, by Charles W. Folsom, Proxy.
150. *Rabboni*, by F. I. Day, WM; Cyrus Greely, Proxy.
151. *Excelsior*, by William A. Pendleton, SW.
152. *Crooked River*, by Wm. Chute, Proxy.
153. *Delta*, by Barnes Walker, WM.
154. *Mystic Tie*, by M. Augustine Phillips, WM.

155. *Ancient York*, by Oliver B. Small, WM; Samuel J. White, JW; Simeon Stone, Proxy.
156. *Wilton*, by Gilbert Allen, WM; Archie L. Talbot, SW.
157. *Cambridge*, by Rufus G. Whitney, Proxy.
158. *Anchor*, not represented.
159. *Esoteric*, by James A. McGown, JW.
160. *Fisher*, by Thomas B. Foss, SW; J. P. Curtis, JW.
161. *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, SW; W. S. Gardner, Proxy.
162. *Arion*, by Francis N. Clark, WM; Cyrus Littlefield, JW.
163. *Pleasant River*, by Moses W. Brown, WM.
164. *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM.
165. *Molunkus*, by Alfred Cushman, Jr., Proxy.
166. *Negumkeag*, by Caleb F. Graves, WM.
167. *Whitney*, by Hiram A. Ellis, WM; John W. Thompson, SW; James Ripley, JW; Gideon Ellis, Proxy.
168. *Composite*, by John W. Blake, JW.
169. *Shepherd's River*, not represented.
170. *Caribou*, not represented.
171. *Naskeag*, by George R. Allen, Proxy.

[Total number of chartered lodges, 169; represented, 154.]

Your Committee also report, that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
JOHN J. BELL,	P. D. G. M.
THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	P. S. G. W.
F. LORING TALBOT,	"
OLIVER GERRISH,	P. J. G. W.
JOHN W. BALLOU,	"
HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
FRANCIS J. DAY,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. David Cargill,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. Albert Moore,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" William O. Poor,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary.</i>
" Chas. C. Mason,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>

W. Charles I. Collamore,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" Alden M. Wetherbee,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Benjamin F. Andrews,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Joseph W. Clapp,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" Sumner J. Chadbourne,	" "
" George L. Swett,	" "
" Edward W. Morton,	" "
" John W. Toward,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" William Tucker,	" <i>Standard Bearer.</i>
" Freeman H. Chase,	" <i>Pursuivant.</i>
" Timothy J. Murray,	" <i>Lecturer.</i>
" Charles O. Files,	" <i>Organist.</i>
" Warren Phillips,	" <i>Tyler.</i>
" Horatio L. Hill,	<i>D. D. G. M. 3d District.</i>
" James M. Nevens,	" 4th "
" Daniel Dolloff, Jr.,	" 5th "
" Arlington B. Marston,	" 6th "
" Samuel S. Collier,	" 7th "
" Rotheus E. Paine,	" 9th "
" Moses S. Mayhew,	" 12th "
" Wm. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "
" Joseph M. Hayes,	" 14th "
" Francis T. Faulkner,	" 15th "
" Howard D. Smith,	" 16th "
" George E. Taylor,	" 17th "
" Isaiah H. Webb,	" 18th "
" Charles E. Weld,	" 19th "

GRAND LODGES REPRESENTED.

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NEW HAMPSHIRE,
ARKANSAS,	LOUISIANA,	NEW JERSEY,
CALIFORNIA,	MARYLAND,	NEW YORK,
CANADA,	MICHIGAN,	NORTH CAROLINA,
COLORADO,	MISSISSIPPI,	NOVA SCOTIA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MISSOURI,	OREGON,
FLORIDA,	MONTANA,	TENNESSEE,
GEORGIA,	NEBRASKA,	TEXAS,
IDAHO,	NEVADA,	WISCONSIN.
KANSAS,		

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	} Committee
STEPHEN BERRY,	
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	

Which report was accepted.

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Bro. E. W. French,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

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

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

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. Warren O. Carney Assistant Grand Tyler.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees :

On Dispensations and Charters.

ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, EMMONS CHAPMAN, M. W. TURNER.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, GEORGE E. TAYLOR.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

F. LORING TALBOT, S. J. CHADBOURNE, WILLIAM MACARTNEY.

On the Pay Roll.

LEANDER W. FORBES, F. H. DRUMMOND, F. R. PARTRIDGE.

On Unfinished Business.

JOSIAH S. RICKER, STEPHEN G. DORMAN, E. A. COFFIN.

On By-Laws.

SAMUEL W. LANE, JOHN B. REDMAN, GOODWIN R. WILEY.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Another year has passed with all its cares, perplexities, joys and sorrows. We again assemble in Annual Communication to greet each other as members of that great brotherhood, extensive as is civilization. Here we are to interchange our views upon all such questions as may have a bearing upon the present and future welfare of our beloved order.

The year has brought many changes to the various lodges which compose our Grand Lodge. Many have been blessed with peace and abundant prosperity in the increase of their numbers from those held to be our very best citizens in those communities where they have their location, and to have it known that a person has been made a mason is equivalent to endorsing him as a good and trusty man, one to whom the burdened heart can come for relief—into whose ear sorrow pours its bitter moan, feeling that it will not be mocked.

Some have had but a moderate increase in numbers, yet this is no index to their prosperity. Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout the entire year with them, and it may well be said of such, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Such a lodge is a power for good in any community. I regret to say that in some lodges discord has existed, but not to such an extent as to require any very stringent measures from your Grand Master.

The messenger of death has visited many, as shown in the returns from the several lodges, taking not only the old, but some in the prime and vigor of life, leaving many sad and sorrowing hearts filled with loneliness, making the eager enquiry, How is this, that I and my dear dependent ones, are thus deprived of *him* to whom we have looked for comfort and support in our future years?

The Grand Lodge, in its Past Grand Officers, has not been exempt. We have been called to feel the ruthless hand as never before since our organization.

Two of our Past Grand Masters have been called to the "Supreme Grand Lodge above." One who had passed three score years and ten of his earthly pilgrimage; the other in the prime of his manhood, thus showing us "That in such an hour as we think not," we may be called to give an account of our stewardship. Thus saying emphatically unto us, "Be ye also ready."

October 23d, M. W. Bro. FREEMAN BRADFORD departed this life peacefully at his quiet home in this city, and on the 25th was buried by the Grand Lodge, various Brethren assisting in appropriate services for the occasion.

We all felt, as we quietly laid him in his lowly bed, that a faithful and efficient laborer had been called to his rest. We felt sad, when we knew we should so much miss that manly form and familiar face, at this our next annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, and should no more hear words of counsel from him whom we had come to revere, as speaking from age and experience, and giving advice that was ever in the right direction and safe to follow. We felt, however, that what was our loss was his gain, as he had come down to the grave as a shock of corn fully ripe.

M. W. Bro. JOHN H. LYNDE, was called away on the 12th day of March, in the prime of life, and at a time when his ability and zeal gave the promise of his greatest usefulness. The fell destroyer had marked him for his victim; but friends and physicians hoped, if he could be induced to leave his cares and sojourn for a while in a milder clime, his valuable life and services might be spared to his family, the community, and to the fraternity to which he gave so much of his time, and for which he felt so deep an interest. He left his home in Bangor, accompanied by his accomplished and devoted wife, and went as far as Savannah, Georgia. But it was soon apparent that his overworked body and mind were rapidly giving way, and in a few short days there came flashing over the telegraphic wires to his dear friends, "JOHN H. LYNDE cannot recover, and you must be prepared for

the worst." In two days more another message came, "JOHN is dying"—and soon another, "JOHN H. LYNDE is *dead*." How sudden, how unexpected to almost all with whom he was acquainted.

His remains were brought back to that home which he had fitted up with so much care, and in which it was fondly hoped he would be permitted to live many years, shedding light and cheerfulness over the whole community. But the scythe of time made sad havoc here.

The Grand Lodge, agreeable to request, met and conveyed the mortal part to its final resting place, M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND consenting, by request, to perform most of the solemn and deeply impressive ceremonies at the grave.

As we looked for the last time at our dear departed brother, the memories of our past associations, in this and other places, came rushing upon us, and not until we had deposited the emblems of immortality in his narrow house, and said *farewell* until we meet in the lodge above, could we fully realize that we should meet him no more on earth.

Thus we see two seats of our Past Grand Masters vacant to-day, and I presume every masonic altar in our State is draped in mourning for the honored and lamented dead. I thought it befitting to cause such a request to be made.

No very startling events during the year have occurred, except the one alluded to, although it has been a very busy one to me.

I have granted several dispensations for electing officers of lodges other than at annual meetings, and I have had many inquiries made, caused by the peculiar wording of the by-laws of some lodges. I have attended to all these, but I do not flatter myself that my views have in all cases met the approval of the brothers making them.

I have granted some dispensations for conferring degrees in a less time than is required by our general regulations, but in all cases have had such proof that it placed the question beyond a doubt that it was a case of emergency. I have refused many *more* than I have granted.

I was asked to grant a dispensation for a lodge to make a

public parade on Decoration Day, in connection with a Post of the G. A. R., to decorate soldiers' graves. I was almost inclined to grant it, for fear that the reasons might be misunderstood or misconstrued, so some might think we, as an order, have no love of country, no feeling for our patriotic dead. But upon further reflection, I felt that I should do wrong to grant the request, and sent the following reply: While I wish to honor the noble dead, who freely gave their lives to save our country, I do not think it would be right for me, as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to comply with your request. I think masons, as *such*, should never appear in public except on strictly masonic occasions. I do not regret coming to that conclusion.

May 23d I gave permission for Joseph F. Reynolds, Crosby N. Prescott and John Mellwin, residents of this State, to apply for the degrees of masonry in Unity Lodge, No. 62, New Hampshire, the lodges in whose jurisdiction they severally resided having waived their rights to them.

A case has been presented where a brother said he cast a foul ballot against two applicants, and they were rejected by it. He afterwards repented, confessed to the W. Master and others, and asked to have another ballot, but not until they had been declared rejected. I have been asked to allow it to be done. I gave my decision that they must wait six months.

Another case has been presented where Bro. A filed charges against Bro. B, and a time was set by the lodge for trial. At the time appointed Bro. A did not make his appearance, and gave no reasons to the lodge why he did not appear, and has not been reconciled to Bro. B. What ought the lodge to do to Bro. A?

File charges against him for trifling with the lodge, and if he gives no satisfactory reason for his conduct, reprimand him for the same.

A person made application for the degrees in a lodge, was accepted, but neglected to appear for more than a year, when he might have done so, if he desired; he afterwards sent in another petition without the usual fee. Shall the lodge accept the petition without the fee, he having paid one and got no benefit from it? No. It was his fault, and not that of the

lodge. Treat the petition as though he had not petitioned before.

A case was presented of one who had taken one degree in a lodge, U. D., and the dispensation had been revoked. Not being in our own State, the person having resided in this State for the past year or more, asked the lodge, where he was, to confer the other degrees.

I directed the applicant to get permission of the Grand Master where he was initiated, to take the remainder of his degrees in this State; also a certificate, that said lodge had existed under a dispensation, which had been revoked, all of which he obtained; and then I directed the lodge to take his petition and treat it the same as though he had never applied before for the remaining degrees.

I gave the case of Cumberland Lodge at New Gloucester, and Presumpscot Lodge at Windham, which was referred to me, early attention,—and I became satisfied beyond a doubt that the territory at Gray Corner belonged to Cumberland Lodge, and gave both lodges notice to that effect, which I understand is satisfactory. I am not advised whether the latter has paid fees to the former, as directed, or not.

In the later part of May, complaint was made to me that Standish Lodge had invaded the jurisdiction of Moderation Lodge. I learned the matter had been referred to the W. Masters of the two lodges, but that they had been unable to come to a satisfactory arrangement, and referred the case to me. I came to the conclusion, from what I could learn from corresponding with both parties, that the only way I could settle the matter would be to visit the lodges in person; and I intended to do so, but have found so much work on my hands that I have been unable to make the intended personal visit.

June 12th, I dedicated a new hall for the brethren of Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks' Mills, China. Rev. C. C. MASON, one of our Grand Chaplains, delivered an able and eloquent address on the occasion to a large and appreciative audience. The day was beautiful and the occasion much enjoyed by the large number of the fraternity present. This lodge, which suffered so much in

the loss of their former home at South China by fire, we congratulate for the liberal spirit they have manifested in building their present beautiful lodge room.

On the evening of June 24th, by the assistance of a goodly number of the fraternity from Portland and other places, I dedicated a beautiful hall for St. John's Lodge, South Berwick. M. W. Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND delivered an able and instructive address, suited to the occasion. After the services of dedication were closed, we were invited to repair to a large hall in the same building, where we found tables loaded with the choicest provisions the houses of the brethren could furnish, and their ladies were present to anticipate every desire the guests could have for the good things of this life. It was a season long to be remembered, and we doubt not it will be of lasting benefit to that lodge. Such occasions, if not converted into excess, will bring rich rewards.

A report came to me that one of our lodges had come out on public parade to a fourth of July celebration, without a dispensation. I immediately reported to the W. Master what I had heard, and asked him if the report was true. After some delay, I got a reply, saying it was true, and giving as his excuse his entire ignorance of any regulation on the subject, also of other masonic regulations. I got information—in fact he admitted—that he was told, after the procession was formed, that there was a regulation of the Grand Lodge forbidding him to do as he was doing; but he concluded to *take* the consequences. I felt it to be my duty as your Grand Master to suspend him as W. Master of his lodge for six months, which I did, giving him and his lodge my reasons for so doing. I have purposely withheld the name of the lodge and the Master, but will give both if the Grand Lodge desires. I do not wish unnecessarily to inflict pain and disgrace upon any brother, if the purposes of justice can be accomplished without it.

In July I received a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, entering some complaints against St. Croix Lodge for violation of territorial jurisdiction. I wrote to the M. Worshipful Grand Master, assuring him of

our good faith towards our neighbors and my desire to have matters as they should be. I wrote to St. Croix Lodge, and they emphatically denied having invaded other lodges' jurisdiction.

There appears to be some conflicting statements concerning these matters, and I recommend that a committee be chosen at this session, with authority to investigate the whole affair, to send for persons and papers, if need be, so as to ascertain the true state of the case, and if we are wrong that proper steps may be taken to make us right.

Some instances have been reported to me where lodges are still in the habit of taking a membership fee from those not having received the degrees in their lodges. I have ordered a correction in all such cases.

A case has been presented where an applicant was rejected and afterwards moved from the State, asking if his removal will allow him to apply there, without the consent of the lodge rejecting him, or if he could receive the degrees in said lodge without the consent of the Grand Master of the State where he now resides.

Reply: You have the jurisdiction of the applicant by your former rejection. If he applies to you and you *accept* him, you can then waive jurisdiction by a majority vote, naming the lodge to which he may apply.

A man in one of our lodges was initiated sixteen years ago; has had ample opportunity to take the other degrees if he desired to do so, but has neglected it. He has now asked for the remaining degrees. Can we confer them without a ballot? No. Let him petition for them and abide the result.

I have a representation, with diagram, of a brother who had lost most of his right hand, and the question asked if it would be proper to elect him W. Master of his lodge. Replied, not eligible to the station with such deformity as represented, as he would be unable to do the work.

September 25th, I constituted Shepherd's River Lodge at Brownfield, and installed their officers, assisted by brothers from Portland and other places.

October 1st, I constituted Caribou Lodge at Lyndon, and

installed their officers. This lodge, being located in the eastern part of our State, has a large territory over which they hold jurisdiction. I was much pleased with the zeal manifested by the brethren I met there. Their lady friends on this occasion presented a splendid entertainment, showing the interest they feel in the welfare of the lodge, and I predict for them a prosperous future.

October 2d, I visited Pioneer Lodge at their masonic home, and was received in the most cordial manner. I had notified the brethren of my intended visit and asked their attendance, so that I might, if possible, help them out of the difficulty in which they were reported to be in, by the D. D. G. M. of the 1st Masonic District. They came together in a true masonic spirit, agreed to submit all the difficulties to R.W. Bro. DOWNES, P. D. D. G. M. of that district, for adjustment, and that his decision should be final, and all would abide by it, and thus bring their troubles to an end. I notified Bro. DOWNES of this decision, and asked him to consent to undertake the task. He did so, and made the investigation, and has reported his decision, but I have not yet been advised whether the brethren have fully come up to their part of the engagement or not. I hope they may, as it does appear to me that the lodge occupies too important a place to be shedding no good influence on that community, for if not good, it is bad.

October 30th, I constituted Composite Lodge at La Grange, and installed the officers, being assisted by our lamented P. G. Master LYNDE, G. Marshal COLLAMORE, and others. The occasion was one of interest. I expect to hear a good account of the doings of this new lodge.

In October last, I received a communication from the M. W. G. Master of Canada, WM. M. WILSON, Esq., complaining of the action of our Grand Lodge at its last session, and forbidding all its subordinates to hold any intercourse with masons claiming to hail from the State of Maine, and revoking the commission of their representative to our Grand Lodge. It became proper that all our lodges should be notified of the fact, which was done by

our Grand Secretary, and I herewith submit both papers in the case.

I perceive that some of our sister Grand Lodges do not appear to understand the position taken by us, in the action complained of, but I think if they will *carefully* scan the resolves that we passed, they will see that we did not intend any injustice to the Grand Lodge of Canada.

November 14th I granted a dispensation to thirty-two petitioners to hold a lodge at Mattawamkeag, by the name of Pine Tree Lodge, and appointed Thomas M. Blakemore to be the first Master, Abner B. Chase to be first Senior Warden, Alexander McClain to be first Junior Warden. The petitioners had fully complied with all the requirements of the Grand Lodge in such cases made and provided, and I had the most positive assurances that everything pertaining to the lodge should be right. I have heard good reports from them since.

December 30th I dedicated a new hall for Freeport Lodge, assisted by a goodly number of visiting brethren. Rev. CALEB FULLER, one of our Grand Chaplains, delivered an able and appropriate address for the occasion. After the services of dedication, we were invited to a sumptuous repast provided by the lady friends of the lodge. The brethren have done a good work for themselves in providing this beautiful and well arranged home in all its appointments. I commend them for their zeal, and for having this hall under their entire control, being sole owners of land and building.

Many questions have been presented to me for decision, the most of which had been presented to myself or my predecessors, and as usual, had a little research been made, answers would have been found. I have, however, given the decisions anew, or referred to the book and page where the answer might be found.

I here give decisions I have not already given on preceding pages:

A lodge has a right to receive a report from any member of a committee, and act upon it, if no one makes objection and it is a proper time to make such report.

If a record of any transaction of a lodge has been approved, that record must remain. If the record has not been approved, it may, by a majority vote and at a proper time, be altered or amended.

Question.—Should a vote passed at a stated meeting, that the Grand Master decides not to be legal, be recorded?

Yes; but append a note that the Grand Master orders that the vote *must not* be carried into effect.

Who are members of a lodge U. D.?

None are known as members of such a lodge, except, *possibly*, those named in the dispensation. If others assist in the work they should be reported as visitors, and recorded "as acting."

A person having been rejected and wishing to petition another lodge, must petition the rejecting lodge for permission, naming the lodge to which he wishes to apply.

A case has been presented to me where a brother filed charges against another brother, and the W. Master was satisfied that it would greatly injure the lodge to have the matters complained of brought to trial, as it was a neighborhood quarrel. He advised a settlement without a trial, and declined entertaining the case. I think the W. Master did right, for the time being, at least.

I find many wish to make the lodge a kind of receptacle for all the disputes that may arise in the community in which it is located. I have found meeting houses, school houses, highways, byways and almost every nameable and unnameable thing in some of our lodges, much to the detriment of their welfare. I always *urge* the importance of keeping all such matters at a proper distance from the lodge.

I wish to call attention to one other fruitful cause of inefficiency in our lodges. It is this,—placing brethren in office who do not attend regularly the meetings of the lodge. I regret to say that it is often the case in some of our lodges, that a majority of the brethren never come to the meetings, unless some specialty calls them out. This is not as it should be. The stated communications, at least, should be well attended.

Agreeably to your request I visited Corinthian Lodge as soon as they notified me that they were ready to have their work

examined. Ample notice was given of my intended visit. I found a goodly number of the brethren present, with visitors from other lodges; but their W. Master could *not* be *induced* to attend. An attempt was made to exhibit work, but under quite embarrassing circumstances, and it was *very* poor.

I gave such advice as I thought proper, and told the brethren they must not re-elect the present Master (his time being nearly out) as no good could come to the lodge, under his administration; for as nearly as I could learn, he was deficient in every qualification for a *good* Master. At a subsequent visit, I found a new set of officers, and things very much improved. I gave them permission to resume work, being assured that strenuous efforts would be made to do the work well. R. W. Bro. ESTES was with me at my last visit, and gave me much assistance.

January 28th, Naskeag Lodge, at Brooklin, was constituted, officers installed and hall dedicated by R. W. Bro. J. M. NEVENS, D. D. G. M. 4th Masonic District, at my request and by my commission, as I found it impossible for me to go in person. He has given me a glowing account of the occasion. On the following day, he, at my request, dedicated a new hall for Eggemoggin Lodge, at Sedgwick. Services of deep interest, and I have no doubt but what they will be of lasting benefit to the Fraternity in that section of the State.

It gives me great pleasure to report these new masonic homes.

January 30th, I received a petition from several brethren for a dispensation for a lodge in the town of Baring. There was no recommendation from the D. D. G. M. of the District, where the lodge was proposed to be located. I immediately asked the District Deputy to make a personal investigation of matters in the proposed place for the lodge, and report. He did so at a subsequent time, and reported unfavorably to granting said dispensation. I therefore declined complying with the request and returned the fee sent, to the D. D. G. M.

February 24th, I, by the assistance of our R. W. J. G. Warden, Bro. POOR, D. D. G. M. ESTES, G. Marshal COLLAMORE, P. D. D. G. M. McFADDEN and others, dedicated a new and elegant hall for Meridian Lodge, at Pittsfield. The occasion was one of great joy

to the brethren of that lodge and their neighbors. Siloam Lodge, at Kendall's Mills, were there in large numbers. A splendid entertainment was prepared by the ladies, not only for the evening but also for the following morning.

Thus, brethren, I have given you a brief account of some of my labors for the past year—as I have said before, a busy, changeful one. It has afforded me much pleasure to mingle with my brethren from the different parts of our State, and counsel with them for the welfare of our beloved Order.

It is with devout gratitude to our Supreme Grand Master that I look back over the year and see how mercifully *He* has preserved us; that *He* has not permitted our enemies to triumph over us, but that we can feel that to-day we are stronger than we were last year.

I have been greatly assisted in my labors by efficient officers of the Grand Lodge, and I take this opportunity to return my heartfelt thanks to them for the many favors they have shown me in our mutual intercourse. If some of the D. D. G. Masters had been a little more prompt in giving me their reports, it would have facilitated the work of making my report.

The reports of our R. W. Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary will give you an account of the standing of our finances and other important matters.

The very able and comprehensive report of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence will, I trust, be read by you all, as from that we get a better view of our relations with our sister Grand Lodges than we possibly can get from any other source accessible to a large part of our brethren.

The reports of the D. D. G. Masters will be presented, and from them we have a right to expect a true exhibit of the standing of every lodge in the State.

I am pleased to know that we, as a Grand Lodge, get favorable notices from almost every other Grand Lodge in Christendom. Even some who do not agree with us on several minor points, find many other matters for which they commend us.

I hope and trust the work we may do at this session will be

characterized by that truly *masonic* spirit which will commend itself to the whole masonic world.

DAVID CARGILL, *Grand Master*.

With the Grand Master's address, the following documents were submitted :

GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF CANADA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—GREETING :

WHEREAS, at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, held at the city of Portland on the sixth day of May last, the following resolution was adopted, viz :

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge having recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in that Province, cannot recognize any lodge therein holding under any authority other than that Grand Lodge ; and the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, and their members, are hereby forbidden to hold any masonic intercourse whatever with any lodge in the Province of Quebec not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of that Province, or with any member of such a lodge."

AND WHEREAS the Province of Quebec forms the eastern boundary of, and is within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, as constituted and declared on the 18th day of October, 1855, and its sovereign jurisdiction over the territory known as the Province of Ontario and Quebec has not only been admitted and recognized by all her sister Grand Lodges, and in an especial manner by the said Grand Lodge of Maine, as appears from the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by that Grand Body at its Annual Communication in May, 1856 :—

"Resolved, That the reasons set forth by the Canadian brethren appear to us a full vindication and defense of the important action which terminates the jurisdiction of foreign Grand Lodges in this noble Province, and that the successive steps taken by them in severing the bonds of allegiance which so long held them under separate foreign jurisdictions, and uniting themselves in one independent Grand Lodge must, in our deliberate judgment, command the approbation of all true-hearted free and accepted masons, and the fraternal recognition and cordial fellowship of all Grand Lodges of such throughout the world.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most cordially grasp the right hand of brotherhood extended to us by the Grand Lodge of Canada, and in the name of our divine art heartily respond to their claim for a reciprocation of fraternal regard." * * *

AND WHEREAS, the principle embraced in the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maine in May last, strikes at the very root, and saps the very foundation of the independence of sovereign bodies within their respective jurisdictions, and is also a most unjustifiable and improper interference with the authority of this Grand Lodge, in thus arrogating to themselves the right to determine what portion of our lodges and the members thereof are worthy of their recognition and fraternal treatment ; and

WHEREAS, every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, and as such entitled to her support and protection, and an injustice or insult to one, is felt equally by all ; and whereas the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maine is an evident attempt on their part to intimidate this Grand Lodge, and to coerce our loyal brethren to further disruption and schism ;

NOW KNOW YE, that for these and other reasons, and by virtue of the power in us vested as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, We do

hereby order and direct that all official correspondence and communication between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine shall cease and terminate ; and We command all our worshipful and loving brethren within this our jurisdiction, not to admit into our lodges any mason claiming to hail from the said Grand Lodge of Maine, nor otherwise to hold masonic communication with such ; and We do further order and direct that this our edict shall remain in full force and effect until the Grand Lodge of Maine shall have rescinded the above recited resolution.

AND We do further revoke the commission of our Representative at said Grand Lodge.

Done and passed at the office of the Grand Master, at Simcoe, this 13th day of October, A. D. 1873.

WM. M. WILSON, *Grand Master.*

Attest: THOS. B. HARRIS, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

PORTLAND, NOV. 1, 1873.

To the W. Master, Wardens and Brethren of the several Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

GREETING.

This Grand Lodge, at its Annual Communication of the current year, declined to recognize the lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Canada, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

For that reason, the Grand Lodge of Canada has cut off all official correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and forbidden to the masons of its obedience the holding of masonic communication with any of you.

When the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed, this Grand Lodge was among the first to recognize it and vindicate its claims to regularity, upon well established principles : for the practical application of *precisely the same principles* to the Grand Lodge of Quebec by us, the Grand Lodge of Canada has resorted, as far as she may, to "the last argument of Kings," and forbidden intercourse with us.

You will not expect, therefore, should you visit the Province of Ontario, to be recognized as masons : and should any of the masons of that Province visit Maine, it will not be proper to hold *masonic* intercourse with them, but you are allowed and specially enjoined to treat them with the same courtesy and kindness to which you have been accustomed heretofore.

We trust, however, that this unnatural state of things will not long continue : but that passion will soon give place to reason, and the ancient harmony be once more restored.

DAVID CARGILL, *Grand Master.*

Attest: IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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

Sundry papers were presented, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Petitions for permission to change the name of Moderation Lodge to Buxton Lodge : for a lodge at

Milbridge, to be called Pleiades Lodge: for a lodge at Hermon Corner, to be called Lynde Lodge: and of Pine Tree Lodge, U. D., at Mattawamkeag, for a charter, accompanied by the dispensation and other papers of said lodge: were received, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A private letter was read from G. Master Ellis, of New Brunswick, who passed through the city May 1st, expressing his regret at being unable to tarry until this meeting, and his best wishes towards the Grand Lodge and its officers.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual Report, as follows:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

Treasurer's receipts for the year last past,.....	\$4,977.28
" disbursements " 	5,027.25
Balance in Treasury in May, 1873,.....	730.64
" " May 4, 1874,.....	680.67

Items in detail are herewith submitted, in form of account current.

A few weeks since, I received information that funds belonging to the Grand Lodge had been lying in the Merchants' National Bank of this city, for several years; and on presenting myself as Treasurer of this Body, I received the sum of four dollars and seventy cents (\$4.70), as the last and final dividend made to stockholders by Portland Bank. Some of the "*oldest inhabitants*" may recollect the circumstances connected with this bank, which I do not; but acting in accordance with the injunction given by the Quaker father to his son, "*to get money*," I received the dividend, not forgetting the command "*to be thankful for small favors*."

I have received from Frederick Fox, Esq., Executor, the sum of three hundred thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$333.33), bequeathed by our late Brother J. Ignatius Stevens, of Gorham, as an addition to our Charity Fund. I have tendered no acknowledgment for this, except to receipt for the same, knowing that due and proper action would be had at this Annual Convocation.

The invested Charity Fund has been increased the past year, by an addition of nine hundred dollars.

One hundred and twelve dollars of the contributions from Maine, to the

sufferers by the great fire in Chicago, and returned to this Grand Lodge by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, has been returned to the subordinate lodges contributing the same, *pro rata*.

In the early part of last year I was informed that a tract of land, including several acres, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, was bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Maine, by our deceased Brother Jonathan Morgan. Like those now in pursuit of immense fortunes in Old England, left by deceased ancestors, I resolved myself into a committee, organized for the transaction of business, held various meetings, raised the necessary funds and proceeded to investigate the matter.

My hope (if I had any such) of realizing a large sum from this property, for the benefit of our Grand Lodge, was founded principally on the statement of a Brother residing in Scarborough. He says "It (the land) was mortgaged to a Gorham woman for two hundred dollars (\$200), and she sold it to a Portland man for twenty-five dollars (\$25.)" This part of the statement did not serve to make me very sanguine in the belief that I could obey the injunction of Iago, "put money in thy purse," if I succeeded in redeeming the property.

But my informant further says, "The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through it; I am told they intend having a station on or near it. The County Commissioners were to view it and estimate the damage to it by the Railroad and report in November next."

This served to increase my hope of a successful pecuniary termination of my reach after terrestrial and agricultural aggrandizement; but not being able to learn that the Commissioners ever met for the purpose of "viewing" the territory, or knew even that the railroad passed through or over any such land, or had awarded any damages; and believing that the value of the property would be increased rather than diminished by such action, I placed this part of my "land case" in the same category with the case recorded in "Blackstone," or related by some other authority, where the attorney for the defendant informed the court, in his opening remarks that he expected to prove to the satisfaction of judge and jury,—first, that his client did not borrow any kettle of the plaintiff; secondly, that the kettle was cracked when he borrowed it, and thirdly, that it was sound and whole when he returned it.

But the closing part of the communication received, had a tendency to rouse my cupidity, and my hope of gain was again at "fever heat."

Once more he says, "If I owned it, I would not sell it for *one hundred dollars per acre*—its present value is nothing, its future value will be large, *I think*."

For nearly one year, I have, to the best of my ability, pursued the investigation of this matter, and the summing up of the information obtained may be stated thus: Jonathan Morgan, Esq., of Portland, did by his will bequeath to the Grand Lodge a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Cape Elizabeth

or Scarboro,—that Lewis Pierce, Esq., of Portland, is Executor of the will—that the land is mortgaged, probably for more than its value in the market at the present time—that the principal lumber now growing upon it, is hard-buck, cranberry vine, scrub spruce, whortleberry bush and alder—that a large share of the surface of the territory is known as marsh, meadow, swamp, bog and barren heath—that it is peopled abundantly, in some parts, by mud-turtles, frogs, mosquitoes and black flies, with a “sprinkling” of various species of snakes and other reptiles,—and that its exact location is unknown to the Executor, or to this deponent.

I have had several interviews with the executor of the will, and had hoped before this Annual Session, to have obtained some further information from him, but he is now absent in Europe. I shall still pursue this subject with zeal and ardor, and shall be most happy to receive instruction from this Grand Body, to guide my future course. Candor, however, compels me to say, that, in my opinion, the hope of ever realizing a large sum from this legacy, rests upon very nearly as “baseless a fabric” as that of the “Chases,” “Browns” and others who are hoping to obtain a vast inheritance from their European ancestors.

MOSES DODGE.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
in account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer.

1871.

May 8,	For paid John B. Trafton, D. D. G. M. 1st District.....	\$	41.60
	“ Wm. H. Hunter, “ 2d “		18.00
	“ Henry R. Taylor, “ 3d “		11.90
	“ J. M. Nevens, “ 4th “		51.23
	“ E. B. Averill, “ 5th “		31.70
	“ A. B. Marston, “ 6th “		23.45
	“ Mark Rollins, “ 7th “		40.00
	“ Henry L. Kilgore, “ 8th “		22.50
	“ Thos. S. Andrews, “ 9th “		24.65
	“ Henry Farrington, “ 10th “		24.38
	“ W. B. Lapham, “ 11th “		10.00
	“ M. S. Mayhew, “ 12th “		22.85
	“ W. R. G. Estes, “ 13th “		32.00
	“ Joseph M. Hayes, “ 14th “		21.20
26,	“ Dura Bradford, “ 15th “		43.00
8,	“ A. S. Kimball, “ 16th “		20.05
	“ Geo. E. Taylor, “ 17th “		14.45
	“ Isaiah S. Webb, “ 18th “		27.30
	“ Charles E. Weld, “ 19th “		34.45
	“ David Cargill, Grand Master, expenses,.....		129.50

May 8,	For paid R. E. Paine, Com. on Masonic History,.....	4.47
	“ E. P. Burnham, expenses,.....	2.50
	“ Albert Moore, “	10.00
	“ W. O. Poor, “	4.50
19,	“ J. H. Drummond, Com. on For. Cor.,.....	80.00
21,	“ Portland Safety Dep. Vaults, rent of box,.....	15.00
June 2,	“ Stephen Berry, assistant G. Secretary, (per vote),	20.00
	“ Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, per vote,.....	30.00
	“ W. O. Carney, assistant Grand Tyler, per vote,....	15.00
	“ Moses Dodge, Grand Treasurer, per vote,.....	30.00
	“ L. W. Fobes, assistant Grand Treasurer, per vote..	10.00
28,	“ Masonic Trustees, rent,.....	200.00
July 1,	“ Freeman Bradford, rent,.....	37.50
2,	“ G. B. Chadwick, dues Dirigo Lodge, remitted,....	49.50
14,	“ Geo. L. Bailey, binding,.....	24.75
25,	“ Stephen Berry, printing Proc., &c.,.....	368.70
Oct. 2,	“ Freeman Bradford, rent,.....	37.50
Dec. 6,	“ Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses,.....	67.20
8,	“ American Bank Note Co., Diplomas,.....	240.00
26,	“ B. F. Andrews, coach hire,.....	15.00
1874.		
Jan. 2,	“ Portland Savings Bank, rent,.....	56.25
7,	“ Stephen Berry, printing circulars, &c.,.....	20.25
19,	“ Insurance,.....	16.00
Feb. 14,	“ American Bank Note Co., Diplomas,.....	90.00
April 3,	“ Portland Savings Bank, rent,.....	56.25
April 21,	“ Ira Berry, Gr. Sec., salary,.....	500.00
	“ “ “ bill postage, &c.,.....	124.96
22,	“ Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler, expenses,.....	28.30
30,	“ Stephen Berry, printing Rep. Com. For. Cor., &c.,..	349.78
May 1,	“ Cash, Charity Fund investment,.....	500.00
2,	“ Grand Treasurer's incidental expenses,.....	17.23
	“ Pay Roll of 1873,.....	1,362.40
4,	Balance in Treasury,.....	680.67
		<u>\$5,707.92</u>

1873. Cr.

May 8,	By balance in Treasury May 6, 1873,.....	\$ 730.64
	Cash of John B. Trafton, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	139.35
	“ William H. Hunter, “ 2d Dist.	147.15
	“ Henry R. Taylor, “ 3d Dist.	123.25
	“ J. M. Nevens, “ 4th Dist.	346.40
	“ E. B. Averill, “ 5th Dist.	222.40
7,	“ A. B. Marston, “ 6th Dist.	326.85

May 7,	By Cash of Mark Rollins,	D. D. G. M. 7th Dist.	175.30
	" Henry L. Kilgore,	" 8th Dist.	182.30
	" Thomas S. Andrews,	" 9th Dist.	412.50
	" Henry Farrington,	" 10th Dist.	174.10
8,	" W. B. Lapham,	" 11th Dist.	273.70
	" Moses S. Mayhew,	" 12th Dist.	205.75
	" W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th Dist.	227.80
7,	" Joseph M. Hayes,	" 14th Dist.	317.25
	" Dura Bradford,	" 15th Dist.	235.60
	" A. S. Kimball,	" 16th Dist.	245.85
	" Geo. E. Taylor,	" 17th Dist.	388.70
	" Isaiah S. Webb,	" 18th Dist.	212.95
	" Chas. E. Weld,	" 19th Dist.	281.65
	" Ira Berry, dues Freedom Lodge,.....		23.90
	" Dues Eastern Lodge for 1872,.....		35.65
8,	" Benj. Nutter, charter fee Naskeag Lodge,		30.00
9,	" Grand Chapter rent, &c.,.....		71.63
June 24,	" John T. Pike, charter fee Caribou Lodge,		30.00
Sept. 30,	" Ira Berry, charter fee Shepherd's River Lodge,.....		30.00
1874.			
April 21,	" Ira Berry, charter fee Composite Lodge,		30.00
	" " " disp. fee Pine Tree " "		25.00
	" " " diplomas and Proc. sold, &c.,		62.25
			<u>\$5,707.92</u>

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
\$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,.....	6,800.00
700.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees,.....	700.00
900.00 Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,.....	900.00
900.00 " Maine " " "	900.00
	<u>\$16,500.00</u>

MOSES DODGE, *Treasurer.*

Referred to Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary submitted his Annual Report,
viz :

PORTLAND, May 5, 1874.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

During the past year three Brethren have applied for Registration, and three of those registered last year, have paid for another year.

I have sold to lodges, eight copies of the re-print of our early Proceedings. All moneys received have been accounted for.

The ordinary duties, such as recording, printing and distributing Proceedings, supplying diplomas and other blanks, issuing notifications, &c., have been attended to. The Records of the Grand Lodge and Charity Fund are submitted for examination.

R. W. Bro. Titus, Grand Secretary of Massachusetts, has, at my request, furnished me with a list of lodges chartered in Maine by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts previous to the formation of our own Grand Lodge. This is a document of historical importance, and is herewith submitted.

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

CHARTERED BY ST. JOHN'S GRAND LODGE.

Portland,*	Portland, Maine,	March 20, 1762.
Falmouth,*	Falmouth, Maine,	" " "

CHARTERED BY MASSACHUSETTS GRAND LODGE.

Warren,	Machias, Maine,	Sept. 4, 1778.
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This lodge assisted in educating the orphan children of the patriot Gen. Jos. Warren, for whom it was named.

CHARTERED BY UNITED GRAND LODGE.

Lincoln,	Wiscasset, Me.,	June 1, 1792.
Hancock,	Castine, "	June 9, 1794.
Kennebec,	Hallowell, "	March 15, 1796.
Lodge No. 1,	Portland, "	June 13, 1796.
Tuscan,	Columbia, "	June 13, 1797.
Amity,	Camden, "	March 10, 1801.
Eastern,	Eastport, "	June 8, 1801.
United,	Topsham, "	Dec. 14, 1801.
Saco,	Pepperelboro, "	June 16, 1802.
Pythagorean,	Fryburg, "	June 13, 1803.
Oriental,	Bridgtown, "	June 14, 1804.
Orient,	Thomastown, "	March 10, 1806.
St. George,	Warren, "	March 10, 1806.
Ancient Land-Mark,	Portland, "	Sept. 8, 1806.
Oxford,	Paris, "	Sept. 14, 1807.
Farmington,	Farmington, "	June 13, 1808.

* Probably the same.

Felicity,	Buckstown,	Me.,	March, 13, 1809.
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	"	June 13, 1811.
York,	Wells,	"	March 9, 1813.
Freeport,	Freeport,	"	Sept. 13, 1814.
Belfast,	Belfast,	"	Feb. 9, 1816.
Village,	Bowdoinham,	"	June 9, 1817.
Temple,	Winthrop,	"	Oct. 6, 1817.
Adoniram.	Limington,	"	Sept. 9, 1818.
Tranquil,	Minot,	"	Dec. 9, 1818.

Referred to Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

A memorial of Seabasticook Lodge, on a question of jurisdiction, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke, for the Committee on Returns, presented the following report, which was accepted :

Your Committee on Returns have attended to their duty and submit the following report :

Number of chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, one hundred and sixty-nine (169). Returns have been received from all the lodges but one, giving the following exhibit.

For convenience of comparison, we give the footings of last year's returns :

	1874.	1873.
Initiated,.....	1132.....	1015
Admitted,.....	1488.....	1380
Re-instated,.....	120.....	43
Dimitted,.....	376.....	405
Died,.....	210.....	211
Suspended,.....	6.....	6
Expelled,.....	3.....	6
Deprived of membership,.....	127.....	40
Members,.....	18,118.....	17,224
Non-affiliates,.....	258.....	327
Rejected,.....	485.....	482

There is one lodge under dispensation, viz : Pine Tree Lodge, of Mattawamkeag, from which returns have not been received.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,	} Committee.
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	
WARREN PHILLIPS,	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Re-initiated.	Dismissed.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-aff'd.	Rejected.
1	Portland,.....	4	10	..	1	7	..	..	1	387	..	3
2	Warren,.....	7	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	104	..	..
3	Lincoln,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	112	6	3
4	Hancock,.....	6	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	106	10	..
5	Kennebec,.....	5	8	..	3	2	..	..	..	160	3	11
6	Amity,.....	12	16	..	1	2	..	..	..	125	..	1
7	Eastern,.....	10	12	..	1	2	..	..	..	193	..	2
8	United,.....	5	11	2	5	..	..	..	..	130	5	4
9	Saco,.....	9	8	..	2	..	..	..	6	173	..	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	15	17	1	2	2	..	..	..	218	..	7
11	Pythagorean,.....	4	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	68	..	1
12	Cumberland,.....	3	7	5	3	2	..	4	..	80	..	1
13	Oriental,.....	12	11	2	9	6	..	..	..	177	..	1
14	Solar,.....	12	18	..	3	1	..	4	..	208	6	8
15	Orient,.....	12	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	156	1	6
16	St. George,.....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..
17	Ancient Land-Mark,.....	11	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	346	..	3
18	Oxford,.....	3	5	..	4	..	..	1	..	108	3	5
19	Felicity,.....	12	19	..	1	2	..	..	..	171	..	5
20	Maine,.....	7	6	1	10	2	..	22	..	94	..	7
21	Oriental Star,.....	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	123	3	1
22	York,.....	5	8	..	5	..	..	1	..	72	4	..
23	Freeport,.....	12	12	2	2	1	..	2	..	59	..	2
24	Phoenix,.....	6	11	2	1	5	..	..	..	199	..	4
25	Temple,.....	6	13	..	6	2	..	..	..	88	1	1
26	Village,.....	6	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	115	2	1
27	Adoniram,.....	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	59	..	1
28	Northern Star,.....	10	8	..	4	2	..	..	..	113	..	6
29	Tranquil,.....	13	22	..	1	1	..	1	..	187	6	6
30	Blazing Star,.....	11	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	89	..	2
31	Union,.....	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	102	6	1
32	Hermon,.....	6	12	1	8	3	..	..	..	167	12	2
33	Waterville,.....	10	16	..	3	2	..	..	..	155	..	6
34	Somerset,.....	6	14	..	5	1	..	..	..	201	3	7
35	Bethlehem,.....	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	15
36	Casco,.....	3	7	..	2	3	..	2	..	163	4	2
37	Washington,.....	6	6	..	3	2	..	..	..	100	..	..
38	Harmony,.....	9	11	46	8	2	..	..	..	159	..	6
39	Penobscot,.....	5	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	126	6	2
40	Lygonia,.....	13	23	..	2	3	..	..	..	241	18	5
41	Morning Star,.....	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	59	..	1
42	Freedom,.....	3	3	..	3	5	..	..	..	101	..	..
43	Alna,.....	6	10	1	1	..	..	1	..	135	..	6
44	Piscataquis,.....	8	8	..	9	1	..	..	..	80	..	5
45	Central,.....	10	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	141	..	3
46	St. Croix,.....	9	15	..	1	3	..	..	..	195	..	3
47	Dunlap,.....	13	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	200	..	6
48	Lafayette,.....	7	11	12	2	1	..	..	..	90	4	3
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	3	5	..	4	3	..	..	..	98	2	3
50	Aurora,.....	24	33	1	3	13	..	..	..	414	17	12
51	St. John's,.....	26	43	1	4	2	..	..	..	188	..	10

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	D.	Mem.	N.	R.
110	Monmouth,.....	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	74	..	..
111	Liberty,.....	6	5	..	6	2	..	..	..	131	1	5
112	Eastern Frontier,.....	1	5	..	*11	1	..	..	..	75	..	2
113	Messalonskee,.....	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	77	..	4
114	Polar Star,.....	4	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	151	..	2
115	Moderation,.....	10	12	..	3	2	..	..	..	90	1	2
116	Lebanon,.....	6	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	86	..	2
117	Greenleaf,.....	6	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	113	..	7
118	Drummond,.....	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	60	3	..
120	Meduncook,.....	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	59	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	80	..	..
122	Marine,.....	12	11	10	4	6	..	..	..	176	..	..
123	Franklin,.....	4	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	84	..	1
124	Olive Branch,.....	1	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	94	..	5
125	Meridian,.....	12	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	91	..	17
126	Timothy Chase,.....	14	21	..	3	1	..	..	..	125	..	5
127	Presumpscot,.....	9	9	..	2	..	..	7	..	88	2	5
128	Eggemoggin,.....	10	12	..	†33	1	..	..	..	93	4	4
129	Quantabcook,.....	8	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	64	4	1
130	Trinity,.....	4	11	..	7	1	..	..	..	57	..	2
131	Lookout,.....	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	..	1
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	7	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	73	..	..
133	Asylum,.....	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	51	..	..
134	Trojan,.....	4	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	59	..	1
135	Riverside,.....	7	15	..	4	1	..	..	..	94	6	1
136	Ionic,.....	5	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	80	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,.....	9	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	104	..	6
138	Lewy's Island,.....	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	75	3	1
139	Archon,.....	13	15	..	1	2	..	..	..	92	..	2
140	Mount Desert,.....	5	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	89	..	2
141	Augusta,.....	13	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	97	..	4
142	Ocean,.....	4	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	73	..	3
143	Preble,.....	14	18	..	1	2	..	..	..	95	..	2
144	Seaside,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	3
145	Moses Webster,.....	20	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	123	..	7
146	Sebastiack,.....	10	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	58	..	2
147	Evening Star,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	2
148	Forest,.....	10	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	77	2	4
149	Doric,.....	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	3
150	Rabboni,.....	12	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	81	..	6
151	Excelsior,.....	1	2	3	..	..	..	4	..	35	..	..
152	Crooked River,.....	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	1
153	Delta,.....	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	52	..	2
154	Mystic Tie,.....	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
155	Ancient York,.....	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	6
156	Wilton,.....	6	11	..	1	2	..	..	..	66	1	3
157	Cambridge,.....	9	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	4
158	Anchor,.....	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	25	..	..
159	Esoteric,.....	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	1
160	Fisher,.....	7	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	40	3	3
161	Carrabassett,.....	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	2
162	Arion,.....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
163	Pleasant River,.....	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	36	..	1
164	Webster,.....	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	2
165	Molunkus,.....	5	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	24	1	6
166	Neguemkeag,.....	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	51	2	1
167	Whitney,.....	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	2

* Joined Caribou Lodge. † Joined Naskag Lodge.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	D.	Mem.	N.	R.
168	Composite,.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	19	..	1
169	Shepherd's River,.....	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	25	..	2
170	Caribou,.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	3
171	Naskeag,.....	13	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	38	1	1
		1,127	1,499	120	376	210	6	3	127	18,108	258	495

On motion of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond,

Voted, That the Grand Master fill the vacancies in the special committee having under consideration the various matters in which St. Croix Lodge is implicated.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bro. Henry H. Dickey, *vice* Bro. Freeman Bradford, deceased,—and Bro. F. Loring Talbot, *vice* Bro. Hiram Chase, absent.

The Grand Master also appointed Bro. Henry H. Dickey, a member of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, *vice* Bro. Freeman Bradford, deceased.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, reported verbally, recommending the adoption of the amendment proposed in 1872, to Sec. 43 of the Constitution, making said section read as follows :

SEC. 43. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented unless recommended by the three lodges situated nearest the place where the new lodge is proposed to be located, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

On motion,

Voted, That said amendment be adopted.

A petition was presented from Bro's Elijah W. Reed, Judson L. Stanley, Arthur M. Herrick, Isaac N. Cole

and Charles P. Allen, praying that their names may be added to the charter of Naskeag Lodge; which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The request of Penobscot Lodge, to be allowed the privilege of having a copy of their charter made for framing, was received; and on motion, it was

Voted, That the request be granted, a statement of the action being endorsed on both the charters.

A question relating to the restoration of an expelled mason, with a statement of the case giving rise to it, was submitted by Bro. Estes, D. D. G. Master of the 13th District, and was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Request of W. C. Drugan, to have disabilities removed; and memorial of Owen A. Hutchins, relating to petition for lodge at New Portland, were received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

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

TUESDAY, May 5, 1874.

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

Bro. F. Loring Talbot, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, reported as follows:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE:

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have attended to their duty, and beg leave to submit the following report:

They commend the interest and zeal which the Grand Master has evinced in the many duties which he has been called upon to perform during the past year.

They recommend:

That so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the deaths of Bros. Freeman Bradford and John H. Lynde be referred to a Special Committee of Three.

That the several decisions of the Grand Master be approved.

That the recommendation of the Grand Master in relation to the complaint of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick of encroachment of jurisdiction, be referred to a special committee.

That the communication of the Grand Master of Canada be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

That the report of the Grand Secretary be printed with the proceedings; also that the list of lodges chartered in Maine by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts previous to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Maine, be printed, and that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Bro. Titus, Grand Secretary of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for his courtesy in furnishing this valuable document.

That the communication of Lewy's Island Lodge, in regard to Alley Lodge, of New Brunswick, be referred to the special committee to which the complaint of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick is referred.

All which is respectfully submitted,

F. LORING TALBOT,	} Committee.
S. J. CHADBOURNE,	
WILLIAM MACARTNEY,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

The Grand Master appointed the following special committees:

On Deaths of P. G. Masters Bradford and Lynde.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, HENRY H. DICKEY, AND EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Complaint of Lewy's Island Lodge against Alley Lodge.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, HENRY H. DICKEY, AND F. LORING TALBOT.

Bro. R. E. Paine, for the Committee on History, presented the following report, which was accepted:

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, respectfully submit the following report:

We have received during the past year the following named histories, all of which are completed to the year 1870, viz:

Of Asylum Lodge,	No. 133,	ms.
" Blue Mountain Lodge,	" 67,	"
" Bristol Lodge,	" 74,	"
" Benevolent Lodge,	" 87,	"
" Dunlap Lodge,	" 47,	"
" Fraternal Lodge,	" 55,	"
" Howard Lodge,	" 69,	"
" Kennebec Lodge,	" 5,	"
" King Solomon's Lodge,	" 61,	"
" Marsh River Lodge,	" 102,	"
" Mt. Kineo Lodge,	" 109,	"
" Pacific Lodge,	" 64,	"
" St. Croix Lodge,	" 46,	"
" Temple Lodge,	" 25,	"
" Franklin Lodge,	" 123,	"
" Dresden Lodge,	" 103,	"
" Felicity Lodge,	" 19,	"
" Monument Lodge,	" 96,	"
" Warren Lodge,	" 2,	"
" Piscataquis Lodge,	" 44,	"
" Standish Lodge.	" 70,	"

The following lodges have furnished their histories in print:

Of Oriental Star Lodge,	No. 21, in print.
" Lygonia Lodge,	" 40, "
" Alna Lodge,	" 43, "
" Tremont Lodge,	" 77, "
" Waterville Lodge,	" 33, "
" Riverside Lodge,	" 135, "

One hundred and thirty-three lodges have now furnished their histories completed up to the year 1870.

The following lodges we are still obliged to report delinquent:

Adoniram, No. 27; Ashlar, No. 105; Archon, No. 139; Eastern, No. 7; Harwood, No. 91; Mystic, No. 65; Mechanics, No. 66; Marine, No. 122; Northern Star, No. 28; Narraguagus, No. 88; Polar Star, No. 114; Presumpscot,

No. 127; Rural, No. 53; Relief, No. 108; Rabboni, No. 150; Solar, No. 14; Star in the East, No. 60; Seabastcook, No. 146; Tranquil, No. 29; Tuscan, No. 106; United, No. 8.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE,	} Committee.
J. W. TOWARD,	
H. D. SMITH,	

Bro. J. H. Drummond, on behalf of Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, presented a copy of a resolution adopted by said Chapter, as follows:

Resolved, That as a token of our appreciation of his invaluable services to the Institution, this Chapter will procure and furnish to the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter a steel plate portrait of Companion Bradford for each copy of their Proceedings for 1874.

Voted, Unanimously, by rising, That the gift be accepted, and the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge tendered to Greenleaf Chapter for their liberal and valuable donation.

The M. W. Grand Master presented a package of old documents and reports of Proceedings of masonic bodies, which had been sent him; which were accepted, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, made the following report, which was accepted, viz:

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the memorial of Seabastcook Lodge, ask leave to report:

The undisputed facts are that a candidate applied to Meridian Lodge and was rejected; that afterwards Seabastcook Lodge was chartered, embracing within its territorial jurisdiction the residence of the candidate; that while residing in that jurisdiction he applied to Meridian Lodge and received the degrees without the consent of Seabastcook Lodge.

It is well settled that in such cases the consent of both lodges must be had. But under the provisions of the Constitution, the rejecting lodge has precedence in jurisdiction, and the candidate rightly applied to Meridian Lodge. But he should have had the consent also of Seabastcook Lodge.

The committee have had before them the District Deputy Grand Master, through whom the memorial was submitted, and from his statement we are satisfied that the error of Meridian Lodge was unintentional. As there has been no willful violation of the law, your committee recommend that no further action be taken in the premises.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
H. H. DICKEY, } Committee.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bro's Alden M. Wetherbee, Jos. Willett Clapp and Benj. F. Andrews a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bro's J. W. Toward, Stephen J. Young and Austin D. Knight a second committee for the same purpose.

M. W. Joseph C. Stevens, Past Grand Master, was called to the East.

On motion,

Voted, That the balloting be by lodges.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz:

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Augusta;
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	North Anson;
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland;
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland; and
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	Portland.

Bro's Joseph M. Hayes and Marquis F. King were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years ; and Bro. Charles I. Collamore for the current year, in place of Bro. John H. Lynde.

A request was presented from St. George Lodge, for a new charter, and permission to retain the old one ; and on motion,

Voted, That their request be granted, the action being endorsed on both charters.

At five o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 6, 1874.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at eleven o'clock A. M.

Bro. Edwin F. Dillingham presented credentials as representative of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was welcomed by the Grand Master.

Bro. Gerrish, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows :

We have examined the Account Current of the Grand Treasurer, and find it correct, with the vouchers presented with it.

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
WM. P. PREBLE,	
B. F. ANDREWS,	

Which report was accepted.

Bro. Alden M. Wetherbee, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1874.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to which was referred the petition of V. D. Wass and others for a lodge at Millbridge, to be called Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, beg leave to report that, considering the extent of territory and the amount of material sufficient to support two good lodges, we deem the recommendation of Narraguagus Lodge unreasonably withheld; and taking into account the favorable statements of the District Deputy of that District, and the fact that the petitioners have supported a Lodge of Instruction for some twelve years, we would recommend that a charter be granted them by this Grand Lodge.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Jonathan Hunt and others for a lodge at Hermon Corner, to be called Lynde Lodge, No. 174, together with the recommendations of Mystic Lodge, No. 65, and the District Deputy, beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Moderation Lodge, No. 115, for a change of name to Buxton Lodge, No. 115, beg leave to report that the prayer of said petitioners ought to be granted.

The same committee, to which was referred the petition of Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, now working under dispensation, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that their petition for a charter ought to be granted, and recommend that the names of Brothers Geo. W. Smith, Stark Webster, Fay Duncan, Bela L. Fowles and Oliver W. Laine, be added to their charter.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Elijah W. Reed and four others, members of Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, to have their names incorporated in the charter, in addition to those incorporated by the Grand Lodge last year, beg leave to report that the subject be left in the hands of the Grand Master for his decision.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. WETHERBEE,	} Committee.
EMMONS CHAPMAN,	
M. W. TURNER,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were severally voted on and adopted.

Bro. Josiah S. Ricker submitted the following report:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1874.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Unfinished Business have attended to their duty, and would report that they find no unfinished business on hand.

J. S. RICKER, *for the Committee.*

Report accepted and committee discharged.

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

Voted, That a committee on leave of absence be appointed.

The Committee on the Pay Roll were appointed said committee.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, presented the following report :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following as their report, viz :

In the case of Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, of Sherman Mills, against Patrick Campbell, the record of the trial showing that the members of the lodge met and were called to order, but that no lodge was opened, and other gross informalities, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the record of the trial of Patrick Campbell by Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, be returned to said lodge, and that another trial be had thereon.

In the case of Orient Lodge, No. 15, of Thomaston, against Charles B. Bailey, for obtaining the degrees under false pretenses, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Orient Lodge, No. 15, of Thomaston, in the suspension of Charles B. Bailey, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, of Auburn, against Ward M. Emerson, for unmasonic conduct, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, of Auburn, in the case of Ward M. Emerson, expelling him from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, against William J. Emerson for unmasonic conduct, they recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, in indefinitely suspending William J. Emerson from the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of W. C. Drugan, of Calais, petitioner to have disabilities

removed so that he may affiliate with some lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine, your committee recommend the following :

Resolved, That the petition of W. C. Drugan, of Calais, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

In the case of Relief Lodge, No. 108, of Belgrade, against Joseph E. Tillson, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from the Lodge of Joseph E. Tillson, by Relief Lodge, No. 108, of Belgrade, be set aside as inadequate for the crime committed, and that the said Joseph E. Tillson be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of the vote of Richmond Lodge, No. 63, for the restoration of John L. Perkins, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That John L. Perkins be restored to all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of an appeal of David E. Parsons from the decision of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, of Norridgewock, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the appeal be dismissed, and that the sentence of the Lodge in the case of John Robbins, Jr., be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, of Alfred, against Daniel E. Owen, the meeting for trial of this brother being held at a *stated meeting* rather than "a lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose," and the record thereof not being signed by the Master, and for various other informalities, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the records in the case of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, of Alfred, against Daniel E. Owen, be returned ; that the sentence of the said lodge in the case be set aside, and that a new trial of the case be hereby ordered.

In the case of Owen A. Hutchins, petitioner for redress for alleged grievances in failing to get a dispensation for a new lodge at North New Portland, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That Owen A. Hutchins, petitioner, have leave to withdraw his petition.

In the action of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, of Machias, against Nathaniel Budd, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of suspension from all the rights and benefits of masonry, of Nathaniel Budd, by Harwood Lodge, No. 91, of Machias, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Temple Lodge, No. 25, of Winthrop, against Samuel Ballentine, *alias* John Vallentine, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the expulsion of Samuel Ballentine, *alias* John Vallentine, from all the rights and benefits of masonry, by Temple Lodge, No. 25, of Winthrop, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Saccarappa, against James W.

Buck. This action comes to your committee on an attested copy of the records of Temple Lodge, but not under seal. The charges against the party are for procuring the degrees by false pretenses; to which the accused pleaded "guilty." It appeared in evidence before your committee that the accused had been at least four times rejected, and that he was not living within the jurisdiction of Temple Lodge, No. 86, when he received his degrees. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from all the rights and benefits of masonry of James W. Buck, by Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Saccarappa, be approved and confirmed. Also that the action of Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Saccarappa, in conferring the degrees upon James W. Buck, deserves the severest censure of this Grand Lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOS. M. HAYES,	} Committee.
A. B. MARSTON,	
GEO. E. TAYLOR,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

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

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 6, 1874.

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

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the following—

STATEMENT OF CASE.

A candidate was rejected in one lodge, and moved into another jurisdiction, and made application to a lodge therein without stating his previous rejection. After receiving the degrees, on complaint of the former lodge, he was expelled, and the expulsion confirmed by Grand Lodge of 1873. The lodge from which he was expelled, now wishes to restore him.

Question. Has the lodge which rejected him any rights in the premises ; or, in other words, should said lodge be consulted before restoration ?

reported thereon as follows :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to which were referred the annexed Statement and Question, ask leave to report.

This Grand Lodge decided in 1866, in the case of Hiram Abiff Lodge, that an expelled mason cannot be restored without action by the Grand Lodge : and that decision still stands as law in this jurisdiction.

The question presented illustrates the necessity of the rule.

The constitution provides that no one expelled by a lodge, when the expulsion has been confirmed by the Grand Lodge, shall be restored without the unanimous vote of the lodge which expelled him.

In such cases, under the decision above referred to, no one thus expelled can be restored without a unanimous vote of the members of the lodge present when the question is acted upon, and the subsequent action of the Grand Lodge.

The law *requires* the consent of no other lodge ; but the Grand Lodge would undoubtedly refuse to restore a mason expelled under the circumstances mentioned in the statement without the consent of the other lodge.

But in order that the Grand Lodge may act advisedly in the premises, and in order that in the class of cases referred to in the statement, the rights of all interested may be preserved, the committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions as standing regulations.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
T. J. MURRAY, } *Committee.*

Resolved, That no restoration of an expelled mason shall take effect until it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge ; and in all such cases a copy of the charges and findings of the lodge shall be filed in the Grand Lodge before action thereon.

Resolved, That no mason expelled for fraudulently obtaining the degrees after having been rejected, shall be restored without the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge or lodges.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

The Grand Master announced the change of Freeport Lodge from the fourteenth to the seventeenth district.

Ordered, That the special committee on the complaint against St. Croix Lodge from New Brunswick, have permission to in-

investigate the case during the recess of the Grand Lodge, and report to the Grand Master.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, Grand Lecturer, then exemplified the Lectures of the three degrees: after which it was

Voted, That the Lectures as exemplified, be accepted as the Lectures of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes presented the following report:

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to whom was referred the petition of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Augusta, for the restoration of Arthur L. Brown, respectfully ask further time to report, in order to give the parties time to comply with the present law governing the case.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JOS. M. HAYES,	} Committee.
A. B. MARSTON,	
GEO. E. TAYLOR,	

Report accepted and further time allowed.

Complaint of Ashlar Lodge against Maine Lodge, for infringement of jurisdiction, was received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, was assigned as the time for installation of Grand Officers.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 7, 1874.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following report:

The Special Committee to which was referred the complaint of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, for an invasion of its jurisdiction by St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, in making George W. McLean, an alleged resident of Kansas City, Missouri, a mason, have fully investigated the matter and ask leave to report:

It is now clearly settled that George W. McLean was a resident of Kansas City, at the time of his making by St. Croix Lodge, and the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Missouri is well founded.

It will be remembered that there was an apparent issue of fact between McLean and certain brethren in St. Croix Lodge, and in consequence, by order of the M. W. Grand Master, charges against McLean were filed in St. Croix Lodge for fraud in obtaining the degrees. The representatives of the lodge disavow in the most positive terms such allegations, stating that they have no belief whatever that McLean has been guilty of any fraud, duplicity, or intentional misrepresentation in the matter. And your committee are satisfied that he must be acquitted of any blame in the matter, save that, if any, which attaches to his signing an application representing that he was a resident of Calais, meaning it to be understood, and supposing it *was* understood differently from the usual and ordinary significance of the language used.

The charge against the lodge for contempt of the Grand Lodge in dimitting McLean, while the matter was pending before the Grand Lodge, is not sustained. It appears that it has been the custom in this lodge for the Secretary to give a dimit upon request and the payment of all dues, without any vote of the lodge. This is wrong, and probably it will not be done again. McLean applied for the dimit and the Secretary sent it to him, and neither the lodge nor the Master had any knowledge of the fact till months afterwards. In justice to the Secretary, it should be stated that he did this upon the receipt of a letter from McLean which was produced to the committee, that he understood that the matter was fully arranged and that the lodge at his residence was ready to recognize him.

The question of to whom the blame attaches, and how much, still remains. In order to decide this question understandingly, it is necessary to state the facts.

George W. McLean was a native of Calais, and at the time of his application to St. Croix Lodge, was thirty years of age. His mother (his father being dead) continued to reside in Calais, and she was living there, keeping house, at that time. George passed his boyhood and early manhood there. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted and served in a company raised in Calais. It was generally reported that he contributed largely to his mother's support, and he was looked upon as a citizen of Calais. He returned there after the war, and, for a time, engaged in some business that required him to spend his time in traveling. He was then unmarried and seemed to have no

other home than his mother's. In the fall or early winter of 1870, he came to Calais with his wife, and spent the winter there; he had been residing in Kansas City, and married on his way to Maine; and had then never lived at Kansas City with his wife.

Under these circumstances he applied to some brethren to be presented as a candidate for the degrees in St. Croix Lodge, by the members of which he was well known. The question of his residence coming up, it was discussed by him and the brethren who recommended him, and we are satisfied that there was a mutual misunderstanding. We acquit the lodge and the brethren who recommended him of any *intentional* violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge or invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. We think that Bros. Lowell and Flint, in their zeal to serve their friend and introduce a worthy man into the fraternity, were somewhat negligent in not examining more strictly a question of so much importance; and we trust this case will put brethren on their guard against committing a like error.

We recommend :

1. That the M. W. Grand Master assure the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri, that this Grand Lodge does not allow any of its subordinates to invade the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges : but that, as there was no *intentional* wrong in this case, it is hoped that this assurance will be satisfactory to that M. W. Grand Lodge.

2. That St. Croix Lodge be directed to give the lodge at Kansas City, assurances of its good faith in the matter, and notify such lodge that the fee received for the making of Geo. W. McLean is subject to its order.

3. That this Grand Lodge commends Bro. Geo. W. McLean to the favorable consideration of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and especially of the lodge at Kansas City.

4. That St. Croix Lodge be acquitted of the charge of contempt of this Grand Lodge.

5. That St. Croix Lodge be permitted to dismiss the charges pending therein against George W. McLean, and give him a certificate that he is fully acquitted of said charges.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, H. H. DICKEY, F. LORING TALBOT,	}	Committee.
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Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

Bro. Drummond also reported in relation to the Canadian question, as follows :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which were referred the circular from the Grand Master of Canada and the circular of our M. W. Grand Master in relation thereto, ask leave to report :

That the circular of our Grand Master be approved, it being masonic in tone and correct in the principles declared.

The M. W. Grand Master of Canada asserts that the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the action of this Grand Lodge in relation thereto, is a "most unjustifiable and improper interference with the authority of that Grand Lodge": yet the Grand Lodge of Canada forwarded to this Grand Lodge its proceedings in relation to the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, *and requested our decision thereon*: in accordance with that request this Grand Lodge examined the matter, gave its decision, and has done no act, not a logical consequence of that decision.

This Grand Lodge disclaims and denies all attempts at intimidation or coercion: it recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as it did the Grand Lodge of Canada, with all the rights of a Grand Lodge and as the peer of all the rest: and thereby conceded to it exclusive jurisdiction in its territory. When any Grand Lodge has invaded the jurisdiction of another by planting lodges therein, this Grand Lodge has uniformly prohibited its subordinates from holding masonic intercourse with such lodges: it applied this rule to Quebec, upon her representation that her jurisdiction had been invaded.

While we regret extremely that the Grand Lodge of Canada, for which we entertain only the most fraternal feelings, should have seen fit to suspend masonic intercourse with us, this Grand Lodge cannot, even to regain what we have thus lost, consent to the violation of a principle so firmly established and so necessary to the peace and harmony of the American Grand Lodges.

This Grand Lodge cannot allow its subordinates to have any masonic intercourse with any lodge not recognized by the Grand Lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction such lodge is situated.

We trust that upon further reflection, the M. W. Grand Master of Canada will see that this Grand Lodge has acted in no hostile spirit towards his Grand Lodge, but only in accordance with rules long since adopted.

Your committee are informed that the difficulties between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec have been so far arranged that the acting Grand Master of Quebec has issued his edict, revoking the suspension of masonic intercourse with the lodges in Quebec, hailing under the Grand Lodge of Canada; but no official notice of this revocation has been received.

We recommend that the Grand Master, upon the receipt of official notice of the revocation of the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as above stated, be authorized to issue his edict, suspending the resolution adopted at the last annual communication, until the further order of the Grand Lodge.

We recommend further, that an attested copy of this report be forwarded forthwith to the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Which report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. Leander W. Fobes presented the report of the Committee on the Pay-Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer was authorized to make payments in accordance therewith.

Bro. Drummond, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions announced by the Grand Master last year, report that the decisions are correct and should be approved, with the following modifications and explanations.

The fourth decision is correct in the case in which it was given, but as a general rule there should be added the qualification that the vote may be reconsidered at the same meeting, provided it has not been carried into effect by delivering the dimit.

The sixth decision relates to cases in which the dues are a fixed sum yearly, payable on a given day in each year. In such cases, the whole sum or none is payable: and no member can be properly charged with dues for a part of a year.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
H. H. DICKEY,

Bro. G. R. Wiley submitted the report of the Committee on By-Laws, as follows :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

Your Committee on By-Laws have examined the by-laws of the several lodges referred to them, and find a few articles which need revision. We have suggested such revisions and alterations, and recommend that said by-laws, with the suggestions of your committee, be referred to the Grand Officers for their approval.

S. W. LANE, } Committee.
JOHN B. REDMAN, }
G. R. WILEY,

Report accepted.

The M. W. Grand Master reported that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had appropriated for relief the sum of \$685.00, distributed among 57 applicants; also that the securities for the invested fund had been inspected, and found correct,—and that the Grand Treasurer had furnished a satisfactory Bond, which had been approved by the Trustees.

Which report was accepted.

Bro. Drummond submitted in writing a proposition to amend the Constitution by repealing section 105, as printed in the Constitution published in 1871, being section 109, as numbered in 1872, in order that the Grand Lodge may act finally upon the proposed revised Constitution at the next Annual Communication. The proposition was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following report:

The Special Committee to which was referred the petition of William C. Drugan for recognition, ask leave to report, that he was rejected by St. Croix Lodge, Calais, and, therefore, that that lodge ought to be heard in the premises.

They further report that the representatives of that lodge have appeared before your committee, and expressed the desire that the circumstances under which Drugan received his degrees should be further investigated.

They therefore recommend that the matter be re-committed with instructions to the committee to bring Drugan's application for recognition before St. Croix Lodge for its action, and to investigate the circumstances under which he received the degrees, and report the result to the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
F. LORING TALBOT,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee submitted the following report:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance recommend that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge, as follows :

The Assistant Grand Secretary, twenty dollars.

The Grand Tyler, thirty dollars.

The Assistant Grand Tyler, fifteen dollars.

The Grand Treasurer, forty dollars.

The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, eighty dollars.

And also that twenty-five dollars be appropriated for the increase of the Grand Lodge Library, to be expended for that purpose, at the discretion of the Committee on the Library.

We find that a practice has sprung up for the lodges to call upon the District Deputies to visit them and install their officers, expecting the Grand Officer to charge his expenses to the Grand Lodge. Your committee, not deeming such service to be part of the official duty of the District Deputies for which the Grand Lodge should be called to pay, recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge.

OLIVER GERRISH,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,		
BENJ. F. ANDREWS,		

Which report was accepted, the appropriations were voted as recommended, and the resolution was adopted as a Standing Regulation.

The hour assigned for the installation of Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, by request, took the Oriental Chair.

M. W. David Cargill was presented for installation by R. W. F. Loring Talbot, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master Drummond into the office of Grand Master.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W. GEO. A. CALLAHAN,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Lewiston.
" HENRY F. COLLINS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.,</i>	Houlton.
" WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
" HORATIO L. HILL,	" 3d "	Machias.
" JAMES M. NEVENS,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
" DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR.,	" 5th "	Dexter.
" JESSE PRENTISS,	" 6th "	Milford.
" SAMUEL S. COLLER,	" 7th "	Unity.
" GEORGE E. WIGHT,	" 8th "	Belfast.
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	" 9th "	Camden.
" GEORGE B. SAWYER,	" 10th "	Wiscasset.
" AUSTIN D. KNIGHT,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
" PETER WILLIAMS,	" 12th "	N. Vassalboro.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" 14th "	Sabattus.
" FRANCIS T. FAULKNER,	" 15th "	Turner.
" P. CLEVELAND WILEY,	" 16th "	Bethel.
" GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
" ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	No. Bridgton.
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev. C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kittery.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
" EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
" D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
" CALEB FULLER,	" "	Hallowell.
" WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
" O. M. COUSENS,	" "	Kennebunk.
W. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
" BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
" GEORGE L. SWETT,	" "	Portland.
" EDWARD W. MORTON,	" "	Kennebunk.
" JOHN W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Orland.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers, elect and appointed, who were in attendance, were presented by M. W. Grand Master Cargill and installed by Past Grand Master Drummond.

The installation was duly proclaimed.

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

Voted, That all Grand Officers, not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers, who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

The Grand Master appointed the following committees.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, ALBERT MOORE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, JOHN W. TOWARD, HOWARD D. SMITH.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM P. PREBLE, HENRY H. DICKEY.

On Returns.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE, IRA BERRY, WARREN PHILLIPS.

On Credentials.

BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, STEPHEN BERRY, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Amendments to Constitution.

STEPHEN J. YOUNG, HIRAM CHASE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Digest of Decisions.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, HENRY H. DICKEY, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, GEORGE E. TAYLOR.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Digest were specially enjoined to be prepared to report in full at the next annual communication.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which in accordance with a general regulation had been made to the Grand Master in advance of the annual communication, printed, and submitted with the Grand Master's annual address, was presented and distributed to the members.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submit their annual report.

Last year we were able to review the Proceedings of all the North American Grand Lodges : but the Proceedings of several Grand Lodges have not been received at the time this form goes to press, and the average time of receipt of those we have is later than it was last year.

We commenced with Arkansas in printing, leaving the preceding space for such other Proceedings as might be received : but we have not received any. If any are received before closing our report, we will add another list.

The following table shows the Proceedings received, the date of the Annual Communication, and the page of this report upon which the review commences.

Grand Lodges.	Date of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 1 to 3, 1873.	311
Arkansas,	October 13 to 15, 1873.	313
B. Columbia,	December 6, 1873.	315
California,	October 14 to 18, 1873.	315
Canada,	July 9 and 10, 1873.	321
Colorado,	September 30, 1873.	328
Connecticut,	May 14 and 15, 1873.	329
Delaware,	June 27 and Oct. 1, 1873.	333

District of Columbia,	November 12, 1873.	334
Florida,	January 11 to 13, 1873.	340
Georgia,	October 28 to 30, 1873.	344
Idaho,	December 8 to 11, 1873.	348
Illinois,	October 7 to 9, 1873.	349
Indiana,	May 27 and 28, 1873.	354
Iowa,	June 3 to 5, 1873.	356
Kansas,	October 15 to 17, 1873.	358
Kentucky,	October 21 to 24, 1873.	361
Maryland,	November 17 to 19, 1873.	365
Massachusetts,	December 10 and 11, 1873.	366
Minnesota,	January 14 and 15, 1873.	370
Missouri,	October 14 to 17, 1873.	373
Nebraska,	June 17 and 18, 1873.	376
Nevada,	November 18 to 21, 1873.	377
New Brunswick,	September 24 and 25, 1873.	379
New Hampshire,	May 21, 1873.	380
New York,	June 3 to 6, 1873.	384
North Carolina,	December 1 to 4, 1873.	388
Nova Scotia,	June 4 and 5, 1873.	389
Ohio,	October 21 to 23, 1873.	391
Oregon,	June 9 to 12, 1873.	392
Quebec,	September 24 and 25, 1873.	393
Rhode Island,	May 19, 1873.	397
South Carolina,	December 9 and 10, 1873.	398
Texas,	June 4 to 10, 1873.	401
Utah,	November 11 and 12, 1873.	406
Virginia,	December 8 to 10, 1873.	408
Washington,	September 3 to 6, 1873.	412
Wisconsin,	June 10 and 11, 1873.	414

ALABAMA.

Two hundred lodges represented: the Committee on Work reported and their report was concurred in: Cross's chart, as revised by Cunningham, recommended to subordinates as the best text book: two charters granted, one restored and two dispensations continued.

The address of the Grand Master (Jo. H. JOHNSON) is quite brief.

Among his decisions are the following:

"The Master of a lodge has the right, and it is his duty, to require '*Blue Lodge clothing only*,' to be worn in all public processions. If Royal Arch Chapters are invited and are present '*as Chapters*,' of course they wear their peculiar regalias.

"A lodge having, by a vote of the lodge, determined to celebrate publicly the festival of St. John the Baptist, the Worshipful Master of said lodge has

the right to revoke the action of the lodge, by issuing his order to the effect that no public celebration be had, such course, in his opinion, being for the good of the Order and the interest of the lodge.

"The fraternity, individually and in lodge capacity, are bound to assist worthy brothers, their widows and orphans. A brother deserting his family and leaving them penniless, acts unworthily and forfeits his claims as a mason, but his act does not necessarily destroy the claims of his wife and children upon our charities.

"Our funeral ceremonies must be conducted separate and apart from the ceremonies of other orders, but there is nothing in this to prevent us from allowing pall bearers from our number to act in conjunction with pall bearers from other societies.

"In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden presides with all the powers and duties of Master.

"The Senior Warden, entering the lodge in the absence of the Worshipful Master (at a regular communication) in a state of intoxication and presiding as Worshipful Master while in this condition, is in violation of his duty as a mason, and is amenable to the lodge, and may be tried as any other member of the lodge.

"A lodge may accept an invitation from a lodge of Odd Fellows to join in a public procession.

"Masonic bodies may not join in funeral processions of persons not masons.

"I know of no authority for performing funeral ceremonies over the grave of a deceased mason several days after his burial.

"The Junior Warden does not succeed to the office of Senior Warden, on the death of the Senior Warden. The vacancy may be filled from time to time by *pro tem.* appointment, or an election for Senior Warden may be had by dispensation from the Grand Master.

"Actual Past Masters only, and not Chapter Past Masters, are those referred to wherever the words 'Past Master' occur in our code authorizing Past Masters to perform any act."

He announces the death of P. G. M. WILLIAM LEIGH, and RICHARD F. KNOTT, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence.

The Grand Lodge decided that it is the duty of the Master of a lodge to vote on a question of expelling a member.

The Report on Correspondence was partially prepared by Bro. KNOTT before his death, and was completed by Bro. HENRY C. TOMPKINS.

There are some points which, had Bro. KNOTT lived, we should have discussed with him: but as they are to a certain extent, personal, we forbear.

We cordially concur in the following:

"We would add, that the offering to pledge one's masonic word on every trifling subject is no less silly and demoralizing. There are some cases in which it may be requisite, some where it is allowable, but every true and bright mason will readily recognize them; but to attempt to bolster up one's assertion on trivial occasions by pledging one's masonry, is an admission that one's average veracity is of a very inferior kind."

One case before his Grand Lodge strikingly illustrates this. A member of a legislative body in "pairing" with another, pledged his masonic word to observe good faith in the matter. He violated his pledge, was indefinitely suspended by his lodge, but the decision was set aside by the Grand Lodge and he was expelled. The only addition that could be desired, is, that the Grand Lodge should censure the other party for interchanging masonic pledges in such a case.

ARKANSAS, 1873.

One hundred and twenty-eight lodges represented: fifteen charters and seven dispensations granted: one dispensation continued: one charter refused: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master (E. R. DuVAL), is a very able presentation of masonic principles, with a full statement of such local matters as require the action of the Grand Lodge.

He says:

"Never in the history of masonry have the influences of enmity to all that is embodied in and comprehended by *morality* been so subtle, so potent, so dangerous as now. The pustular eruptions upon the body politic, the body civic and the body ecclesiastical, demonstrate how wide and deep is the demoralization of the corruption within, which, while 'tis attempted to be hidden by the gauze of modern servility and expediency, yet, too great for concealment, its emanations shock innocence, abash modesty, insult purity and outrage virtue and morality."

After saying that it has been said that it is not masonic to allude to these things, and putting some very pertinent and suggestive questions, he adds:

"But no; 'tis slander most foul that would thus interpret the intent, purpose and mission of Freemasonry. It has practicability; and the so-called mason, regardless of its teachings, whether in the political or social relation, when guilty of an overt act of treason against its common law or its just statutory enactments, deserves, and will receive the contempt of all good men, and through the well-guided influences of the more enlightened portion of the Craft, be so disciplined as to receive as the reward of his crime, masonic death. The hush-up policy must not secure from just punishment the violators of the law; less charity must be shown the contumacious in guilt, and greater encouragement given to those who walk soberly and fearlessly in the line of duty and in the path of truth and virtue. Without the evidence of moral vitality in the walk and behavior of the membership, little impression can be made upon the intelligent profane, whose scrutinizing observation so often detects contradiction in the practice of those who preach so eloquently in theory.

"If honor demands, interest requires and duty exacts a more exalted morality, let not a fawning sycophancy to the powers of the opposition stand in the way, but be true in purpose, fixed in effort and *we will conquer*."

Among his decisions are the following, which were approved by the Grand Lodge:

"2. An entry should never be made, either on the petition or lodge books, of how a committee reported.

"7. *Question*—A non-affiliate applies for membership and is *rejected*. Shortly afterwards he dies; his family asks the Worshipful Master to bury him with masonic ceremonies; the lodge refuses, upon the ground that the deceased Brother's character was notoriously bad. Did it do right?

"*Answer*—It did. The vicious should be buried in silence. 'Tis true, by the *literal* and *rigid* construction of the law, he was entitled to funeral honors, yet the lodge, in according them to a bad character, would thereby be itself *debased*, and our beautiful and impressive ceremonies at the grave *sheer* mockery; hence I am of the opinion that in all such cases the lodge *should* be permitted to exercise its *discretion*.

"8. The widow and orphans of a deceased Master Mason are entitled to protection, even if such necessitates *charges* against a Brother Mason for gross neglect and mismanagement of the interests of the estate.

"16. Reference to the standing of deceased brethren in the church, in tributes of respect, is not unmasonic. A Brother's individualism is, by common

custom and usage, determined by his bearing in every relation of life. If noted for his piety, distinguished for his talents or achievements in any calling or profession, renowned for his patriotism, or beloved for his benevolence, the lodge, in its resolutions of condolence, may so specify without violating any masonic principle, edict or regulation, the taste and the propriety of such reference being discretionary with the lodge.

"30. Before the ballot is spread, remarks upon the proficiency or moral fitness of the applicant for advancement are allowable; but when the result of the ballot is announced, it must be accepted as a finality without question or debate."

In regard to the decision numbered two, the Committee on Charters, &c., say:

"Your Committee find that nearly all the minutes of the lodges show how the Committee of Investigation, on a petition for degree or membership reported, which has been decided to be wrong, not only by M. W. Grand Master Smith, in 1856, but by M. W. Grand Master DuVal, in 1873."

The following resolution in regard to Quebec was adopted

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge did, at its annual communication in 1870, recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec as lawfully formed, and entitled to, and endowed with all the powers, rights and privileges of a Grand Lodge of Masons, and extended to her the right-hand of fellowship; and

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Canada has not withdrawn its claim of jurisdiction, but still asserts the same over certain lodges within the Province of Quebec, which now hold charters under the said Grand Lodge, that were granted before the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, and has since that time chartered new lodges therein, and held its last annual communication at Montreal, the chief city within said Province, and in other respects has violated, and is still violating the jurisdiction, and wholly disregards the masonic sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, thereby showing alike its indifference to interjurisdiction laws and the opinions of sister Grand Lodges; therefore

"Resolved, That all masonic intercourse on the part of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas and its Subordinate Lodges and members with the Grand Lodge of Canada and its Subordinate Lodges and members be from this time wholly suspended; and it is enjoined upon the officers of all the lodges, and all the brethren of this jurisdiction, to refuse admission into their lodges, and to cease and abstain from holding any masonic communication with masons hailing from the Grand Lodge of Canada, or from any lodge holding or claiming allegiance thereto, until this order is abrogated. This edict to remain in force so long as the Grand Lodge of Canada shall continue to infringe the lawful jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, unless sooner revoked by action of this Grand Lodge."

BRO. GEO. E. DODGE (Gr. Orator), delivered a splendidly practical address, in which the duty of the *individual* mason is presented with great force.

A Grand Lodge Constitution, adopted by a Convention of Representatives of Lodges, is published with the Proceedings. The old Constitution could be amended only by the action of the subordinate lodges; and as many of them neglected to act upon proposed amendments, it was found practically impossible to adopt *any* amendment. By the new Constitution, amendments must be proposed at one Annual Communication, concurred in, published and adopted at the next Annual Communication, by a vote of at least two-thirds of the lodges present. The provision in relation to appeals is as follows:

"On appeals from subordinate lodges, the Grand Lodge shall, on inspection of the record of the proceedings sent up, affirm the decision, or reverse the

same, and render such judgment as the lodge ought to have rendered, which shall be certified to the lodge and entered on the record as the judgment in the case, or order a new trial in the subordinate lodge, as right and justice may require; and if the Grand Lodge shall render a judgment of expulsion, on indefinite suspension, the party can be restored only by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge, unless special authority be given to the subordinate lodge to restore him."

Members expelled or suspended *by the lodge* can be restored only by a unanimous vote at a meeting when not less than *two-thirds* of all the members are present.

The Committee on Masonic History complete their reports, in which they include a sketch of each of their Past Grand Masters. The earlier proceedings of the Grand Lodge were not printed, and the records have been lost. The same misfortune has happened to other Grand Lodges, and we hope that our older ones, whose early proceedings were not printed, will take measures to prevent the loss of their history by the accidental destruction of their records.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1873.

We have a circular from this Grand Lodge, stating that the proceedings of the Annual Communication in 1873 will not be published until next year; that the time of the Annual Communication was changed to January, and that the next will be in January 1875, there being none in 1874.

The Grand Officers were re-elected; a Benevolence Fund, and a Widows' and Orphans' Fund were organized, to start which an assessment of two dollars was laid upon each member, and lodges are also to pay seventy-five cents quarterly in advance for every member borne on the roll.

Various amendments to the Constitution were adopted; among them is the substitution of the words "*free born*" for "*free man*," in the qualifications of candidates.

CALIFORNIA, 1873,

Sends us a volume of 450 pages, 164 of which are devoted to the publication of the names of the members of the lodges: 187 of the 193 lodges represented: a revised Constitution presented, and in part adopted: the work exemplified: eight charters granted, and one dispensation continued: and an immense amount of routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (LEONIDAS E. PRATT) sustains his former reputation in this regard. It is, however, a puzzle to reporters, for they cannot copy it all, and yet can scarcely tell what to omit.

He says:

"What I desire, then, above all things else, to congratulate you upon to-day, is the fact that you have escaped the moral contagion which seems to have assailed and corrupted the body of the people. Again and again and again, within the twelve months past, our moral sense has been outraged by some

startling disclosure of infidelity and corruption in the various departments of public affairs. While dishonesty seems to have become the rule instead of the exception, and public virtue is almost a thing of the past—while religion, morals, and integrity have been measurably dethroned, and greed and gold have been set up to occupy their places in public esteem—while the communities have been steadily gravitating to lower and more shameful conditions—within your household the converse has been true, and the moral standard of the grand old Order has been steadily advanced. At no time in the past has the Craft in this State been in as good condition as to-day. While your lodges are stronger than ever before in numbers and resources, a better observance of masonic obligations has been everywhere exacted, and obedience to the moral law has been more rigidly enforced. Think not, however, that you are yet perfect. To set up that claim would be to arrogate to yourselves the attributes of divinity. There can be no perfection in any merely human institution; yet, until there is perfection, the time will never come when we should cease to aim at still higher attainments. But you *have* done much—you *are* doing much to make masonry what it ought to be, what it was under the guidance of its early patrons, and what its founders designed it ever should be."

He had had occasion to discipline several lodges, but he seems to have exercised the power in a judicious and commendable manner.

He holds that prayers in a lodge should be so framed as not to interfere with the religious views of any member. But it is questionable, at least, whether the courtesy should not be the other way, and whether the Brother who is called upon to perform this service should not be allowed to pray according to his own views.

He adverts in strong terms to the neglect of masonic funerals: and advises that, if Brethren will not awaken to a proper discharge of this duty, *the Master issue an imperative summons.*

He says:

"A misapprehension seems to have prevailed to a considerable extent as to the *status* of colored masons and their right to visit. The question has been several times presented to me, and as it is likely to occur more frequently hereafter until the matter is fully understood, I think it advisable once for all to have it settled in this jurisdiction. I have invariably answered that the color of the skin is a consideration to be entirely disregarded. It is surprising that, with the general intelligence of the Fraternity in this State, there should be any occasion to reiterate the fundamental doctrine that masonry recognizes no such distinction. It is simply a question of regularity and standing, and whether the skin be black, red, or yellow, the applicant to visit is to be tried by those tests, and those only, which are applied to his white brethren. In one case the Master of a lodge informed me that one of his subordinate officers, whom he highly esteemed, had declared that he could not sit in the lodge with a black man, and that if the visitor was admitted he himself must retire. To this I replied that, although it was the duty of a Master to preserve, if possible, the harmony of his own lodge, yet he also owed a masonic duty to members of other lodges than his own; that they had some rights entitled to recognition, and that he did not owe to the members of his own lodge any such special duty as called upon him to regard an absurd or unmasonic objection to a visitor; and that, if I were Master, and a member of my lodge based his objection on the sole ground of the color of the visitor, I should disregard such objections and let the over-sensitive and offended member retire if he chose to do so. If, however, a member should object without assigning any reason, that would present another question, upon which I expressed my opinions one year ago, and they need not be here repeated. A colored mason sat in this Grand Lodge from day to day at its last Communi-

cation, and I have yet to learn that anybody's manhood has been seriously impaired thereby. I have but little patience with that masonry which adopts any other tests than those of regularity, character, manhood and intelligence, and it is time that there was an end of this child's babble about colored masons."

The only question is, if he is a regular mason made in a regular lodge. He does not mean to recognize the various "colored Grand Lodges." We do not agree with him in his views of the powers of the Master in such cases: we hold that *no* visitor should be allowed to unseat a member, however foolish the latter might be in his objections.

We are surprised at the portion of his address relating to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and we may as well say here as anywhere all we have to say upon the action of his Grand Lodge upon this question. The Grand Lodge of California, against his judgment and that of a majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence, recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Instead of submitting to the "awards of their brethren," they have placed their Grand Lodge in a position that will be very likely to excite the contempt both of Quebec and Canada. They have habitually declared (in effect), that the action of their Grand Lodge is a precedent for the invasion of New York by Hamburg, and of Louisiana by France. This suggestion is too puerile to require notice, and we mention it for another purpose. The ground of their objection is "Grand Lodge Sovereignty." The Grand Lodge has recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but they practically deny to her sovereignty in her jurisdiction. It is another illustration of the famous position of Ensign Stebbins on the Maine Liquor Law: he was "*in favor of the law, but opposed to enforcing it.*" In reply to Bro. HILL, we would say that when the Grand Lodge of Maine recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, she did it deliberately and with the expectation of abiding by the logical result of her action. She recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a *Grand Lodge*, her own peer: and when the Grand Lodge of Quebec asserted exclusive jurisdiction in her own territory, and called upon her peers to assist her in maintaining her rights, the Grand Lodge of Maine did, as she did in the case of Louisiana—she ordered the masons of her obedience to recognize no lodges in Quebec which did not hail under that Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of California, by adopting the latter portion of the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, has placed herself in the position of recognizing a Grand Lodge, and at the same time denying to her the first attribute of a Grand Lodge. The committee feel the force of this, for they say, "The consistency of our action in the two cases [Louisiana and Quebec] may not be very apparent." Exactly so! We are in the habit of hearing "no uncertain sound" from California, and we are more pained by this attempt to straddle the fence, extend one hand to each of the parties, and avoid taking a manly stand, than we should at her taking and maintaining an erroneous position. Either withdraw your recognition, or else accord to Quebec what you accord to every other Grand Lodge. The attempt to sustain Canada in maintaining lodges in Quebec, is precisely like

sustaining Hamburg in her invasion of New York, *as long as the recognition of Quebec remains in force.* The committee say :

"Those Grand Lodges, and the Grand Lodge of Canada with them, *may* be altogether wrong in this matter, but they seem to be honest and earnest in their claim of right; and, as we have ever found them very pleasant friends, we can well afford to maintain our friendly relations and leave them to grope along in the possible darkness which envelops them until they shall discover the right and see it as we are supposed to do."

Strike out Canada and insert "Hamburg," and we have the proof of our statement. No, the consistency of the action, in the two cases, "is not very apparent!

The Grand Secretary makes a voluminous report, embracing many matters which in most other jurisdictions fall to the address of the Grand Master, though more within the province of the Grand Secretary.

He reports that the portraits of all the Past Grand Masters, save one, had been procured.

He gives a humorous illustration of the letters received inquiring after persons "in California," the search for whom would be less likely to be successful than one for a "needle in a haystack."

He reports the addition of seventy-one volumes to the library during the year, making 711 in all. Bro. ABELL has been indefatigable in his exertions in this direction, and the thanks of the whole Fraternity are due to him. He believes that the library contains the largest number of purely masonic books to be found upon the continent. We are not prepared to question this, but the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, New York and Iowa are close after him: but we think that we have in our own Grand Lodge more of the proceedings of Masonic Grand Bodies than the Grand Lodge of California has. The total number of pages in the bound volumes in the library is about 350,000, and Bro. ABELL says that "if any Grand Lodge, or any other Body, or anybody else can make a better showing" it will be his immediate business "to proceed to beat that showing."

One feature of his report is worthy of imitation: he gives a statement of all the unfinished business coming over from the previous session.

The Grand Lodge decided that masons from Alsace and Lorraine, hailing under the Grand Orient of France, cannot be recognized.

The following sensible decision was made in regard to lodge funds:

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

"It is humiliating to know, and knowing, to confess, that there could be found a majority in any lodge in this State, with so little appreciation of the spirit and objects of masonry, and with so little regard for the welfare and good name of their lodge, as to consent to divert its funds from their legitimate uses and employ them for their private amusements and gratifications. It is

well enough, if the members of a lodge choose to give dinners or collations to their newly installed officers, and can afford to pay for them, that they should do so; but it is simply shameful for them to take the funds of the lodge to pay the bills, and particularly so to borrow money in the name and on the faith of the lodge for such use."

* * * * *

"There is no doubt that the Grand Lodge has, and ought to exercise, the right to call any lodge and its members to account for any improper use of its funds, as for any other masonic offense."

A report, concluding as follows, was adopted:

"Your committee present to the Grand Lodge their opinion that Master Masons, individually or associated, violate the true spirit and unwritten laws of masonry when use is made of the name or the emblems of masonry for the purpose of advertising their business; and further, that the masons connected with the so-called 'Masonic Savings Bank' of San Francisco do not violate the 'laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge,' because no special law or edict upon that subject exists; but the use of the name 'Masonic,' for their corporation, violates the true spirit and unwritten law of masonry, and that it would be a correct assertion of its dignity, and is due to the Fraternity, that the Grand Lodge declare that it does not give countenance to and has no sympathy with such misuse."

We are very glad indeed to see this action, and we hope it will be generally followed, and the doctrine enforced, if necessary.

The Committee on Returns reported that fifteen lodges had not conferred a degree during the year; four lodges, but one each; and nine lodges, but two each.

Bro. WILLIAM HILL presented another of his excellent reports on Correspondence (125 pages).

He concurs with Bro. WHEELER, of Connecticut (as we do), in holding that one Grand Lodge cannot legally declare clandestine a lodge in another State whose recognized Grand Lodge sustains it.

In regard to Bro. OWEN, he says:

"The principle reason why the Grand Lodge removed the sentence passed upon Bro. LAWRENCE C. OWEN was the fact that the poor misguided brother was hopelessly insane, and so fast failing in health that it was not believed he could survive during the year. All felt sorry at the fall of this once eminent mason, and there was not a dissenting voice against the passage of the resolution of the committee. 'Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.'"

In his review of Maine (1873), he says:

"The proceedings of the fifty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine come to us in a neat and well printed pamphlet of two hundred and fifty pages, none of which are taken up with that useless amount of 'printer's plat,' the publication of several thousands of the names of *last year's members of lodges*—about as important as a last year's almanac for any information the list affords."

* * * * *

"The Address of Grand Master CARGILL is of fair proportions as to length, is well written, and mainly devoted to local matters."

In regard to the Grand Orient of Brazil we would say to him, that while we hold that our action of last year in refusing to recognize the "Lavrados" was correct, yet we are inclined to think that neither body should be recognized.

We are about ready to refuse recognition to any Grand Orient connected with a Supreme Council, and *vice versa*.

In regard to our action about Oriental Star Lodge, after giving an abstract of the report of the committee, he says:

"We believe the committee were right in their conclusion. We have, however, seen so much trouble and bickering arise out of the attempted partition of a lodge's 'reserved fund,' that we sometimes wish it were illegal for such a thing to exist, either in a Grand or subordinate lodge."

In regard to Quebec, he says:

"Another 'cloud like unto a man's hand' arises in the East. Under the lead and in accordance with the recommendation of Bro. DRUMMOND, the 'subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction and their members are hereby forbidden to hold any masonic intercourse whatever with any lodge in the Province of Quebec not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of that Province, or with any member of such a lodge.' All right, perhaps, technically, according to the letter of the law; but will this additional fretting of the old sore, by the addition of a new curycomb, tend to heal the wound?"

We refer him to what we have already said.

He says:

"In relation to the action of our Grand Lodge overruling the decision of the Grand Master, 'that a man who had but one eye could be made a mason', Bro. DRUMMOND says: 'We cannot help thinking that this is giving too much attention to the "external qualifications" of a man in these days of *speculative* Masonry, when the reason for the old rule has wholly ceased.' We heartily concur in this criticism."

Quoting our remarks last year in reference to Bro. ABELL's circular, he says:

"For one, we heartily wish that the custom were introduced of nominations in Grand and subordinate Lodges prior to elections, and of confining the votes to such nominations. Then brethren would know who were the aspirants, and better still, who were most fit for the offices indicated. And then no brother's name could be used without his consent, as is often now the case, with the result, frequently, of placing him in an unenviable position, which he would not occupy on any consideration were his own wishes consulted. So far from any Ancient Landmark being violated by the adoption of the course here suggested, if we are correctly informed, nominations for some considerable time prior to the election are positively required in the Grand Lodge of Scotland, if not in that of England. We are somewhat familiar with the workings of lodges, Grand and subordinate, in another Order, where nominations are in order and the votes confined to such only as do not decline, and are satisfied that it is a wise provision. As to the discussion of the character or fitness of candidates, either *pro* or *con*, our opinion is decidedly against its permission. We believe that more harm than good would result from the practice, if generally allowed."

He either misunderstands us, or we do not agree with him. We did not mean "discussion" in Grand Lodge, but privately among the brethren. We would not prevent the former, but we believe in the latter.

As to our "bump of combativeness," we'll wager our pen against a stick, that it is not so large as Bro. HILL's.

In regard to the law of some jurisdictions (including Maine), that when the Grand Lodge reverses the proceedings of a subordinate in expelling a member, he is not thereby restored to membership, he well says:

"If the Grand Lodge has not the power *wholly* to correct the evil and wrong doing by a subordinate lodge, then the latter can inflict gross injustice upon a

worthy brother and he have no remedy without serious inconvenience to himself. Charges may be trumped up, a trial jury packed and the brother expelled. The Grand Lodge reverses all this, but yet a single vote can keep the wronged brother from again entering his still loved family and home. It may be said that he can apply to another lodge, and in a large city this might not practically be of much importance. But in the sparsely settled country, where the next lodge may be scores of miles distant, the wrong becomes palpable at once. We throw out these suggestions, believing that the questions involved should undergo a thorough review."

There are gems scattered all through this excellent report, but we must stop.

CANADA, 1873.

A Special Communication was held July 1st, to lay the Corner Stone of a magnificent masonic temple at Hamilton. A large concourse of the craft was present and the ceremonies were highly interesting.

Annual Communication July 9, 1873, at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec: 220 lodges represented, of which fourteen are in Quebec and two in Manitoba: twelve charters granted in Ontario, one in Quebec and one in Manitoba. Thirty-six lodges in Quebec are borne on the roll; twenty of which make no returns.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM M. WILSON) confines his address to "placing upon record the masonic incidents of the past year, and bringing to the notice of the Grand Lodge such topics as may be considered worthy of especial consideration or as requiring future legislation."

In consequence of the action of the Grand Lodge of Vermont mentioned in our Report last year, he had issued an edict suspending all masonic intercourse with that Grand Lodge. His action was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

He also announced the suspension of intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana had suspended intercourse with his Grand Lodge. In reference to the latter, the Grand Master says:

"In February last I received a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, informing me that his Grand Lodge had passed a resolution withdrawing their representative in this Grand Lodge, in consequence of what they conceive to be an antagonistic feeling on our part, as shown by the continuation of friendly relations with the Grand Orient of France, and as a necessary sequence to this action, our R. W. Bro. J. C. Batchelor, M. D., at that Grand Lodge, has tendered to me his resignation.

"It appears to me that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has misapprehended our action in this matter. The Grand Lodge of Canada has for the past ten years been in fraternal communication with the Grand Orient of France, and the formal exchange of representatives, although delayed, was made without the slightest reference to, or thought of, the difficulties which had sprung up between these Grand Bodies.

"With reference to the point at issue between the Grand Lodges of France and Louisiana, I must say that my sympathies are entirely with our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana, but I fail to see that this Grand Lodge is called upon on that account to suspend friendly relations with a sister Grand Lodge.

"I directed the Grand Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of R. W. Bro. J. C. Batchelor's letter, and while regretting the action of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana in this matter, to thank R. W. Bro. Batchelor for his valuable

services rendered on behalf of the Order and more particularly to this Grand Lodge, and to unite with him in the expression of the hope, that at no distant day the two Grand Bodies would be again on terms of friendly intercourse and reciprocal exchange of masonic courtesies."

He had granted fourteen dispensations for lodges in Ontario and Manitoba, and a *warrant* for a lodge in JERUSALEM, PALESTINE. This warrant was confirmed by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master gives the following account of this matter:

"In the month of February last a petition was presented to me, signed by our distinguished and Most Worshipful Bro. Robert Morris, LL. D., and by M. W. Bro. Alex. A. Stevenson, both Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, by Albert G. Mackey, John Scott, DeWitt C. Cregier, John Sheville, Rolla Floyd, Robert Macoy, and many of the most eminent members of our fraternity on this continent, praying that this Grand Lodge would grant them the requisite authority, and constitute the said brethren into a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title or denomination of 'The Royal Solomon Mother Lodge,' to meet at the City of Jerusalem or adjacent places in Palestine. Regarding this as a very high compliment paid to our Grand Lodge, and approving most heartily of a scheme which had for its object the revival of *masonic light* in that grand old *East* which was the seat of its birth, and from which its brilliant rays had been transmitted to every quarter of the globe, I gave the matter my most favorable consideration; and after consulting with as many of the Grand Lodge Officers as I conveniently could, I instructed the Grand Secretary to prepare the necessary authority, (a copy of this document will be found in the appendix hereto). I trust that my action in this matter will meet the approval of Grand Lodge, and I would now suggest for your consideration the propriety of marking the lively interest which I think you must feel in this event, by forwarding to our distant offshoot the Three Great Lights of Masonry, together with the collars and jewels and clothing required by the officers of our new lodge."

We also copy the warrant issued:

"WILLIAM M. WILSON, *Grand Master*.

"[SEAL.]

"To all and every our Right Worshipful, Worshipful and Loving Brethren:—

"We William Mercer Wilson, Esq., &c., &c., of Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, send greeting:—

KNOW YE—That we, by the authority and under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, vested in us for that purpose, and at the humble petition of our right trusty and well beloved brethren, Robert Morris, John Sheville, Rolla Floyd, Richard Beardsley, Charles Netter, Peter Berghem, Robert Macoy, James M. Howry, C. W. Nash, George D. Norris, A. T. Metcalf, Alexander A. Stevenson, Chauncey M. Hatch, Martin H. Rice, John W. Rison, A. J. Wheeler, John Scott, Albert G. Mackey, John H. Brown and DeWitt C. Cregier, do hereby constitute the said brethren into a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, under the title or denomination of the Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293; and said lodge to meet at the city of Jerusalem, or adjacent places in Palestine, on the first Wednesday of every month; empowering them, in the said lodge, when duly congregated, to make, pass and raise Freemasons according to the ancient custom of the craft in all ages and nations, throughout the known world. And further, at their said petition, and of the great trust and confidence reposed in every one of the above named brethren, we do hereby appoint the said Robert Morris to be the first Worshipful Master, and said John Sheville to be the first Senior Warden, and the said Rolla Floyd to be the first Junior Warden, for opening and holding the said lodge, and until such time as another Master shall be regularly elected and

installed; strictly charging that every member who shall be elected to preside over the said lodge, and who must previously have duly served as Warden in a warranted lodge, shall be installed in ancient form and according to the laws of the Grand Lodge, that he may therefore be fully invested with the dignities and powers of his office. And we do require you, the said Robert Morris, to take special care that all and every the said brethren are or have been regularly made masons, and that you and they and all other the members of the said lodge do observe, perform and keep the laws, rules and orders contained in the Book of Constitution, and all others which may from time to time be made by our Grand Lodge, or transmitted by us or our successors, Grand Masters, or by our Deputy Grand Master for the time being. And we do enjoin you to make such by-laws for the government of your lodge as shall to the majority of the members appear proper and necessary, the same not being contrary to or inconsistent with the general laws and regulations of the craft, a copy whereof you are to transmit to us. And we do require you to cause all such by-laws and regulations, and also an account of the proceedings in your lodge, to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. And you are in no wise to omit to send to us or our successors, Grand Masters, or to our Deputy Grand Master for the time being, in form and manner directed by the Book of Constitution, at least once in every year, a list of the members of your lodge, and the names and descriptions of all masons initiated therein and brethren who shall have joined the same, with the fees and moneys payable thereon, it being our will and intention that this, our warrant of constitution, shall continue in force so long only as you shall conform to the laws and regulations of our Grand Lodge. And you, the said Robert Morris, are further required, as soon as conveniently may be, to send us an account in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

"Given under our hands and the seal of the Grand Lodge, at Hamilton, the 17th February, A. L. 5873, A. D. 1873.

"By command of the M. W. Grand Master.

"THOMAS WHITE, JR., D. G. M.

"THOMAS B. HARRIS, *Grand Secretary*."

* * * * *

"The M. W. Grand Master read the following letter, which was received and directed to be entered in the proceedings:

"JERUSALEM, May 19th, 1873.

"W. M. WILSON, Esq., *G. M. of Grand Lodge of Canada*:

"DEAR SIR AND M. W. BRO.,—I have the honor to report to you that 'Royal Solomon Mother Lodge at Jerusalem, No. 293,' was regularly constituted on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

"Fraternally and truly yours,

"JOHN SHEVILLE.

"P. S.—By direction of Bro. Morris I enclose you an Olive leaf plucked from one of the trees in the Garden of Gethsemane.—J. S."

We sincerely trust that this proceeding will be "left alone in its glory," and never be repeated. Grand Master WILSON was either grossly imposed upon, or he must have known that not enough of the petitioners to form a lodge, under the regulations of his own Grand Lodge, could possibly participate in forming the lodge, and we fear that some of the names contained in the dispensation were used without authority. We cannot believe that many of the distinguished brethren, whose names are included in the warrant, lent them to this scheme. The granting of a warrant to form a lodge in a foreign country by temporary residents is, in our judgment, entirely wrong. But when it is known that most of the parties named in the warrant have no expectation or intention of being within five thousand miles of the place where the lodge is to be formed, the wrong is so apparent that we do not see

how any intelligent mason could knowingly become a party to it. It is well known that the zeal of the prime mover in this affair often surpasses his discretion (and many think that this is not according to him *much* zeal); but we are surprised to find the other names hung on as the tail to his kite.

Taking into consideration the scheme Bro. MORRIS has been engaged in for the few past years, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that his main object in forming this lodge was to *promote a speculation*. We may be entirely wrong in our views, but in our judgment, this matter tends to degrade Masonry, and to subject it to the contempt of all sensible men.

The Reports of the Deputies contain no special matters of interest, but show a general prevalence of harmony and prosperity.

The Grand Lodge decided that the unanimous election *by motion without ballot*, of a member of a lodge, is void: and that the election and installation as Master of a Brother so elected a member are void.

It was announced that the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Nevada, noticed by us last year, had been satisfactorily arranged.

The following resolution in reference to the funeral expenses of a member of a subordinate, incurred by a lodge in another jurisdiction, was adopted:

Resolved, That while this Board recognizes this right of masons in good standing to have the honors of masonic burial in the event of their decease, it does not consider that any obligation rests upon lodges to bear the expense of such funeral, except upon distinct resolution to that effect in cases of necessity; but that as Denver Lodge evidently acted under a different impression, and in a spirit of brotherly kindness, it be an instruction to the President to issue his order to the W. M. of Denver Lodge for the amount expended on the funeral of the said late Bro. Northrup.

The same rule has been adopted by several Grand Lodges. When our Grand Lodge first enunciated it, it was criticised quite sharply by some, but the correctness of the rule becomes very apparent when it is fully considered. Two-fifths (\$50.00) of the bill in this case was for a band.

The "Masonic Asylum Trust" had been increased to over \$6,000. The Grand Lodge disbursed in charity \$3,430, including amounts granted to various Boards of Relief.

The only action in regard to Quebec was the following:

"It was moved by W. Bro. Rev. E. M. Meyers, and seconded by M. W. Bro. T. D. Harrington:

"That this Grand Lodge deeply deplores the continuance of the difficulties which so unhappily exist among the brethren of this Dominion, which cannot fail to be injurious to our beloved order, and discreditable to our ancient and honorable institutions; and earnestly hopes that the day is not far distant when a restoration of peace shall be effected, and all masonic disputes be amicably arranged. That this Grand Lodge will at any time hail with satisfaction and delight any advances which may be made to it, likely to effect such a glorious consummation, and which it can consistently accept with dignity and honor.

"A brief discussion followed, many brethren expressing themselves upon the inadvisability of any resolution upon the Quebec difficulty being introduced at this session of Grand Lodge.

"The mover, having declined to withdraw the motion, a vote of Grand

Lodge was taken, the same was declared in the negative, and the resolution was declared *lost*."

The dues of five lodges were remitted on account of losses by fire.

The Report on Correspondence (78 pages) was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON. We are grieved to learn by private advices that the health of Bro. MITCHELL, the former chairman, has become so impaired that he has gone South in the hope of improving it. He has our warmest wishes for a speedy recovery.

BRO. ROBERTSON gives an abstract of the proceedings reviewed, but had not received those of seven Grand Lodges, including Maine.

He says:

"We think that the laying of a corner stone, albeit of a church, is *work*, and secular work as well, and that it should not by any means be done on the Sabbath day."

He thus explains the reasons why his Grand Lodge, alone of all the American Grand Lodges, maintains friendly relations with the Grand Orient of France:

"The mistake our Louisiana brethren have made is in assuming that our exchange of representatives with the Grand Orient of France is an approval of the actions of that Grand Body in their dispute with Louisiana. They have also assumed that in this exchange we have been actuated by hostility to them. In both of these suppositions they are wrong. We met the circular of the Grand Orient of France about 'color, race or religion,' by a declaration that 'no distinction of race, color or religion has ever been recognized as a qualification for initiates by the Grand Lodge of Canada,' but we never upheld, or attempted to uphold, that the Grand Orient of France was right in recognizing any body but the Grand Lodge of Louisiana as having control over the three degrees of Craft Masonry in that jurisdiction. We think Louisiana is right in this dispute; but we cannot see why, on that account, we should break up fraternal intercourse with a body with whom we have been in friendly communication for a number of years, and who has never done us any harm.

"As to the exchange of representatives occurring at the particular time it did, we can only say that it was a coincidence which might have led a Grand Lodge in the position of Louisiana to think that it was done with no friendly intentions; but another Grand Lodge not in their peculiar position would have taken no notice of it except as an item of news, and another Grand Lodge, even in exactly the same position, if not anxious to take offense, would probably have made full inquiries into all the circumstances, and would have sent a remonstrance or asked for an explanation before resorting to extreme measures. We can assure our Louisiana brethren that we were not actuated by the slightest feeling of hostility to them, that no such feeling was ever thought of, and we are sorry that they should have so misconceived our action in this matter. We hope that they will shortly resume our former friendly and fraternal relations."

The position taken by the other Grand Lodges is, that the action of the Grand Orient in regard to Louisiana is so dangerous to them, that they ought to combine to resist it, even to refusing masonic intercourse with a Grand Body that practically ignores the doctrine of the *exclusive* sovereignty of Grand Lodges in their respective jurisdictions.

In his review of Massachusetts he says:

"In the report of the committee on jurisdictional limits of lodges, we find

the committee, after a long investigation and statement of the principles involved, recommend the following amendment to the constitution:

"No changes by the legislature of the Commonwealth of Municipal Corporations or the boundaries of the territory thereof, shall be held to affect in any way the jurisdiction of lodges."

"This is exactly the principle for which the Grand Lodge of Canada has been contending in the Quebec difficulty. In Massachusetts the jurisdiction of private lodges is in question, with us it is the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, but the principle remains the same, and we are glad that our views on this subject are thus confirmed by such good authority.

"The committee also say 'The Grand Lodge gives jurisdiction, and no body of men but the Grand Lodge can take it away. The only alternative was the one adopted in the Bridgewater case, that the jurisdiction followed the part of the town retaining the name, and that therefore, without the action of the Grand Lodge, East Bridgewater and West Bridgewater were lost to the lodge. We have already given reasons why such a result should not follow. If it does, then we have this anomaly, viz: the Grand Lodge cannot change the jurisdiction of a lodge without the sanction of the District Deputy Grand Master and the nearest lodge; but the State Legislature can. In other words the Legislature has a greater control over the jurisdiction of lodges than the Grand Lodge which created them.'

"In these extracts, the italics are our own. We commend them to the careful attention of those Grand Lodges who have recognized Quebec."

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has, by legislation, reversed her practice and current of decisions for nearly seventy-five years. It was competent for her to do so: but that legislation recognizes, that, in its absence the law was the other way. In that State and in Maine (until very recently), the jurisdiction of subordinate lodges was peculiar. Each lodge had exclusive jurisdiction in the town in which it was located, and concurrent jurisdiction in all towns in which no lodge was located. Now a town is not a creature of the masonic law, but of the civil law. The lodge jurisdiction is not of a specified territory, defined on the face of the earth. The jurisdiction is a town, as fixed by the civil law. It follows, of course, and such has been the practice in Maine and Massachusetts, that the jurisdiction of each lodge varied as the towns varied. And such has been the universal rule in all Grand Lodges which have adopted this plan. Even in Missouri, it was decided, with Bro. GOUTLEY's full assent, that when several cities were consolidated into one, the lodges in the several cities, by the consolidation, acquired concurrent jurisdiction throughout the consolidated city. Bro. GOUTLEY said that the principle in such a case is not the same as that involved in the Quebec question: Bro. ROBERTSON says it is the same, and we think Bro. R. is right!

In relation to Quebec he says:

"The line of defence which has been adopted on behalf of the Quebec disorganizers, is many steps in advance of what they contemplated. They recognized the lonely prominence which was involved in an effort to organize a Grand Lodge in defiance of the orders of their masonic superiors, and shrank from assuming the confessed attitude of rebellion. But their defenders concede the futility of the evasion, and rest the defence upon the right to rebel."

* * * * *

"We have avoided saying anything about 'Quebec,' as we think that probably too much has already been said and written on both sides of the subject—much, it may be, that should not have been uttered or published. But in order not to be misunderstood, we desire to state our belief in the

position which we have not seen attempted to be controverted in any reasonable manner, and which seems to us to be the key-note of the whole question—that *no act of a political power can alter the jurisdiction of a Masonic Lodge.*"

We think it would have been fairer if he had given what the defenders of Quebec say, instead of the assertion in the first paragraph.

If the second paragraph gives his idea of the question at issue, either he is dull of comprehension or the "defenders of Quebec" have been exceedingly unfortunate in expressing themselves.

In another place he says:

"In the Grand Secretary's report we find that 'this year some forty of the lodges could not elect in May, because the moon would not "full" to suit the convenience of our law,' which is certainly very naughty of the moon. She ought to be disciplined."

The by-laws of those lodges provided that the stated communications should be on the day of [or the Monday, &c., on or before] the full moon, and that the stated communication in May should be the annual: but there was no full moon in May, and so no communication. Why didn't Bro. R. apply his principle stated above, and declare that *no act of the moon can alter the communications of a lodge!*

If a lodge fixes its meetings by the phases of the moon, its meetings vary with those phases. So when we adopt in masonry the civil law, as our law, the latter varies as the former varies. For instance, if we provide that a mason may be punished for a violation of any law of the State, his liability to discipline varies as those laws vary. If we give a lodge jurisdiction in the town in which it is situated, its jurisdiction varies as the town lines vary. We have not adopted arbitrary *metes and bounds* for Grand Lodge jurisdiction, but the lines of States, &c., as fixed by the political power. Political laws of *themselves* do not affect us; but when we adopt them as our laws, they *do* affect us.

The opponents of Quebec are not agreed in their positions:

1. Bro. WELLFORD claims that no lodge can be released from its allegiance to its Grand Lodge, without the consent of such Grand Lodge.

2. Bro. GOULEY, while admitting that lodges in "unoccupied territory" can form a Grand Lodge without the consent of the parent Grand Lodge, maintains that when a Grand Lodge has once acquired jurisdiction over territory, it cannot lose it without its consent.

3. Others admit the doctrine that by masonic usage since the Revolution, the lodges in every independent State, Province, &c., *have the right* to form a Grand Lodge for themselves, but deny that Quebec is such a Province.

4. Bro. GOULEY and some others hold that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a State, such lodges, as do not choose to come under its jurisdiction, may rightfully adhere to their former allegiance.

On the other hand the "defenders of Quebec" unite in holding:

1. Grand Lodges have exclusive jurisdiction in their territory, subject to the common law of Masonry applicable to all Grand Lodges.

2. It has been the common law of Masonry since the American Revolution, that the lodges in an independent State, &c., have the right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves, without the consent of the parent Grand Lodge.

3. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that upon the formation of such a State and the organization of a Grand Lodge therein, the Grand Lodge, previously having jurisdiction therein, loses it.

4. Quebec is such an independent Province as to be entitled to a Grand Lodge.

5. The Grand Lodge of Canada was formed under these rules, without the consent of the Grand Lodges which had jurisdiction (*concurrent* among themselves, *exclusive* as to all others) in the Province.

6. She recognized the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, organized under the same circumstances, and without the consent of the parent Grand Lodges.

7. Quebec bears the same relation to "the Dominion" that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do; and Canada having decided that the two latter are such independent Provinces as are entitled to a Grand Lodge, it does not lie in *her* mouth to deny that Quebec is also.

The last three propositions are in answer to a suggestion that the other propositions are "American doctrine," applicable only in the United States.

COLORADO, 1873.

Annual Communication, Sept. 30, 1873: eighteen lodges represented: one dispensation continued and one charter refused: affiliation fees abolished: no Report on Correspondence: the Constitution published with the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (HENRY M. TELLER) announces the death of GEO. M. RANDALL, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts, two days before the session of the Grand Lodge. The body was escorted to the church, and from the church to the depot, by the Grand Lodge, and a memorial address was delivered by Past Grand Master BRAMWELL, of Illinois. After giving the masonic history of Bro. RANDALL, Bro. BRAMWELL says:

"But we of Colorado have a special right to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of this lamented Brother, from the great influence he exerted by his example, and the results of his unconquerable energy in promoting the welfare of this rising Territory. He was continually building up the waste places of the land, and aiding and strengthening the hands of all who were laboring for the cause of education, refinement, morality and religion. Thus he founded colleges, schools and churches; and not only in this Territory, but those that were a thousand miles apart in the neighboring Territories, which formed a part of his extensive diocese. Where he could, he built a college. If this could not be done at present, he founded a school. Where he could, he established a church; if this could not be, he set on foot a mission. By his exertion and influence he secured means abroad, which he brought here to

establish valuable institutions and adorn the wilderness with the useful works of art, as if in him dwelt the spirit of our ancient Craft, whose mission it was, in olden time, to fill the earth with temples, churches and halls of learning, whose foundation stones were laid by Grand Masters, and whose cope-stones bore the marks of renowned craftsmen. In the erection of these structures he was carrying on the operative work of masonry itself, while the benevolent purposes he was accomplishing are one with the sublime objects our institution strives to promote, and for which we assemble here to-day."

The Memorial Page inscribed to his memory well says: "Strongly imbued with the exalted principles of Freemasonry, he lived a life of sterling humanity, and died regretted by all who knew him."

CONNECTICUT, 1872.

A Special Communication was held June 1, 1872, to attend the funeral of WILLIAM STORER, Past Grand Master. Another was held Oct. 16, to dedicate a new Masonic Temple in New Haven.

Annual Communication May 14, 1873: 104 of the 107 lodges represented: two charters granted and one restored: a "Masonic Charity Foundation" organized, and the money returned from Chicago appropriated to it: also a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions and the lodges authorized to raise money for it by assessment *per capita*: and the following resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the attention of the craft be, and hereby is called to the law, that no candidate, who has ever been rejected by a regular lodge of masons, can be received by any other lodge, without the unanimous consent of the lodge which has so rejected, so long as the latter shall remain in existence.

"Resolved, That the several lodges in this jurisdiction be, and hereby are prohibited from using forms of petitions for initiation or membership, wherein the statements of the candidate, as to prior rejection by any lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, are limited to the previous six months, or to any other given time."

The address of the Grand Master (LUKE A. LOCKWOOD) is largely devoted to local matters. He pays a tribute to Past Grand Master WILLIAM STORER, and other worthies who had died during the year.

The following are among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge:

"7. The Grand Secretary cannot officially certify to anything not a matter of record in the Archives of the Grand Lodge. He cannot thus certify of his personal or private knowledge. Hence he cannot give an official certificate that a woman is the widow of a mason.

"13. It is courteous to prefer charges in the lodge of which the offender is a member, but not necessary. Every mason can be punished for offenses committed within the territorial jurisdiction of a lodge, whether he be a member of that lodge or not, provided he be served with the summons within such jurisdiction.

"14. A certificate of membership is evidence of the regularity of the lodge issuing it, (provided it bear also the certificate of the Grand Secretary, under seal). Also, that the person named in it was regularly made therein, and was at its date in good standing. The marginal signature furnishes evidence of identity. The certificate is sufficient to warrant temporary relief but not admission into a lodge. The applicant must produce the best evidence, to wit: the possession of the universal language of masonry.

"17. That a candidate should not be rejected because he is a Roman Catholic. He should be informed that the policy of his church is hostile to masonry, and that he would not be permitted to divulge masonic secrets in confessional, and if he then promises allegiance to our Institution, there are no grounds for his rejection.

"18. That a candidate physically disqualified, who has received one degree, contrary to the landmark, should not be *advanced*.

"19. It is improper to use lodge funds for suppers, &c., except they are furnished to the poor and needy, or other objects of masonic charity.

"20. That the prerogatives of the Master are personal, and cannot be delegated. A Brother filling an office *pro tem.*, is clothed for the time being, with the prerogatives of that office.

"22. That every mason and lodge are bound to afford temporary relief to a sick or distressed Brother, and has no legal claim for remuneration. Permanent relief is, however, the duty of the lodge of which the beneficiary is a member. A lodge should relieve the temporary necessities of a strange Brother, and at once notify the lodge of which he is a member, but cannot legally claim to recover moneys expended for permanent relief, without notice to such lodge. Masonic relief is restricted to necessities, not luxuries.

"23. That the limit of obedience to a summons is the power of the Brother to comply with it, without injury to himself, or to others to whom he owes a prior duty. Prior not in point of time, but in the character of that duty."

While we concur in No. 17, yet some few instances that have occurred in this State lead us to advise a great degree of caution in such cases; the giving of a full and explicit statement to the candidate, and the requiring from him a statement as full and explicit. In this State, we have positive information that the usual religious rites performed by the Catholics at the death bed, have been withheld from masons, until they absolutely renounced Freemasonry. Indeed, while we hold to freedom of opinion in matters of religion—a freedom that is *never* to be questioned—we are of the opinion that it is unwise to admit any one to our Fraternity, who adheres to a religion, whose teachers refuse the usual ordinances of it to Freemasons. We are justified in saying to such, "we will not interfere with *your religion*: and cannot allow you to interfere with *our masonry*."

We commend the following to the careful attention of our lodges: it is sound doctrine, and shows the foundation upon which *continued* prosperity must be built:

"In olden times, when communications were infrequent, when rents were trifling, and calls for masonic relief few, it was possible generally to depend upon the fees for degrees, and voluntary contributions or occasional assessments to meet the draft upon the lodge treasury. That day is past; and, to be successful, a lodge must be managed upon sound financial principle.

"What institution for the meagre sum of \$15 or \$25, from each candidate, can pay its current expenses, and solemnly covenant to relieve its distressed members, their widows and orphans, to the extent of their necessities? The proposition is, financially speaking, simply absurd. It follows then that means must be provided in some other way. How? By increasing fees for the degrees? No. Because degrees in masonry are not to be sold. They are not the subject of barter, nor fluctuating in value, according to the demand in the market, or of funds in the lodge. Again, the fees should be such that the good and true should not be excluded by reason solely of limited means.

"Shall it be by voluntary subscriptions?

"No. Because this system is inequitable. All are equally bound to con-

tribute. A regular system of compulsory annual dues, within the ability of all the Brethren, is the only true solution of this most important problem. Because it provides that every member of the lodge, who is able, shall contribute towards its support. This is the fundamental principle of civil government, and of every stable institution.

"Because it provides a permanent fund, slowly but steadily increasing, without being burdensome to any.

"Because it prevents that gross but too common injustice, that the few who do the lodge work, and always attend its communications, are obliged, out of their private resources, to defray lodge expenses.

"Also because it prevents the saddest of all spectacles, the acceptance of unworthy candidates for the sole purpose of providing, by their fees, for lodge expenses."

* * * * *

"These suggestions are not made with a view to any legislation by the Grand Lodge, but solely in defence of a greatly abused and misunderstood system of finance, which, in the judgment of experienced masons, must eventually be mainly relied upon as the chief spring of our pecuniary resources. The earliest record of the lodges in Connecticut show the adoption of this system of annual dues, and are a ready refutation of the charge, sometimes made, of modern innovation."

Such was also the case in the early days of old Portland Lodge.

We copy his closing remarks, and would have them often repeated in every lodge:

"Freemasonry in Connecticut was never in so flourishing a condition as to number of lodges and of brethren, and at no period was there ever so general a diffusion of masonic intelligence throughout the craft. One danger of the hour, however, is *experimental* legislation. Empirical schemes, designed with the best of motives for the advancement of the interests of the craft, but, alas! how often delusive and resulting in discord and confusion. The homely maxim 'let well enough alone,' should be inscribed upon our portals, and we should never leave an ancient, well beaten road, to the object of our desire, to venture upon some newly discovered by-path, even though a saving of distance may be promised.

"We should not, indeed, be opposed to progress in the right direction, but exceedingly cautious to weigh well the merits of the progress proposed before embarking our trusty ship upon an unknown main.

"But the greatest present danger is the *popularity* of our Institution. When the enemy were at the gate, our sentinels were ever watchful and guarded. There is no open enemy now; let us see to it that our guards are still set and vigilant, and our camp fires brightly burning, lest, unawares, treachery under the garb of friendship enter our sacred precincts, and work confusion and serious hurt upon the Craft. Let every mason feel and act as though the safety and honor of the Fraternity depended upon his actions, and that he alone was responsible for any disaster. Then will our portals be securely guarded, and good men, and true, alone will be found within our citadel of defense.

"Under God, to whom be all the glory, we are indebted to the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers for the rich inheritance we have so freely received. They have passed away from their labors, and are in peaceful rest. It is ours to preserve this glorious legacy, and hand it down to those who shall come after us, unchanged and untarnished. Let us all see to it that we act well our part, and are not found unworthy of this high and responsible trust."

The Reports of the other officers sustain the statement of the Grand Master.

The Grand Lecturer gives some useful hints,—useful in Maine also—so we copy them:

"The *hurry* of our New England population is carried too much into the lodge room, and is, primarily, a prolific source of evil, and just here suggests a review of the *other side* of the picture. The best of us have not yet attained to perfection, nor may we expect to do so until human nature is changed. If strived for, however, we are more likely to approximate to it than if we remain indifferent. I am sorry to say we have a *few* lodges (and let us be thankful the number is *few*) which must be classed as *indifferent*. This indifference is variously manifested, but, not unfrequently, may be charged upon the WORSHIPFUL MASTER alone, who, although a good man enough outside his lodge, where his *interest* lies, is, to say the least, a *failure* as Master. He has not time to qualify himself for his duties, and, being ignorant, of course cannot instruct his lodge in them. The result need not be told. Others are deficient in dignity, decision, discipline, interest; also in tact and adaptation. The want of *punctuality*, with many Masters, is another serious evil, by which much valuable time is wasted. Some few lodges are retarded in their progress by a certain class of PAST MASTERS, whose efforts, however well intended, seem to develop the wrong way. If ever they learn this fact, and that their labors are not available for good, possibly they may be content to rest upon their *past honors*. Abuse of the ballot has been, and will probably continue to be, a cause of trouble, until the brethren learn to leave their petty personal matters outside the lodge room door. W. Masters may do much to remedy this, by frequently reminding the brethren of their duty and prerogatives. Such personal differences sometimes appear also inside the brotherhood, which instead of being settled at once, as they should be, result in a growing indifference and flagging zeal towards their lodge, which their own sober reflections can scarcely approve. Another evil is a disuse of the Lectures as a means of Masonic instruction. If my own observation and experience have demonstrated any one thing it is that no lodge can truly and permanently flourish, without frequent rehearsal of the Lectures. It proves its own usefulness in the better information of the brethren, and their ability to pass a creditable examination."

He objects to having the Grand Lecturer dependent on contributions for his expenses, &c., and we think he has the argument:

"It is not pleasant to ask the brethren to pay for finding fault with them, for that is what it comes to at last; the principle is wrong, and the Grand Lodge, I trust, will correct it."

BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER presented an able and interesting Report on Correspondence (84 pp.).

In relation to the vote of the Grand Lodge of Delaware not to recognize Alpha Lodge, of New Jersey, he says:

"We cannot see why Alpha Lodge, No. 116, of New Jersey, is not as much entitled to recognition as any other lodge in their jurisdiction, and we opine, that Grand Lodge legislation upon the subject is uncalled for. So long as the Grand Lodge of Delaware recognizes the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, as a regular Grand Lodge, she is in duty bound to recognize the lodges within her territorial jurisdiction, disregarding all prejudice of sect or politics. Members of lodges have certain rights, and among them is the right of objection to the admission of any visitor, when his admission would disturb the peace and harmony of the lodge. This right is in itself sufficient to settle the question, so far as the admission of any member of Alpha Lodge, to any lodge in Delaware, or any other lodge, is concerned, the same as it would if applied to any other mason hailing from the jurisdiction, either white or black. We think this question of color is engaging the attention of too many Grand Lodges, and that any legislation in reference to it is entirely uncalled for. The only test of worthiness should be, that the candidate is a man, free born, of good reputation, well recommended, of sound mind and body, and that he pass the ordeal of a clear ballot. If he does this and receives the degrees

in a regular lodge, he is entitled to recognition the world over, and can only be justly debarred admission to any lodge, except from just cause."

Ditto to Bro. WHEELER!

The following question will also do for Bro. HILL, of California:

"We would like to ask Bro. Caven why the Grand Lodge of Canada is not now in the same situation with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, for infringing the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and why the same resolutions, dissolving masonic intercourse, are not as applicable to Canada as to Hamburg."

He speaks highly of the address of Past Grand Master LYNDE in 1872. He quotes his action in the SPENCER case, and adds:

"He also alludes to another decision, in the matter of a lodge postponing the trial of a brother for a heinous offense, until after the case is decided by the civil courts, and we agree with his decision. We do not believe it to be the duty of masons, in such cases, to depend upon any such decision, but to render their verdict according to the evidence presented, and independent of any trial by the civil authorities, except such evidence as may be presented in the courts may be used as evidence by the lodge."

His remarks in relation to the Grand Orient of France are sound, and we would copy them but for want of space.

DELAWARE, 1873.

Nineteen lodges represented: the session brief and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master (JOHN C. McCABE), delivered an "Address and Valedictory." He pays a feeling and eloquent tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master WILLIAM T. READ: gives an interesting account of his visit to DOVE Lodge, Virginia, on the occasion of the reception of the bust of its patron, the venerable JOHN DOVE, the oldest Grand Secretary in the world; and, being about to leave the State, bids his brethren farewell in touching terms.

In reference to this, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"We regret to learn through the address, that the craft of this Jurisdiction are about to lose so valuable a Brother, so true a mason, and so eloquent an advocate of the grand principles of our Order. He came among us a stranger, but he has undyingly attached himself to our memories by his upright walk, earnest zeal, and warm fraternal sociability. The Grand Lodge of Delaware will ever remember his services; and wherever he may roam, in whatever land his feet may chance to rest, we can assure him, in behalf of our Brethren, that true hearts will ever beat in sympathy with his, and ardent prayers will go up to the Grand Master of the Universe that Heaven's blessing may descend upon him and his."

By a change in the Constitution another Annual Communication was held in October: thirteen lodges represented: no address of Grand Master: no business of general interest transacted.

The following seems to us a "little mixed":

"Upon the reading of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Brother George W. Chaytor remarked that the reports of said committee add very much to the size of the proceedings, and largely increased the

expenses of printing; and that he thought a full review every three years would be much better than meagre reports every year, and would suggest the adoption of such a course.

"Brother Budd approved the idea, and stated that the annual reviews were of much interest to the craft, and should be continued.

"The Grand Lodge accepted the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and authorized them to have their report, when completed, printed with the proceedings."

The report, however, is of less than two pages in length, made short for financial reasons.

The following is the only item of interest in it:

"The action of our Grand Lodge has been severely criticised by many of our Sisters in the matter of Alpha Lodge, of New Jersey, and the generally expressed opinion relative to it seems to be 'That we had better let other Jurisdictions attend to their own affairs,' and so we will, so long as they do so properly."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1873.

We have a pamphlet of nearly 350 pages; and having examined it, we are quite discouraged, for there is matter enough in it to make our whole report, and a very interesting one, too. We abandon our usual method of review to give prominence to one matter, which is very like to claim attention in this jurisdiction, viz: "*mixed funerals*."

The Grand Master (CHARLES F. STANSBURY) in his able address, says:

"In February last a brother of this jurisdiction died, who was a member both of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Order of Odd Fellows. The Master of the lodge to which the deceased Brother belonged, very properly claimed that he could have no partial or divided authority over the arrangements for the funeral; he must either control them altogether or not at all. In pursuance of this determination he went rather farther than, in this jurisdiction, we have heretofore been accustomed to go, by declining to allow the Odd Fellows to have a portion of the pall-bearers. This gave rise to some irritation between the masonic lodge and the lodge of Odd Fellows, and led to a correspondence between the Grand Master of Odd Fellows and myself, in relation to the matter, and the reference to a standing committee of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, of the whole subject. Messrs. R. Finley Hunt, Jas. E. Boteler, and Henry Trine, constitute that committee, and have entered into a correspondence with me marked by moderation and good feeling. I have been in no haste about the matter, inasmuch as the subject has once before been presented to this Grand Lodge, and referred to a committee of which Bro. Larner was chairman, whose report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1871.

"To the Grand Lodge F., A., A., M., of the District of Columbia.

"BRETHREN:—Your committee, appointed in compliance with the request contained in the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia, and presented to this Grand Lodge at its annual communication of 1870, respectfully report: That immediately after their appointment the Grand Secretary notified the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of their appointment, and that the committee was ready to meet the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Several months afterwards, a meeting of the committee was held. At this meeting it was ascertained that similar committees had been appointed by nearly all of the organizations of the District, some of whom were present; but without accomplishing anything, the committees adjourned. One or two meetings were subsequently held, with the same result. Your committee finally informed the committee of Odd Fellows that they would decline to meet in future with committees appointed by

other organizations than their own, and requested that a meeting of the two be held for final consultation. A meeting was subsequently held, when your committee requested them to present in writing the propositions they had to make on behalf of their Grand Lodge, and give us some idea of their wishes. At a subsequent meeting, the committee on the part of the Odd Fellows presented to your committee a proposition relating entirely to the mode of proceeding upon funeral occasions, when the deceased was a member of both organizations, claiming, in cases where deceased was more prominent in their organization than in ours, the right to take precedence in conducting the funeral ceremonies, as in such cases, in their opinion, the courtesy was due them. Having considered the proposition, your committee concluded to go no further in the matter, but to report to the Grand Lodge that, in their opinion, the question of courtesy on such occasions belongs exclusively to the Worshipful Master of the Lodge having charge of the funeral, and with whom they suggest the matter should be left entirely, believing that the interests and reputation of the fraternity will be properly protected by them, and that a W. Master is fully authorized to extend such courtesy when the circumstances of the occasion would render it advisable and proper to do so.

"I desired that, if the subject were to be re-opened, it should be on a full knowledge of the particular case which brought it up, and of the general sentiment of the Fraternity throughout the United States on the question. I have, therefore, taken care to investigate both, having addressed a letter to every Grand Master in the country, inquiring whether any agreement or regulation existed in his jurisdiction as to the relative positions or authority of our fraternity and the Order of Odd Fellows at funerals where the deceased had been a member of both societies; and in case no agreement or regulation existed, what was the custom on such occasions. I have received replies from twenty-seven grand jurisdictions, and they are, almost without exception, uniform in declaring that there exists no regulation or agreement on the subject; that the masonic fraternity always assumes exclusive control where it takes any part in the burial of a Brother, and performs its ceremony last where other associations participate at all in the funeral rites. The masonic fraternity never attends a funeral except when the deceased, or his friends on his behalf, have expressed a desire for masonic burial: and that wish is taken as the expression of a preference that the rites should be under their control. And that control cannot be divided with any other body, because no person not a mason, can assist in the performance of masonic work; and it is only for the performance of masonic work that the craft is ever permitted to appear in public. These are, in brief, the views of the Grand Masters who have responded to my inquiries.

"Anxious to show every courtesy to a great and useful society, I recommend that the whole of the papers in relation to this matter be referred to a special committee for examination and report. Leaving the matter wholly to the judgment of the Masters of the lodges, does not seem to have fully met the requirements of the case, and often places a Master in an embarrassing position, in which he is liable to the accusation of discourtesy, if he carries out what he conscientiously believes to be his masonic duty. The adoption of a strict and uniform rule appears to me to be the best method of avoiding painful and inappropriate discussions on these mournful occasions; and I confess that I incline to a more rigid enforcement of the exclusiveness of our fraternity.

"We shall do no injury and offer no discourtesy to other societies by this course. They are free to adopt a similar principle for the government of their own arrangements, and in so doing will never meet with opposition or jealousy from us. Seeking no publicity, avoiding parade and show as utterly opposed to the principles of our institution, we are never desirous of forcing our attentions or honors upon any. They must be sought before they will be bestowed, and no stranger hand should be permitted to assist in their bestowal."

The matter was referred to a committee, who presented the following report through their chairman, Bro. NOBLE D. LARNER:

"WASHINGTON, January 14, 1874.

"To the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Masons of the District of Columbia:

"BROTHERN:—The Special Committee to whom was referred the Annual Address of the M. W. Grand Master, have to report that they have had the

same under consideration and have found nothing in it requiring the attention of the committee, except that portion which relates to *'mixed funerals,'* and deeming this a question of importance, they have given to it such consideration as its importance demands, and beg leave respectfully to report as follows:

"The subject presented for consideration is an important one, as it involves not only the friendly relations of the masonic fraternity with other associations, but also the proper standing of our own Order. The question seems to be reduced, however, to this simple aspect: Can a lodge of masons, in the performance of any public ceremony, but more particularly in the funeral services used as the last honors towards a deceased Brother, permit any other society, outside of the fraternity, to take a part? For instance, to be more explicit, can a lodge of masons, when burying a Brother mason, permit a lodge of Odd Fellows, or any other non-masonic association, to take an equal part in the ceremony, or share with the masons as pall-bearers in the honors paid to the dead?

"To answer this question it is necessary that we should first understand, distinctly, what is the true position of a lodge of masons under such circumstances. Of what this position is your committee have, themselves, no doubt.

"Whenever a lodge of masons performs any public duty, such for instance as laying a corner-stone, or burying the dead, that duty constitutes a part of its masonic labor. A lodge must always be, according to our rules, in one of three conditions. It must be at labor, at refreshment, or closed. Now, it will be admitted that a lodge, when performing the solemn duty of laying the corner-stone of a public edifice, or the more sacred and mournful one of burying the dead, cannot be at refreshment. Neither can it, when about to perform that duty, be closed: A lodge when closed, ceases for the time to be a lodge. Its functions, as an organization, are suspended. As soon as the lodge is closed the Brethren are dispersed. If they meet together afterwards to attend a funeral, it is as private citizens and friends of the deceased, not as masons. So meeting, they have no right to display the aprons, jewels, and other insignia of the fraternity, and the Master and Wardens have no official control over them. It is, then, evident that when a lodge buries a deceased Brother, it is not a closed lodge. Such an act would be an anomaly.

"It is, then, evident, that when a lodge appears in public, when the members congregate together under the regulations of the fraternity to perform any duty that our rules prescribe, and to perform that duty with the forms of masonic law and regulation, the Master governing the craft and carrying those forms out as the regulations direct, whatever that duty may be, it is nothing more nor less than masonic labor.

"In burying the dead, a masonic lodge is, therefore, at labor. But in that labor none but masons in good standing can be permitted to assist. We have, under our laws, no option. However much we may desire to pay respect to our fellow citizens, or to be courteous to other associations, our respect and courtesy cannot extend beyond a certain limit, as none but masons can assist in the performance of masonic labor. *This rule is imperative.*

"Whether another association shall be permitted to unite with us in the funeral services of a deceased Brother, conducted according to masonic forms, is not a question of courtesy at all. It is the question whether we can permit a non-masonic association to unite with us in the performance of masonic labor. Put in this form, we suppose no mason would, for a moment, hesitate to answer in the negative.

"Masonry does not insist upon the right to bury the dead as one of its ancient prerogatives, except in cases where they are requested to do so (as required by our rules), and when engaged in the performance of this or any other masonic labor in public, it must have absolute control.

"We, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution as a standing regulation of the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That in the burial of a deceased Brother by a masonic lodge, or in the performance of other masonic labor in public, the control by the lodge must be absolute, and that while the lodge is exercising that control, no non-masonic organization shall be permitted to participate."

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted, after a lengthy debate.

The conclusions of the committee are correct, and few will undertake to dispute them. But lest the matter be misunderstood, we desire to be more explicit. There is nothing in this doctrine which interferes with the attendance of any who desire, as mourners, either individuals, or in an organized capacity; and frequently, in this jurisdiction, a portion of the pall-bearers have not been masons; and we are not prepared to say that this office is of such a character as to be exclusive; when one of our Past Grand Masters was buried by the Grand Lodge, it was desired that four of his aged neighbors, not masons, should act with four masons as bearers, and it was so done, and we saw no impropriety in it.

But there can be no united or mixed service, so far as the masons are concerned: this service is essentially *masonic labor* and none but Master Masons can participate in it. But the question still remains, how many services may be performed, and we confess we find difficulties in answering it. Almost invariably the lodge attends the religious service at the house or the church, and sometimes at the grave also. Is there any more impropriety in the lodge's attending the religious service *at the grave* than at the house or the church? At the funeral of Past Grand Master BRADFORD, the Grand Lodge attended the services at the church and at the grave, and then performed the masonic service. We do not understand that this is objected to; and if it is not, where is the line to be drawn, if, indeed, any can be drawn? If the masons perform their service and leave, of course there is nothing to prevent other organizations from performing their services; and the resolution above copied does not interfere with that. And we apprehend that the resolution has no such scope as to include the determination of the question as to who shall participate as mourners, whether individuals or organizations.

While the control of the lodge exists, it is necessarily *exclusive*. But there is no fixed time when the lodge *must* take control; and we see no reason why the lodge may not relinquish control for a specific purpose, and then resume it again. As in one case we have already cited, the lodge may receive the body at the house and escort it to the church, no others participating save as mourners; then relinquish control for the religious services; then receive it again and escort it to the grave and perform its services, or first give way for the religious services, and then perform its own. Nor can we see any reason why the lodge may not go as mourners, and take control at any proper time, even after the religious services at the grave.

BRO. W. R. SINGLETON presented the Report on Correspondence (260 pp.), the longest, we believe, we have ever examined. It is a full and thorough review of all the proceedings, and evinces the ability, learning and great industry of the author. Nearly eighteen pages are devoted to Maine.

We can only refer to some matters of interest. BRO. MITCHELL, of Canada, said that the doctrine in relation to the organization of Grand Lodges can be

applied only to "sovereign and independent States." We replied that the States are not *absolutely* independent, being subject to the Constitution of the United States. Bro. KNOTT, of Alabama, also replied, introducing matter not of a fitting character for these reports. Bro. S. so says, but seems to include our proposition above stated, in the same category. If so, upon reflection, we think he must admit that our statement was proper, and an element of the question under discussion.

The following, said of Bro. ABELL, is applicable nearer home :

"The Grand Secretary makes his seventeenth annual report, which is a very able one, and shows conclusively how necessary it is for the Grand Secretaries of our Grand Lodges to be continued in office until they become so proficient in their duties that the prosperity of the great masonic family in their bounds is very much due to the manner in which their duties are performed. Those of us who pore over the printed Proceedings of our Grand Bodies, know well enough whose work it is to prepare in a proper manner these invaluable books, to go forth to the world to demonstrate the real workings of our Order. The old Secretaries understand the routine, and everything has its place, and everything in its place. They supervise the printing, and give directions as to the mechanical part and arrangement of matter."

And so is the following :

"The lodges in large cities are constantly called upon for charities, to be bestowed upon sojourners and travelers, who present themselves claiming assistance; some are sickly, and die in charge of the benevolent brothers, who will not see them suffer. They must be buried, and anything like a decent burial costs very much money in any city.

"Now, what is to be done? Must the city lodges incur all these expenses for strangers, when in the country not one lodge in a hundred is called upon to do this in their lifetime?"

* * * * *

"The indigent must be looked after, but let the lodge whence the applicant hails be at once notified, and if the individual be not a regular member, then deal with him as an unaffiliated mason, deserving our kindly offices, purely chargeable to the locality where he may be sojourning. Let the lodge in whose care he may be understand that this benevolence is at her own expense, and not another's, and there will be no disappointment and no hard feeling.

"If found to be a member, as claimed by him, then discharge the duty at the request of his lodge, and act accordingly."

He discusses at some length the question, whether persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors should be allowed to be made a mason. He finds it difficult to make a rule. We hold that things forbidden by the moral or civil law (though permitted by either) cannot be done by masons; and if they do such things, they are guilty of unmasonic conduct.

- He says :

"There is quite a difference between the member saying he casts a *black*, from saying he casts a white ball. In the latter case, if one Brother may say so, all who thus balloted may arise and proclaim their votes, and the solitary *black* be designated. This has been done, and hence the secrecy of the ballot was thus violated; but it is quite different the other way. Now, if it should so happen that an applicant were obnoxious to us, we would not hesitate to declare openly that we would cast or did cast a black ballot; and we have a right to do so, and would not hesitate to tell the candidate that we did, and why we did this. We can see no reason for the secrecy, if we choose to be independent and manly enough to declare our sentiments. We never intend

to black-ball any one, unless we have good reasons, and then we are not afraid to tell the lodge and the candidate all about it; and we do not see why we should be prevented from doing so by any statutory provision. Anciently, the hands were held up for a vote; why not now, if we be truly masons, as we should be?"

It is for the very reason that we are *not* truly masons, as we should be.

He somewhat discusses one subject that is practically settled, but as silence might seem to imply concurrence we will state our position briefly. He claims that the doctrine that one Grand Lodge has no right to initiate a resident in the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge was "not the original and constitutional ground"; but "that every Grand Body in masonry is the sole judge of the proper material for its purposes." We do not think he can find anything of that kind in the Constitutions.

When there was but one Grand Lodge, there was no occasion for any laws regulating its relations to other Grand Lodges. As soon as a plurality of Grand Lodges existed, the necessity for such laws existed. But as such laws cannot be enacted, their declaration was a work of time. The law of nations grew up in the same way. At first, the practice was, that might makes right. But when the relations of nations were considered, it soon came to be declared, that the law of exclusive jurisdiction in a nation's territory was a law growing out of the very existence of a plurality of nations. No writer on international law would allow that force was the common law, and this other principle a modern invention. The same principles apply to Grand Lodges: and though for a time the practice was otherwise, the law applicable was soon deduced and declared.

The proposition that each Grand Lodge is the sole judge of the proper material for its purposes, is not applicable. A mason made in a State other than that of his residence becomes a mason in both States. In order to meet the case, the proposition, therefore, should be, "Every Grand Lodge is a competent judge of the proper material for the purposes of every other Grand Lodge." This is so contrary to natural justice, that the mere statement of it shows its fallacy.

In justice to Bro. S., we should say that he sustains the law of exclusive jurisdiction, but claims that it is a modern invention.

He had prepared an extended examination of the Quebec question, but omits the most of it on account of the prospect of the adjustment of the matter by the immediate parties. His historical summary would have been very valuable. The following shows his general conclusion:

"In 1777, Massachusetts again branched from the Grand Lodge of England and of Scotland, and formed her Grand Lodge without asking the consent of parent Grand Lodges. So did our old mother Grand Lodge of Virginia, and every other one of the old thirteen, where Grand Lodges were established."

He holds that Grand Masters derive all their powers from the constitutions. We had intended to discuss this question somewhat, but the space we have devoted to this Grand Lodge compels us to omit this and many other matters. We must ask him one question however: he says:

"He cannot go one step beyond such provisions as are made for his conduct, and when in vacation he gives his dicta, he must report them to his Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, and the Grand Lodge acts upon such reports."

How old is this practice? We did it in 1861 for the first time in Maine, and so far as we know, the first time it had been done anywhere, and our action was then criticised. We think no Grand Lodge has ever reversed the action of the Grand Master in any case decided by him. We don't believe it has the power. But it does reverse, *as a rule for future action*, the general principle of masonic law as decided by him. In other words, the Grand Lodge, while not interfering with the case decided, declares that the law shall be otherwise for the future.

FLORIDA, 1873.

Thirty-four lodges represented: the work exemplified: the resolution forbidding lodges to charge an affiliation fee repealed: six charters granted: the Grand Master requested to inquire whether there was a spurious lodge in West Florida, and "to take such action in relation thereto as may be necessary to protect the honor of the Fraternity."

The Grand Master (SAMUEL PASCO) draws a pleasing comparison between the present condition of the craft in that State and its condition ten years ago.

He gave the following decision in relation to physical qualifications:

"The applicant must be capable of working in the three degrees conferred in a Master Mason's Lodge. If the W. M. is satisfied that the applicant has enough of his thumb left to give the proper proof that he is a mason, and to impart the regular work of the degrees, he will be justified in letting the case go to the ballot. This, it seems to me, is all that is demanded by reason and justice; but this much is demanded by the spirit as well as the letter of the law; and in spite of a difference of opinion expressed by committees of other Grand Bodies, after careful thought, I feel that our action is correct, and I have as little sympathy with the extremist, who demands that a worthy applicant with a slight deformity, which in no way impairs his usefulness as a man or mason, should be excluded in consequence thereof, as I have with the other extremist who would throw open the outer door of our lodges to the lame, the dismembered and the misshapen, provided they can find some artificial contrivance to enable them to grope or stumble through their masonic duties, bringing into our sacred temple sounds and discord which were scrupulously excluded by our Ancient Grand Master in his first great work."

BRO. D. C. DAWKINS presented the Report on Correspondence (78 pp.).

In his review of Canada, he says:

"We hope that when Bro. Drummond comes to consider Bro. Mitchell's defence of Canada in his review of Maine, he will see his erroneous position in the Quebec matter which has misled so many thousands to recognize contention and disorder in the Masonic Fraternity, and begin without further delay to repair the wrong done in the premises.

"All the Grand Lodges in the United States many years ago recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada as being regularly formed, and her jurisdiction as clearly defined as was that of Maine, or any other of the States of the Union, which jurisdiction embraced what is now known as the Province of Quebec. And yet within the last two years many of them, following in the lead of Bro. Drummond, have gone back upon that recognition, and assert in the face of

stern and unyielding facts to the contrary that the Grand Lodge of Canada had not exclusive jurisdiction over that territory, simply because a few lodges therein, by consent, continue to work under their mother Grand Lodges in Europe."

In the last sentence he does us too much honor, and at the expense of accuracy, justice to Quebec, and a back-handed compliment to the great body of masons of the country. If he knew the history of the Quebec movement, as he ought to know it before attempting to write about it (not to say in such a strain as he has written), he would have known that such "manufacturers of masonic jurisprudence" (to use his own term) as CHARLES W. MOORE, ALBERT G. MACKAY, BENJAMIN B. FRENCH, JOHN W. SIMONS, and JOHN L. LEWIS, had taken in *this very case* the same ground upon all the questions in dispute between himself and us, as we have taken, before we had written or spoken a word on the subject; that GEORGE H. GRAY, SR., and GILES M. HILLYER took the same position before anything we had written had reached them; that several other committees reached the same conclusion that we did entirely independent of us, and without any knowledge of our views: that the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recognized Quebec (the report written by B. B. FRENCH) months before we had written a line; that several other Grand Lodges had done the same thing before our report was distributed; and that the existence of lodges in Quebec under the Grand Lodge of England, was cited by us *only* in reply to the argument of somebody, that Canada was no precedent for Quebec because no one Grand Lodge had *exclusive* jurisdiction there before 1855, as if it made any difference to principle whether *one* Grand Lodge or *three* had exclusive jurisdiction. In this connection we suggest that he read Bro. FRENCH's report to his Grand Lodge in January, 1870, in which reference is made to a report made by him in relation to Canada, in 1856. Bro. FRENCH was called upon to pass upon both questions, and he says that the principles involved in the two cases are precisely the same.

In another place he says:

"Whenever, in the organization of a Grand Lodge, there has been no doubt of its regularity, the American Masonic Ballot upon the question of recognition has always been unanimous. How stands the ballot now? Is it clear?"

"Sold again!" If he knew whereof he affirmed, he would have known that Missouri and other Grand Lodges refused to acknowledge Canada, *on the same grounds as that on which Missouri now refuses to acknowledge Quebec*, after FLORIDA and other Grand Lodges had recognized her on the principles that Florida now repudiates. To be sure, Missouri afterwards, in the case of Canada, acknowledged she was wrong. Nor was the ballot clear in the cases of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, yet Florida recognized them.

In reply to our criticism last year of the expression of his Grand Master, that an objection to a candidate from a visiting Brother "of exalted character" should be considered, he suggests that the Grand Master's meaning undoubtedly was, that every Brother who conforms to the teachings of Freemasonry

is "of exalted character." All right: only it is lucky for the Grand Master that he has a commentator of such ingenuity!

In his review of West Virginia, he says:

"The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were as much two separate and distinct Provinces prior to July 1, 1867, as they are now, and were respectively known as Canada West and Canada East, or Lower and Upper Canada."

We almost lose patience when a man of the intelligence of Bro. DAWKINS makes, in argument, so ridiculous a statement as this. It is true only in the sense that it would be, if he had said that East Florida and West Florida were as much two separate and distinct States as Virginia and West Virginia. Every school boy knows that, while Upper and Lower Canada were formerly two distinct Provinces, yet for several years previous to 1855 (when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed) down to July 1, 1867, they formed but *one* Province, called "The Province of Canada," and that at the last mentioned date it was divided into two Provinces, which two, with certain other Provinces, form the Dominion of Canada.

He also says:

"The two Provinces, though having separate Legislatures, are united under one Governor, and therefore not separate and distinct governments; but united in one, and that subordinate to the British Crown."

Nor is this correct in letter or spirit. These two Provinces are *not* united under one Governor. The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and others, each having their own *provincial* government, together form the Dominion of Canada, which has a Parliament and Governor General. The Provinces have much the same relation to each other and to the Dominion that the States have to each other and to the United States. Indeed, our plan was followed as closely as practicable under the circumstances. If he had said that "New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, though having separate Legislatures, are united under one Governor, and therefore are not separate and distinct governments, but united in one, and that subordinate to the British Crown," his statement would have been precisely as correct. He does not seem to comprehend that Quebec is as distinct from Ontario as it is from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia; and that his argument that Quebec is not entitled to a Grand Lodge because she is not an independent Province, is equally destructive of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and even of Canada. The logic of his argument may be tested thus: Maine and Florida, though having separate Legislatures, are united under one President, and, therefore, are not separate and distinct governments, but united in one, and that subordinate to the United States, and hence are not entitled to Grand Lodges. The principle is evidently precisely the same.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Bro. Drummond lets off some statements in his review of our report as to Quebec, at which we cannot forbear expressing our surprise—*i. e.*,

"1. He intimates that the Quebec organization was based upon the same state of facts that the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada was, while the masonic history of America proves the reverse to be true.

"2. He says, 'The Grand Lodge of Canada was recognized by Florida at the time the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland exercised concurrent but together exclusive jurisdiction in the territory.' As we understand it, when the Grand Lodge of Florida recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada, there were a few lodges under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge that retained their charters from and allegiance to their mother Grand Lodges, with the consent of the Grand Lodge of Canada, until such time as they would be satisfied to surrender their old allegiance, and accept charters from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and we are yet to learn that any regular Grand Lodge in the world chartered a single lodge in the Dominion of Canada after the organization of that Grand Lodge in 1855, and we are unable to see where Bro. Drummond's 'concurrent' jurisdiction comes in.

"3. He says, 'No other Grand Lodge could plant a lodge there.' Meaning, when taken in connection with the foregoing paragraph, that the Grand Lodges of Canada, England, Scotland and Ireland, severally had the right to plant lodges there, but other Grand Lodges had not. Such a nonsensical muddle is too thin to feed a school boy on. Our Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1857 (Vol. 1, Proc. G. L. Fla., p. 565), says, 'The Grand Lodges in the United States have the same right to charter lodges in any of the Canadian Provinces that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have.'"

In reply to his first proposition all we have to say is, that if he will give the history of the formation of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, we will refer the matter, as to who is correct in his statements, to the Brethren of his own Grand Lodge, and he will himself be one of the first to confess that we are right and he wrong.

In reply to his second, we have to say that he utterly misapprehends our statement: and we will re-state it in terms that cannot be misapprehended.

From the time when Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States down to 1855, her Grand Lodges *claimed* and *exercised* jurisdiction, concurrent among themselves, *exclusive as to all the world besides*, in Canada; as they did and *have continued to do* in all the other Dependencies of the British Crown. Bro. DAWKINS will find that for nearly a century no Grand Lodge, other than those of England, Scotland and Ireland, has ever planted a lodge in one of the Dependencies of the British Crown. Those Grand Lodges have claimed exclusive jurisdiction therein, and have exercised it, and all the other Grand Lodges in the world have yielded to this claim and admitted it. In 1855, while this state of things existed, a majority of the lodges in Canada (then *one* Province) came together and formed a Grand Lodge, following the numerous precedents in the United States, without the consent of the parent Grand Lodges. They (the Canadian lodges) claimed and declared the right to do so without regard to the wishes of the old Grand Lodges. The latter denied this right, and refused to acknowledge the new Grand Lodge. The latter persisted, and the question was presented to the other Grand Lodges to decide which was right. Most of the American Grand Lodges sustained and recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada. Some refused: a few did so on Bro. WELLFORD's doctrine that a lodge cannot unite in the formation of a Grand Lodge without the consent, express or implied, of the Grand Lodge which chartered it: others upon other grounds; indeed, *all the arguments now used against Quebec were then used against Canada*. There were

Provincial Grand Lodges in Canada also. But the Grand Lodge of Florida, after an exhaustive report from Past Grand Master THOMAS BROWN, unanimously recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada.

We have already answered his third point. The statement of Bro. BROWN stands on his authority alone, and is in conflict with what the practice had then been for seventy-five years.

In another matter he misapprehends our position. We hold that when a Grand Lodge is formed for a State, all the lodges in that State at once come under its authority. It may consent, however, to relinquish certain territory or lodges to another Grand Lodge: we hold this to be bad *policy*, unless some natural boundary makes it desirable to adopt some other than a State line for the limit of its jurisdiction, but we concede the *right*. We cannot tell whether Bro. DAWKINS concurs or not with the mischievous doctrine of Bro. GOULEY, that when a Grand Lodge is legally formed in a State, only such lodges therein come under its jurisdiction as choose to, and any who do not so choose may retain their independence of the new Grand Lodge without its consent.

He doubts the propriety of our system of allowing the registration by, and paying dues to the Grand Lodge as a substitute for affiliation. It is based on the ground that only *voluntary* non-affiliates should be deprived of masonic privileges. The result of our system, so far, is a marked decrease in the number of non-affiliates, while but a very few have registered in the Grand Lodge.

GEORGIA, 1873.

Two hundred and thirty-seven lodges represented: ten charters granted and five refused.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL D. IRVIN) contains nearly forty pages of small type. He congratulates the Grand Lodge upon meeting for the first time in a Temple of its own, built at moderate cost; and urges that wise measures be taken to pay the debt. He gives a detailed account of his official action, showing that he had been a very laborious as well as faithful and able officer. He had given nearly one hundred decisions, to which he devotes some fifteen pages of his address.

We copy some of them.

"A person who has resided in this State for twelve months has a right to petition a lodge, and *if worthy* to receive the degrees, although he may have some seven or eight years ago applied to a lodge in another State and been rejected. Out of abundance of caution it would be proper to write to that lodge or some member, to ascertain whether there was good cause for the objection, so as to be certain that no improper material was admitted, but that in my opinion was not absolutely necessary."

We are sorry that the decision was not the other way. The opposite doctrine has been adopted by many Grand Lodges, and is gaining ground.

"Section 10, Article V, of the Grand Constitution provides that no lodge shall be opened for the transaction of any business in the absence of the Master and Wardens, unless there be present a Past Master to preside. Held,

That such provision applies only to a *regular* meeting, or to one called by the Worshipful Master, or in his absence by the Senior Warden or Junior Warden, and that a Past Master has no authority to call a lodge together for any purpose, in the absence of the first three officers.

"If, during a masonic trial, the accused uses in the lodge abusive or improper language to the accuser, it is the duty of the presiding officer to call him to order. In case he fails or refuses to obey, then he is in contempt of rightful authority, and may be punished for such contempt.

"A mason who was charged with an offense, was convicted and sentenced to be reprimanded in open lodge, appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge was affirmed. He refused to appear before the lodge, after the affirmance, to receive the reprimand. I was asked what was proper to be done in the premises. Answer: 'Serve him with a notice to appear at a stated meeting, and abide the judgment of the lodge and of the Grand Lodge. If he refused compliance, prefer charges against him, cite him to trial for contumacy, and deal with him as circumstances require.'

"Where there is a connection, by blood or marriage, to a person accused of a masonic offense, so near to the accused as to bias them in his favor, they, if members of the lodge, should not sit as jurors to try him. When the vote is taken, such relatives should be excluded.

"The members of a lodge cannot by a vote pardon one who has pleaded guilty, or been tried and found guilty of a masonic offense; or, what is equivalent thereto, refuse to inflict any penalty for such offense. If a lodge assumes such a prerogative in opposition to the express decision of the Grand Master, it lays itself liable to punishment by the Grand Lodge."

He gives a history of the Southern Masonic Female College, showing that the Grand Lodge had paid on account of it nearly \$29,000. He speaks in high terms of its efficiency, and believes that it will be self-sustaining, if the Brethren keep alive their interest in it.

Of the "Georgia Masonic Mutual Relief Association," he says:

"Permit me to call your attention to this as one of the noblest *charities* that was ever devised by masons anywhere—one which has showered untold blessings upon the widows and orphans of deceased brethren from North Carolina to Texas, but whose bounty has been most largely poured out in our own State. Organized in this city by a few brethren, in the year 1867, its first death-claim paid only amounted to \$147.00; the highest ever paid amounted to the sum of \$4,351.00, the same being only *one dollar* from each member. In its first organization there were no restrictions as to age or health; the only requirement of the applicant was, that he should be a Master Mason and a *member* of a lodge. It rose rapidly into favor, and for a time was as successful as it deserved to be. As a *masonic charity* it was founded upon the true basis. It threw its arms around all of our masonic family, but as a business scheme to make money for one's posterity by investing in it as members and stockholders, so to speak, it was a failure, so far as *dollars* were concerned. Gradual changes were made in this respect until the standard of perfect health, evidenced by a medical examination and restrictions as to age, were adopted as in purely *business and speculative* insurance companies.

"Since its first organization and down to the present time, this Association has paid out to beneficiaries, a grand total of \$652,035 40, as is evidenced by its books, and files: and I am happy to inform you, my brethren, that it *still lives*, and is still doing good, but not on such a large scale as heretofore. There are still members enough—a faithful few—to pay back to the family of one who should now pass 'to that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns,' every dollar which he may, while in life, have contributed to relieve the wants of the families of others. Its bounty in the past has made many a widow's heart leap for joy, and changed many an orphan's wail for bread into a glad song of contentment and happiness. Those of us who survive, thank God that we have been members of this organization, and that

we have been spared to our families, as their stay and support, instead of their reaping such benefits as would have accrued to them from our membership in case of our death.

"We hope and pray that this Association may continue to live, increase in membership and usefulness, and prove as great a blessing to widows and orphans in the future as it has been in the past.

"Compared with what it has done, how small and how insignificant have been the disbursements for charity by the brethren of any State in this Union in double the number of years! When this Grand Lodge gave its indorsement to this scheme, and recommended it to the craft in this jurisdiction, even the most hopeful and enthusiastic among its members did not hope or expect that it could accomplish so much in so short a period. Similar organizations have sprung up in other States, which are also doing much good to the families of deceased masons, and I hope they will continue to increase and multiply, live and flourish, as under God's blessing they will do if properly appreciated. Though they may be failures in a business point of view, stockholders in them, who meet their assessments, will 'lay up treasures where moth nor rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.'"

We would be glad to copy his remarks upon "the evil of dismission," but we must pass on.

The Committee on Returns say:

"The foregoing tables disclose the melancholy fact that our Institution is waning in Georgia. This evil was predicted by the Fathers of our Order when the missionary spirit of masonry assumed an enthusiasm (bordering upon fanaticism) that demanded a lodge to be established at nearly every cross-road in Georgia. In order that these lodges should be self-sustaining, members were admitted without due precaution, and the result is, masons who know as little of our principles as they do of the Koran, and are as indifferent to their obligations as if they were written on water. The decrease in initiations is mainly due to the above cause, because such material as would make perfect Ashlars are unwilling to be placed with the irregular and angular stones that appear in nearly all our temples."

Three charters were revoked for unmaasonic conduct, the committee saying:

"They congratulate the Grand Lodge that they have an executive officer who is so prompt to deal with the rebellious and refractory elements in the subordinate bodies. For years past, the charity of the Grand Lodge has degenerated into a mawkish sentimentality overshadowing the other masonic virtue of justice."

The Grand Lodge confirmed *thirty-six* expulsions, chiefly for non-payment of dues, "being able to pay the same," but several for unmaasonic conduct.

It subscribed for 300 copies of the "Signet and Journal," published by Bro. LAWRENCE, and adopted it as the organ of the Grand Lodge. We regret to learn that the publication of this magazine has been suspended for want of support.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by the genial Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR (110 pp.) By the way, a year ago, Bro. LAWRENCE was elected Grand Secretary in place of Bro. B.: but the Grand Lodge would not run without him; he acted as Assistant Grand Secretary during the year, and then the Grand Lodge re-elected him, thus showing an appreciation of a good officer. Our Georgia Brethren should read the story in our last year's report, under the head of Nevada, showing the comparative qualifications of a Grand Master and a Grand Secretary.

He says:

"We confess, however, that we have never been able to see the necessity for a ballot on character in each degree. The applicant petitions, not for the E. A. degree, but for *"The Mysteries of Freemasonry,"* and is declared worthy to receive them by the first ballot, otherwise he could not have obtained that portion of the *mysteries* appertaining to the first degree. We take it that, by the mysteries of masonry, are meant the mysteries of Symbolic Masonry, which, of course, embrace the three degrees. An E. A. is a Brother, and if he is worthy of that degree, he is worthy to receive the remaining degrees. If he is unworthy, let charges be preferred against him. Let a unanimous vote be required to clear him of those charges, if you please, but do not permit him to be stabbed in the dark by a secret ballot and cast out, without giving him an opportunity of vindicating himself."

"He thinks the system of 'Androgynous Masonry' has proved a failure. He says the Odd Fellows have a degree of Rebekah, and, in this connection, relates the following incident:

"In New York, not long ago, an Odd Fellow met a lady in a butcher's shop, and mistaking some motion she had for a sign used in the Order of Rebekah, he went to her and offered his assistance if she needed it. She didn't seem to need it, and told him to mind his own business; yea, more, for she put an avenging husband on his trail, and for a man who meant so well, the poor Odd Fellow fared badly."

"This reminds us of a mistake we made 'once on a time.' Visiting a house professionally, we were introduced to a lady, who, we were informed, wished to see us privately. So soon as we were alone, she fixed upon us a vacant stare, and commenced to throw her arms through the air, as if clutching at some imaginary object. We, of course, supposed she was crazy, and commenced to ask her some questions in relation to her physical condition, when we were informed that she had been giving us *masonic signs*. We laughed heartily at our mistake, and turned her over to the tender mercy of the Master of the lodge."

He endorses our doctrine, that one lodge, by expending money for the relief of the member of another, acquires no claim for re-imbursement, beyond the discretion of the latter.

He quotes our remarks in relation to dimits, and says it is "new law" to him. We have never seen it stated in words before, but have known it often acted upon. The law in Georgia, however, in relation to dimits, is peculiar. A dimit is granted only for good cause. In most States, it is claimed that "if a man is free of the books and in good standing, he is entitled to a dimit." Yet none can be granted without a vote of the lodge. This fact shows that the law leaves some discretion in the lodge. A dimit thus voted is a certificate of good character. Now we know no law that compels us to certify by our vote as truth, what we do not believe to be truth. If we are called upon to vote, we must be allowed to determine *how* we shall vote. If a member who has paid his dues and is not under charges is *legally entitled* to a dimit, let it be given by some officer of the lodge. It is absurd to say that he is entitled legally to what he must depend upon a vote of the lodge to get. This seems to us sound. The lodge may say to a member (as it seems to us), although no charges are pending against you, we cannot give you a certificate of good masonic character.

An Emergent Session of this Grand Lodge has been recently held. When the Proceedings of the annual communication were published, a Brother, who

had since then been elected and installed Master of his lodge, found, to his utter amazement, that the Grand Lodge *had expelled* him, and its action was based upon a supposed recommendation of his lodge. In fact there had been no action at all by his lodge, and none dreamed of: the whole thing was a blunder, utterly incomprehensible. But the Brother had been expelled, and all, that could be done, *was* done. The Grand Lodge was called together, the Brother restored, and re-invested with the jewel of his office.

IDAHO, 1873.

All the eight lodges represented: indeed, two sets of representatives were present from one lodge, the question which was entitled to seats depending on the construction of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge: one charter granted: the usual business transacted: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN KENNALY), is devoted chiefly to matters of local interest. He says, however, that "The past year has been one of peace and prosperity." He decided that under the by-laws, the election of the Grand Secretary as Master of a lodge was void; and afterwards decided that the election, as Grand Secretary, of one not a Past Master, though at the time a Master of a lodge, was void, under the same rules. He recommended the repeal of the resolutions copied in our report last year in relation to saloon-keepers.

This last matter was referred to a committee, and the majority reported the following:

"WHEREAS, The vice of Intemperance, and its attendant vice, Gambling, and the playing of whiskey games in saloons, by the Members of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity, mars the beauty and harmony of lodges, producing discord among the brethren, is at war with the very elementary principles on which the whole fabric of the Masonic institution is based.

"AND WHEREAS, The keeping of saloons by masons for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and for the playing of gambling games, is in conflict with all our masonic teachings; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, in Grand Lodge assembled, do most solemnly and sincerely pledge ourselves together, and as individual masons, that we will endeavor to suppress these vices by all the power of moral suasion and brotherly kindness.

"Resolved, That those masons who were engaged in the occupation of saloon keeping prior to the passage of the Resolution of the Grand Lodge, dated Dec. 12th, 1872, be most earnestly and fraternally requested and solicited to abandon the said occupation as soon as they possibly can without great pecuniary loss to themselves.

"Resolved, That all masons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge are hereafter prohibited from engaging in the said business of saloon keeping.

"Resolved, That the Resolution on this subject known as the Temperance Resolution, passed by the Grand Lodge of Idaho Territory, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1872, be and the same is hereby repealed; and all proceedings begun or had thereunder, are hereby declared dismissed and set aside."

And the minority the following:

"WHEREAS, At the last session of this Grand Lodge certain Resolutions were adopted making the keeping of saloons by masons in this jurisdiction

a masonic offense, prohibiting masons from engaging in said business, and notifying all masons then engaged in the business to abandon the same prior to the 1st day of October, 1873, under the penalty of being proceeded against, even to expulsion;

"AND WHEREAS, The Masters and Wardens of the several lodges have, during the past year, used their best efforts to carry the said Resolution into effect, but have found it a moral impossibility to do so, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in December, A. L. 5872, prohibiting masons from being engaged in the saloon business, and requiring them to close out their business on or before October 1st, 1873, and all resolutions and edicts of the Grand Lodge in any way affecting the legitimate business or pursuits of masons in this jurisdiction, so far as the same are not forbidden and are not against the laws of the United States or Territory of Idaho, and the Ancient Landmarks of Masonry, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all proceedings had or done be declared null and void."

The minority report was adopted by a vote of 31 to 22.

It costs something to be a mason in Idaho. The Grand Lodge dues from each member are *five dollars and a half* annually, one dollar of which goes to the Widow and Orphan Fund.

ILLINOIS, 1873.

Lodges represented, 532: fourteen charters granted, one restored, four dispensations continued and one withdrawn: a revised code of by-laws presented, discussed, seconded by the Grand Lodge, and published with the Proceedings, to be finally acted upon next year. The address of the Grand Master (JAMES A. HAWLEY) is a condensed account of his official action.

He says:

"In the history of masonry, the past year has been an uneventful one in this Grand Jurisdiction. Peace, harmony and prosperity, as a rule, have prevailed among the craft in all parts of the State; and considering the large number of lodges in this jurisdiction, there have been but few calls upon me in my official capacity for interference, and these have, for the most part, been happily adjusted without using extreme measures."

He recommended

"That the General Regulation relating to the forming of lodges v. d. be so amended as to require that a dispensation shall not be granted for a new lodge, the location of which shall be within ten miles of any existing lodge, unless the said lodge shall consist of at least sixty resident members, or the lodge prayed for is to be located in a city or town containing a population of five thousand inhabitants."

This recommendation was adopted, the committee saying:

"In New York there are 683 lodges; average membership 117. In Pennsylvania there are 501 lodges; average membership, 70. In Massachusetts there are 201 lodges; average membership, 120. In Rhode Island there are 25 lodges; average membership, 145. In Connecticut there are 105 lodges; average membership, 144. In Maine there are 156 lodges; average membership, 105. In all New England, average membership, 109. In Illinois there are 676 lodges; average membership, 55."

He thus reports his action upon the resolutions adopted last year in relation to Canada and copied in our last report:

"At the last Annual Grand Communication a resolution was adopted requesting the Grand Master, in case the Grand Lodge of Canada should refuse to recede from its then aggressive position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, to revoke the commission of the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and also authorizing him, in case such refusal was persisted in, to proclaim non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge.

"Hoping, in common with the great mass of masons in the United States, that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada, if it could not see its way clear to accord to the Grand Lodge of Quebec such recognition as would at once restore harmony and good feeling between them, would at least consider it wise to withdraw the warrants whose issue was the immediate occasion of our action; and, believing that the power vested in me as Grand Master by the aforesaid resolution was discretionary, I decided to withhold any action whereby our then harmonious relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada should be disturbed until such time as I should be officially advised of the action that Grand Lodge would take at its Annual Communication in July last.

"Having, on the 20th ultimo, received official information to the effect that the Grand Lodge of Canada had not only refused to recede from its position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but still persisted in her aggressive course towards that Grand Lodge, and continued to invade her territory by establishing Lodges therein, and had, in defiance of all masonic laws and usage, held her Annual Communication in the city of Montreal, and within the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and feeling that all had been done that could be done to avert an interruption of the cordial and fraternal relations so long subsisting between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge, and, believing that the action of this Grand Lodge in according recognition to the Grand Lodge of Quebec was eminently proper and right, and fully justified by inter-masonic law and usage, I could no longer hesitate in carrying into effect the resolution referred to.

M. W. WILLIAM M. WILSON, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada, tendered his resignation in March last, thereby relieving me from the first duty assigned me. But, on the 24th ultimo, I did, though with profound regret, issue a proclamation of non-intercourse, thereby severing our relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada. If I correctly understand the feelings of this Grand Lodge, this action on the part of your Grand Master was not made a necessity because of any unfriendly feeling towards the Grand Lodge of Canada, but to maintain a principle which underlies the jurisdictional rights of every Grand Lodge, the surrendering of which would be fatal to our own sovereignty. I am confident that I but reflect the sentiments and feelings of every Illinois mason to-day, when I say that I hope the necessity of the present interruption of our relations with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Canada will be of short duration, and that my successor will have the proud satisfaction of being able to revoke this proclamation, and declaring harmony and good feeling restored."

The following new by-laws were adopted:

"No lodge shall grant a dimit unless the applicant shall apply for the same in writing, over his own signature, and shall have paid his dues and produce a receipt therefor, or prove such payment by the records of the lodge, which said application shall lie over until the next regular communication of the lodge before being acted upon.

"The salary of the M. W. Grand Master shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable in monthly installments, and this sum shall be in full compensation for the performance of the duties of his office, including clerk hire."

The sum of \$500 was voted to the family of Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, who, we deeply regret to learn, "is, through sickness, bereavement and other misfortunes, reduced to a condition of actual destitution, weak in body and

broken in spirit, and now seeks assistance to enable him to reach relatives in the far west, who, though illly able to take care of him, will yet afford him a home."

In recognition of the eminent services of Past Grand Master DEWITT C. CREGIER, the Grand Lodge presented to him a Past Grand Master's jewel of solid gold, studded with diamonds, and valued at \$1,000.

BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS presented another of his exceedingly able Reports on Correspondence (192 pp.), in which he reviews the proceedings of all the other forty-seven American Grand Lodges. This does not often happen, though we were able to do so last year, besides having the proceedings of two Grand Lodges for an extra year.

He goes through these proceedings, noticing every matter of interest with scrupulous care and indefatigable industry, apparently not having before his eyes the slightest fear of long reports. He devotes nine pages to Maine.

He dissents from the decision of our Grand Lodge in the Oriental Star Lodge case.

He says:

"It is true that the power of the warrant includes the funds of the lodge, but this is not incompatible with the right of the lodge to divert funds from its own treasury so long as they are appropriated to strictly masonic uses.

"We do not see why a lodge might not cripple itself, financially, while still keeping so strictly within the sphere of its own rights that the Grand Lodge could not justly interfere. If, however, it oversteps the line, as it certainly would, should it vote to divide, donate, or distribute its funds for the benefit of its own members, except in answer to the *bona fide* demands of charity, the Grand Lodge might properly interfere. If we had any doubts as to whether the proposed transfer of the funds in this case was for a legitimate masonic use, they would be removed by the formal consent given by the Grand Lodge that Oriental Star Lodge might now donate a portion of its funds to the Whitney Lodge, as the Grand Lodge would not consent to an act not legitimately masonic, so the action of the Grand Lodge in giving its consent, at once placed the act in the category of those for which no consent was needed."

In our view he loses sight of the true test. The power of a lodge over its funds is to *distribute* them in charity, according to masonic usage. A *transfer* of them is not such a *distribution*: the latter is an immediate use of them for charitable purposes: the former contemplates no immediate use of them, but a holding for future use. Such a transfer is not, therefore, a use of the funds allowed by masonic law or usage. The Grand Lodge may authorize it; but the case is precisely similar to those arising under the civil law. A trustee of funds, to be distributed in charity, cannot transfer these funds to another to be held for the same use, without the consent of the proper tribunal.

He says further:

"The remaining question is: did the members who were mentioned in the dispensation for Whitney Lodge, have such a pecuniary interest in the question as to disqualify them from voting thereon? The Committee has shown that the members (to be) of Whitney Lodge could make no personal claim to any portion of the funds on the score of having contributed it. The same is equally true of those who proposed to remain members of the Oriental Star Lodge. The contract was the same with both. The right of either in the

funds was simply to hold them in trust and disburse them for certain defined purposes, the same conditions governing their disbursement, whether they were lying in the treasury of one lodge or the other. As neither were to be made richer or poorer, personally, we fail to see that degree of pecuniary interest that should disqualify the future members of Whitney Lodge from voting."

The members of the lodge have an interest in the funds. They are to be held by the lodge and distributed in charity, first to its own members. Our gifts are in proportion to our ability. The larger the funds of a lodge, the greater its ability to respond to calls for charity. Every member is interested to have the charity fund of his lodge as large as possible. But some say, the members of the new lodge are no more interested than the members of the old lodge: this may be true, but if it is, the result is the same; there would be no vote to transfer the funds.

To his remarks upon the proper office of the charter, we take no exception. Undoubtedly the law that the charter must be present when the lodge is opened grew out of the extreme care taken to guard against clandestine lodges.

He still holds that a Grand Lodge has no right to forbid its subordinates to recognize as a mason one made in a regular lodge in another jurisdiction: but we are not satisfied with his reasoning. The man is made a mason in violation of the masonic law by him and the lodge both: and the Grand Lodge declares that in its jurisdiction he shall not reap the fruit of his own wrong.

He holds that the right of burial can be divested only by trial and conviction. We deny any such absolute right of burial: it is a qualified right, like that of visitation, and may be denied for reasons satisfactory to the lodge. But if we admit that every suicide is of unsound mind, of course we concede to them a masonic burial, if otherwise entitled to it. But we admit no such thing: nor do we believe that suicide is *prima facie* evidence of insanity, any more than the commission of any crime is such. Under the refined doctrines of some, a man who does anything out of the usual course is more or less insane. In our judgment, this attempt to palliate suicide and other crimes tends largely to their increase. But we will not pursue the subject further.

In reply to what we said last year in relation to the Massachusetts records, he says:

"Considering that the records are manifestly incorrect, the most charitable conclusion is that they were made up in the manner we indicated; but whether this is the fact, or whether they were falsified for a purpose, they cannot be relied on as evidence, except in so far as collateral facts may tend to establish the reliability of portions of them."

We understand that the question whether the records "are manifestly incorrect" or not, is the very one in issue; but as we have not examined the question further, we shall not attempt to discuss it.

In relation to the number of ballots, he says:

"There has not been a day since the formation of the Grand Lodge of England, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, that its Constitutions

have required more than one ballot for three degrees. Bro. Wm. James Hughan, perhaps the most painstaking and careful masonic student in Great Britain, has carefully examined the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge from its formation down to the present year, with reference to this very question, and finds that no more than one ballot has ever been required. Nor is he aware that anywhere in England is a ballot taken for the second and third degrees, although frequently fees are charged additional to the initiation sum. So it will be seen that the rule requiring a separate ballot for each degree does not conform with the old practice, but is an innovation. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, among the oldest of our Grand Lodges, still adhere to the old rule, and we are not aware that there has ever been a deviation from the practice of one ballot for the three degrees since masonry was planted in those colonies, less than two decades after the formation of the first Grand Lodge."

In his review of Nevada, he says:

"Bro. Taylor hopes to see the time when the Report on Correspondence shall, in every jurisdiction, appear 'in the body of the proceedings,' where it belongs, and not in an appendix, but we don't see how it can be managed if the report is printed in advance, as it should be, and an edition is struck off sufficient to bind up with the proceedings, as economy requires."

Let him look at the proceedings of our Grand Lodge for the past seven years, and he will see that it *can* be done, and may see "*how*."

In reference to the proclamation of non-intercourse by the Grand Lodge of Quebec with the Canada lodges in that Province, he says:

"For ourselves, while sincerely regretting the necessity of such action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we are free to say that had it determined upon this course at any earlier time after the establishment within its territory of new Warranted Lodges by the Grand Lodge of Canada, or even after the issue by that body of duplicate warrants to the minorities of those lodges that had joined in forming the new Grand Lodge, the ultimate verdict of the masonic world would have justified the act. Even if we felt that as a matter of policy it were better for the Grand Lodge of Quebec to wait still longer before asserting her full rights, we should still admit that in the exercise of her powers as a sovereign and lawfully constituted Grand Lodge, it was her province to judge as to the fittest time for so doing."

"We value peace, but we value still more highly the present upholding of principles upon the universal recognition of which future peace must depend. Tried by principle and by precedent, and especially by the precedents established in the formation of the other Grand Lodges in the Dominion of Canada, including that which bears the name of Canada, the proceedings which led to, and the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec were so indisputably correct that there can be no doubt of the ultimate position of all American Grand Lodges on this question. The logical necessities of their position will compel them to give their moral support to the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

There are very many other matters in his report that it would be interesting to notice or quote, but we must stop: we cannot even imitate him in a condensed analysis of the points he makes.

He gives a valuable statistical table, of which he says:

"For the elaborate statistical table given herewith, credit is due to the Deputy Grand Secretary, W. John F. Burrill, whose proposition to relieve us of the labor of its preparation we had at least three good reasons for accepting most gratefully: We knew it would be correct; we were glad to escape the labor; and we doubted if our equanimity would stand the severe test imposed by those Grand Secretaries who fail to give statistics and footings. They have proved too much even for the imperturbable good nature of Bro. Burrill, and were we to hunt round for the most pointed words in the vernacular to throw at these offenders, we imagine he would feel much as did the lady,

vainly attempting to catch a train as it was leaving the station, who gave an approving 'Thank you, sir,' to a gentleman just ahead of her, who, on giving up the chase, saluted the departing train with a few expletives more emphatic than eloquent."

Ditto, to Bro. BURRILL!

INDIANA.

Four hundred and thirty-one chartered lodges and nineteen *v. d.* represented: committees met before the session and prepared their reports: *twenty-one* charters granted, and three dispensations continued: a very large number of by-laws examined and corrected: a committee appointed to superintend the publication of a new edition of the Constitution: lodges urged to insure their property: and a committee appointed to consider some plan for reducing the number of representatives in Grand Lodge and report next year.

The address of the Grand Master (CHRISTIAN FETTA) is a fine business document. He had done a large amount of official business, generally of a routine character. He presents some statistics of a new character. He says:

"I have visited and examined the records of many lodges, from which I am enabled to present to you the following facts:

"One-third of these lodges have good records accurately kept, an honor to the officers and creditable to the fraternity.

"The minutes of one-third have not been signed by the W. M.

"The minutes of one-third of the lodges do not show that candidates for advancement have shown suitable proficiency.

"One twenty-fifth of the lodges ballot for candidates at called Communications.

"One twenty-fifth of the lodge records do not show that any of the officers or members were present at any of the Communications.

"One-twelfth of the lodges receive notes for the payment of dues. While this practice should be discouraged and discontinued, it is, however, an improvement upon the custom of many lodges who have no system of settlement whatever.

"One twenty-fifth of the lodges do not ballot for candidates for the second or third degree.

"One-twelfth of the lodges follow a practice of calling off from one meeting to another, without ever closing.

"The records of one twenty-fifth of the lodges do not show any reports from the Committees on Character.

"The records of one twenty-fifth of the lodges do not show that any ballot has been had, and upon the report of the Committee on Character the candidate has been declared elected or rejected.

"One-twelfth of the lodges declare cases of emergency to advance a candidate to the second or third degree.

He says further:

"The total number of members reported in 1854 was 6,526, against 26,216 reported for 1872.

"Since the year 1853 the lodges in this jurisdiction have initiated 34,201. Of this number they have honorably discharged those who have dimitted and affiliated in the Grand Lodge above, 3,327, leaving a balance of 30,774, as charged against the lodges. Of this number you have on hand, the difference between the number of members in 1854 and 1872, 19,790, or in other words you have retained but 19,790 out of 30,774 initiated. But the tables show that you have dimitted 17,528 against 9,741, who have affiliated, giving you

the credit of all doubtful testimony, and presuming that the affiliations are those who have dimitted and removed from one part of the State to another.

"It is not begging the question when you take into consideration the increase of population in this State, to say that as many masons have come into and affiliated in this jurisdiction, as have moved out of it. But admitting that you may have credit for those who have affiliated, you have trained and equipped an army of non-affiliates of 7,787.

"This vast army have turned their backs on you, and not one of them will be of any service to you in time of need and trouble. The question that first presents itself is, Why have so many dimitted? Why have 7,787, who were favorably impressed with the institution of Freemasonry, and received into the Order as *men free born and well recommended*, who have assumed the duties and responsibilities of an organization based upon *Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth*, deserted you?

"The answer is easily given. Sufficient care has not been taken in the selection of material, and in maintaining a healthy state of discipline and morals among officers and members.

"Those men who are captivated alone by the pomp and circumstances of of public days, and have no realizing sense of the great principles of the Order, and no heart nor interest in the work and duties of masonry, when the sick need help and the poor relief, when the cry of distress is heard, and small if not frequent sacrifices are to be made and inconveniences incurred, to say nothing of going forth amid pestilence, contagion and death, soon fall by the way, and are seen and heard of no more among masons. They are summer-day soldiers.

"In their natural constitution might have been discerned by inspection the deficiency which became apparent on trial.

"The true mason must have high and noble aims and purposes in life. He must be a man of good morals, unselfish life, endeavoring to live so as to do the greatest good.

"A lodge of such members will be an enduring institution.

"Again, the presence of unworthy members in the lodge, if their public and private life is not a disgrace, their atmosphere can drive from the institution better and worthier men who, if prevailing in influence, would give the institution tone and character.

"In our experience how often have we found pure and upright men who fully accord with the principles of our institution, and having been induced to join our Order have sometimes found the officers of loose habits, and men among the members with whom it was not their choice to associate. After vainly trying to reform the members and establish the principles of the Order in the ascendancy, nothing is more natural or more frequent than the attendance of the uncongenial members to become less and less frequent, and finally that a dimitt should be prayed, and that the mason who would otherwise have been an ornament to the lodge, should go out into the world never again to affiliate.

"But your tables expose some worse and more damaging figures than all this—that of 6,883 suspensions and expulsions. While you may set up the plea that masons have a right to dimitt, and upon a slight provocation often sever their connection with the Order, no excuse can be urged for the latter. Let us change tactics. Let our motto be, Why should he be made a mason? From this standpoint make your examinations, and if you find that an applicant is not positively honest, temperate, and with a positive object in life, reject him as unfit for your association."

These figures are *startling*; and the remarks we have quoted should be studied, remembered, and *acted upon* by every mason who loves masonry.

The returns from our lodges show 20,300 initiations from 1856 to 1873 inclusive: and 2,223 deaths. The membership in 1856 was 3,211 and in 1873 it was 17,374: thus it appears that during this period 3,914 initiates have failed to remain members. During the past six years the initiations have been

7,540, the deaths 1,048, the dismissions 2,088 and the expulsions, &c., 430. The number of admissions during the same time has been 8,831. The net loss by dismissions, &c. (not including deaths), is 1,227.

BRO. MARTIN H. RICE presented an excellent, though brief, Report on Correspondence (61 pp.).

He condemns the making of two masons at sight by the Grand Master of Connecticut: holds that no fee for affiliation should be charged, but doubts the propriety of a Grand Lodge's making a regulation to that effect; to which we say that Grand Lodges should not then legislate at all upon affiliation, for it is not right to make masons pay for doing what they are compelled to do: in his review of Maine, he gives examples of "very peculiar" names of our lodges, and some of them are *so* peculiar, that after they have gone through the hands of his printer they would never be recognized at home. Where would our Grand Secretary locate "*Nezeuscat*" Lodge? But peculiar as ours may be, we think Indiana can match them, *e. g.*, "*Wildcat*," "*Leatherwood*," "*Mishawaka*," "*Metamora*," "*Terre Haute*," "*Terre Coupée*," "*Mississinawa*," "*Schmidlapp*," "*Yankeetown*," &c.: in speaking of our report of 1872, he says it contains about 70,200 words that had to be copied for the printer; not quite, we *mark* our extracts and they are "set up" from the pamphlets without copying or cutting, of which BRO. ERCANBRACK, of Iowa, will please make a note.

IOWA, 1873.

Two hundred and six lodges represented: fourteen charters granted: and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (O. P. WATERS) is a business-like document, devoted to a clear and succinct account of his official acts.

As usual, the Grand Secretary presented a most interesting and valuable report.

He says:

"In 1858 the Grand Lodge reprinted, in two volumes, its proceedings for the fifteen years of its history, Vol. I, 1844-53, Vol. II, 1854-58, and in 1863 inaugurated the custom (a most valued one) of issuing a volume for each half decade. Vols. III, 1859-63, and IV, 1864-68, were the results of extra sheets laid aside and bound up with the necessary title-page, index, statistical and historical matter for the period (five years) included in them. With the year 1869 the Grand Lodge modified the custom pursued by the Grand Secretary (of his own volition), upon his recommendation, to that of stereotyping its proceedings, so that Vol. V will be reproduced from the stereotype plates."

There is only one point in which we differ from him. It is in issuing a volume each half decade, without reference to the size. Whatever is of sufficient value to print in the Proceedings, is worthy of preservation. The Proceedings of his Grand Lodge for the past five years comprise nearly 2,000 pages. We find it much more convenient, in examining any question, to have the Proceedings bound in volumes of suitable size without reference to the

number of years. In Maine, when the Proceedings are enough to make a volume, we commence a new one. In Iowa, they have a volume of Proceedings proper, and another volume of Reports, &c., bound as Parts I and II. The putting of a fixed number of years' Proceedings in one volume has the same objections as the bed of Procrustes. We advance these views with some diffidence, in opposition to Bro. PARVIN's plan, because he has had so much experience, and has so much taste in all matters relating to the getting up of books; but we desire to call attention to the matter, in order to obtain the opinion of others.

BRO. PARVIN is almost (if not quite) the pioneer of the system of Grand Lodge Libraries. We had the pleasure last autumn of visiting the one he has gathered for his own Grand Lodge. We supposed we had a pretty correct idea of his collection; but we found it vastly surpassed our expectations. Those not familiar with such things have a faint idea of the amount of time and labor which are expended in accumulating such a collection. Bro. P. deserves the thanks of the whole fraternity; and he has certainly erected to his memory a monument more desirable than one of marble.

Accompanying these proceedings are schedules showing the "exact condition of the lodges": and they afford food for study and thought: circulars were issued requiring answers from every lodge to specific questions: those answers are tabulated and published.

Of the suspension of the "Evergreen," he says:

"THE EVERGREEN, published and edited in this State, has been discontinued because the brethren did not patronize it. Were this simply another illustration of the adage that 'a prophet is not without honor save in his own country,' we could be content, but the fact is equally patent that our brethren are not reading masons, and do not, to any extent, sustain any periodical devoted to masonry. The greater the shame, as paper after paper has published in their columns, when noticing the faded leaves of THE EVERGREEN."

Certain charters were hastily ordered, in the closing moments of the Grand Lodge, and, as it turned out, in violation of its own laws in several particulars: of this, the Grand Secretary says:

"The charters ordered under these circumstances, at the moment before closing the session, have been filled out, sent about the country for the signatures of the grand officers, and named, in the absence of any authority (rather than thwart the expressed will of the Grand Lodge by letting its order remain a dead letter upon the records), by the Grand Secretary "Alpha," and "Omega,"—being the first and, it is to be hoped, the last cases of the kind furnished in the history of the Grand Lodge."

In the appendix, we find biographical sketches of the Past Grand Masters.

An able Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOS. R. EKANBRACK.

He hits a former practice in Iowa, in these terms (citing an actual instance in Florida):

"Suppose that one of the W. M.'s of a lodge under dispensation in our jurisdiction of Iowa, should feel so proud from having been honored with a vote in Grand Lodge, as soon as a charter of his lodge was granted, but before the hands of the Grand officers or Grand seal had impressed the parchment to

witness the same, should become so over-zealous as to commence work on his return home, and before his lodge had been constituted, should the Grand Master charge the Brother with transgressing the law, the W. M. could retort by saying, 'Why, did the Grand lodge fool me by causing me to believe that I represented a full-fledged lodge at home?' At this juncture, in order to reconcile all doubts and difficulties, the Grand Master could interpose his *healing powers* as did the Grand Master of Florida."

In his review of Maine, he copies our views on the same subject with approval. The Grand Lodge did not admit the officers of newly chartered lodges to membership this year.

KANSAS, 1873.

Eighty-one lodges represented: fifteen charters granted and eight dispensations continued: a masonic hall at Lawrence dedicated with public ceremonies: the printing of the names of members in the Proceedings ordered to be omitted: \$300 appropriated for the sufferers at Memphis and \$100 for those at Shreveport: determined not to appropriate money for Grand Lodge Library—beyond preserving the Proceedings received—until the Grand Lodge shall be permanently located and suitable rooms secured: the Grand Officers installed in public: the question of permanently locating the Grand Lodge postponed until next year: and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That whenever it shall come to the knowledge of the M. W., Grand Master, that any officer of this Grand Lodge, or of any Subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction, shall be engaged in keeping a saloon or dram shop, or in any other dishonorable or immoral occupation, he shall immediately suspend such person from the exercise of the duties of said office, until the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, when such suspension shall be reported to this Grand Body for its action."

The Grand Master (JOHN M. PRICE) in his address congratulates the craft upon their uninterrupted happiness and prosperity; pays a loving tribute to the memory of the "fraternal dead;" gives an account of his official acts, comprehending among them the suspension of a charter and the granting of dispensations for eighteen new lodges.

He thus ventilates a practice that, we suspect, has obtained to some extent in other jurisdictions:

"While on this subject, I desire to add that chartered lodges are not as particular as they should be, when asked to recommend that a dispensation be granted to form a new lodge. They do not examine the proposed three principal officers with the care and scrutiny that they should. It is too often the custom to recommend them as a matter of courtesy, or to avoid the appearance of being unfriendly or *unneighborly*. In many cases the official recommendation of some lodges is followed by a confidential letter from some of the officers or brethren, advising, and sometimes *protesting*, against the granting of the dispensation. Now, while such a course *may not* be wrong, nor unmasonic, nor cowardly, it is, at least, a *very ingenious* way of avoiding responsibility on their part, and placing it upon the Grand Master. The reason that our laws require the recommendation of the nearest chartered lodge, and their examination of the three principal officers, as to their proficiency in the Ritual and Work of the Order, and their ability to teach it to others, is to enable the Grand Master to judge of the fitness of the proposed

officers, and to determine correctly whether or not the interests of Masonry will be promoted by the organization of the proposed new lodge."

He says further:

"In May last I received a very kind and fraternal letter from M.: W.: Bro. DAVID CARGILL, Grand Master of Maine, informing me that St. John's Lodge, No. 113, at Concordia, had received the petition and conferred the degrees on a candidate who had previously been rejected by Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon, in that State; and that the brother, on his return to Lisbon, had applied to visit Ancient York Lodge and been refused. I wrote to the Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge for information in the premises, but received no reply. We have a standing regulation, adopted in 1870, providing that the petition of every candidate for the degrees of Masonry shall contain a statement that he has never applied to any other lodge and been rejected; and that if the candidate cannot sign such a statement the petition shall not be received until the consent of the lodge rejecting him shall have been obtained. If St. John's Lodge did not require this statement in the petition referred to, it was at fault; and if the candidate signed the petition with a false statement in it, he was guilty of a fraud and should be tried and punished."

Among his decisions, are the following:

"By a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting, a lodge can make a reasonable assessment on its own members for charitable purposes, or legitimate lodge expenses, but not to assist in building a Masonic Hall. Funds for the latter purpose must be raised by voluntary contributions.

"Lodges while under dispensation, cannot affiliate masons—cannot dimit its members—cannot lay corner-stones of public buildings—cannot dedicate Masonic Halls—cannot recommend a petition for dispensation to form a new lodge—cannot give permission to another lodge to advance a brother—cannot try one of its members for unmasonic conduct—in fact, can only *initiate, pass and raise* masons, according to the express terms of their letters of dispensation.

"After a dimit has been granted, issued, and delivered to the dimitted brother, the vote granting it cannot be reconsidered."

He urges the permanent location of the Grand Lodge and the collection of a Grand Lodge Library.

Among the evils existing, he enumerates the too rapid increase of lodges; the practice of bringing private business matters into the lodge for settlement; and the disclosure out of the lodge of what is done in it.

In regard to the latter, he says:

"It is improper for a mason to disclose to a profane that a candidate has presented his petition to the lodge, or that he was elected or rejected, or any other of the private affairs of the lodge. It is also improper for one brother to demand or inquire of another the character of his ballot, and a brother violates his conscience, and his duty to himself and his lodge, if he discloses to any one how he voted, or his reasons for casting a negative ballot. It is the duty of the Worshipful Master not to permit any discussion upon the rejection of a candidate, or to allow a reconsideration of an unfavorable ballot. It is imperative that the secrecy of the ballot, at all times and under all circumstances, should be fully maintained. On the faithful keeping of the esoteric transactions of our lodges depend the unity, safety and permanency of our institution."

We dissent from a part of this: we hold that a brother casting a *negative* ballot, may disclose that fact to the brethren, as well as his reasons. A case once happened which might have illustrated this, if the objector had given his reasons. A very worthy, excellent man had the misfortune to have a name-

sake whose standing in the community was not exactly like his own. The former petitioned for the degrees of masonry and was rejected, to the surprise of all who knew him. He applied again: just as the ballot was to be taken, a brother arose, and, having obtained permission to make a suggestion, said he desired to call the attention of the lodge to the fact that the candidate was Mr. B. *the merchant*, and not Mr. B. *the broker*. *The ballot was clear.*

The Report of the Grand Secretary contains many suggestions, valuable to the officers of lodges, as well as to the Grand Lodge.

One of the "Custodians," not having been able to attend to his duties, was requested to resign.

BRO. JOHN H. BROWN presented the Report on Correspondence (124 pp.). It is his first report to the *Grand Lodge*, but if we had not known the fact from other sources, we should have known from the internal evidence, that he is by no means "a new hand at the bellows." [We object to any of "the guilds" making any suggestion in this connection about *blowing* or *wind*.]

Alabama having adopted the doctrine in relation to making masons of liquor sellers, opposite to that adopted by his own Grand Lodge, Bro. B. says:

"We are for the protection of our masonic brethren, and ready at all times to overlook their faults and imperfections, unless they be of too gross a character, and then that it cannot be done in justice to our Order, and, in that event, we say punish them. We are strongly of the opinion that any man (though he be considered a pretty good sort of 'fellar') engaged in the business of dram shop keeping and dealing out intoxicating drinks to his fellow men, should never be permitted to see the least glimmer of masonic light. Let him understand that such a traffic, in the eyes of a true mason, is wrong and will not be tolerated."

In his review of District of Columbia, he says:

"On the question of laying corner stones on the Sabbath day, he seems to think those who are not in favor of doing such jobs on that day are a little tender on their conscience. We don't propose to get into a muss with Grand Master STANSBURY or any one else, but shall venture to say we don't believe it is right; and don't consider we are among the tender ones, notwithstanding we have always lived West, and for some years, in Kansas. Lodges in most jurisdictions are forbidden to work on what is recognized as the Sabbath among Christians, except the burial of the dead."

We agree with him: no lodge should require any of its members to participate in any act, in relation to which any member has conscientious scruples.

In his review of Maine (1873) he says:

"After the usual preliminaries, the Grand Master delivered his Annual Address, giving a full recital of his official acts for the year, showing that he has been a faithful laborer in the masonic field. He pays a fitting tribute to the memory of Past Deputy Grand Master DAVID C. MAGOUN, of Bath, who departed this life June 6, 1873.

"The past year, it seems, has not been one marked with many startling events in old Maine. Perhaps it is quite as well that it is so. He says:

"In some localities our Institution is popular, and the very best citizens have sought and gained admittance; while, apparently, in other localities, the fraternity, for reasons obvious, is shunned by the better part of the community.

"That is so in all jurisdictions, and we are inclined to believe we could point out the reasons, if we were to try, and it is just as as it should be. The

whole trouble is in the membership of the lodges—a lack of moral courage to go in and do their whole duty, and never stop one moment till these frightful excrescences are removed from the form of our noble institution, which only serve to impede her progress to true greatness. When that is done, we may all rest assured there will be no lack of interest in our lodges. Attendance will be good, and all will enjoy our meetings; the outside world will speak well of us; good men and true will seek admission into our Order; our lodges will increase in membership, and all will be well with us then, and not till then have we any right to find fault with the outside world for spurning our institution, and saying that masons are inconsistent and do not live up to their professions. It does not seem that special dispensations to confer degrees out of time is in good favor with the Grand Master. We do not agree with him in relation to taking the power away altogether. Leave it just as it is, and let Grand Masters have pluck and backbone to stand up and say *no*, when they think it is not advisable and for the best interests of our Order to grant these special favors. Sometimes it is necessary. When it is, let it be done. We are of the opinion that this rarely occurs, and the power should be exercised with great care and caution. These Proceedings are well filled, as usual, and to us interesting."

He thinks there has been too much acrimony in the discussion of the Quebec question: very likely, as those who are engaged in it are "humans."

We believe there is sound sense in the following, though we were once taken to task in another department for advancing the same views:

"We have never been of the number who favored the establishment of what is known as German Lodges and recognizing the right to work in the German Language. It certainly makes confusion among the craft in many essential particulars, and the practice should not be tolerated. We believe in the old adage, 'When you are among the Romans do as the Romans do.' We think these separate organizations working in their native language is productive of more evil than good, and fosters and keeps up old and clannish ideas and notions peculiar to their nation, which we do not believe in. We believe it to be the duty of every Brother mason to do all within his power to harmonize the various elements in our Order, and see to it that none of the old clannish notions are permitted to come into our institution. There are many other and various reasons why such practice is not advisable, and we shall continue to entertain the hope that the day is not far distant when it will no longer be countenanced by any Grand Lodge in America."

There are many other good things in this Report which we would like to notice, but have not space.

KENTUCKY, 1873.

Four hundred and eight lodges represented: resources of Grand Lodge over \$112,000: disbursements during the year about \$25,000, including over \$6,000 paid to the widows' and orphans' home, to which over \$6,000 of the amount on hand was to be paid: pay-roll of members is over \$12,000: \$500 appropriated for Memphis, and \$250 for Shreveport: eleven charters and eight dispensations granted.

The address of the Grand Master (EDWARD W. TURNER) is brief and to the point.

He says:

"It is with a breast kindled with exultation that I offer to the Grand Lodge congratulations that another year of abundant success has waited upon the

career of our Institution in our loved Commonwealth of Kentucky. No note of discord disturbs our harmony; no blight of jealousy or mistake curses the increasing prosperity of masonry within our jurisdiction. The olive branch waves with no meaningless symbolry throughout our bounds, while words of cheer float to us from distant parts of the civilized world; and thus, animated by such pleasing assurances of a healthy growth, may we not anticipate that our legislation will be characterized in its immediate as well as remote results, by a hearty conviction of the great responsibility that rests upon us?"

Among his decisions is the following:

"If a brother wishes to prevent the installation of the Master elect, he must do so at the proper time and in the proper place, which is in the lodge, when the installing officer is about to install him in the lodge, and his reasons for objecting must be in writing and be valid ones."

He says of one of his decisions:

"Entertaining these views I ordered the officers elect to be installed and sent my proxy to the Deputy Grand Master to act for me in the premises. He attempted to do so, and the Master of Clarke Lodge, No. 51, took what he sees fit to call an 'appeal' from the decision of the Grand Master. This, so far as I know, is an unusual procedure. The Grand Master in vacation is the Grand Lodge, and his will is the supreme law and must be obeyed until the sitting of the Grand Lodge, to whom alone he is amenable, and his decisions cannot be rendered null and void, and of no effect by an appeal. Whether the views entertained by us in this matter are correct or not we feel that, by the non-installation of the officers elect, the prerogatives of the Grand Master have been invaded, and if so, after inquiry, we expect the Grand Lodge to present the guilty parties."

The matter was referred to a Special Committee which made an extended report.

They report that provisions in by-laws that members in arrears for dues cannot vote or be elected to office are invalid, unless the fact of being in arrears has first been determined by a trial in regular form.

Also:

"With regard to the second question, relating to the prerogative of the Grand Master, while we hold adversely to his view that he is the Grand Lodge during vacation, decide that his decisions must be obeyed *ad interim*. While the M. W. Grand Master is the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge while it is sitting in executive legislative session, the Grand Lodge is his master when sitting as a court of appeals. A brother can take an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge, but pending the time intervening the hearing of this appeal, the mandate of the Grand Master must be obeyed. If this were not so there would be no propriety in asking his opinion.

"The Grand Master should have required Clarke Lodge to obey this mandate, and upon the refusal of its officers to submit to his decisions, until reversed by the action of the Grand Lodge, to regard it as revolutionary and take its charter into custody."

This report, "under the operation of the previous question, which was immediately called on it, was concurred in."

The rules of order of the Grand Lodge allow the previous question: we are not aware that it is allowed in any other Grand Lodge, and we do not believe in it.

Unless there is a specific provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky allowing an appeal from the decision of the Grand Master, we hold that this decision was erroneous; and not only that, but subversive of

all discipline, and an interference with the immemorial prerogatives of the Grand Master.

The report of the committee is *felo de se*. It holds that an appeal lies from the order directing the installation, and yet that the installation must proceed! If the appeal from an order does not stay its execution, of what avail is the appeal? If the officers in this case had been installed and then the Grand Master's decision reversed, what would have been the *status* of the officers? and of the work done by the lodge in the meantime? We cannot help thinking that the vote of the Grand Lodge, accepting this report, must be charged to the "previous question," and not to the deliberate judgment of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The Grand Master made an eloquent appeal in behalf of "The Home:" and commended to the craft the "Kentucky Freemason": and the Grand Lodge endorsed his views.

A very pleasant episode was the reception, during the intermission, of the children from "The Home." Songs, addresses and recitations were given, to the great satisfaction and delight of the members of the Grand Lodge. The sum of \$274.35 was contributed by those present as a donation to the orphans of Memphis from the children of "The Home." This was announced by telegraph and the following reply received:

"MEMPHIS, TENN., October 22, 1873.

"*Masonic Orphans and the Grand Lodge of Kentucky*,—care of JOHN M. S. McCORKLE, *Grand Secretary*.

"God bless you all. Kentucky has done too much for us already. All that we can say now is, that amid tears and anguish we send you the orphans' thanks, and the masons' love and gratitude.

"A. J. WHEELER, *Secretary Masonic Relief Board*."

A large number of appeals were before the Grand Lodge, and in closing their report the Committee well say:

"Your committee, in closing this report, cannot refrain from expressing regret that so many lodges fail to observe the ordinary requirements of law in preferring charges against a Brother. It would be well if the presiding officers of each lodge were required to read some good work on Masonic Jurisprudence, and no lodge should elect any Brother, either Master or Warden, unless he manifests such care and zeal for masonry as to induce the belief that he can and will qualify himself to preside according to ancient usage and the laws of masonry."

The Committee on Finance pay the following well-deserved compliment to the Grand Treasurer (A. G. HODGES):

"They have carefully examined the report of the Grand Treasurer and accompanying documents. Too much cannot be said in praise of the noble officer, who has grown gray in the service of the Grand Lodge. For thirty years he has received its moneys and paid out the same, and safely invested the surplus. At each recurring session of the Grand Lodge his report shows a clear balance sheet, and the safe and speedy investment of all surplus funds on hand have caused the resources of the Grand Lodge to increase in a manner highly gratifying to all who desire to see the Grand Lodge independent. The judicious management of the large funds entitles the Grand Treasurer to our implicit confidence."

The surplus of the funds was nearly all invested in the stock and bonds of

the Masonic Temple Company. The Grand Lodge having obtained all the bonds, voted to exchange them for stock at par. The income of the Temple for the year paid expenses, interest on bonds, an eight per cent. dividend on the stock, and left a surplus of over \$6,500. We congratulate our Kentucky Brethren on their splendid success in this undertaking.

The following resolutions in regard to funerals were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That when other Orders, not Masonic, have exclusive charge of the body, and are to perform the funeral ceremonies in the burial of a Master Mason, who was also a member of such other orders, Master Masons should not attend the burial, except as citizens and friends. But, when such other order or orders have not the exclusive charge, the Masons, as an order, may also officiate, provided they shall have precedence, and occupy the post of honor in the rear.

Resolved, That in all interments with the formalities of Masonry, the whole ceremonies should be under the general direction of the Master of the lodge, and not under that of an officer of any higher degree in Masonry.

"*Resolved*, That an unaffiliated Master Mason, in good standing, is entitled to Masonic sepulture whenever a lodge, within whose jurisdiction he dies or may be buried, is willing to perform the solemn rites over his remains."

This Grand Lodge continues to publish the names of the members of lodges, and 316 pages in fine type, solid, are devoted to this purpose.

Bro. J. M. S. McCORKLE presented his *fifteenth* Report on Correspondence (53 pp.).

He says :

"By his suspension, the party is debarred from all his rights and privileges as a mason ; he cannot visit a lodge, because he is unable, or has neglected to pay his dues, and yet he is to be charged with, and before he can be reinstated, is made to pay for privileges which are denied him. There is no *quid pro quo* in this. His punishment is for failing to pay the lodge certain shekels, and to be restored he must pay, not only them, but other shekels in addition. We think the rule in our Grand Lodge is right, that payment of the amount due at the time of suspension, of itself restores the party to his former rights."

"We are glad to find that he agrees with us in the opinion we advanced that a dimitted Master Mason, in good standing, has a right to masonic sepulture, provided any lodge within whose jurisdiction he dies, is willing to perform the solemn rites over his remains. We earnestly object to the disposition manifested by some Grand Lodges to make masonic pariahs of dimitted masons."

"We notice in his review of Louisiana that he objects to the decision of Grand Master Todd, that 'after a candidate has been duly elected to receive the degrees he can be estopped by the objection of a member of the lodge, made either in open lodge, or privately to the Worshipful Master, and no reason for such objection need be given ;' and styles it very objectionable. This is the doctrine held in Kentucky, and to our personal knowledge has prevailed here for forty-seven years. Bro. Budd asserts that this 'dogma' is unfounded in 'masonic law or common justice.'"

He copies the action of our Grand Lodge last year in relation to Quebec, and says :

"Is this intended as a threat to the Grand Lodge of Canada ? It looks very much so to us ; and the idea that because Maine chooses to recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec as rightfully and legitimately formed, which Canada denies, that the Grand Lodge of Maine should say to her, if you do not do as

we think you ought, we will ostracise you, and not only you but all other Grand Lodges who support you in your contumacy. Why, it is monstrous! it is sublimely ridiculous! What will the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri and others, think of this bold stride in dictation? We incline to think our Maine friends are about to wade into very deep waters."

To his question we say, *No*. The Grand Lodge of Maine declines to recognize any lodge in Quebec not hailing under the Grand Lodge of that Province, just as she *would* any lodge in Kentucky not hailing under the Grand Lodge of that State, and just precisely as she does as to the lodges in New York, New Jersey and Louisiana not hailing under the Grand Lodge of those States respectively. If this is "deep water" we are not "about to wade in": we "waded in" years ago with Kentucky at our right hand!

If our Brother had read the report carefully, he would have seen that our action does not go to the extent he supposes. But if it had, wherein would it have differed in principle from the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1869, in suspending masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient of France for recognizing and entering into relations with a lodge in Louisiana not chartered by that Grand Lodge? Does not Kentucky also refuse relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg because she insists on planting lodges in New York and New Jersey?

We greatly regret the first part of the following, and heartily endorse the last part:

"Our Grand Lodge has just as poor a place in which to keep her records, and if the Masonic Temple were to burn down, money could not replace the loss. Our earlier proceedings are entirely out of print, and are eagerly sought for. We think the Grand Lodge of Kentucky would confer a lasting benefit on the Fraternity by causing them to be re-printed. The cost would be small compared with the benefits resulting to the craft. Many copies could be sold to the lodges, and masonic bodies all over the country."

MARYLAND, 1873.

At the Semi-Annual Communication in May, no business of general interest was transacted.

At the Annual Communication seventy-five lodges were represented: three charters granted, and two dispensations continued: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: the work exemplified and approved.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. B. LATROBE), in his address, says that the pecuniary condition of the Grand Lodge is still the most important matter to come before it, but is able to say that all of its obligations have been met, including the payment of \$2,000 to the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the mortgage debt upon the Temple: that all of the floating debt, which threatened at one time to cause the sale of the Temple, had been paid, with the exception of one contested claim.

He states that the acoustic properties of the large hall had originally been so bad as to prevent its being rented: but by lowering the ceiling, under the

advice of the architect, GEORGE A. FREDERIC, the difficulty was entirely removed.

One of the Inspectors (CHAS. H. OHR) in quaint terms presses home some important truths.

He says, in substance :

"A certain amount of respect for the sayings and doings of the officers of the lodge is essential to its peace and prosperity : a certain amount of knowledge, as to the ritual, customs and landmarks of masonry, on the part of the officers at least, is essential to command that respect : and a willingness on the part of members to be taught and to learn these particulars are essential to that unity of action and aim which only can constitute a band of brothers. Too many golden calves have been erected by the spirit of innovation and through ignorance. Ephraim has betaken to idols. The results are discussions profitless (all prove themselves Solomons); bickerings useless (each one decides for himself); disquiet is engendered and attendance becomes slim."

* * "The ashlar is *put*, not *built*, into the walls."

The Committee on Correspondence presented a brief report in relation to Spain, France, Brazil, Quebec, Hungary and Egypt, in which the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction is fully sustained.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At the Quarterly Communication in March, several amendments to the Constitution were adopted: three charters were granted: the vote requiring the Constitution to be published with each year's Proceedings repealed.

The Committee on Grievances report in a case in which a candidate, rejected in Massachusetts, *removed to Iowa* and was there made a mason, the Iowa lodge having knowledge of the rejection, that the Grand Master might very significantly propound to the Grand Master of Iowa the question why the Iowa lodge did so, and would be entitled to demand a clear and unequivocal answer. The committee carry the doctrine further than the law authorizes: a Grand Lodge has plenary jurisdiction over all residents in its jurisdiction, whether they have been rejected elsewhere or not: but, as a matter of comity, Grand Lodges are requiring their subordinates to ask and obtain the consent of the rejecting lodge before proceeding.

At the September communication, the Grand Lodge of Hungary was recognized: two charters granted: the death of Bro. JOHN H. SHEPPARD announced.

As Bro. SHEPPARD is so intimately connected with the early history of masonry in Maine, we copy entire the report made to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. This report has an additional mournful interest, as being the last act of Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE in his Grand Lodge.

"R. W. John H. Sheppard, a permanent and honored member of this Grand Lodge, died at his residence in this city on the 25th day of June last, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

"Brother Sheppard was born in Cirencester, England, March 17, 1789, and came to this country with his parents when but four years old. Landing at Philadelphia, the family resided there for a short time, but soon after perma-

nently located themselves at Hallowell, in the then district of Maine, where our Brother was educated and fitted for college. His father dying in 1807, he was under the necessity of abandoning his collegiate course of study, and entered the office of the eminent jurist, Hon. Samuel S. Wilde (afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts), as a student at law; and so rapid was his progress in his professional studies, that in 1819 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Wiscasset, Maine, and was soon after elected Register of Probate for Lincoln County, which office he held for seventeen consecutive years. In 1842 he removed to Boston, where he continued to reside until his death.

"Our Brother was an industrious student, of large intellectual capacity, and fine literary taste. As a classical and *belles lettres* scholar, he filled an enviable place in the walks of literature and learning. He was what is generally understood by the phrase, a 'book-worm,' and was never more at his ease, or, as he believed, more usefully employed, than when in his private study and among his books. Though a vigorous, clear, and ready writer, his literary productions consist mainly of a very excellent life of Commodore Tucker, occasional addresses, essays and short poems. These, however, are ample to illustrate his extensive acquirements in the various fields of learning, and his cultivated taste and capacity as a public writer. His labors as the Librarian of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, his written communications at its meetings, and his contributions to its periodical, are of permanent value, and place his name among the benefactors of that useful and respected institution.

"Brother Sheppard was initiated into masonry in early life, by Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset, of which he was afterwards elected its Worshipful Master. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, of this city, and subsequently received the Orders of Knighthood in the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars. He was an honorary member of St. John's Lodge, of this city, and served this Grand Lodge, as its Corresponding Grand Secretary, from December 14, 1853, to December 10, 1856, when he was elected its Junior Grand Warden.

"Such is a very brief and imperfect sketch of the public life, character and services of our deceased Brother. But no sketch of him would be perfect, or do justice to his memory, that should fail to make at least a brief mention of his other and higher life,—his Christian character, his masonic fidelity, and the purity of heart which distinguished and marked all his social relations. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and was for many years a Warden of St. Stephen's Chapel in this city, under the Rectorship of our venerable Brother, the Rev. Dr. E. M. P. Wells. In the faith of that church he lived, and in a firm belief of a future realization of the truth of its teachings, he died—a good, pure, and upright Christian Brother.

"As a mason, his life and eminent services, when the institution was on its severest trial, commend his memory to the gratitude and honor of his Brethren. Next to his religion, his masonry was the idol of his affections, and the source of his moral and social enjoyments. Few Brethren were better versed in its mysteries, or learned in its history, and fewer still more accurately appreciated its beauties, or the magnitude of its influence in assuaging the asperities of the heart, and smoothing the rough ways of life. And it is right and proper, and a fraternal duty, to place this testimony to his uprightness and integrity, on the records of this Grand Lodge, not only as a tribute to his own worth, but as an encouragement and example to the living.

"*Voted*, That a copy of the foregoing be transmitted to his surviving relatives, with the warmest sympathies of his masonic Brethren in the great and irreparable loss they have sustained in his death.

"CHARLES W. MOORE,

"WINSLOW LEWIS,

"CHARLES H. TITUS,

"Committee."

The Grand Master (SERRNO D. NICKERSON) opens his address as follows:

"We have assembled under circumstances of peculiar sadness. It is not unusual at our Communications for the announcement to be made that some distinguished brother has been summoned to the Celestial Lodge above. You are already prepared for the report that, since our last Quarterly Meeting, it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove, by death, our Senior Past Grand Master, R. W. George M. Randall. But to-day we look in vain for the familiar face and form of one whom no brother present, save one, has ever found to be wanting in Grand Lodge. Charles W. Moore is nigh unto death! For over forty years he has never failed to attend our Communications, except the two or three which occurred while he was in Europe, or when he was absent in a distant city upon a commission of the Grand Lodge. On the 27th of December, 1832, he was installed as Grand Pursuivant. At the annual election in 1833 he was chosen Recording Grand Secretary, and was re-elected to that office each year until December, 1867, when he was appointed Deputy Grand Master. By his service in the latter office he became entitled to permanent membership in this Grand Lodge; an honor which he had not previously enjoyed, notwithstanding his long service in this body. In Dec., 1868, he was appointed Corresponding Grand Secretary; an office which he has held, by successive appointments, until the present time. Thus it appears that he has been constantly engaged in the active service of this Grand Lodge for forty-one years. During the Anti-Masonic excitement, which raged from 1826 to 1834, he was unwearied in the defence of the Institution. He was the author of the famous 'Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and Vicinity,' issued in December, 1831, and of the Memorial, surrendering the Charter of the Grand Lodge, presented to the Legislature at the session of 1834. To him more than to any other brother is this Grand Lodge indebted for its triumphant issue from that trying ordeal; and other Grand Lodges were sustained by our example. Such pre-eminent services would seem to demand a corresponding recognition. We should honor ourselves by conferring upon him who has rendered them an especial mark of appreciation and gratitude. I therefore recommend that R. W. Charles W. Moore be elected to the rank of Honorary Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. I am not aware that there is any precedent on record in this country for such action. The nearest approach to one, in the history of our own Grand Lodge, will be found in the record of the Communication held on the 27th of December, 1845, when R. W. Brothers George Oliver, D. D., and Robert Thomas Crucefix, M. D., both of England, were elected honorary members; the former with the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master, and the latter with the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden. Should you adopt my suggestion, I believe your action will meet the general approval of the craft, and be keenly and gratefully appreciated by the recipient."

The suggestion was at once adopted, and Bro. MOORE's lifelong friend, Past Grand Master WINSLOW LEWIS, was appointed to convey this action of the Grand Lodge to Bro. MOORE. Bro. L. reported his action as follows:

"The announcement of the action of the Grand Lodge, for the moment, re-animated his dying features and lighted up his fading eyes. With grateful emotion he expressed his benediction to his Brethren, and added that this tribute was worth living for and worth dying for. He expressed his full consciousness of this last bestowment of the appreciation of his labors, and of the solace thus administered in the last moments of life.

"It smoothed his pillow of death, and sweetened the bitter cup of that libation of which we must all sooner or later partake."

Bro. MOORE died on the twelfth of December: he received his degrees in Kennebec Lodge, in Hallowell, in 1822. The following from the address of the Grand Master at the Installation Communication is eminently just:

"Few members of the Fraternity, in this or any other country, have ever been so generally known or so highly respected by the Brotherhood as R. W.

Charles W. Moore. His long masonic life, his faithful service in almost every office in Grand and subordinate bodies of every branch of the Order, his able, vigorous, persistent and successful defence of our principles and our rights, against the mad fury of Anti-Masonic folly and demagogism, his publications illustrative of our ritual, and his editorship for a whole generation of the first exclusively masonic periodical ever published,—all these services have made his name as familiar as household words to masons everywhere, and wherever it has been known it has been respected and honored. His opinion was constantly sought in regard to questions of masonic law and practice, and his conclusions were regarded as final. His lifelong experience furnished reasons and precedents, his ripe and mature judgment weighed and balanced arguments, and his clear and forcible statement carried conviction to every mind. Never again shall we listen to his earnest injunction to stand by the ancient landmarks. Never again shall we apply to him for counsel and advice. We have reverently deposited his body in the house appointed for all living; but his spirit we trust has been received into the Celestial Lodge above, with the welcome: 'Well done, good and faithful servant!'

* * * * *

"It has been well said that 'the "Declaration" of 1831, the "Memorial" of 1833,—both written by the same hand,—and the triumphant acquittal on a charge of libel, in the same year, of the author of these celebrated documents, were the three blows which killed Anti-Masonry in Massachusetts, and redeemed the Masonic Institution from seven years of obloquy and unparalleled opposition.'"

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That while our hearts are filled with sadness at the death of one who has been so long and so successfully associated with this Grand Lodge, we find consolation in contemplating the scenes of his well-spent life, the correctness of his views, the firmness of his purpose, the zeal of his labors, the strength of his attachment, and the wisdom and ability with which he applied himself to the cause of masonry.

"*Resolved*, That we hold in grateful remembrance his untiring efforts in upholding the principles of our Order, and in protecting the interests and sustaining the honor and dignity of this Grand Lodge in its days of trial and adversity.

"*Resolved*, That the purity of his character, the sincerity of his motives, and the course of his whole life make him a bright example of the good citizen, the true man and the consistent Christian.

"*Resolved*, That the teachings of our beloved Brother, both by precept and example, will continue as a beacon light to direct the steps of our future course."

We commend the following from the address of the Grand Master to the thoughtful consideration of all:

"I have endeavored to check, as far as lay in my power, the too prevailing inclination for public masonic ceremonies and displays, and for publishing to the world reports of masonic elections and proceedings. I fear that in too many instances such parades and publications are prompted principally by a desire on the part of the Brethren who are made conspicuous, to glorify themselves before the public, and thus contribute to their own social, political or pecuniary advancement. I believe it to be for the interest of the institution to avoid publicity as far as possible. Its rapid growth and great popularity since the revival have led to the formation of an innumerable host of secret societies, many of which have copied our regalia, our form of government, our titles, and even mimicked our ritual and ceremonies. The latest of these organizations, formed ostensibly for the protection of farmers against railroad imposition, has gone so far as to adopt and use a burial service, which is described as 'impressive, though long, including selections from Scripture, addresses, scattering of flowers on the grave, and closing with the depositing of a handful of earth by the Master, with the formula, "In the name of the Grange, I now pronounce these words: Brother, farewell!"'

"It is certainly highly unbecoming and improper for any mason to encourage or promote the adoption by any other organization of the peculiarities of masonry. They should be considered sacred.

"The effect of these imitations is to lead the uninitiated to regard these associations as on an equality with our institution, perhaps conceding the latter to be a little older and more respectable. Some of these organizations undoubtedly have worthy objects in view, but they follow masonry at a long interval. They are modern, local and short-lived, while Freemasonry is ancient, universal and immortal."

Grand Master NICKERSON has been indefatigable in his labors in behalf of the Library of the Grand Lodge. He secured for his Grand Lodge the collection of Bro. LEON HYNEMAN. He says:

"The Library of this Grand Lodge now comprises probably the fullest collection of the Proceedings in existence. Of many States we have complete series of the Proceedings of all the Grand Bodies, and of many others the series is complete for a part of the Bodies. Our list of masonic periodicals is very full, and they are exceedingly valuable."

Our own Grand Lodge Library, so far as Proceedings are concerned, is nearly, if not quite, as full as that of Massachusetts. Each has some that the other has not.

In these Proceedings we find some very valuable reports from the Committee on Grievances. We would refer the Brethren to them; but their length precludes our copying them.

MINNESOTA.

Seventy-three lodges represented: several amendments to the Constitution adopted: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: Quebec again told that Minnesota would wait for Canada to recognize: information from the Grand Orient of Brazil not sufficient to warrant any action: the "Louisiana Resolutions" postponed to next session for consideration: nine charters granted, and two dispensations continued: the "*per diem*" of members of the Grand Lodge repealed.

The address of the Grand Master (GROVE B. COOLLEY) represents the craft generally harmonious and prosperous, and places plainly before the Grand Lodge the various matters requiring their attention.

The following report, adopted by the Grand Lodge, embraces the law, common sense and justice of the matter:

"That we find the following claimed to be Ancient Landmark No. 13, as per Webb and Preston, to wit:

"'The right of every mason to appeal from the decision of his brethren in lodge convened, to the Grand Lodge or general assembly of masons, is a landmark highly essential to the preservation of justice and the prevention of oppression.' And most of the Monitors add an explanation as follows: 'A few modern Grand Lodges, in adopting a regulation that the decision of subordinate lodges, in cases of expulsion, cannot be wholly set aside upon an appeal, have violated this unquestioned landmark, as well as the principles of just government.'

Your committee are not prepared to state positively whether Webb ever endorsed this landmark or not. The word 'ancient landmark' is not found,

except in one solitary instance, in any of the original editions of Webb. Whatever the fact may be, it is none the less a landmark, and accords with the only true principle of all judicial proceedings.

"There is nothing more clear to your committee than if, on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of the subordinate on the ground of error in the proceedings, or of innocence, that reversal annuls the judgment, and it is as if never pronounced; consequently it has *no effect whatever*; and, in masonic law, the matter stands as if no judgment had ever been rendered. The effect of a reversal is that the accused was never suspended or expelled at all, in law, and there is no power in the Grand Lodge, either by judgment or otherwise, to give such reversal any other or less effect.

"This does not preclude the Grand Lodge, in the exercise of its prerogative of clemency or mercy, to restore an expelled mason, on a proper petition, to the rights and benefits of masonry, but not to his membership in any lodge. The reason of this is clear—too clear to require argument."

A resolution was adopted requiring the photographs of expelled masons and impostors, with a "description," to be sent to the Grand Secretary. To make it sure that this can be carried out, the taking of his photograph should be a part of the initiation of every candidate, and the "negative" should be preserved among the archives of the lodge.

A lodge had tried and expelled a Past Senior Grand Warden, and the case came before the Grand Lodge for decision. It was objected, that the Grand Lodge has original *exclusive* jurisdiction over its own members; and that the record of conviction of crime by a civil court is inadmissible on a masonic trial: the Grand Lodge overruled both, in accordance with the well-settled principles of masonic law. A lodge cannot try its Master, nor the Grand Master, not because they are members of the Grand Lodge, but because they are *in actual authority, ruling the craft*. All other members, (save also District Deputies, in the jurisdictions which gave them power to exercise *authority*) are amenable to the discipline of the lodge. The universal decision, also, is, that the record of a civil court is evidence in a masonic trial, not conclusive, but of such weight as the members of the lodge think it entitled to receive. In this connection we remark, that the Grand Lodge refused to adopt, as part of its Constitution, the provision, "Every mason must be tried by his peers." There has been a good deal of nonsense spoken and written about this: nevertheless it is substantially embodied in our jurisprudence: the great error is in defining "peer": *every member of a lodge is the peer of every other member, except the acting Grand Master, his Special Deputy, the Deputy of the Grand Lodge, and the acting Master of the lodge: in the Grand Lodge all its members are peers, except the Grand Master.*

In regard to funerals, the following was adopted:

"That in the opinion of your committee, none but Master Masons can be interred with the Funeral Honors of masonry, and then the service is subject to certain unalterable restrictions. No mason can be buried with the formalities of the Order, except by his own request to the Master or a member of the lodge of which he was a member, strangers and higher officers of the order excepted.

"When a deceased brother has desired to be so buried, the lodge of which the deceased was a member, or in case of a stranger, the lodge in whose jurisdiction he is at the time of his decease, shall conduct such ceremonies, and as

such is entitled to the post of honor in the procession, which masonically is at the left of the line and nearest the body of the deceased brother. Other lodges in the same jurisdiction take position in the line in accordance with their Grand Lodge number, the oldest lodge immediately preceding the lodge conducting the ceremonies.

"That in the opinion of your committee, a lodge of masons should not appear in a funeral procession as an escort, where the funeral services are performed by other Societies or Appendant Orders, unless the M. M. Funeral Service is by them performed.

"That a lodge conducting a funeral service may invite and permit to join in the funeral procession, other Societies or Appendant Orders to act as an escort, whose position may by the lodge conducting the ceremonies be assigned.

"That a lodge of masons may not appear as such in public processions, without first obtaining a dispensation of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction they are located, except at a masonic funeral, in which latter case in this jurisdiction it is not required.

"That in case a brother mason has desired to be buried by any other Order, appendant or otherwise, that Order or Society have the right to conduct such service, and a lodge of masons have no right to appear thereat as such."

Minnesota (alone, we think) uses that "parallelogrammatic hieroglyphic" for the word "lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.), was presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON.

His report, like all he writes, is able and interesting. He denies the right of Grand Masters "to make masons at sight:" believes that the publication of the names of members "does not pay:" thinks Louisiana goes too far in her non-intercourse resolutions: holds that a member is in good standing unless charges have been preferred; that a vote of the lodge is not necessary for a dimit; that a dimit is only a receipt; and that as a member would vote not to grant a dimit to one whose application for membership he would vote against," it is clear the application for a dimit should not be submitted to a vote of the lodge.

But suppose the laws of the Grand Lodge require such a vote, *must* a member vote *yes*, contrary to his convictions? We hold that requiring a vote of the lodge, leaves the granting of a dimit to the discretion of the lodge.

In regard to funerals, he says:

"We deduce, 1st. That the Master has no right to convene his lodge to attend the funeral of a Brother, unless he was a member of his lodge, and then only in response to a request made by the deceased or his family, except in case of 'stranger or sojourner.' It is pertinent, however, for two or more lodges to unite in the ceremonies.

"2d. That if a Brother had expressed a desire to be buried by ceremonies other than those of the Blue Lodge, it ought *not to be convened*. Masons, as such, can participate in no ceremonies but their own, and none is known to the Master Mason but those of the Blue Lodge.

"3d. The Blue Lodge, or rather a lodge of Master Masons, is the oldest organization in existence, and is entitled *to*, and *must take precedence of all others* in funeral processions. The position is immediately in front of the Body, and should not be departed from under any circumstances."

In regard to the right of a visitor to see the charter, he says:

"We remember on one occasion, over twenty years since, when presenting

ourselves to visit a lodge in Philadelphia, we thought to test this notion that we had just heard of, and asked to see their charter; the committee indignantly demanded if we supposed the lodge to be clandestine? and if so why we proposed to visit? that their charter belonged in the lodge and without its presence no work could be done. Intimating that it was impudent in us to ask of them to show it there, but in the lodge it could be seen and examined; we caved."

He holds that a Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over a candidate only as long as he resides in its territory: and that if a rejected candidate moves into another State, the rejection is of no legal effect there. Such is the strict law; but Grand Lodges are rapidly adopting, as a matter of comity, the principle that no candidate in another jurisdiction shall be admitted without the consent of the objecting lodge.

MISSOURI, 1873.

Two hundred and thirty-four lodges represented: \$400 appropriated for Memphis and \$100 for Shreveport: the work exemplified: *twenty-eight* charters and five dispensations granted, and ten dispensations renewed: a proposition that the Grand Lodge assume a supervisory jurisdiction over the "Masonic Mutual Benevolent Society" wisely rejected.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL H. OWENS) in his address makes a full statement of his official action—the correspondence alone of his office having consumed half of his time. He reports thirty decisions: he had granted twenty-four dispensations for new lodges; and had performed an immense amount of labor in other matters.

Some of his decisions are new: he decides that the Past Master's Degree is absolutely necessary for the legal installation of a Master: that a lodge *v. d.* cannot be set at work in the absence of the Master: that it is wrong to return the petition of a rejected candidate: that funeral services over the grave of a brother months after burial are improper, and that "Lodges of Sorrow" are not sanctioned by the regulations or masonic usage: that a man claiming to be a mason who is not known as such and refuses to be examined should be treated as a profane, and cannot be tried for unmasonic conduct; and that a mason cannot be disciplined for not obeying a summons of which he had no actual knowledge.

He holds that when a lodge waives jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of another lodge, and he is rejected, the waiver ceases to be in force; the law is otherwise in most jurisdictions, and the candidate can never be made a mason without the consent of the rejecting lodge.

Also, that when a second petition is received from a rejected candidate, within less than the time fixed by the law, and he is accepted and initiated, the whole proceedings are null and void: in other jurisdictions the man is held to be a mason, but the lodge is punished, and we think this the wiser and safer rule.

He also held that the term of office of existing officers cannot be abridged by a change in the by-laws changing the time of election. This must depend upon local regulation, as it is opposed to the general practice and practical decisions.

One remarkable case came before him. He authorized a Deputy to convene a Grand Lodge and lay a corner stone. The Deputy excluded a Master Mason upon the objection of a member of the Grand Lodge. He filed charges against the Deputy for so doing, and for opening the Grand Lodge without authority. The Grand Master sustained the Deputy; the accuser's counsel, thereupon, published a review of the matter and sent it to all the lodges. Of this the Grand Master says:

"This decision has had the effect of producing something unheard of in the history of this Grand Lodge at least. The indefatigable attorney of Brother Bauer has prepared and had printed, at considerable expense, a voluminous compendium of quotations from the poets, and a rehash of blood and thunder rounded off into rhetorical sentences, which I presume, with all due deference to Brother Voorhis, and with the kindest personal feelings for him, was perfectly satisfactory to his client. This pamphlet has, I understand, been sent to all the lodges in the State. The action of Brother Voorhis in this matter is unprecedented in Masonry, and although he disclaims any aim at myself, still I think it would have been as masonic (to say the least) for him to have awaited the reversal of the decision by the Grand Lodge before he fulminated his bull against me. He has christened the production a 'Review.'"

The Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Master and censured the Attorney. The committee were a good deal staggered at the idea of the Grand Lodge's being opened by a District Deputy, and suggest that when it is so done, the session be called a "Specific Grand Lodge," as this was not provided for when the District Deputy system was adopted. We suggest that the term "Deputy Grand Lodge," which has been long in use in this part of the country, is more appropriate, as it indicates at once the character of the session.

The "Masonic Hall Association" matter was before the Grand Lodge, and after a long debate the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge declines to assume the payment of any bonds issued by the Masonic Hall Association, or to take any further stock in said Association, or to procure any further interest in the Masonic Hall."

The Committee on Grievances had a large amount of business before them and performed it admirably. In some cases, the accused had been pronounced guilty, but no two-thirds' vote for any punishment could be carried. If the Grand Lodge would adopt the policy of most other Grand Lodges, of entering itself the judgment the lodge should have entered, it would conduce to promote good order, save itself much labor, and avoid disturbing the harmony of the lodge by sending a case back for a new trial. Some cases must be sent back, but cases numbered three, nine and fourteen are just such ones as call for a prompt decision—which would have been a lesson to the lodge, a punishment of the offender and a vindication of the institution. We ask Bro. GOULEY's examination of this matter and conclusion thereon.

Only twenty-seven of the forty-five Deputies made reports, and the committee very properly animadvert upon the failure of so many to do one of the most important duties assigned to them. Under this system, the importance of the duties of this officer is second only to that of those of the Grand Master.

It was ordered that the Grand Secretary prepare a circular giving the proper form of entry of the routine and incidental business of lodges, so that there might be a uniformity in the manner of keeping the records: a capital idea.

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.), was presented by Bro. GEO. FRANK GOULEY. He confines himself almost exclusively to extracts, with but few comments on account of limited time.

He strongly favors *sub-headings*: he says:

"Each of the above items should have been spaced apart with a heading telling what the matter consists of. This would save a great deal of trouble. We would also suggest that the leaves of Proceedings be cut or trimmed. We spent twenty minutes with the Arkansas Proceedings before we got into them."

* * * * *

"We regret that we find no SUB-HEADS in the Proceedings, otherwise, we can say that our venerable and beloved Bro. Berry has got up a most elegant set of Proceedings."

* * * * *

"We must again beg of the Grand Secretary to give us SUB-HEADS to the subject matter of each resolution, report, &c., of the Proceedings. It is not enough to say that Brother Hill or Brother 'so and so' offered the following,' or the 'Committee submitted the following,' but let us have at the very start what the object was, and then we will know at once whether it is worth while to read the whole thing in order to review it. Our time is too limited in making up our reports to do all this work. Otherwise, the published Proceedings of California are models of excellence, and they contain more food for thought than almost any Proceedings which come before us."

Upon another subject he says:

"We do not deny that each lodge has jurisdiction over its own members, but we also hold that it has penal jurisdiction over all masons, whether affiliated or non-affiliated, under its jurisdictional limits. For instance, if a member of Missouri Lodge, No. 1, goes down into Tallahassee and does all sorts of scandalous things, and disgraces the fraternity at large, we hold that Bro. Dawkins' Lodge has a legal and masonic right to try and expel him, and such expulsion under our law, would hold as good as if done by our own lodge. In no other way can the universality and good name of the fraternity be preserved. Supposing one of our members went to India and daily disgraced the craft, must they wait several months, to suffer this thing, and trust to the chances of a trial held in another language? Certainly not. A mason in one place is a mason everywhere."

His review of Maine is very short: he says:

"The Grand Master reported fully in the case of G. W. McLean, a citizen of Missouri, made in St. Croix Lodge, and the energy displayed by him and the Grand Lodge, to settle matters, proves that all has been done that can be to act honorably and fairly with us, by that Grand Body."

* * * * *

"As usual, Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presented his admirable Report on Correspondence, but, as usual, he has Quebec on the brain, and we must let it remain there, for many times it is safer to let the bullet stick in a good

place than run the risk of killing the patient by trying to pull it out. We think if our good Brother was to lose his Quebec hobby, he would be a good deal chafed by walking. We again thank him for his tabular statement, as follows :"

Do you judge us by yourself? But it would be cruel in us to "prod" Bro. G., for he has so far subsided as to be content with copying what others say against Quebec without further committing himself. His *discretion* excites our admiration.

In regard to "*sub-headings*;" they are quite convenient for us Reporters and others who are looking through the Proceedings to find what of general interest there is in them: but whether they will compensate for the increased size and expense of the Proceedings, we are not certain.

NEBRASKA, 1873.

Thirty-one lodges represented: provision made for the meeting of the more important committees two days before the session of the Grand Lodge: measures taken looking to the permanent location of the Grand Lodge: a committee appointed to consider the propriety of organizing a "Masonic Life Assurance Association" for that Grand Jurisdiction: a committee appointed to report upon the expediency of establishing a Grand Registry: seven charters granted, one surrendered, and three dispensations continued.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM E. HILL) is chiefly confined to a detailed report of his official acts.

A "Grand Gift Concert" having been advertised to aid in the erection of a Masonic Hall at Omaha, he had issued a circular against it. This action was approved by the Grand Lodge, which passed very stringent resolutions against all such acts.

A long series of resolutions in relation to non-affiliates, and another in relation to dimitts, were presented and referred, but the following reported by the committee were adopted:

"That while we deprecate the growing tendency to non-affiliation, yet your committee are of the opinion that 'a compulsory method of keeping masons within the lodge, after they have once been made, is repugnant to the voluntary character of the institution.'

"Your committee are of the opinion that it is unwise on the part of any lodge to refuse an application for a dimit on the part of a member in good standing, made in legal form and in good faith.

"Your committee believe that although dimission made with the intention of a total disseverance from the Fraternity, is a violation of a masonic duty, yet there is no power in a lodge to refuse to act upon an application for a dimit when legally demanded."

The "Quebec appeal" was before the Grand Lodge, but while "they view with sincere regret the course pursued by the Grand Lodge of Canada towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec: but * * * believing that the Grand Lodge of Canada will yet recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec," no action was taken.

A petition was received from "W. D. Mathews Lodge, No. 8, A. F. Y. M., now working under a warrant granted by the M. W. King Solomon Grand Lodge of Kansas," asking for a warrant, averring a readiness to sever their connection with the "King Solomon Grand Lodge": the committee reported that they had no evidence that the petitioners were masons, and the application was not granted.

The Grand Orator delivered a fine address in public. The Report on Correspondence (64 pp.) was presented by Bros. R. R. LIVINGSTON and J. N. WISE. It is very well written; the proceedings of several Grand Lodges (Maine among them) had not been received, and several others sent but one copy, and they were not reviewed.

NEVADA, 1873.

Thirteen lodges represented; the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: two charters granted, and the usual routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (WM. A. M. VAN BOKKELEN), in his address, very eloquently enforces the duties of a mason, and protests in strong terms against the idea that masonry is religion or a substitute for religion: discusses the evils of non-affiliation: advises that no non-affiliate should be allowed to visit a lodge or join in our public or private ceremonies, and that some means should be devised to prevent it: calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to various matters requiring action: and submits fifteen decisions made by him. Most of these depend on local law. He holds that a Past Master, by virtue of service in another jurisdiction, is entitled to full recognition as a Past Master everywhere.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the difficulty with Canada:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, in explanation of the resolution passed by it at its Annual Grand Communication, held in September, 1871, as to the petition of James R. Craig, for membership, that nothing offensive was intended by the language used in that resolution, although the said language was forcible, and intended to be emphatic."

The Report on Correspondence (180 pp.) was presented by Bro. R. H. TAYLOR. Twenty-one pages are devoted to a summary of the decisions. It is almost needless to say that the report is a very able one, costing a great amount of study, time and labor.

In his review of Canada, he says:

"Speaking of the laying of the corner-stone of a church, by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia on a Sunday, he says:

"We think that the laying of a corner-stone, albeit of a church, is *work*, and secular work as well, and that it should not be done on the Sabbath day."

"Corner-stones ought not to be laid at all! Because we shall be sure to invade somebody's Sabbath. Masonry is universal, is confined to no nation, sect or creed. Sunday is claimed by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the

Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, Saturday by the Jews. Therefore on none of these days let us lay corner-stones, for they are all days of 'rest,' in which we should do no 'work.'"

The law of every State recognizes some day as one on which secular work shall not be done; on *that* day masons ought not to do secular work.

In his review of Indiana, he says:

"In the notice of Maine the committee says that 'some of the lodges have "very peculiar" names,' which it proceeds to give. They are mostly Indian names, and perhaps not 'very peculiar' in Maine. Among them is 'Dirigo,' which ought not to be anywhere considered a peculiar name for a masonic lodge, but a very appropriate one, meaning 'I set in a straight line,' or 'I direct,' or 'I guide.' Overhaul your Latin-English Lexicon, and 'when found, make a note on it.'"

On the retirement of Bro. SCOT, of Louisiana, from this committee, he says:

"We have never had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Scot, yet we feel towards him the interest of a personal friendship. He has been so faithful, so diligent, so painstaking and accurate in his labors as one of the master-workmen in this department; has ever been so courteous, even-tempered and dignified in his intercourse with others, through the medium of his reports, that in his retirement from the corps, we feel as if an old friend were leaving us, whose kindly face had gladdened our hearts, and whose loving voice had cheered us in the years gone by. Brother, from the inner chamber of our heart, we send you a loving greeting and a regretful farewell!"

We have met Bro. SCOT once, and we endorse with our whole heart what Bro. TAYLOR says of him.

His review of Maine is full and fraternal: we cannot even find a chance to get up a discussion with him.

Excuse us: he thinks what we said about "demit" and "dimit," founded on a passage in Anderson's Constitution, not correct: he says:

"Not every officer of a lodge may 'lay down his office.' But laying down an office is not leaving a lodge. A member of a lodge cannot lay down his membership; the lodge must act; and when it 'lets him go' it *dimits* him."

We do not mean that "demit" means to "lay down an office," but to "lay down," and in many jurisdictions members do "lay down their membership," for they can sever it by paying dues, without action of lodge. In such cases is "demit" right? and when a vote is required is it "*dimit*?"

In his conclusion he says:

"The unfortunate breach between the Grand Lodge of Canada and that of Quebec, which we had hoped would long ago have been closed, not only remains open, but is, if possible, widened, owing to what we cannot help considering the ill-advised action of the Grand Lodge of Maine, in forbidding masonic intercourse with lodges and members of lodges in the Province of Quebec, not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the declaration by the Grand Lodge of Vermont, of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, because Canada will not recognize the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Negotiations looking to a peaceful and fraternal settlement between the Grand Lodges directly interested, were abruptly broken off. Peace *will* come, some day; may God hasten it!"

We refer him for an answer to what we have already written in our review of California. But the action of Maine had nothing to do with breaking off the negotiations: they were broken off, before that action was taken.

In the following we cordially concur:

"We have found considerable discussion upon the right of objection to visitors, and the right of objection to the initiation and advancement of candidates. As to the first, the weight of authority inclines to the doctrine that any member of a lodge may exclude a brother from the right of visit, upon his simple objection, without the right of any other brother, the Master or the lodge to question him as to his reasons. In regard to objection to initiation and advancement, there is a greater conflict of opinion. Some go so far as to say that the bare election of a candidate, before initiation, invests him with a right that cannot be divested without a trial, upon charges; while others go to the other extreme, and hold the naked objection of a member to be a bar to the advancement of either an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft. We believe it to be more in consonance with reason, and the spirit of our Institution, to hold that a member may object to the initiation of a candidate elected, without being compelled to prefer charges and without assigning any reason; because, until *initiated*, the candidate is a profane, and profanes can have no masonic rights; but that *after* initiation, a simple objection should not bar advancement, because the initiate is then a brother mason, and as such, has a right to know who his accuser is, and what the accusation is; in short, that his advancement can be arrested only by charges duly preferred, and the finding of guilty, after a regular trial. Hence we think there should be but one ballot for the degrees in masonry."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1873.

Eighteen lodges represented: The Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: the question of recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec postponed to the next Annual Communication: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN V. ELLIS) is of unusual interest.

He says:

"A communication has been received from Worshipful Brother D. E. Seymour, our Representative at the Grand Lodge of Maine, informing us that the Alley Lodge, at Upper Mills, had been making masons of persons whose residence is within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine. The Grand Secretary has brought the matter under the notice of Alley Lodge, asking for information, and has assured the Grand Master of Maine that no such invasion of the territory occupied by his Grand Lodge will be permitted by the masonic authorities in the Province of New Brunswick. The correspondence is not yet closed; but there is nothing in the matter to call for immediate action on the part of Grand Lodge. It is but just to state that the position of Alley Lodge is very peculiar. The community in which it is located may fairly be stated to exist on both sides of the boundary line, which is here but a narrow stream; and a man at one time of the year may reside on one side of the line, whilst at another time he may reside on the other. On a recent visit to the lodge I found to my surprise that the Worshipful Master and many of the officers were residents in the United States. The greeting that I received from them was most cordial, and the fact that we hailed from different nationalities seemed to intensify our fraternal regards for each other. I exhorted the Worshipful Master to be exceedingly careful in respect of the candidates whose applications he received."

We are very glad to have an opportunity of copying the following:

"An application was made to me personally, by a brother hailing from a sister jurisdiction, to issue a circular as Grand Master, to all the lodges in the Province, asking them to subscribe, through the office of the Grand Secretary, to a book of which he was the author. The brother was suffering from a severe infirmity, which prevented him from making a personal canvass through the country, and he came armed with printed letters and circulars, such as he

desired to have issued here, from the Grand Master and other brethren high in position in the jurisdiction in which he had resided. I sympathized deeply with his misfortune, and felt keenly my regret that a sense of duty compelled me to refuse his request. Our Constitution prohibits private lodges from issuing certificates to enable brethren to proceed from place to place seeking aid. I not only felt that in a case of this kind, the Grand Master ought not to do what was pre-eminently contrary to the system here established among our subordinate lodges; but that if the Grand Master proceeded to endorse the works of one brother, he would have to do it for another, and that it would be hard to draw the dividing line; one day it might be books, another day it might be some other article of commerce. If I asked the lodges to help an infirm brother to sell what might be an inferior book, could I refuse an able-bodied brother my countenance and official signature when he desired to sell masonic books? I must confess that the fact that brethren holding sway in jurisdictions whose subordinates are numbered by hundreds, had issued such circulars, and had lent the names of their Grand Lodges to such a system of canvassing, made me somewhat doubtful as to whether I was right in refusing the demand. But my views of the principles involved overcame my fears and I declined the request."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1873.

A Semi-Annual Communication was held for the exemplification of the work in all the degrees.

At the Annual fifty-eight lodges were represented: the address of the Grand Master (NATHANIEL W. CUMNER) very brief: he had refused to grant dispensations for lodges to unite in the ceremonies of "Decoration Day," but had granted them for public installations: he is evidently correct in his positions that the former is not masonic work and that the latter promote the interests of the craft and quicken their zeal by introducing the social element to relieve the routine of business: all the Deputies made reports, which show the general prevalence of harmony, a good degree of interest and proficiency in the work, so far as the lodges were visited, but it appeared that only *thirty-seven* of the *seventy-one* lodges had been visited: a *per capita* tax of fifteen cents was ordered.

The Committee on Appeals made three reports, setting aside in each case the action of the lodge for informality, on account of failure to observe the express provisions of the Constitution. We are inclined to the opinion that the Code of Trials is too strict in some unimportant details: *e. g.*, that it should appear from the record that the Tyler voted or was excused.

Several amendments to the Constitution were adopted: one makes the members of the Committee on Jurisprudence and Appeals members of the Grand Lodge: another makes the lodge-vote four, all of which must (as with us) be on the same side of the question, and of course in electing officers must be cast for the same person (a rule we believe to be incorrect).

A well deserved tribute was paid to the memory of Past Grand Master ICHABOD G. JORDAN, who was made a mason in Fraternal Lodge, in this State.

A *protest* of a Lodge is published, reflecting in severe terms upon the official report of a District Deputy Grand Master. It is none of our business, but it

seems to us that we should have endeavored to right the wrong (if there was one) in some other way. Will the Grand Lodge next year publish a counter-protest from the officer, if he challenges any of the allegations of the lodge?

The Report on Correspondence (113 pp.) for two years was presented by Bro. JOHN J. BELL.

He approves of the doctrine that a lodge may try any of its members, though also a member of the Grand Lodge, except the Master and Grand Master: fears we are making masons too fast, and that we have already made too many lodges: says that since the era of Grand Lodges seven members should be present to compose a lodge in any degree to do business: holds that "African Lodge," in Boston, was legally constituted, but had no power to create other lodges, and itself afterwards became extinct and was never legally revived: and upon other matters discourses as follows:

"In our opinion, masons should never seek to perform our rites. If requested by a deceased brother in his life, or perhaps in some cases by his friends, we would reverently assist in returning his remains to the earth, but in that case no other than the masonic service should be performed, except the proper and usual religious ceremonies, and we must necessarily take precedence of all other societies. If by the request of the brother or his family some other society is to perform their rites, masons may appear as individuals, but not in any congregated capacity. And above all there should be no unseemly strife what rites should be used; in all such cases it better befits the dignity of masonry to retire altogether. In truth, the less we appear in public, no matter for what purpose, the better."

* * * * *

"They agree with Bro. Taylor, of Nevada, that the decision of the Grand Master, unlike that of the W. M., may be appealed from. We did not so learn Masonry. They also doubt the right of the Grand Lodge to try its own members, but would send them round through the particular lodges upon some maggot about the right of appeal, but both the general practice and principle are, it seems to us, opposed to them."

* * * * *

Bro. Drummond discusses non-affiliation with an evident leaning toward a forced affiliation. We would like to know in what way the lodges or the craft are made better or stronger, by driving a brother from his rights as a mason? When you have expelled or suspended him (for all this proposed action is just this, the infliction of the death penalty for a venial offence), is the Fraternity stronger, than when, as an unaffiliate, he declined to participate in your lodge meetings? We would like to know when the modern permanent lodges got their power to do this thing, an entire change in the character of the institution, weakening it as we believe, fatally. What would have become of masonry in more than half our country, had this new fangled notion existed from 1827 to 1843."

* * * * *

"We doubt the wisdom of such legislation, although the only changes we observe from the previous unwritten law, are, making the candidate a member of the lodge that raised him, *ipso facto*; the provisions relating to the Grand Lodge Registry of unaffiliates, and depriving the unaffiliate of masonic relief; so far as the latter may refer to relief from lodge funds, it is the undoubted unwritten law of Masonry, but no Grand Lodge by its constitution, or in any other way can absolve a brother from his obligation 'to help, aid and assist' another brother who may be in want, or deprive a brother, unaffiliated or otherwise, of his right to claim that relief. If the provision above given was

intended to have any such effect, it is wholly wrong, and should have no such effect."

"Bro. Drummond holds that when the Grand Lodge reverses the sentence of a particular Lodge, expelling or suspending a member, that restores him to membership. Such was not the old law, but is in accordance with the present tendency to destroy the peculiar voluntary character of the institution which provided for harmony by leaving to the individual mason to become a member of such lodge as he pleased, or none, and which did not require the lodge to retain inharmonious materials. If a man is fit to be a mason under our ancient teachings, he would hardly be willing to remain a member of a lodge which had voted to expel or suspend him, rightly or wrongly."

"Bro. Drummond has got hold of the new maggot, that the P. M. degree of the Chapter is not the same but a different degree from the P. M. conferred upon the actual Past Master of a Symbolic Lodge; to us this seems worse than nonsense, it is mischief. Let us see: before 1785 the Master Mason's Order, as it was then sometimes called, included the entire completion of the legend by the recovery of the word. Between then and 1740, Dermott and his Grand Lodge of Ancients introduced the R. A. degree, which they conferred upon those who had been Masters of Lodges only; the moderns soon adopted it with the same restriction. Which first conceived the idea of whipping the devil round the stump by a colorable election, we do not know, but very soon thereafter it became the custom for the Grand Master to grant dispensations to pass the chair, to qualify Brethren for the Royal Arch. Such dispensations, if it were now a new question, could not be granted in this country, but we are not sure of any Grand Lodge out of North America. Still the custom then obtained, and still obtains in England, in Pennsylvania, and we believe in Canada. When Webb was arranging his Chapter organization, desiring to keep his Chapters independent of the Grand Lodges, but not seeing any way in which he could confer the Royal Arch upon any one not a Past Master, he usurped the right to make the colorable election and installation which carried with it the secrets of the chair. If this had been then resisted, it must have been deemed irregular and would probably have failed, and perhaps changed the whole form of the Chapter organization, but it has been assented to with no evil effect for nearly three-fourths of a century, and must be deemed now to be regular. Thus it appears that the whole *raison d'être* of the Chapter degree of P. M. is that the candidate for the R. A. must be a Past Master. If, as Bro. Drummond holds, the so-called *actual* and *virtual* P. M. are different degrees, every R. A. M. made since the change which made them different is clandestine, and we who have assisted in making them are recreant to our obligations, and unworthy to remain masons. No other conclusion is possible. It is not so many years since all who had received the degree were considered as standing in the same position; and when it was proposed to limit the rights and privileges which Symbolic Masonry confers upon Past Masters to Masters by service, as they were then called, it met with great opposition. The reasonableness of this limitation finally caused it to prevail, in which it was much assisted by the invention of the terms 'actual' and 'virtual' which Bro. A. G. Mackey devised to distinguish the two classes of P. M. Perhaps we ought to apologize for thus introducing matters not within the scope of Grand Lodge authority, but the inclination to legislate upon matters of which Grand Lodges, as such, can have no knowledge, seemed to render it desirable that results outside of their body should be pointed out. For a Grand Lodge, most of whose members have never received the degree, to attempt to legislate about it, seems to us not only absurd, but wrong, and that we imagine to be the condition of Grand Lodges generally; there may be a few Grand Lodges, as Georgia for example, where a majority of the members have received the degree, but such, we are satisfied, is not usually the case."

He quotes what Bro. GOULEY says of tinted paper, and adds:

"Wrong entirely; go into the first bindery and ask the folders. They will tell you they cannot work all day on tinted paper without the eyes giving out, while they can on white; your yellow is death to the eyes; if that is your reason, go back to white for the sake of those of us who have to do this correspondence work, frequently when the eye is fatigued, and by artificial light."

Our remarks must necessarily be brief.

In regard to non-affiliation, if he will examine the amendments whose wisdom he doubts, he will find that they come clearly within the principles he enunciates.

As to the authority of the Grand Lodge, the "Old charges" provide that "every mason should belong to a particular lodge," &c.: affiliation is thus made a masonic duty: and the Grand Lodge has plenary power to pass all laws it may deem necessary to *compel* the performance of *masonic duty*.

As to the policy of this kind of legislation, Grand Lodges think they have found by experience that non-affiliates are a burden instead of a benefit; and so far as we have any information, the men who sustained masonry in the dark days were not the non-affiliates, but on the contrary were, every one of them, members of lodges.

We are surprised at Bro. BELL's position in regard to the effect of the reversal by the Grand Lodge of a sentence of expulsion by the lodge. We do not hold that the accused is *restored* to membership, but that he *never legally lost it*. Bro. B. holds that trial without notice is void: but will he hold that when a Grand Lodge reverses the action of a lodge *for want of notice*, that the accused has lost his membership nevertheless? He may not be willing to remain a member of the lodge, but may be less willing to be kicked out of it illegally and without right.

As to the P. M. degree, we have to say that we are all told in the monitors, and know by experience, that in the installation of a Master of a lodge, certain ceremonies are performed which only Past Masters can be admitted to witness, and these ceremonies are known by the name of the Past Master's Degree. Now with these teachings in their mind, we can well see how a Grand Lodge can decide that no one who has obtained, or pretends to have obtained, that degree from any other source, can rightfully be present. Indeed, we cannot see that the Grand Lodge can come to any other conclusion. It sanctions the use of secret ceremonies in the installation of the Masters of its lodges, from which all the members except those who are, or have been Masters, are excluded; now when a man says, I have been a Master of a lodge by election in a Chapter, it *must* say, we know nothing about that: you certainly never were Master of a lodge of which we have any knowledge, and, therefore, you cannot be present at ceremonies, necessary to qualify a Master of one of our lodges, at which it is conceded none but Masters (present or past) *can* be present.

Nor has Bro. BELL yet answered our little question, "How can a Chapter Past Master legally learn from a lodge Past Master that he is such?"

The Constitution of his Grand Lodge (as well as ours) requires certain officers to be Past Masters: how can a Grand Lodge know otherwise than by its own records whether a man is a Past Master, within the meaning of that term in the Constitution?

As to the effect of this doctrine upon the Chapters, we have the right to say that that is nothing that concerns us. But our Brethren who are "Chapter Masons" need not be alarmed. In the proper place, we are ready to show that they are not "clandestine Royal Arch Masons," although they cannot be recognized in the Grand Lodge as actual Past Masters.

In Pennsylvania it is otherwise, for the Past Master's degree is never conferred in the Chapter, but only by election in the lodge: so there is no confusion there.

NEW YORK, 1873.

Lodges represented, 651 out of the 683 in the State: a revised Constitution adopted: over \$80,000 contributed during the year to Hall and Asylum Fund, including tax on initiations: over \$837,000 expended on the site and Hall, \$271,000 of which is a loan: the Grand Lecturer reports that the "standard work" is the only one recognized by the lodges: seventeen charters granted: and the balance remaining in hands of Grand Treasurer appropriated to the Hall and Asylum Fund.

The address of the Grand Master (C. G. Fox) is a condensed statement of his official action, which shows that his administration had been able, efficient and sound.

He says:

"A sense of duty has constrained me to refuse to grant five applications for authority to form new lodges, although the papers presented were in due form and the petitions properly recommended. The considerations which induced me to deny the applications were briefly these: the territory sought to be occupied was already supplied with a sufficient number of lodges; warranted lodges weakened by dissensions growing out of the attempt to organize others were likely to be materially injured, and their existence imperiled by the establishment of another lodge in the immediate vicinity; or, if organized, there was a lack of good material to sustain a lodge properly beyond the first few months of its existence. For similar reasons I have felt at liberty to discourage efforts to organize new lodges in several localities, and with gratifying success."

The report of the Librarian (JOHN G. BARKER) shows a steady increase of their extensive and valuable library—a result greatly due to the zeal of Bro. BARKER. The library has complete files of *thirty-one* Grand Lodges and of *fifty-six* Grand Chapters, Councils and Commanderies, and some two hundred volumes of masonic periodicals. We think California must yield the palm to New York, if not to Massachusetts.

The Committee on Condition of Masonry say:

"That it congratulates the Fraternity that it has very little to do. So peaceful has been the craft, its prosperity so great, and its condition so eminently

harmonious and satisfactory, as appears by the very able and interesting address of the Grand Master, that it has left nothing for the committee to propose, and only the pleasurable office of tendering its congratulations. That this is eminently due to the wise and judicious action of the M. W. Grand Master and his associate Grand Officers, is a conclusion so evident that it needs but to be suggested to be generally acknowledged."

BRO. JAMES GIBSON presented the Report on Correspondence (126 pp. in fine type, equal to about 180 of our pages.) It is a very carefully written and very able document.

In regard to these reports, he says :

"In some of the reports of Committees of Correspondence, we observe with regret a disposition to be too brief in their reviews, furnishing only a meagre abstract of the work of our great Fraternity in other jurisdictions ; in some cases extracting nothing, or very little from their transactions, and from pursuing such a method, giving the craft in their *own* jurisdiction a very narrow and limited view of the 'noble and glorious masonic work' being done throughout the world, and especially what is doing in the jurisdictions of North America. We frankly say that this method of preparing a report is not the one that ought to be adopted by any committee, and is not the method in which this report has been prepared."

After stating in detail the plan he had adopted, he says :

"This has been done because we believe that the duty of 'disseminating light among masons' is not confined to Grand Masters, or even Grand Officers, but falls equally on every mason, who from any circumstance, shall be placed in a position where he can fulfill the obligation beneficially. In this condition Committees of Correspondence are fortuitously placed, to enable them effectually to advance the great interests of the fraternity, by making it more cosmopolitan in its character—if necessary, even by *attrition* wear down the wall of separation which narrow and contracted views of the great principles of our fraternity is ever seeking to erect and maintain. It may be that in the effort to accomplish such noble ends, which many of the chairman of these committees, we can plainly see, are struggling to do, one, or another, and another, may fail, or may die in the harness. Still, the effort will go on, for though the bearer of the banner in masonry may fall, yet it will be with his face to the front ; and another, equally worthy, will take his place and continue his work, and the column will move upward and onward, with EXCELSIOR for its motto, and what the cause of LIGHT and LIFE has once gained will never be given up ; its farther progress may be impeded, even a halt may be necessary, for those in advance to wait, for those in rear to reach the front, but soon, all truly worthy and faithful will reach it alike, and share together in the fruits of the labor and toil, the care and watchfulness of those who were leaders in the advance. And, we conclude, in the language of the most ancient and distinguished of the Greek poets :

"Let glorious acts more glorious acts inspire,
And catch from breast to breast the noble fire."

In regard to the action of Grand Master LYNN in the Spencer case, he says :

"This action we most heartily approve. Why should masonic tribunals wait the process of the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the State, before they take final action as to charges against a mason ? If he is guilty of an offense calling for it, he cannot be too soon excluded from a fraternity whose hospitality he has abused, and whose laws he has disobeyed. If he is innocent he has a right to have that fact adjudged, so far as it affects his standing in the fraternity.

"The *Magna Charta* of English liberty declared no more important principle than its assertion that : 'JUSTICE shall neither be SOLD, DENIED, or DELAYED.' That power should not refuse it,—corruption should not sell or delay it. We will not quote the Latin text of the original, but give, instead, the paraphrase of Coke in his *Institutes* (Part 2, p. 55), as follows :

"And therefore every subject of this realm, for injury done to him in goods, lands, or person, by any other subject, be he ecclesiastical or temporal, free or bond, man or woman, old or young, or be he outlawed, excommunicated, or any other without exception, may take his remedy by the course of the law, and have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely without sale, fully without any denial, and speedily without delay."

"In masonry this principle is older than *Magna Charta*, and forms part of its very frame-work. It lies imbedded in its foundations; for every mason is equal before masonic law, as to his masonic rights; and we can conceive of no dearer right than that to speedy justice, when those rights are delayed, eluded, infringed or denied.

"We hail this action of the Grand Master of masons in Maine, as a noble stand for the right, and one which is well calculated to exercise an extensive and beneficial influence on the fraternity."

He says of the report of our Committee on History: "This is a glorious record. When will New York go and do likewise?" If he will allow us to answer in the light of experience in Maine, we will say, when the Grand Lodge requires it to be done. The brethren do not seem to have much taste for history till they have a taste of it. Every day of delay in preparing these histories diminishes the materials, and, therefore, their value. This is especially true of masonry, because so much of our history is not written but lives only in the memory of the older brethren. We commend this matter to Bro. GIBSON's attention. Who can now give us many of the facts and incidents that SALEM TOWNE could have furnished? One of our greatest losses by the fire of 1866, was Bro. DODGE's record of what he had received orally from old brethren no longer living. The early history of many New York lodges would be most valuable contributions to the history of masonry in this country.

We copy the following:

"The Grand Master reports a decision: 'That a W. Master of a lodge has no right to call the lodge from labor to refreshment for several days, while a motion which has been seconded is pending.' This is contrary to all the teachings we have heard, and is so productive of evil that we must protest against its general adoption. The W. Master is to rule and govern his lodge; he is to direct its work; not only the manner of working, but the time when labor shall commence and when cease. The craft are called from labor by his direction, and the gavel at his installation is placed in his hand with specific directions as to his power, plainly implying the right to do what is denied to him by the decision above made. Let us state a case of actual occurrence in this jurisdiction, and it will illustrate the error of the decision. A lodge had been regularly opened, a resolution offered and seconded, which caused an angry and exciting discussion, and produced a tumult which the W. Master was wholly unable to repress, and being unable to procure masonic order and decorum by the ordinary use of the gavel, he finally, having exhausted all other means, called the lodge from labor for one week; and his action was fully sustained on appeal.

"We are clearly of opinion that the power denied to the Master by the decision of the Grand Master is essential to the welfare of the fraternity, and its exercise in a proper case might save the particular lodge, and that it should be granted to him who fills the chair."

"This is the true rule of all teaching—practicing the work with and before the learner, teaching him to use the eye of observation as well as the power of memory, and thus, through both the portals of the brain, enter and impress

the truths and lessons and work of masonry on the mind. We have but a poor opinion of that teaching of our noble ritual by which the initiate is taught only as a parrot is made to learn. If so taught, he will so learn and so practice, and the great work of masonry will never reach or act on his mind and heart, and will never be carried out in thought and deed, and will never exercise its full influence on his life and walk and conversation; and when he comes thereafter to act officially, his manner of speech will 'bewray his origin.'"

* * * * *

"The Grand Master reports the making of two masons *at sight*, but as there was no overpowering necessity for the exercise of the prerogative, we don't think it would have been done in this jurisdiction under like circumstances. We do not doubt the power of the Grand Master to do this act; it is inherent in the station, and is an undoubted prerogative of the office. It should only be exercised, however, when great necessity arises, justifying the act on that account, or some great and notable object is to be accomplished, and requiring the Grand Master of Masons in the jurisdiction to stretch the prerogative to its limit."

He dissents in strong language from the action of a Grand Lodge in dismissing an appeal because the appellant had died.

In regard to the action of Massachusetts in chartering a lodge in Chili, he says:

"The question really to be decided is, whether Massachusetts is prepared to yield to the Grand Lodge of Chili, in the territory of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the same masonic rights that it demands for itself in the territory of the Republic of Chili? Will the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts allow, without an effort to prevent it, any other Grand body, no matter where located, or in what mere *Rite* it works, to establish lodges within its acknowledged territory, with authority to confer the symbolic degrees of masonry? *That* is the question, and it is one of great magnitude in its consequences.

"We do not believe the Grand Lodge of New York will ever consent to part with the exclusive, absolute, and independent control over those degrees and the lodges that confer them, and over the organizing of new lodges for that purpose, within her territory, without any regard to the *Rite* in which such lodges work, or in which such degrees are conferred. The only safety, on this subject, we believe, to consist in an absolute interdict against interference with us in conferring those degrees, and establishing lodges for the purpose within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York. And what we will not allow other Grand Bodies to do, or authorize to be done, in our own territory, we ought not to do, in defiance of the rights of other masonic Grand Bodies within their territory. We do not see how Massachusetts will hereafter, if she persists in her present attitude on this question, be able to deny the right of the different Grand Orients, or Grand Councils, or Grand Bodies of the Scottish *Rite*, to confer the symbolic degrees, and establish lodges for that purpose in Massachusetts; we do not consider it of the slightest consequence on this question, in what language, or form, or *Rite*, the symbolic degrees are conferred. They make a man a mason the world over, and the jurisdiction of New York will not, if she can prevent it, permit this to be done within her borders, except under her authority, and in subordination to her as a Grand Body."

We do not see how this can be answered.

He clearly points out the difference between restoring an expelled member and reversing a sentence of expulsion, and the difference in the results as to membership in the lodge.

In relation to exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, he thus sustains views we have heretofore expressed:

"In this respect, masonic Grand Bodies, as to their territory, follow the laws of nations as to national territory. No nation, having the slightest self-respect or regard for its permanent welfare, would ever consent that another nation should, within its bosom, exercise any governmental power, *a fortiori*, that of establishing jurisdictions, tribunals or bodies by what name they might be called, to exercise such authority."

He then quotes from Vattel's *Laws of Nations*, and continues :

"It is on these principles that the Grand Lodges of the United States stand, and, what nations under national law, claim and exercise over their territory for national purposes, such Grand Bodies claim and exercise over like territory for their masonic purposes. What they claim for themselves in their own territory, they freely yield to all others, similarly situated, in theirs. Thus they disclaim all right to invade the territorial limits of an existing Grand Lodge, and there establish lodges conferring the symbolic degrees, and what they will not do in the bounds of other Grand Bodies, they will not suffer to be done by others within their own, if in their power to prevent the wrongful act, and will terminate such unlawful act at the earliest possible time."

The printer in "making up" his Report misplaced several pages in one form (and Bro. BELL'S shared the same fate), but we believe we have "properly placed them," though we came near "getting part of two stories" in one extract.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1873.

One hundred and fifty-three lodges represented: four charters granted, and the representatives of the new lodges admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge, and one dispensation continued: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN NICHOLS), is of a high degree of excellence.

He advises the appointment of a Committee on History, saying that the records from the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1787 are preserved, but as many years' proceedings were not printed, an accident to the records might place it beyond their power to prepare a history. The committee was appointed, and we trust it will go to work in earnest. The sum expended annually in publishing the names of members one year, would pay for a reprint of the early proceedings for nearly fifty years.

He also recommends the publication of a hand-book, to contain the Constitutions, Trial Code, Decisions, &c.: but the matter was postponed to the next annual session.

His Grand Lodge has been struggling with non-affiliation. In 1871, the Grand Lodge ordered the expulsion of all who failed to become affiliated within a certain time. In 1872, this was modified, but was still understood by many lodges to be in force. Upon his recommendation, the resolution was repealed and the whole matter referred to a committee.

St. John's College, it will be remembered, was, in 1872, converted into an Orphan Asylum, and its success he reports to be very encouraging: and he urges upon the Grand Lodge to take measures to ensure its success. The

Grand Lodge adopted a basis of organization for it, appropriated \$1,000 towards its support, and adopted the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the Master of each subordinate lodge appoint a Standing Committee upon raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and require said committee to report in writing each month, and that said reports and the funds received be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent of the Asylum, and that the support of the Orphan Asylum be a regular order of business in each subordinate lodge at each communication."

The report of the Grand Secretary shows a gratifying increase in the library : he reports that eight lodges had ceased to work, and his remarks in this connection are worthy of serious consideration : he says :

"The repeated announcement from year to year of the demise of our lodges, some who shared in the early struggles of this Body, others of more recent date, is cause for regret. Within comparatively a few years past many of them—some, too, whose reputation as intelligent, bright working lodges, rendered them famous—have ceased their labors.

"It is known that in some instances, inactivity was the sole cause of the loss of the lodges, while in others it is traceable to an irreconcilable social disorder which had a remedy, it seems, only in a surrender of their charters, and the erection of new lodges on the foundations of the old. It is true in this way many good working lodges, composed of substantial material, have been organized. But I repeat that it is to be regretted that so many of the old lodges should become extinct, thereby destroying the original numbers, when, perhaps, active effort on the part of some faithful members of each lodge could have saved it."

There were many cases of discipline before the Grand Lodge. Our brethren seem determined to maintain their high reputation in this regard : yet they are not severe without mercy or charity. One was *expelled* for drunkenness, who had been suspended *seven times* for the same offense, and seven times restored upon promises of reformation.

The committee report in one case, denying the right of a member of a lodge to appeal from an acquittal, saying :

"The case ought not to be here at all, and would not have been here, but for the fact that some individual member of the lodge seems to have wanted to have his say about it, and appealed from the decision of the lodge, which is contrary to all law governing the proceedings in *our law* courts, and in the courts of England or any civilized country known to us, and if recognized in masonic trials, it is high time the right, if such it is, is abolished."

The law in almost all other jurisdictions is the other way, and an appeal from an acquittal is *not* "contrary to all law governing the proceedings in our law courts," for that is often done on questions of law, in the courts of the United States.

As we said last year, the doctrine that a member cannot appeal from an acquittal, assumes the absurdity that a lodge cannot err in favor of the accused.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Thirty-four lodges represented : three charters granted : and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (the venerable ALEXANDER KEITH) is

brief but comprehensive. He had refused (save as to the third degree) to grant dispensations for conferring degrees in less than the usual time. He cautions the Grand Lodge upon this subject, quoting the remarks of Grand Master LYNDÉ in his address in 1870.

The report of the Grand Secretary makes a detailed report of much value to the lodges.

The District Deputies make full reports, showing that the craft is in a harmonious and prosperous condition. One lodge is reported as having a library of 300 volumes.

BRO. GEO. T. SMITHERS presented the Report on Correspondence (102 pp.).

In relation to the action of Canada towards Quebec, he says:

"In Nova Scotia we know all about it, and are only surprised that our sister Canada cannot see that in recognizing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the past, she is bound on the same principle to extend the same recognition to Quebec, being as equally entitled to a Grand Lodge as the other Provinces in the Dominion. British Columbia has, in forming her new Grand Lodge, been recognized by us (although not having the consent of all her parent Grand Lodges), and we trust that all the other Grand Lodges in the Dominion will extend the 'loving hand,' and greet her warmly, as, with Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia,—and afterwards Ontario, and Manitoba, who, when strong enough, will probably assert her independence, the Dominion will cover a half dozen of Grand Lodges, very nicely."

Again he says, and we commend it to the attention of Bro. DAWKINS, of Florida:

"It is 'passing strange' how the advocates of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada will persist in the idea that the various Provinces are simply *political divisions* of a part of the British North American possessions. We who are interested do not look at it in that light, and as a Grand Lodge do not feel inclined to stultify ourselves by acknowledging the validity of the action of Canada in the premises,—especially when that Grand Lodge was one of the first to endorse the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in 1866, and thereby gave full sanction to the principle of the right of each Province to its own Grand Lodge,—and even then in view of the fact of the non-consent of the Mother Grand Lodge."

There are many other matters of interest in this excellent report, which we should be pleased to copy, but we refrain in order to give space for the announcement of the sad tidings of the death of Grand Master KEITH.

The following circular has just come to hand:

"GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA,
"OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
"HALIFAX, N. S., March, 1874.

"Right Worshipful Sir and Brother:

"In compliance with instructions from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, it becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of our highly esteemed Grand Master, ALEXANDER KEITH, who departed this life on the 14th day of December last, in the 78th year of his age.

"The following resolution was unanimously adopted at an Emergent Convocation of Grand Lodge, assembled, in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, to record the event:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge desires, with deep regret to record the loss which it has sustained, in the removal, by death, of our late Most Worshipful Brother, the Hon. ALEXANDER KEITH, Grand Master Mason of Nova Scotia.

“Under his watchful care and guidance, during a period of thirty-two years, in which he filled the offices of Provincial Grand Master, District Grand Master and Grand Master, the Order of Masonry has developed from the condition of comparative feebleness and inefficiency in which it existed a third of a century ago, into the proud position numerically and socially which it occupies to-day.

“To his truly masonic example and to the care with which he always inculcated sound masonic precepts, is it in a large measure owing, that masonry has now taken so deep a hold upon society in this Province; that Masonic Charity is being so largely and beneficially dispensed; and that, even among those who are not of our Order, our ancient and honorable institution commands universal respect.

“That the Grand Lodge desires not to forget, that, deeply as the loss of our late Grand Master may be felt by his brethren, with whom he was so long associated, there are those to whom that loss has brought a yet deeper regret and more poignant grief.

“The virtues which, as a mason, he practiced in the lodge room, were but the reflex of those private virtues which he, throughout life, exhibited in the social and domestic circle, and which endeared him to the members of his family, who now mourn his loss, with whom we wish to express our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.”

“BENJAMIN CURREN, *Grand Secretary.*”

We fully endorse the sentiments of the Grand Lodge and tender our Nova Scotia Brethren the sympathies of the craft in Maine.

OHIO, 1873.

Four hundred and thirteen lodges represented: eight charters granted, five dispensations continued and one withdrawn: \$500 appropriated to Memphis: and several amendments to the constitution adopted.

The Grand Master (ASA H. BATTIN), in his excellent address, says that the year had been one of prosperity, and that the condition of the fraternity was entirely satisfactory save in a few instances: he had had numerous applications to confer the degrees in less than the usual time, but had refused all save one, and that to confer the third degree; he had declined permission to lodges to appear in public in procession on Decoration Day, and the Fourth of July: he notes with pleasure a disposition among the lodges to procure safe and commodious halls: he announces the death of Past Grand Masters FIELDING and THIRALL. Within seven years, Ohio has lost by death a Grand Master and seven Past Grand Masters.

Upon the question of re-imbursement of moneys paid by one lodge in charity to a member of another, the following report was adopted:

“Your Committee are further of opinion that this Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to *compel* a subordinate lodge to refund money voluntarily laid out by a foreign lodge in masonic charity to a member of the former; but we emphatically say, and so state as the sense of this Grand Lodge, that masonic charity and duty require that lodges should extend to all their worthy destitute members, whether within or without their territorial jurisdiction, all needed help; and that when and wherever such members may die, equally with their more fortunate Brethren, they, in their last moments, have a right to masonic care and sympathy, and, after death, to masonic burial: and that, if these charitable and friendly offices are kindly extended to members of lodges

within this jurisdiction by foreign lodges, it becomes the duty of the former, so far as they may be able, to re-imburse the latter for their expenditure in so doing."

A lodge had disciplined a member for selling intoxicating liquors in violation of the law of the State: the Committee to which the matter was referred presented two reports, the majority sustaining the lodge, and the minority reversing its action: and the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, without further action by the Grand Lodge, the report to be made next year.

BRO. JOHN L. STETTINIUS presents the Report on Correspondence (48 pp.) It is a condensed *resumé* of the Proceedings with brief comments.

He quotes our action last year in reference to Quebec and Canada, and says:

"This, it seems to us, is the true position to occupy for the present; the matter has been thoroughly discussed, and time for cool and dispassionate reflection should be given; and we can not doubt but that the verdicts of thirty-one American Grand Lodges will have their due effect."

He says:

"If there is any one man to whom the masons of Massachusetts owe a debt of gratitude, it is Chas. W. Moore. When the storm of anti-masonry was at its height, and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts seemed almost 'tottering to its fall,' Chas. W. Moore assumed the leadership, and by his coolness, courage and consummate generalship re-animated the failing energies of the craft, and led them on from defeat to victory. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the masonic birth of this 'father among masons' was fitly commemorated by the meeting of the Grand Lodge and the ceremonies attendant thereon."

The only amendment we offer to this, is to add after "Massachusetts," "and of the whole country."

OREGON, 1873.

Forty-five lodges represented: three charters granted: the work exemplified: a revised Constitution adopted: measures taken to secure the formation of a Grand Lodge Library: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: Grand Officers installed in public with an "able, eloquent and instructive oration," by Bro. T. F. CAMPBELL, Grand Orator: and the following resolution in relation to re-printing the proceedings adopted:

"Resolved, That a subscription be taken up in each Subordinate Lodge, by order of the W. M. and the same be forwarded by him, together with a list of names of the brothers subscribing for said proceedings, to the R. W. Grand Secretary, who shall, as soon as fifteen hundred copies are subscribed for, contract for the printing and binding of the same at a price not to exceed \$5.00 per copy.

"It is understood that each lodge shall be held responsible for the amount subscribed by its members. It is also understood that the price mentioned shall be the price per copy for the entire proceedings."

The address of the Grand Master (T. McF. PATTON) is able and interesting, but largely devoted to matters not of general interest.

He had personally visited thirty-two of the forty-four lodges: he found

generally good lodge rooms, well furnished; but that there was a great diversity in the work.

He urges a reprint of the Grand Lodge proceedings, saying that there are but two perfect copies in the jurisdiction.

Among his decisions are these: a petition from one who has been rejected can be received only by consent of rejecting lodge, whether in that or another jurisdiction: that a ballot must be taken whether the report is favorable or unfavorable: that a petition from an ineligible candidate should be returned without ballot, or whenever the fact is discovered, and a note of it made in the record.

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He had not received Maine. It is impossible to notice the many interesting matters in this report, and so we must give a condensed statement of some of them. He holds that a mason's widow, who marries a profane and again becomes a widow, is still a mason's widow; that a Master has the right to vote in his lodge [and always should, we would add]: recommends to the craft CHARLES W. MOORE's Magazine, saying that it is entitled to the support of the craft for the noble stand taken and services rendered by its editor against the anti-masonic frenzy forty years ago: defends "Masonic Baptism" when "observed with a conscientious regard for the great object for which it was instituted:" and in the following speaks words specially applicable to us in Maine:

"One after another of our useful Past Grand Officers are passing away. They are to masons as the light-houses are to mariners in their circuit upon the ocean, when doubt and darkness stare them in the face. They are the living land-marks in masonry, by whose presence the less skillful and experienced, in our masonic principles, are protected, guided, and made proficient in the pleasant work of navigating the great sea of human life. These great lights are becoming dim, and one after another pass quietly away. And while we mourn their loss; while we dwell in the Lodge of Sorrow over their departure, it is to be hoped that we fully appreciate their virtues, and improve by their exalted examples."

A special session was held Oct. 8, 1873, to lay the corner stone of the State Capitol, on which occasion Bro. S. F. CHADWICK delivered an address on the history of Oregon, of much interest and great value.

QUEBEC, 1873.

Thirty-six lodges represented: one charter granted: a Report on Correspondence prepared, but accidentally burned: state of the craft reported satisfactory: measures taken looking to a reprint of the Proceedings and the preservation of those of other Grand Lodges.

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submitted to our Grand Lodge last year: and in relation to the claim of the Grand Lodge of England to exercise authority in Quebec, he says:

"As well might England, at the close of the revolt of the thirteen American Colonies, in 1776, have claimed to continue political jurisdiction over some county or counties in the now State of New York, because at that time many 'United Empire Loyalists' therein desired to remain under the Government of England, as for the Grand Lodge of England to claim the right to exercise masonic jurisdiction over any lodge or lodges in the Province of Quebec, after the regular formation and due recognition of an independent Grand Lodge in and for this Province, because such lodges desired to continue under the English constitution. As no such political *imperium in imperio* could possibly subsist consistent with the peace, harmony and prosperity of any nation, so, for stronger reasons, no such multiplied and divided masonic jurisdiction can constitutionally exist within the same territory. The saddest possible proof of the truth of this proposition has been experienced for a long time in this Province, and is experienced in Ontario also at the present moment, as witness the unseemly contentions and troubles still experienced in that Province, on account of an itinerant lodge in Ontario still under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

"It is time, therefore, that such an irregular state of masonic international affairs should come to an end. Canada, after having secured very general recognition as a Grand Lodge, by her assertion of the principle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, in an ill hour betrayed her solemn trust, and hence became the source of all our woes, from which she has not been, nor is now free. These things should not be; Grand Lodges are, and should be, peers. The principles of masonic International Law, should be as well understood and practiced as the commonest principles of the fraternity."

The Report of the Grand Secretary sets forth the correspondence with the Grand Master of Canada in the attempt at negotiations. It is not necessary now to report these proceedings: it is sufficient to say that the negotiations were broken off by the Canada party January 30, 1873, more than three months before our Annual Communication of last year; so that the suggestion that our action last May had an influence in bringing about that result, has no foundation.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution in relation to this subject:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Quebec, always deploring the estrangement existing between it and the Grand Lodge of Canada, has made, but unsuccessfully, repeated advances to the Grand Lodge of Canada with the view to terminate all difficulties between the two Grand Bodies: nevertheless the Grand Lodge of Quebec, sincerely desiring the peace and harmony of the craft throughout the Dominion, is yet willing to receive and favorably to consider, and now fraternally invites, any communication from the Grand Lodge of Canada, or from any of its lodges in the jurisdiction of Quebec, which may tend to the restoration of unity."

We are exceedingly gratified to announce that in pursuance of this resolution, committees were appointed on the part of Quebec and Canada, which met on the fifteenth of February last, and after considerable discussion the following terms of settlement were unanimously adopted by the two committees:

"*Whereas*, There has existed in the Province of Quebec, for some time, a serious masonic dispute between the Brethren hailing under the Grand Lodge

of Quebec, and those hailing under the Grand Lodge of Canada, to the scandal of Freemasonry and the serious injury of the craft:

"*And whereas*, The Grand Lodge of Canada did at its Annual Communication, held in the city of Ottawa in 1871, agree to leave the settlement of all masonic disputes to the Brethren within the said Province of Quebec, binding itself in advance to give up and cede all the territory which it has occupied since 1855, in that part of Canada, constituting the Province of Quebec, make all just and proper financial settlements, remove all suspensions, and do all such things as may become necessary, so soon as it should receive notice that a settlement or compromise, mutually satisfactory, has been effected between the masons residing in the Province of Quebec, who have been and are now faithful to the said Grand Lodge on one side, and the members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec on the other, in such a manner as they may decide among themselves whilst acting in true masonic spirit;

"*And Whereas*, The Grand Lodge of Quebec did, at a special Grand Communication, held in the month of January last, in the city of Montreal, adopt a resolution, requesting and authorizing the Grand Master of the said Grand Lodge to appoint a committee of seven to take such steps as to them shall seem fit, whereby a termination may be put to the present unhappy and anomalous state of masonry in this Province, with full powers to make a final adjustment of all differences between the Grand Lodge of Canada and this Grand Lodge; provided always that the committee to be appointed by the Grand Lodge of Canada, or Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, shall possess equally full powers with the committee to be appointed under this resolution. And further authorizing the said Grand Master to ratify and give effect to any agreement such united committee may arrive at without further reference to the said Grand Lodge;

"*And Whereas*, The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada has, at the request of a meeting of representatives of the lodges working under the authority of the said Grand Lodge within the Province of Quebec, appointed a committee, to meet a committee appointed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, under the resolution hereinbefore recited, and the said committees are fully empowered by the action of their respective Grand Lodges to make such settlement of the masonic differences existing in this Province, as may to them seem meet;

"*And Whereas*, The committees here assembled in conference, are fully impressed with the importance of restoring peace and harmony to the craft within the Province of Quebec.

"*Therefore Resolved*, That with the view to the settlement of the masonic differences unhappily existing within the Province of Quebec, and with the object of restoring peace and harmony and brotherly love in the craft, it is agreed to unite under the following terms and conditions, viz:

"1. That all acts done and masonic rank conferred by the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodge of Quebec respectively, be, for the purposes of this settlement, declared to have been legally done and conferred.

"2. That in view of the arrangement made between the Grand Lodge of Canada and the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, by which the former obtained the masonic recognition of the latter on condition of the lodges then working under the said Grand Lodges of England and Scotland being permitted to continue their work, the said Grand Lodges agreeing not to grant any further warrants within the Province of Canada, and having regard to the fact that there still exist within the Province of Quebec, three lodges working under warrants from the Grand Lodge of England, and one lodge working under that of Scotland, in conformity with this arrangement, it is agreed that while every effort shall be made to induce these lodges to surrender their warrants, and come under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the said Grand Lodge will recognize the arrangement hereinbefore recited, until the relations of those lodges towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec have been finally decided upon between the said Grand Lodges and the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"3. That the lodges within the Province of Quebec shall be re-numbered,

according to the dates of their respective warrants, and for the purpose of such re-numbering the question of priority of those lodges holding originals and duplicates of the same warrants, shall be determined by lot, and in such case the place on the registry of the Grand Lodge shall be according to the date of the original and duplicate warrants respectively, it being understood that the question of priority thus determined shall not establish any claim to property or funds, which is to be left to be settled, as fixed by the sixth condition, the ballot to be drawn forthwith by the chairmen of the respective committees.

"4. That so soon as the new warrants can thus be prepared by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and so soon as the Grand Lodge of Canada, at its next Annual Communication shall, in accordance with the pledge contained in the resolution hereinbefore first recited, pass the formal resolution of recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, ceding to the said Grand Lodge that part of the territory herebefore claimed by the said Grand Lodge of Canada, known as the Province of Quebec, subject to the obligations in the second clause of these conditions mentioned, that they, the lodges now working under the said Grand Lodge of Canada, within this Province, shall cease so to work and shall become a part of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"5. The settlement of all questions relating to property or finance between the Grand Lodge of Canada and subordinate lodges working in that part of the jurisdiction hitherto claimed by the said Grand Lodge, known as the Province of Quebec, shall be left to the Board of General Purposes of the said Grand Lodge for the present year, and the settlement of all questions relating to funds or property in dispute between individual lodges, shall be left to a committee of three, one member each to be appointed by the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec respectively, and the third by the Brethren thus appointed; the decision of this committee being in all cases final."

The ballot under the third proposition was then taken, and resulted as follows:

PREVOST.....	QUEBEC.....	First.
".....	CANADA.....	Second.
NELSON.....	QUEBEC.....	First.
".....	CANADA.....	Second.
ZETLAND.....	QUEBEC.....	First.
".....	CANADA.....	Second.
BROWN'S.....	QUEBEC.....	First.
".....	CANADA.....	Second.
VICTORIA.....	QUEBEC.....	First.
".....	CANADA.....	Second.

The proceedings have been ratified by the Grand Master of Canada, and we believe that the differences that have for more than four years disturbed the peace of masonry have been fully and finally adjusted.

Vermont and Canada have mutually rescinded their edicts of non-intercourse.

Of the forty-six American Grand Lodges not directly interested, Alabama, Arkansas, British America, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin—thirty-four in all—had recognized Quebec; while only five or six had expressly declined to do so.

We have believed, from the time when we first examined the question, that precisely this result would be reached. For some time the duplicate lodges—that is, lodges in the same place, each claiming to be the regular one originally

chartered—have been the stumbling block to a settlement. It is proper to say *now*, and it may interest some to know, that upon our visit to the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1871 (of which Bro. MITCHELL, of Canada, wrote so much), we stated in open Grand Lodge, that if Canada should offer to recognize Quebec upon the condition that those lodges should be recognized, a due regard for peace and harmony would probably require the assent of Quebec to that condition. And although in all private interviews with our Quebec Brethren, we repeated and enforced the same proposition, yet we did not discuss it in our reports, from the belief that by so doing we should delay the settlement of the controversy. No one has regretted this controversy more than we have, and no one rejoices more heartily at its settlement than we do.

RHODE ISLAND, 1873.

As usual, several communications were held during the year.

The Freemason's Repository was recommended to the craft: a revised Constitution adopted: a Past Grand Master's Jewel and Apron, with a handsomely engrossed vote of thanks richly framed, presented to Past Grand Master THOMAS A. DOYLE: the circulars from Vermont, Canada and Quebec presented and referred: the "so-called Androgynous Masonry," declared not to be masonry in any sense, and, therefore, the Grand Lodge cannot have authority over it or extend its patronage to it: one charter granted: an abstract of the returns printed in the body of the proceedings: no Report on Correspondence.

The address of the Grand Master is a condensed summary of his official action, with a few recommendations.

Among his decisions are the following:

"It is not within the power of any mason, or any body of masons, to voluntarily withdraw from the Order of Freemasonry.

"No man, who is unable to perform every part of the work in the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry, without artificial aid, is eligible to receive those degrees.

"A lodge of masons contributing to the relief of a distressed sojourning mason, has no right to demand reimbursement from the lodge of which such distressed sojourning mason is a member.

"No lodge has the right to contribute to the relief of any of its distressed members, while such members are sojourning within the jurisdiction of another lodge, unless the consent of such lodge is first obtained."

We dissent from the last, and cannot imagine upon what principles it is based.

He says:

"During the past year I have forbidden the Grand Secretary to affix the seal of our M. W. Grand Lodge upon diplomas signed by my predecessors in office. This act on my part has caused some feeling on the part of some of the brethren, who desired a particular Grand Master's name upon their diploma. But the slightest reflection on the part of the brethren will convince them, that no other course can consistently be pursued by an institution which professes to be based upon justice and truth."

If the diploma is properly dated, and could have been properly issued at its date, we do not perceive any inconsistency in thus issuing it.

In accordance with a suggestion of the Grand Secretary, measures were taken for establishing a Grand Lodge Library. He also says:

"I wish here to call the attention of this M. W. Grand Lodge to the great demand that is being constantly made upon us for the back proceedings, by Grand Lodges, State Libraries and other parties, all of whom are willing to pay a liberal price for them, but whose desires cannot be granted, as there are no copies previous to 1860 in the office, and with the exception of those of the past year, but few of those issued since then. Even this Grand Lodge possesses no printed copies of its proceedings earlier than 1840.

"Would it not be well for you to consider the expediency of reprinting our proceedings up to a recent date, that we might be enabled to answer the demands made upon us?

"If those brethren within this jurisdiction who have back proceedings of this or any Grand Lodge, do not desire to retain them, I assure them, that if they will send them to the office, they will be sent where they are positively needed, and may be of service in completing the files of many Masonic Grand Lodges as well as private libraries in this country."

We trust his suggestion will receive favorable action. In addition to the value of such a reprint in itself, it would give the Grand Lodge the means of procuring a large number of other masonic works by way of exchange.

A brother expelled in 1831 was restored: the committee say:

"He also stated that he was not notified to appear at the lodge, and never knew, until recently, that he had been expelled. The reason that he gave for absenting himself from the meetings of the lodge, was that he *did* attend one meeting after the removal, and was very coolly treated, but that he continued to visit lodges in Providence.

"In view of the advanced age of the petitioner, being 92 years, and of the irreproachable character and moral standing that he has always sustained in the community in which he resides, and that he always speaks highly of masonry, and also in view of some apparent irregularity in the proceedings of the lodge at the time of the expulsion, the committee have come to the conclusion to recommend the granting of the prayer of the petitioner."

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1873.

One hundred and forty-eight lodges represented.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT S. BRUNS) possesses an interest of a peculiarly mournful character. For several years he had labored under an exceedingly painful and distressing malady. Surgical operations of a severe nature gave but temporary relief. His affliction was borne with a patience and resignation scarcely human, although he was naturally of an impetuous disposition. Gradually growing weaker, he was at last obliged to take his bed: and upon that, well known to him to be his death bed, he wrote his address.

Briefly referring to the unusual prosperity of the craft at home, and to the satisfactory character of their relations with others, he announces the death of Past Grand Master JAMES L. ORR, that of Junior Grand Warden JAMES BERNIE, and that of the venerable EBENEZER THAYER.

Of these he says:

"James L. Orr, from a youth of obscurity, rose by his own unaided industry, coupled with strong natural gifts, to the highest legal honors of our State, and he long filled a distinguished place in the Congress of the United States, over whose House he at one time presided, with dignity and ability. Called since the close of the civil war to a high foreign mission, he was suddenly stricken down in the discharge of the duties which he was performing to the equal satisfaction of the country he represented, and of the great nation to which he was a minister. In announcing his death to the jurisdiction, I concluded with the following words, to which, I am sure, you will give your hearty sanction: A statesman, a jurist, a leader has been called away from the friends of nearly half a century, closing his eyes in the midst of the labors of his high office in a foreign land, whose shores his feet had scarcely touched. But his work was done, and fitting it is that the eager Knight, whose lance we have seen poised in a hundred arenas, should at last lie with folded palms, and his armor at his feet, wrapped in a 'peace whose eternal summer shall not fade.'

"We owe a lasting sentiment of regard, which I take this occasion to present, to the fraternity of New York, for the distinguished courtesies with which they took charge of the remains of the lamented deceased, on their transmission to this country.

"The tokens of mourning had scarcely been removed from our altars, when we were again bereaved, and Brother Ebenezer Thayer, so long and widely and worthily known to the Order, was called to his rest. You will not easily forget the brave old craftsman, whose highest joy it was to unite with you in your rites. There he forgot the infirmities which crowded on him in these later years; and to the last, his heart throbbed with undying love for the altars at which from early manhood he had knelt.

"A few weeks ago intelligence reached me that Right Worshipful James Birnie, our Junior Grand Warden, had also passed beyond the veil. By this awful dispensation of the All-Wise Architect our Temple is again shrouded in mourning. Ours is no common loss. Courteous in his manner, loyal in his friendships, earnest in his duty, gifted with a mind not only clear and penetrating, but capable of sustained thought and action, and with a walk and conversation of unblemished purity, our brother gave tone to the circle in which he moved, and to the craft, the promise of a brilliant career. But the bow which spanned our heavens has withdrawn its light, and we sit in darkness, illumined only by the 'Star in the East.'"

Of the sufferings of Memphis and Shreveport, he says:

"The immunity which we have comparatively enjoyed but turns our hearts with the deeper sorrow to those stricken communities of the West, Shreveport and Memphis, over whose people the dark wings of the pestilence have so recently brooded. In their hour of calamity our profoundest sympathies were with them; every heart throbbed to the tale of their terrible woe, every hand opened in generous response to their cry for succor. Nor is it, I think, undue laudation to add, that in the work of charity by which their distress was softened, and their want in part relieved, the masonic fraternity everywhere bore no small share. Thrice blessed task! 'Still out of evil educing good.'

"We call to mind the sweet legend, how God called before His Throne His Ministers, Truth, Justice and Mercy, and when He asked, 'Shall we make man?' Truth answered, 'Make him not, for he will pollute Thy sanctuary;' Justice cried, 'Make him not, for he will trample on Thy sacred laws;' but Mercy, bending on her knees, implored, 'Make man, O God! I will watch over him with constant care, and will remind him ever of his duty to his Creator and to his fellows!'

"Then God made man and said to him, 'Go forth to the world, and because thou art the child of Mercy, deal gently with thy brother.' So have we ever done; so, by God's grace may we do forever."

And in conclusion:

"And now I lay down with the office, which your confidence has so long

bestowed upon me, my life's work. Those of you who know me best, best know with what unswerving zeal and with what single devotion, from the first hour of my manhood to this day, I have spent and been spent in the service of Masonry. Standing as I do upon that narrow span which divides Time from Eternity, I look back upon that portion of the first, which I fain trust will prepare me for the latter, and without any reservation can unfeignedly say, that next to the holy precepts of our Divine Religion, her service has best fitted me (if, save by God's mercy alone, man can be fitted,) to answer with trembling hope to the tremendous declaration: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.' My heart's desire and prayer is, that our Order may grow in strength and unity, that our counsels may be blest with all wisdom, our officers endowed with all knowledge and zeal, and our craftsmen with every perfect gift.

"If my tongue falters when it would utter thanks for the large confidence and the distinguished consideration with which you have ever honored me, believe me that it is because the heart is too full to give it play. The emotions that crowd on me in this supreme moment beggar language. I can only stammer out a heartfelt God bless you! and a solemn FAREWELL."

The Grand Lodge, on receipt of his address, at once adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this M. W. Grand Lodge learns, with much regret, of the painful illness which detains M. W. Bro. Robert S. Bruns, Grand Master, from filling the Oriental Chair at this Communication, and extends to him its hearty sympathy.

"*Resolved*, That a committee, consisting of the Acting Grand Master and Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, be appointed to visit Bro. R. S. Bruns, and express to him the sympathy of this M. W. Grand Lodge, and its cordial wishes for his restoration to health and strength."

The committee reported as follows:

"R. W. Bro. Kershaw reported that, in accordance with the resolution adopted this morning, he and the S. G. Warden, Bro. James A. Hoyt, had visited M. W. Bro. R. S. Bruns, Grand Master, and tendered to him, in behalf of this Grand Body, the earnest and fraternal sympathy of the brotherhood of this jurisdiction. That Bro. Bruns had expressed his sincere and heartfelt appreciation for this manifestation of brotherly regard, and desired him to assure the Grand Lodge, and his brethren throughout the State, that severe illness deprived him of the pleasure it would have afforded him to have thanked them in person for the repeated manifestations to him of their kindness and brotherly love."

This was, indeed his last farewell: in little more than a month afterwards, death brought relief to his sufferings, and the brethren followed his remains to their long home.

Three charters were granted: the reports show that the Temple debt had been paid or funded, except about \$6,500: the deputies made full reports: fitting tributes were paid to the memory of Bros. ORR, BIRNIE and THAYER.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by B. RUSH CAMPBELL. He deprecates the warmth of the Quebec discussion, and his whole report is written in the true masonic spirit. But we think he may misjudge in the Quebec matter: we do not believe that there exists the slightest personal feeling among the brethren he names, other than the most fraternal. Their discussions may be "warm," but when they come together

face to face, their friendship for each other is still warmer. However, we appreciate his kind remonstrance, and the high motive which prompts it.

We commend the following, from his conclusion, to the attention of all :

"The second we hope will be settled by a universal declaration that the objection of any member made in his lodge will henceforth exclude any visiting brother. Masonry is in every respect a social institution. We should regard our lodge as our family, and admit no person into communion with us who would be objectionable to a single member of our common household. Some injustice, it is true, may at times thus be done, but no other rule would or could insure us peace in the lodge family.

"There comes to us warning from several jurisdictions, that unworthy persons have gained access to our mysteries, and we should be extremely careful as to whom we admit to our confidence. The popularity of our institution has become its greatest danger. We must be very circumspect how we receive visitors, and be careful, above all, to guard the portals of our lodges from the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and see to it that we admit none into our brotherhood but good men and true, who come to us under the tongue of good report and well recommended. Let our committees on character not only require a negative good character in a candidate, but let them further inquire, before recommending him, whether he is such a person as would be an ornament to and reflect credit upon the craft."

TEXAS, 1873.

One hundred and eighty lodges represented: the Masonic Temple at Houston, dedicated in ample form, with a brief but excellent address by Bro. F. B. SEXTON: the corner-stone of a church laid with the usual ceremonies: the work exemplified by the committee: twenty-two charters granted, three restored, one suspended and one revoked: five dispensations continued, five granted, three refused and one withdrawn.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM BRAMLETTE) is full and able. Our Texas brethren have of late been distinguishing themselves for their vigilance and promptness in disciplining offenders persistently guilty of unmasonic conduct. As a consequence, much of the address of the Grand Master is devoted to questions arising in cases of discipline.

We must content ourselves with brief extracts from his address, upon matters which seem to us to be of special interest.

"The growing popularity of masonry in Texas, and the rapid increase of settlement of our empire State, has correspondingly increased the demand for new lodges. As masonry becomes more popular, the fraternity should place more guards about the gates—should make it more difficult to gain admission to our privileges. We should see that our lodges are faithfully tiled; and be sure that no new ones are established without indubitable testimony that *they* will so guard their portals. I therefore suggest, that in the recommendation for a new lodge, the ordinary certificate of the nearest lodge be required; and which shall be approved by all the adjacent lodges, the territorial jurisdiction of which will be curtailed by the organization of proposed new lodges."

* * * * *

"Deemed it my duty to refuse dispensation to Paris Lodge, No. 27, to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Episcopal Church in Paris, Texas, on the 8th day of September last. The programme as arranged was—1st, The Pastor to lay the stone, with the ceremonies of

the Church; 2d, the masons to perform their ceremonies; 3d and 4th, the Odd Fellows and Orders of Temperance to perform their ceremonies.

"Masonry, being peculiar and exclusive in their public as well as private ceremonies, I deemed it improper to thus mix up with other organizations; and it would also be derogatory to our claims as Master Workmen to perform a piece of work, proclaim it 'well formed, true and trusty,' and that 'the craftsmen had done their duty,' and then stand aside and behold others manipulating the work we had pronounced finished."

"I consider it improper, and very unmasonic, to conduct or even patronize terpsichorean revels, lotteries, grand gift enterprises, etc., for the promotion of the interests of masonry. The Grand Lodge should properly instruct the fraternity in regard to these matters, and draw the line of demarkation between masonic morals and the vanities of the world."

"Masonic trials too frequently pass off without inflicting a penalty commensurate with the offense as proven; in fact, grave offenses are frequently passed without any penalty; and, as in last case reported, not even declaring that masonic law has been violated; consequently masonry suffers in the estimation of the world; the better members become disgusted, lose their former zeal, and quit attending lodge meetings. Such lodges finally become gangrened ulcers upon the body of masonry. Would it not therefore be well to have all trials reported to Grand Lodge for confirmation, revision or reversal?"

In regard to the doctrine of *exclusive* Grand Lodge Sovereignty, he says:

"This is *not* an American doctrine, as some seem to conceive; but was first prominently set up in Europe, soon after the organization of the representative system of Grand Lodges.

"In the year 1770, the National Grand Lodge of the United Provinces of Holland and dependencies, which was then seeking an independent existence, petitioned the Grand Lodge of England to acknowledge it as an independent Grand Lodge; and proposed to the Grand Lodge of England, that if it would, for the future, refuse to give warrants for establishing lodges within the Provinces as named, the Grand Lodge of Holland agreed to yield to England the exclusive jurisdiction over all countries in which the Grand Lodge of England then had subordinate lodges."

"These terms were acceded to by the Grand Lodge of England, thus recognizing, at that time the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction; and it has since been regarded as a vital principle, in the continued existence and usefulness of masonry, by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Ireland, all the American, and some European Grand Lodges.

"Therefore, it is *not* an American dogma, but a vital principle, embodied into the very organism of Grand Lodges."

He makes a strong argument and eloquent appeal to the Grand Lodge not to allow masons to continue in the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

He says:

"Masons can follow any lawful and *laudable* occupation; but I contend, and believe I will be able to clearly demonstrate, that the Grand Lodge has the right, and that it is her *duty* to *proscribe* a mason's vocation, when his calling is in conflict with the principles of our Institution, and derogatory to the character of him who follows it."

"To declare any particular vocation not consonant with good morals and the principles of masonry, is not prescribing a mason's vocation; it is a *new regulation* asserting a moral principle, by which all masons should be governed. If an occupation is immoral, and all the results are evil, masons should so

declare it, and can, and rightfully should, sever their fraternal relations with those who follow such calling."

These two propositions are the foundation of his remarks, and we do not see how they can be answered.

In conclusion he says:

"My labors, as your Grand Master, are now drawing to a close; soon those duties and responsibilities will fall upon other shoulders, perhaps more able to sustain them, and who will be enabled to devote more time, and wield greater ability than I could possibly bring to bear. Before retiring, permit me to exhort you, my brethren, to greater activity—to greater zeal in the cause of masonry. Slumber not over our great moral virtues—our noble tenets; but arouse the whole fraternity to a sense of our exalted mission. Masonry should stand as a bulwark against the tide of depravity that is sweeping over our land with the speed of the locomotive. These engines of usefulness, the steam propellers, are flooding our State, with the vile and corrupt. Let us, therefore, increase our vigilance and usefulness. Let us draw the lines more closely about our wayward brethren; and inspect with greater severity the characters of all who ask admission to our privileges. Let us prune the fungous growth, and cut off the approaches of the vampire, that masonry may not be consumed within her own walls. Let us, forsooth, drive from our sacred retreats the vicious, the profane, the drunkard and gambler—the moral lepers upon our noble Institution; and let no one be accepted among us who cannot pass the ordeal of the most scathing scrutiny of character, and then stand a model of excellence. Do these, and, like the first temple, masonry will dazzle the eyes of the profane world with her moral grandeur. We will thus be enabled to exert an influence upon society that may culminate in brighter days than have yet dawned upon the world. To consummate this happy result, my feeble efforts will ever be with you; my services you may at all times command."

He hesitates over the proposition, that "a member is in good standing until convicted by his lodge"; but if the matter is properly considered there is no trouble. No one should lose any of his ordinary rights in a lodge until he loses them by the regular proceedings. But we hold that in matters involving an affirmation of good character, by the lodge, it may act according to what his character really is, without regard to whether he has been convicted or not. It would be an outrage to deprive a member under charges of his vote in the lodge: it would be equally an outrage to allow him to be installed into office, during the pendency of charges, or while under the public accusation of a crime, or while of bad reputation in the community: there should first be an investigation. The same principles apply also to granting a dimit, in those jurisdictions in which a dimit is a certificate of good character. A certificate that a man, although he may never have been convicted of a crime or even indicted, is in good standing in the community and of good moral character, may be as gross a falsehood as was ever told: and in masonic matters, when our vote is to be a certificate of character, we claim it as a right, which we cannot give away or have taken from us, to vote according to the truth, as we understand it.

These Proceedings contain a large number of Reports of the Committee on Appeals, of great value for the fullness of discussion, sound principles and instruction in the mode of procedure. Their length precludes our copying them: an abstract would be very long, and would fail to present some of their most important features. We, therefore, refer our committees, and all who

have to take a prominent part in such matters, to the Proceedings themselves in our Grand Lodge Library.

The Committee on Finance examined the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and they were approved. Objections have been made in some quarters to requiring bonds of officers of masonic Bodies. But a full examination of the matter, in the light of experience in a large number of cases, causes us to declare unhesitatingly that with us, as with others, *pecuniary* responsibility and ability are the only sound basis of financial prosperity. Every officer who receives, by virtue of his office, funds of a Body beyond a mere nominal amount, should be required to give bonds with *sufficient* sureties, who should understand that they *are* and *will be held* responsible for the performance of the conditions of their bond.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the "Old Charges," and the Resolutions and Edicts, &c., are published with these Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge did not sustain the position of the Grand Master in relation to dealers in intoxicating liquors, holding that the Grand Lodge can neither "prescribe" nor "proscribe" the business of a mason. The argument of the Grand Master, that the Grand Lodge is the ultimate *masonic* tribunal to decide whether a given act is immoral and unmasonic or not, is not met.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. H. CUSHING.

In noticing the Alpha Lodge (New Jersey) matter, he says it will be a long time before the question can become a practical one in Texas, and he sees "no use of crossing the bridge before we come to it." He adds, however:

"In the jurisdictions near the border line of the States, formerly slave, the question is in danger of being colored by political partizanship, and to the wise and prudent management of it there, masons must give their best thoughts. We cannot help, however, asking the Rev. Grand Master of Delaware, who is a Doctor of Divinity, and presumably a Christian Minister, what he does with this element in the Church? And we warn our worthy Brother, the Grand Master of Mississippi, that it is not always as convenient to die in the last ditch as the distant observer might suppose. Let him look back fifteen years, and consider what changes may occur in the next fifteen. Besides this, let us not be too eager to confine masonry to the Aryan race, nor to say to what extent its universality may not carry it. We speak to these Brethren as to those with whom our feelings are in sympathy, and hence, because we can. We may, all of us, be obliged to admit that the universality of masonry is an active, not a passive dogma."

He doubts whether a good and useful mason is ever made out of a man over fifty, when initiated; *per contra*, we know a party who declares that so far as *she* has observed, "the older a man is when he takes masonry and such like disorders, the harder it takes him!"

He holds that while unaffiliates have no lodge rights, they are still masons: that lodges must be held to a strict accountability in maintaining good order and morality among its members: that a ballot should be taken only at stated meetings; and that reports of Committees of Inquiry should be neither

"favorable" nor "unfavorable" in terms, but should *give information* and leave the lodge to act. He seems to think that this conflicts with the views we advanced in our Report in 1872; but if he will examine that report again, he will see that we agree with him, but that he goes a step further; and in respect to that we agree with him in the main, but sometimes cases occur in which a committee could report only in the general manner now practiced.

In reference to one matter to which we have alluded, he thus explains:

"This grievance and appeals business in our Grand Lodge seems to attract universal attention, and it is proper that the cause of it should be explained. Our people are a persistent set. When they go to law they do it with spirit, and they never expect to give up a case as lost till they have fought it at least through their courts below, and a year or two in the Supreme Court. Hence, when their litigious souls get into masonic lodges they get up trouble, and will not be quieted till they have fought the battle through every part of the field. It may be imagined that this makes bad work for the Grievance Committee; but this is not so. Our foreign Brethren will be surprised to learn that appointments upon the 'Grievous' Committee are sought after and delighted in, and that all the fun of the Grand Lodge comes through this much appealed to squad! So much is the appointment demanded that the committee is of late years made up a year ahead. In fact, two committees have been required to give all a chance!

"This is what makes Texas masons so well posted in jurisprudence. To frequent service years ago on this committee, is this very report indebted for much of the acumen displayed in showing what masonic law is when it is, and what it ought to be when it isn't. Let the committee work out its destiny, and let the litigious Brethren work out theirs in their own way!"

We were not aware that this is the "particular vanity" of the Grand Lodge of Texas! But our Brother is certainly correct in his statement of the effect.

In his review of Minnesota, he says:

"Minnesota has a peculiar way of getting its Grand Lodge open, probably copying after Ohio, first opening a Master Mason's Lodge in due form, in which credentials are examined, and passed upon, when the Grand Lodge is opened in due and ample form. The question occurs, what is this Master's Lodge? Is it regular, or irregular? Has it a charter? Under what proper masonic authority is it holden? It is perhaps no concern of ours, but we seek information, and though masonically the North is not the place to look for light, yet while such a star as Bro. PIERSON blazes in that quarter, we have a right to the use of his beams. We also note that, like Iowa, the Proceedings are disfigured with hieroglyphics. By what philological authority is a parallelogram made to mean a lodge? Why offend against good taste in pretending to a secrecy that is not claimed?"

We "second the motion."

He advances the same views we have expressed as to the power of lodges to try their members, though members of the Grand Lodge.

In his review of Missouri, he says:

"Until human governments and human geographies become permanently everlasting, the foundation of Bro. Gouley's doctrine is sand, and is liable to be swept away by any revolution, great or small, peaceable or forcible. For convenience sake, masons make their Grand Lodges of a homogeneous citizenship, and until human nature vastly improves, they will be compelled to continue in that way. The fundamental theory of the Grand Lodge itself, is, that it is the whole body of masonry concentrated and focalized, so to speak, and that is what makes it sovereign. Now, in such a body, there must be no

overpowering antagonisms. Masonry does not interfere with citizenship, because citizenship is the greater and controlling influence. Citizenship may interfere with masonry for the same reason. Hence the sovereignty, to be preserved, must adapt itself to citizenship; and the American doctrine, that State lines bound Grand Lodge jurisdictions, is the only possible doctrine, at least for America. The doctrine that jurisdiction is, and must be exclusive, arises from the necessities of the case.

"Bro. Gouley argues well, but he is arguing on the wrong side, and the more he says, the worse he is bound to feel! The fundamental error in his doctrine lies beyond these matters. He is enthusiastic. He makes masonry the most important thing in existence. If a man's religion interferes, that must go to the wall, or he must be expelled. If his duty to his country interferes, we are permitted to suppose that goes likewise; so of the family. All this may do for those who are satisfied with it. Possibly, besides Bro. Gouley and Bro. Robert Morris, there may be some, but we do not know them. It does not, however, fill the bill for the average mason, or the average citizen, to say nothing of the average religionist. Masonry is not calculated to take the place, or stand in the way, of either religion or citizenship."

While he is opposed to a General Grand Lodge, or Masonic Congress, he would favor a Convention of the Grand Lodges for the specific purpose of determining upon some course in reference to maintaining *exclusive* Grand Lodge jurisdiction. After quoting the recent action of the Grand Orient of France, he says:

"And to all of this we have no objection, provided the Scotch Rite Supreme Councils, as aforesaid, pronounce the Supreme Council of Louisiana, as to the Blue lodge masonry, irregular! But we are of the opinion that if Scotch Rite masonry desires fraternity with York Rite, it can only be had by abandoning all control of the three first degrees to the York Rite—at least in America. The determination to admit of no division of authority is a necessity, and cannot be abated. The two Rites cannot occupy common territory in peace. The history of masonry in Louisiana has shown this, and for this and other reasons, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana has taken high grounds, and been supported in so doing by all the American Grand Lodges."

Whether the action of the Grand Orient is satisfactory to the Supreme Councils or not, does not concern the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Whether the *soi-disant* Supreme Council of New Orleans is regular or spurious, that Grand Lodge, as such, cares not. In either event, her position is the same.

The question between the Supreme Council S. J. and the Grand Orient is in reference to the regularity of the Louisiana Body. But the question between the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and the Grand Orient is quite another, *viz*: that of exclusive jurisdiction in that State, which she claims against all comers. The Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdiction yield to that claim, and do not attempt to exercise any authority over the first three degrees; but the body at New Orleans does claim it, and the Grand Orient sustains it in doing so; and the Grand Lodge of Louisiana resists this claim, and can *never* admit it.

UTAH, 1873.

The four lodges represented: one charter granted.

The address of the Grand Master (REUBEN H. ROBERTSON) shows that this young Grand Lodge is enjoying a steady and vigorous growth. He says:

"Some of our sister Grand Lodges seem at a loss to understand us. One smiles at our diminutive proportions, while another wonders why the head of the church is not at the head of the masonic fraternity in Utah. To such we say, In our lodge-room we know no creed either in politics or religion. The universality of masonry is such that we cannot, even if we so desired. And yet we distinguish here, as masons do elsewhere, between law-abiding and law-defying citizens; and we shut our lodge doors against those persons who have—and I believe would again—prostitute masonry for the building up of priestly rule and power. Neither do we want, nor do we intend, to have the history of masonry in Nauvoo repeated in Utah. We must allow no discordant element to enter our lodges. It would disturb the peace and harmony that prevails among the craft."

From the Report of the Grand Secretary (C. DIEHL) we learn the secret of a part, at least, of the prosperity of the Grand Lodge. He evidently has his heart in the work.

He had already secured *eighty-eight* bound volumes as the foundation of a Grand Lodge Library. Upon his suggestion, the Grand Lodge ordered the publication of an increased number of the proceedings, and the reprint of those of the organization.

The Grand Lodge refused recognition to the *Grand Orient* of Hungary, on the ground that the *Grand Lodge* of Hungary ought to have exclusive jurisdiction over the first three degrees.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby required to procure for the use, and at the expense of the subordinate lodges, two bound volumes of the proceedings of each Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, which shall be for the use of the officers and members, and shall be retained at all times within the lodge."

The Proceedings contain a very interesting history of Salt Lake City Board of Relief.

BRO. CHRIS. DIEHL (the Grand Secretary) presented the Report on Correspondence. The Grand Lodge voted to defer the printing of the specific review of the Grand Lodges, in reference to which, Bro. D. says:

"To his brethren of the masonic '*chor literate*,' the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence will here state, that he was perfectly satisfied with the report of the committee, and pleased with the action of the Grand Lodge thereon, and that he himself suggested the same. The printing of the Review would have cost at least five hundred dollars, and as our Grand Lodge is too young and too poor yet, and not a shareholder, or part owner in either the '*Emma*,' '*Flagstaff*,' or '*Mono*' mines, we must do '*mitout*' such luxuries—if they be any—and live according to our means. *Perhaps* we will do better next year! We trust our colleagues will extend to the work of the Grand Secretary the charity we have prayed for as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, and we have no fear they will grant us this humble request, and their favor—if deserved."

This course was certainly prudent, but we regret the necessity for it, for the few pages published show that the report was able and interesting.

To his associates in this labor, he says:

"We are a German by birth, an American citizen by adoption and a Free Mason from choice. The language of our fatherland is our favorite. The English language we have learned because we had to, to earn a livelihood, but not in school, not in college, only in the common walks of life. In writing

our report we have not used fifteen thousand words, as Shakspeare has done in writing his works, nor eight thousand, as Milton used for his. We have used plain English, our time was too short to hunt up words not used every day. We often had to think a sentence in our native tongue and translate it into English, and for this reason we must have a Webster and an Adler on our table when we write. We are a laboring man, and have to toil during the day to support our family, and the only time we have to read, study and write masonry, is at night and Sundays. Nevertheless we have loved the work, because we love and esteem Free Masonry. We have but little commented. We are only five years a mason, and 'green' in the business. Our Grand Lodge Library, and other facilities to make comments, are too limited. We have, however, not feared to defend the Grand Lodge of Utah, whenever we found it proper to do so, because it is the duty of every man to protect his home. Considering all this, will you lend a willing Brother a helping hand, or will you make him disappear from the face of the earth? We will await your bullets like a brave warrior! May they be just, may they be charitable! May you all, in passing your criticism, be true masons, and may our next Grand Master appoint some one more competent to wield the pen of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, than we have been."

We are glad to see that he was re-appointed, and we hope his next report will be printed in full. We shall naturally look to him for information in relation to masonry in Germany, for that is beyond our reach. To give an idea of the opportunity for labor in performing the duties of this committee, and of the universality of Freemasonry, we will say, that during the year we have received documents printed in English, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Portuguese, Hungarian, Modern Greek, and (to us) Egyptian Hieroglyphics! The latter is undoubtedly very interesting, but reading from which side or end of the page makes it the most so, we have not yet ascertained!

VIRGINIA, 1873.

One hundred and twenty lodges represented: the work exemplified: four charters granted and one surrendered.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT E. WITHERS) is brief. He congratulates the Grand Lodge on the exemption of that jurisdiction from public calamity and deadly disease: announces the death of Past Grand Master LEVI L. STEVENSON: and gives a statement of his official action and decisions.

"In regard to the Gift Concert, at Norfolk, he says:

"During the last year, on application of the Masonic Relief Association, of Norfolk, I granted permission to that organization to address a circular to each of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, asking assistance for the completion of a masonic Temple, by the purchase of tickets to a Gift Concert. My action in this matter was not taken without great hesitation, and strong doubts of its propriety. Believing the tendency of such enterprizes, at least, of doubtful character, nothing but the entire confidence I felt in the brethren who proposed to conduct it, and a conviction that it afforded the only prospect of relief from a most embarrassing complication, threatening ruinous pecuniary loss to the fraternity of that city, induced me to give it my sanction; and though precedent furnished by this Grand Lodge can be cited to sustain my action, yet I feel constrained to indicate my desire that this additional

precedent may not hereafter be pleaded to justify a resort, on ordinary occasions, to this method of raising funds."

And of masonic funerals :

"In August last, I was the recipient of a communication from Most Worshipful Charles F. Stansbury, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, enquiring as to the 'relative positions and authority of the masonic fraternity and the Order of Odd Fellows, at funerals, where the deceased had been a member of both organizations.' In response, I forwarded him a copy of the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge, 'repealing the law prohibiting persons other than masons from acting as pall-bearers at masonic funerals,' constituting the only regulation on the subject. In this connection I will say, that having been called on by the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 120, to sustain his decision prohibiting the passage of a procession of other organizations through his lodge, when convened to bury a brother, also a member of another order, I did not hesitate to confirm his action. I cannot avoid giving expression to my regret that this Grand Body has opened the door to these embarrassing questions of precedence, &c., by departing from what I am constrained to regard as true masonic law, in admitting non-affiliates or profanes, within the precincts of a tiled lodge, duly opened, whether as pall-bearers or otherwise. The exclusiveness of our Order being thus invaded, it becomes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to draw the line which shall fix the relative rank, dignity and ceremonial, of different organizations on a satisfactory basis."

Among his decisions are the following :

"2d. That the public installation of officers of a lodge is inadmissible.

"3d. That the testimony of the accused may be taken in masonic trials; also that the Junior Warden may act as counsel for the accused when the accuser desires the prosecution to be conducted by another brother.

"5th. That the brother preferring charges has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge after an acquittal of the accused by the lodge and commission appointed by the District Deputy Grand Master.

"6th. That a lodge has no right to enact a by-law 'requiring brethren to nurse and sit up with a sick brother under penalty of a fine.'

"8th. That a Past Master *may* be suspended by his lodge for non-payment of dues.

"14th. That in testifying before any other than masonic tribunals, it is improper for masons to divulge any testimony taken before the lodge; but where a mason has been *expelled* by a lodge, such fact may be stated."

The Grand Secretary reports in reference to the re-publication of the Proceedings, that it has been delayed by various circumstances, one of which was to obtain for it the likeness of each Past Grand Master. But upon the report of the Finance Committee that the re-print would cost \$10,000, it was voted to suspend it for the present, upon the completion of the first volume, which would include the Proceedings up to 1822. Some important historical information will be contained in it, showing, as it is claimed, that masonry was established in Virginia before it was in Massachusetts. We regret the suspension of this work, and trust that it will be speedily resumed.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was presented by Bro. B. R. WELLFORD, JR. It is very ably written; even when he espouses the wrong side, he makes out of it all *there is to be made*.

In his reply to Bro. MITCHELL, of Canada, he pretty plainly tells him that he surrenders the whole ground of controversy between Canada and Quebec. He also says :

"A Grand Lodge is formed, it is true, by three or more subordinate lodges; but these lodges do not claim any independent sovereign power. They act only under warrant of a charter from some other Grand Lodge. They cannot, without such charter, appoint delegates to meet in convention; and immediately upon the organization of the new Grand Lodge they surrender their old charters and accept new ones from the new Grand Lodge. They delegate no power to the Grand Lodge. Their functions are limited to its organization, and immediately thereupon they accept from her charters no wider in extent or more comprehensive in power than those which she issues in her after history to every child of her womb."

It is by no means universal that the lodges organizing a Grand Lodge take new charters from it. In fact, so far as we can ascertain, in the majority of instances before the Morgan excitement, it was not done. There is no necessity for it. The Grand Lodge *creates* the lodge, and it lives in and of itself; it does not require the continuous *sustaining* power of the Grand Lodge indicated in Bro. W.'s idea of a lodge. If the question ever arises, we believe it will be decided, that the dissolution of a Grand Lodge does not of *itself* dissolve the regularly chartered lodges under its jurisdiction. Indeed, when masonry revived after the Morgan excitement, precisely that decision was practically given in some jurisdictions.

In relation to laying corner stones on Sunday, he says:

"We think a conscience need not have been over tender to find cause of offense in such a desecration of the Holy Sabbath, and we regret that the Grand Lodge did not adopt the suggestion of the Grand Master, by a formal prohibition of any following in the line of such a precedent."

And of refunding money paid by one lodge for burying a member of another:

"Cases of this character are not of unfrequent occurrence in some of our sister Grand Lodges. We have never heard of any such with us, and can therefore speak without bias or prepossession. We fully concur with the Louisiana committee. Expensive funerals are not the manner in which masonic lodges are under obligation to manifest charity. The bill preferred in this case would bankrupt half the country lodges in the interior, and cripple the capacity of the brethren to dispense substantial and necessary charity for a twelve-month."

He quotes from our report of last year, the story we copied from Bro. TAYLOR, and matches it as follows:

"This reminds us of a story which a late distinguished member of the Virginia bar used to tell upon himself, and which has never, we believe, found its way into print: When a comparatively young man, he was for several years a member of Congress. During his first term of service, after some bill in which he felt a peculiar interest, and which had elicited a good deal of discussion, had passed, he observed some defect in the phraseology which suggested the need of amendment. To accomplish this result he moved a reconsideration, supposing that as the merits of the matter had been fully canvassed, the amendment would be acquiesced in, and the bill as perfected passed without debate. Upon the contrary, however, as soon as the motion to reconsider had been adopted, the enemies of the measure re-opened their opposition, and the fate of the bill for a while seemed to be uncertain. Not a little vexed and chagrined, and chafing under the debate, he was promenading in the rear of the Speaker's chair, when he encountered the then Nestor of the House, the Hon. Timothy Burgess, of Rhode Island. 'Was there ever such a body?' he said to him impatiently. 'I verily believe, Mr. Burgess, that if a proposition were submitted here involving the simple assertion that two and two were four, it would provoke discussion, and some members of this House

would dispute it.' 'Not a doubt of it—not a doubt of it, Mr. P.,' was the prompt reply, 'and as soon as it had been adopted some d—d fool would get up and move a re-consideration.'

To our reply to his four propositions, he rejoins :

"In his objection to our second proposition, if he had said 'A man can do no act except by virtue of being *alive*,' the analogy he draws might be conceded. He admits that a lodge is not merely 'created by its charter,' but that it 'exists by virtue of its charter.' This being so, it would seem to be only the expression of the same idea in another form, to put it as we did in the proposition he disputes, that the lodge 'can do no masonic act except by virtue of its charter.'

"The objection he suggests to our third proposition, is even more transparently sophistical. Brother Drummond's idea would make every lodge a law unto itself—aye, more, it would reduce our entire organization to a condition of hopeless anarchy, for the obligation of obedience 'to the landmarks, and all other ancient masonic usages,' is no less imposed upon the individual mason than upon the lodge. This is the doctrine of 'the higher law,' in its most offensive sense. We are bound as citizens to primary obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of our own State, but that obedience is to be rendered loyally, not to those Constitutions as we choose to interpret them, but as they may be interpreted and expounded by the tribunals upon which the resolution of all controversies about its meaning may be devolved."

Of course a man must be born, and must be alive, or he can do no act. But to say that every act of a man is *caused* by his being alive involves so evident an absurdity, that it needs no discussion. The proposition that because a lodge was created by its charter and, therefore, exists by virtue of having been created, it can do no act except by virtue of its charter, involves an equal absurdity. By Bro. W.'s logic we run back on the chain of causes, and charge to the Almighty the responsibility of every act done by man, because He created him.

In regard to the third proposition : there is no "higher law" at all in our reply. We admit that the Grand Lodge, in most matters, is the tribunal of ultimate result, and that in all matters within its jurisdiction, its decisions, right or wrong, are conclusive. It is bound to decide according to the landmarks ; but whether it does so or not, in matters within its scope, its decisions are binding. But by a law of masonry binding on Grand Lodges, lodges have a right to form a Grand Lodge under certain circumstances : and by the same law, no particular Grand Lodge is vested with the power or right to decide finally upon the question, whether the circumstances in any given case give lodges the right to form a Grand Lodge : so its decision in that case is not final and conclusive.

A subject of Great Britain is bound by her laws, and the decisions of the courts concerning them, so far as they have jurisdiction. But it was formerly a law of Great Britain that a British subject could never divest himself of his allegiance to her or transfer his allegiance to another government, and that his children and grandchildren, wherever born, were also British subjects. This law was held in this country to be in violation of international and natural law ; and though the courts of Great Britain might decide till dooms-

day that "a man once a British subject is always so," one of them removing to this country and becoming a naturalized citizen, is no longer bound by such decisions of British courts, and is backed by the whole power of this country in maintaining his position.

In the same manner, when three or more lodges, having the right under the masonic law to form a Grand Lodge, do so, they will be sustained by the Grand Lodges of the world and the fulminations of the parent Grand Lodge are of no effect. And in spite of all Bro. W. has written, we fail to see in this any infringement upon the lawful prerogatives of a Grand Lodge. It is only saying that in some matters a Grand Lodge has not despotic power over its subordinates.

He quotes the following from our report :

"The obvious answer to this is, that three lodges cannot form a Grand Lodge in any State, &c., unless they are a majority of the lodges in that State; and that they must be lodges regularly formed under the general masonic law."

And says :

"Did this obvious answer occur to brother Drummond, when he took up the cudgels in behalf of West Virginia, some years since? He knows very well that a small minority of the regularly formed lodges in West Virginia participated in the organization of that Grand Lodge; but we have never heard from him before, that this now conceded vice in her original title impaired, to any extent, the value of the precedent as a justification for Quebec. "The world moves, and we think Brother Drummond is moving a little."

This is the first intimation we have ever had, that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was formed by a minority of the lodges in that State. Bro. WELLFORD can find no instance in which we have maintained any such doctrine. We have *always* held that a majority of the lodges must act in such a case: and in this position, we are not "moving" even "a little." If the fact was as Bro. W. intimates, it is very singular that none of those who disputed the regularity of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia ever raised the question.

WASHINGTON, 1873.

Fifteen lodges represented: the Grand Master of Oregon received and welcomed: one charter and one dispensation granted.

The address of the Grand Master (GRANVILLE O. HALLER) is a full statement of his official acts, and contains various recommendations for the action of the Grand Lodge.

He says :

"As our own Grand Lodge, at an early date in its existence, did maintain the principle, which has been reiterated in our proposed new Constitution, viz: That the masonic jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is co-extensive with the political boundaries of Washington Territory; and should these boundaries be altered by our National Government, by setting apart a portion, to organize a new Territory (as in the case of Idaho), the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge continues until there should be three or more lodges in said new Territory and they organize a Grand Lodge, when our jurisdiction is properly terminated. Applying this principle it concedes, that the Grand Lodge of Canada had

rightful jurisdiction over Quebec, until the province of Quebec was set apart, and organized politically as a new province; and upon three or more lodges then forming a Grand Lodge, as was their right so to do, the jurisdiction of the Canadian Grand Lodge was properly terminated.

"The Grand Lodge of Canada continues to claim, and persists in exercising jurisdiction in the province of Quebec. Most all of the Grand Lodges of the U. S. have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and many have declared non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, for her persistent course within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. It is time we decide for ourselves, the position we will take on this vital question of jurisdiction."

The Grand Lodge took a different view, claiming that the Quebec case is the same in principle as the case between Washington and Oregon.

He had revoked the charter of the lodge in Alaska, and his action was approved by the Grand Lodge.

BRO. THOMAS M. REED presented the Report on Correspondence (81 pp.), well written, but printed in so fine type that we do not wonder there are typographical errors in it, *as he says*; for if he hadn't said so, we should probably have never known it.

As the question between Canada and Quebec is the same in his view as the one between his Grand Lodge and Oregon, he very naturally sees the Canada side of the question—and sees it in a very strong light. We criticised some of his positions last year, but he makes no reply.

In his review of California, he says upon this subject:

"We do not remember to have read in all the history of this vexed question a more able, pointed, and logical report than that submitted by the majority committee. The case is truly, fairly, and plainly stated, and the argument is wholly unanswerable. The minority report is sophistical throughout and does the Grand Lodge of California no credit in its adoption. We are astonished at such a result, with such a gleam of light staring that intelligent Grand Body square in the face. We would give both of these reports entire did our space justify us in so doing, that the contrast might be drawn directly therefrom. But why spend time in further allusions to this question. Quebec will gain her point and Grand Lodge sovereignty may go to—Halifax. This is a clear case in which sophistry over-rides logic, and mere expediency is paramount to all principle."

We are tempted to ask some questions of Bro. R. in relation to this, but for fear that he might take it amiss, we refrain.

In reference to one point, we will reply to him. He more than once uses the term "*intermeddling*," apparently applied to those Grand Lodges which have recognized Quebec. He says:

"We do not assume to dictate the action of any Grand Lodge, Grand officer, or others in authority. They certainly have a right (which ought to be common to all men and associations of individuals) to control their own affairs, but we do not feel that we go beyond our duty in entering our protest against that assumption of power on the part of some whose *intermeddling* with matters not their own, bring discord and constant difficulties—difficulties that seem almost insurmountable in their character—in the ranks of the great body of the fraternity, and which are fruitful only of pernicious results."

The fact is that both Canada and Quebec submitted their statements and arguments to the other Grand Lodges, and asked for a decision, and now, forsooth, because the decision does not suit, the giving of it is "*intermeddling*

with matters *not* their own." We desire to see the matter discussed in the true masonic spirit, but we do not believe that this obligation rests *exclusively* on the side of Quebec.

He cites us to the remarks of Bro. GINSON in relation to the action of Vermont: *if he had read* our report he would have found our views more pronounced than those of Bro. G. Very many things in his report indicate that he has read only one side of this Canada-Quebec question.

In rejoinder to our reply to his intimation that we had a bias in reference to the Quebec question, he says:

"Bro. D. thinks we are a little 'cheeky' for our bare insinuation, that upon some particular points *he might* be slightly biased. We certainly intended no offense, and trust the Brother will pardon us for all apparent wrong doing. But now, that he has 'retorted' with the *direct* accusation that we and our Grand Lodge are 'directly interested,' and hence biased in our views, the 'entire truth' of which we are unable to discern: we trust he is satisfied, and will join with us in hearty good will to all—call the matter square—and drop it."

We made our remark in good nature, referring to the fact that Bro. REED claims that the question between Canada and Quebec is the same as that between Washington and Oregon; in which his Grand Lodge finally yielded, but under protest, all the while asserting (and to this day) that she was right. If she was right, Canada is right, is Bro. REED's argument in behalf of Canada: this is all we meant by "interested," and we supposed it would be readily understood. We had no personal feeling towards him, and there was no necessity for him to make so much of it. We judge our remark wounded his feelings; if so, we are sincerely sorry.

WISCONSIN, 1873.

One hundred and forty-eight lodges represented: four charters granted, two dispensations continued, and one charter revoked: and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY L. PALMER) is quite brief and mainly refers to matters not of general interest.

He says:

"I am gratified to be able to assure you that during the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the fraternal relations which have heretofore existed between the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin and the governing organizations of the craft elsewhere; and that within our own borders, so far as I have been advised, a most commendable degree of harmony prevails."

Bro. GEO. E. HOSKINSON presented the Report on Correspondence (102 pp.).

He thus speaks of these reports and of the condition of the Order.

"In the majority of cases these reports have been drawn up by brethren who had devoted to the subject months of patient investigation; upon which they had brought to bear a mature experience, and a wide acquaintance with masonic jurisprudence. In all these respects your present committee are lamentably deficient, but what we have lacked in ability we have endeavored to make up in appreciation.

"We have been filled with admiration, over and over again, in examining these records, at meeting so constantly the evidences of unwearied devotion to our noble Order evinced by the fraternity everywhere. The brightest intellects of the nation have brought hither their intellectual offerings, and illustrated masonry with the choicest fruits of the mind. Poetry, wit, humor, erudition have each in turn contributed to the grand result, of which the craft may be justly proud, of producing a brilliant history of masonry for 1872.

"And while the manner has been thus excellent, the matter has been no less so. The history of every jurisdiction shows a steady advance in membership, and an increasing hold upon public respect. Noble halls and temples of masonry have been erected, schools have been opened, refuges established for those who have been left our wards—the widow and the orphan, while in no less degree has the Spiritual Temple been built up in the minds of the fraternity. Drunkenness, gambling, trading upon masonry, and all their kindred vices have been sternly reprobated, and where they have called for discipline, received the condemnation of the fraternity. Respect for law and custom, a toleration of belief, and a broad and noble charity which leads to cover with the mantle of silence that which it cannot approve, nor yet will not entirely condemn, are the prevailing characteristics of the Order, and with over a half million of membership, peace and good fellowship reign throughout all our borders."

On the vexed question of non-affiliation, he says:

"We trust the time is coming when such cast iron regulations are the things of the past. It is an open question, indeed, whether 'once a mason, always a mason,' until disqualified for that title by the commission of crime, whereof he has been duly convicted, be not good masonic law. We believe it is, and that suspensions and exclusions from all masonic rights if, from any cause, a brother fails to respond to a pecuniary assessment made upon him, practically operating as an expulsion from masonry, are violations of the fundamental principle of masonic charity. Charity begins at home, nor do we regard masonry as an insurance institution, where if the premium be not paid at the tick of the clock, the policy is forfeited. Far from it. Some lighter punishment should follow the non-payment of assessments. Our system of 'exclusion' comes pretty near the mark, but we cannot say we advise or recommend its adoption elsewhere; perhaps the Connecticut system of striking from the 'rolls' is better. We would have a system of registration, and an exclusion from participation in the business of the subordinate lodge, while the non-paying member was 'registered,' but he should be regarded as a mason, whom we have vowed to recognize, to support, to protect. He may be unworthy, so often our natural brothers are unworthy, but all the same we recognize the justness of their claim to our fraternal regard. Subordinate lodges are a modern invention, perhaps not exceeding a hundred and fifty years in age, and the regulations which have grown up with them partake very frequently, more of the selfish commercial cast of the age, than the benign character of Ancient Masonry. Brethren, let us make the entrance to masonry as difficult as we may, but once we take a brother to our hearts let us hold him fast 'by hooks of steel,' and not ignominiously kick him out of our temple because he owes \$2.00 for last year's dues."

Of Bro. MITCHELL'S report in 1872 upon the Quebec question, he observes:

"When a man will neither listen to reason, defer to the collective opinion of calm and dispassioned observers, or be guided by the ordinary rules of common sense, it is in vain to continue an argument with him. As one of those 'outside intruders' who are requested 'to mind their own business' we strictly comply by leaving an open field to Bro. Mitchell, wherein he may like the doughty Wouter Van Twiller, thresh the mullen stalks to his heart's content, and serenely imagine them vanquished opponents."

In his review of Maine he sustains the action of Grand Master LYNDE in the Spencer case: and approves our positions that the character of the report

of the Committee of Inquiry should never be recorded; and that when it appears that a lodge has no jurisdiction of a candidate, his petition should be returned without a ballot.

In regard to the action of Vermont anent Quebec, he says:

"The position assumed by Vermont is the only logical and tenable one, and yet, if by holding off a little longer there were the least glimmer of hope of an amicable adjustment we should prefer an *illogical* and *untenable* position. But the *onus* of this conclusion is not entirely with Vermont. She is the near neighbor and the best judge of her own duty, and who can say what irritating provocation may not be back of the public history of the case. We uphold the case of Vermont, at all hazards, until we have more definite knowledge to the contrary."

In relation to the Past Master question, he makes the following sensible observations:

"He is not very clear in his own mind that Chapter Past Masters have business in a convocation of actual Past Masters assembled to confer the degree upon a W. M. elect, though he had sanctioned and permitted the proceeding.

"Without attempting to split hairs on the point, ordinary, common or masonic sense it seems to us would indicate that no one has any *right* or *business* in a masonic convocation of any sort, which he cannot enter as of right and unchallenged beyond the ordinary precautions of prudence. If a mason has scruples about the propriety of sitting in a masonic convocation he may be assured he don't belong there. Now, since an Actual Past Master cannot sit in what is termed a 'Chapter' of Past Masters, an institution totally unknown to symbolic masonry, and has no business there if he could sit, it holds with equal reason that those who do sit there have no business with him, and if they do sit are interlopers. To our mind a titular 'Past Master' has just the 'right' or 'courtesy' to be present at the conferring of that degree upon a W. M. elect that a 'Son of Malta,' or any other unknown dignitary has. That much and no more."

In relation to the restoration of expelled masons, he says:

"We say this while taking exceptions to the conclusion on the power of a lodge to restore any person it has expelled or suspended without consent of the Grand Lodge, and that such restoration does not need the approval of the Grand Lodge. We know this is getting to be the popular theory but we believe it erroneous. That exercise of sovereign power rests only in a sovereign authority and remains there, since the history of masonry shows that while the power to make, suspend or expel masons has been delegated for convenience to subordinate lodges, the power to restore has not. All Grand Bodies reserve to themselves the right to pass upon the acts of their agents and subordinates. By our constitution even a sentence of expulsion does not take effect until affirmed by the Grand Lodge, while to our mind the restoration of an expelled mason into the body of masonry is an act of equal if not greater importance, and should receive the sanction of the only sovereign representatives of masonry, the Grand Lodge."

In his review of Quebec, he says:

"The argument in the case of *Quebec vs. Canada* is exhausted, and the verdict of the masonic world sustains Quebec. But before proceeding to the extremity urged upon us let us first endeavor to effect an amicable settlement and exhaust all honorable efforts for the restoration of peace and harmony. And to that end we recommend the passage of a resolution by this Grand Lodge, setting forth in a fraternal manner its views of the equities of the case, and urging upon the Grand Lodge of Canada the recognition of the principle of exclusive territorial jurisdiction."

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Since the former part of our Report was printed, we have received the following additional Proceedings:

Grand Lodge.	Date of Annual Communication.	Page.
Louisiana,	February 9 to 13, 1874.	417
Michigan,	January 27 to 29, 1874.	420
Montana,	October 7 to 9, 1873.	424
New Jersey,	January 21 and 22, 1874.	427
Vermont,	June 11 and 12, 1873.	428

LOUISIANA, 1874.

A Special Communication was held to attend the funeral of Bro. HENRY R. SWASEY, Past Grand Master and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

At the Annual Communication, ninety-six lodges were represented: three charters granted, one restored, and two dispensations continued.

The address of the Grand Master (M. E. GIRARD) is of unusual interest.

He refers to the pestilence at Shreveport: announces the death of Past Grand Master HENRY R. SWASEY, and Past Grand Secretary, EDWARD BARNETT, and in that connection calls attention to the large number of "brilliant jewels" lost during the year.

Of matters in Brazil, he says:

"In Brazil, the craft have been disturbed by a novel contest, between the dominant church and the Government. It seems that the Catholic church, which there is under the immediate protection and control of the Government, had determined to put into force and execution certain edicts against Freemasons, notwithstanding the well known and expressed opposition of the Government. The matter was carried for decision into the National Councils, and there, was the occasion for much display of eloquence. The craft is justly indebted unto R. W. Bro. the Visconde de Rio Brando, for a very zealous, intelligent and successful defense of the Order. The Government was not worsted in the contest, and maintained its own policy and authority. The result was a defeat for the church, and Freemasonry, through the blind egotism of that church and its prelates, once more gained a victory over her ancient enemy, Intolerance, though supported by arrogance, and led by that spirit of absolutism that would, beneath its iron will, crush all who would dare gainsay or oppose any of its wishes or decrees."

He discusses their relations with Canada, and expresses much satisfaction with the declaration of the latter, that her action in exchanging representatives with the Grand Orient of France was not intended as retaliation against his Grand Lodge for recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec; and he makes a strong appeal to Canada to unite with the other American Grand Lodges in their action anent the Grand Orient.

He urges the Grand Lodge to appoint the Standing Committees a year in advance, and he claims for this plan the advantages which our experience has proved it possesses.

The Grand Lodge last year took under its jurisdiction a lodge at St.

Thomas not chartered by it. The Grand Master discusses the matter at length, and concludes that it is not in accordance with masonic law to assume "control or protection over chartered and constituted lodges in foreign lands." The Grand Lodge sustained his views and reversed its action of last year. We concur with him in the position, that because a lodge cannot communicate with its Grand Lodge, it does not thereby cease to exist or require a protectorate. The jurisdiction of its Grand Lodge is not thereby affected. If the Grand Lodge should be actually dissolved, leaving a subordinate in existence, the question of a transfer of its allegiance would be a very different one.

The following has a universal application :

"Does it not sometimes happen that some member of the Order has been guilty of a moral dereliction and violation of our penal laws, and no notice has been taken of it? Why is this so? There is the trouble—the defect. Probably the offender is a very *clever fellow*, a pleasant companion, and even very likely influential in the world; and for these or some other reason, nobody cares to throw the first stone. Hence he goes unmolested, a first, perhaps a second time. Impunity emboldens him, he does worse and at last brings the craft to shame. Others seeing that one may set our laws at naught, instead of being, by a timely correction of the evil, debarred from doing likewise, have the bad example set before them of a lodge winking at the violation of its own laws by one member, and a dereliction of duty by the others who fail to bring the offender to trial."

In Louisiana, as in Maine, when the Grand Lodge reverses a sentence of expulsion, the one expelled loses his membership in the lodge: of this the Grand Master says:

"It should no longer be allowed to remain on our statute book, for it is and must be within the power, nay it is the bounden duty of the Grand Lodge, to redress any and all grievances of whatever nature, and the Grand Lodge cannot permit that a Brother who has not been guilty of any violation of our laws but has been decreed to be innocent by the Grand Lodge, should suffer any punishment at our hands, much less be cut off from membership in his lodge."

He decided that the Senior Warden, on account of his duty to preside in the absence of the Master and to assist the Master when present, should not be counsel for the accused on a trial.

The other officers (save three of the twenty District Deputies) made full reports, showing that the Institution is in a condition of harmony and real prosperity.

The Report of the Masonic Board of Relief, at Shreveport, gives a vivid account of the ravages of the epidemic. Out of a population of 10,000, 6,000 fled: of the remainder, 2,000 were disabled by sickness at one time, causing 759 deaths.

The Committee on History reported progress, and the discovery of many important documents. We trust they will soon give us a re-print of the early Proceedings, and all they have discovered that is not contained in Bro. Scor's "Outline."

A jewel was presented to Bro. JAMES B. SCOT, as a token of the appreciation by the Grand Lodge, of his valuable and arduous labors in its behalf.

It having been found that the law forbidding striking from the roll for non-payment of dues without trial, was unsatisfactory to many lodges, the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That any member in arrears of dues over twelve months, may by a majority vote of the lodge at a stated communication: 1st. Be declared ineligible to hold office in the lodge. 2d. Be deprived of the right of speaking, or voting upon any subject before the lodge, or both, at the option of the lodge, and further. 3d. Be directed in writing to pay the same within three months, or show satisfactory cause why he has not paid. After the expiration of which time, should he fail to satisfactorily respond, his membership may be declared forfeited, by a majority vote at a stated communication only; and such membership forfeited shall be considered as equivalent to suspension, provided, he may at any time, by paying all dues to the time of final action in his case by the lodge (in declaring his membership forfeited), be restored to membership by a majority vote."

The action was founded upon the practice of the Grand Lodge of England, and an argument from Bro. HUGHAN, who says :

"There is no injustice in thus striking off the names of such brethren, and returning them to the Grand Lodge as such, because, on their admittance they signed the by-laws, and agreed to such being done."

The fatal defect in Bro. H.'s reasoning is that he assumes that *only the guilty* will be dealt with. But suppose a member has actually paid his dues and the Secretary omits to give him credit, did he, when he signed the by-laws, agree "to such being done?" The resolution, however, in its third penalty provides substantially for notice and hearing: but it would hardly comport with American ideas of natural rights to inflict the first or second penalties in the absence of the accused, unless notice had been given to him.

In regard to absent members, the following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That the constituent lodges of this Grand Lodge, are hereby permitted to drop from their rolls the names of such members as may be absent, and whose residence or whereabouts is unknown, and who shall have failed to pay their dues for the space of two years. Provided, the parties so dropped, may be restored to membership by a majority vote, upon payment of the sum due the lodge at the time they were dropped."

There having been some abuses in the appointment of proxies, the following regulation was adopted :

"The first three officers of each chartered lodge, after they shall have been duly installed, shall each of them have power to appoint proxies to represent them in the Grand Lodge, in case of their absence therefrom, and who shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the officers they represent, and be Master Masons in good standing, in the lodge which they represent; or should they select any Brother not a member of their lodge, in such case the proxies shall be furnished with a certificate of the Secretary, over the seal of the lodge, and which proxies shall not represent any other lodge in the Grand Lodge, and must be members in good standing of some lodge within this jurisdiction: and no proxy shall be issued in blank."

The by-laws were amended so as to read as follows :

"SEC. 8. If a sentence of expulsion or suspension be reversed and annulled by the Grand Lodge, it shall restore the party to membership in his lodge.

"A Brother who has been expelled and the sentence affirmed cannot be restored to masonic privileges except by the Grand Lodge, and on the recommendation of the lodge which expelled him, by the vote required for expulsion."

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY S. JACOBS. The late hour at which these Proceedings are received makes it impossible for us to review this Report. It is a full and faithful review of the Proceedings. His remarks upon Maine are fraternal: referring to Grand Master CARGILL's refusal to grant dispensations, he says, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

MICHIGAN, 1874.

The Proceedings are ornamented with a fine portrait of Bro. HUGH McCURDY, the retiring Grand Master.

A Special Communication was held October 2, 1873, to lay the corner stone of the new capitol, at which nearly 2,500 masons were present.

At the "thirtieth Annual Communication," 300 of the 311 lodges were represented: ten charters granted, and two dispensations continued and two granted: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: a penal code adopted: a Committee on History appointed: one charter revoked: the report of Committee on Work adopted: and D. BURNHAM TRACY received as the Representative from Maine.

The address of the Grand Master (HUGH McCURDY) is a full statement of his official acts and matters requiring the action of the Grand Lodge.

The following from one of his decisions will be endorsed as sound law and safe doctrine everywhere, except perhaps in Rhode Island, where, as we understand, the Grand Master has the "dispensing power" in its fullest extent:

"The Grand Master is an executive, not a legislative officer; he is bound to preserve and execute the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge—not to abrogate and annul them. He has certain prerogatives which it is his duty to exercise when he deems it proper and necessary to promote the true interest of the craft; but I hold he has no power to set aside a positive law of the Grand Lodge for the accommodation of *individuals*. If the Grand Master should set aside the jurisdictional clause he might soon expect to be asked to grant a dispensation to receive the petition of minors, and of persons physically and mentally incompetent. The only safe rule for a Grand Master is to preserve the landmarks and execute the law and enforce the regulations as he finds them. In denying the application I strongly recommend that lodges encourage all candidates to bide their time with 'patience and perseverance.'"

He recommends that affiliation fees be abolished: urges the establishment of charity funds, saying that a lodge, to be successful, must be financially sound: advises the writing of the history of masonry in that State: says deservedly a good word for the "Michigan Freemason": compliments the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary upon the zeal and fidelity which they have displayed in their respective offices: calls upon the Brethren to cultivate social relations in the lodge room: and in closing, speaks eloquent words of counsel to the Brethren.

As his views upon cultivating the social relations correspond with what our own experience has taught, and as we believe the present weakness of the bonds of brotherhood, as compared with the olden time, results, in a great

measure, from the neglect of this kind of cultivation, we give his remarks upon this subject in full:

"There is one serious defect in the brotherhood of Masonry; it is the cold and formal restraint of association in the lodge room. We may theorize of perfect equality as often as we meet, and yet there is too much restraint in the working moments of the lodge to call into action the best emotions of a mason's heart. The work in the quarry is too earnest to permit the cultivation of the gentler virtues of a man's social character. The naturally diffident brother finds the formalities of the lodge too frigid to melt his retiring nature or draw out his own best impulses. Naturally given to the enjoyment of social life his best feelings respond and the noblest traits of his character are shown when formality is thrown off, without reserve, and 'good cheer' follows the close of the lodge. Anciently it was a well observed landmark that when the work was over the brethren sat down, as it were, 'under their own vine and fig tree'; a 'lodge of harmony' was opened, which ancient custom is still observed and kept in the countries of the old world, and the inner man is refreshed at the cheerful board. The cornucopia of the Steward is there a symbol of plenty in fact, not a hollow show, and invites by its plenteousness to 'the feast of reason and flow of soul,'—those harbingers of unreserved communication—amid the inviting aroma of the coffee beverage and the flavor of the sandwich, the joke and story, the song and repartee; the social points and best side of human nature crop out in veins before unknown and unfelt. At such banquets our ancient brethren cemented friendships that the stiff formalities of our lodge rooms could never have developed. There, theory is put into practice, and the high and low, rich and poor, members and visitors, meet in a fraternal manner that magnetizes and knits heart to heart, and forms relations and establishes connections never to be broken. The breaking of bread at the door of the tent was an honored custom with the patriarchs, not so much to appease hunger as a courtesy to the stranger and an assurance that there was peace between the sojourner and him who welcomed. In this view I would advise a return to the ancient custom of simple refreshments after the lodge closes—if only cracker and cheese and a cup of cold water. This need not follow the closing of every lodge meeting, but such social gatherings should take place at least quarterly, and by so doing a fraternal feeling will be created that is the true design of Masonry. Without this social meeting, which begets a happier feeling, because of the results already alluded to, our lodges will continue to close, and brothers part as ignorant of each other, in all their social feelings, as though no fraternal tie bound each to the other. I remark that there is no better mode, or one in itself more economic and safe, than the plan suggested—fortified by the practice of lodges in years gone by—to secure an exchange of those fraternal courtesies, that make masons acquainted and happy; and none are more sure to make the *three-fold cord* of our universal brotherhood tighter or more lasting."

A petition from certain colored men, claiming to be masons under another Grand Lodge in that State, was received and laid on the table. Another effort having been made to bring the matter before the Grand Lodge, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Petitions or requests have been presented to this Grand Lodge, from persons who represent themselves to be Freemasons, and members of lodges claiming to hold charters under a Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the York Rite—colored—of the State of Michigan; and,

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has taken no action upon said petitions or requests, except to respectfully receive them; therefore,

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, having for over thirty years exercised an exclusive and lawful jurisdiction of the several degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry within and throughout this State, all so-called lodges existing or pretending to exist within this State, not acknowledging allegiance to this Grand Lodge, and not working under its Charter or Dispensation, are

clandestine, no matter from what source they may have derived their pretended authority, and cannot be, in any manner, masonically recognized by this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge does not dictate, and has not, at any time, undertaken to dictate to its constituent lodges, what shall be the color of their members, or of their Masonic material.

"*Resolved*, That all persons having the qualifications required by our ancient regulations, who desire to be made masons, are referred to the constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, with the assurance, that all who have such qualifications, and can pass the scrutiny of the ballot, will be received without question."

There has been so great a call for information upon this subject, that we prepared a list of these Grand Lodges with other statistics for this report, but upon further consideration we concluded to publish it in the MASONIC TOKEN, Bro. BERRY having offered to give it a place. The Report on Correspondence, (86 pp.), was presented by Bro. FOSTER PRATT, Grand Secretary. It is a very well-written and able report.

He argues that though they have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, it is an unfriendly act to refuse to recognize the Canadian lodges in that Province. But we can see no more right in Canada to plant lodges in Quebec, in which we have recognized a Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction, than Hamburg has to plant lodges in New York. When Michigan recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec with exclusive jurisdiction in that Province, she decided that Canada had no more rights therein than any other "outside barbarian."

His reply to the defense by Grand Master STANSBURY, of laying the corner stone of a church on Sunday is so unanswerable, that we quote it in full:

"We had supposed the masonic ceremony of laying a corner-stone to be, every day and under all circumstances, the same; but the reasoning of this defense, if accepted, would make it *secular* to-day on the corner-stone of a Custom House, but *religious* next Sunday on the corner-stone of a 'Meeting House.'

"Nearly every Grand Lodge in America forbids its lodges to 'work' or even to meet on the Sabbath except for 'funeral or charitable purposes.' Has the corner-stone ceremony so much more sanctity, in a mason's eyes, than the work of the third degree that the Grand Lodge should assume to do on the Sabbath what it forbids to its lodges? Is a great public parade in the streets of Washington on a Sunday, when the great army of office holders and clerks can turn out to swell masonic ranks, a more suitable Sunday occupation than a quiet contemplation of the sublime mysteries of life, death and immortality in the unobserved retirement of the lodge-room?"

"Suppose churches, 'stringent in their notions of the sanctity' of Sunday, do make the laying of the corner-stone of a church a *religious* service; since when has Masonry sought to obtain character or sanction for its ceremonies from any church? since when has masonry decided it 'safe' to follow the lead of 'Protestant' or any other 'clergymen'? While we as individuals, should pay all due respect to Church and Clergy in their appropriate sphere; as masons we repudiate all attempts to place our mystic institution in the attitude of seeking or receiving 'aid and comfort'—countenance and example—guidance and protection from any human organization outside of itself. It has its own lights—its own rules: its fundamental symbolism is used, it is true, to inculcate moral truth; but it is a symbolism derived entirely from the secular labor of operative masons: while it is tolerant of all creeds and beliefs that acknowledge God, it does not, unnecessarily, give offense to the 'tender consciences' of any of its votaries: and its lights, symbols and

charities all combine to teach that, except in sickness, suffering and death, masonic work—like all secular work—should be suspended one day in seven."

In reply to our criticism of last year, he says:

"If the Grand Lodge of Maine had 320 instead of 167 lodges; and if its members in attendance at almost every session, numbered up to 350 and over, it would discover that, to keep Grand Lodge within the numerical limits that favor *deliberation*, it must forego ideal for practical considerations. Past Grand Masters are our Senate; and we believe that the compact power of a small number of strong men, *who have no further masonic ambition to gratify*, is a more potent conservative force than could be realized from a body composed as indicated by the criticism. Besides, we have a score of Past Grand Officers, on the floor of Grand Lodge, at every session, who appear as the W. Masters or Representatives of their respective lodges. Again—if theoretical notions are to have weight—we claim that our system, in this respect, more strictly than any other, conforms to the principles on which a Grand Lodge was first formed—that 'lodges or their representatives and the Grand Master are its original, essential and constituent elements.'"

Well, they do number more than 350 usually; yet we acknowledge the difficulty in respect to the number of Representatives from a lodge; but these Past Grand Officers are so few in number that they can make no material difference. Last year we had *nine* Past Grand Masters, this year (alas!) but *seven*. All our "permanent members" number twenty-five, of whom less than twenty live within the jurisdiction. From that and other causes, about one-half are absent. We think all of our permanent members, who are present, make a safer "Masonic Senate," than if the influence was concentrated in the few Past Grand Masters who usually attend.

His views on the Mississippi "Speight case" are so sound, that we quote them, remarking that we have heretofore purposely avoided discussing this case, in which so many writers have got dizzy:

"Our understanding of the legal points raised by the case, is this:

"1st. A case is not closed—a sentence is never conclusive or final—the suspension or expulsion has not been *completed*, until the accused has tried or abandoned his legal remedy.

"2d. The sentence of the lodge becomes *final*: First, When the aggrieved party refuses or neglects to appeal within the time allowed him by law; second, when the sentence of the lodge, on appeal, has been approved by the court of last resort.

"3d. When the suspension or expulsion of a brother has been *completed*, if Grand Lodge, by some subsequent action, remove the suspension or expulsion, the effect is to restore him to standing in masonry only, and not to his membership in the lodge.

"The *membership*, in such a case, having ceased absolutely and finally—as much so as if terminated by dimit—Grand Lodge cannot, by any rightful exercise of its power, force upon a lodge, as a member, one who does not, in any sense, or in any *degree* maintain to it the membership relation.

"But this Speight case shows that the accused, when sentence of suspension was declared against him by his lodge, took a legal appeal to Grand Lodge (as he had a right to do) from what he deemed the unjust or illegal action of his lodge. His appeal was sustained—the verdict of his lodge was set aside as illegal or unjust, and a new trial, with change of venue to another lodge, was granted. By this other lodge he was tried and acquitted. From this decision his lodge appealed; but Grand Lodge dismissed the appeal—sustained the action of the lodge trying the case—and ordered his lodge to restore his name to its rolls as a member in good standing.

"[*Query.* Until the time allowed by law for appeal has expired, with no appeal taken; or, until the decision of the lodge has been sustained, on appeal, has a lodge the right to strike from its rolls the name of a member against whom it has declared sentence of suspension or expulsion? We think it has not.]

"For the first time in its history this case had reached a finality—was legally closed; and in our judgment the reported action of Grand Lodge was clearly in accordance with the general principles of masonic jurisprudence, and was legal if not in conflict with any of its own statutory provisions. On this latter point we express no opinion, because we are not sufficiently familiar with the details of its law."

Under the positive language of our Constitution (in this respect we think unwise and unjust), the decision must have been the other way.

We concur with him in his answer to his "*Query.*" We should add in Maine, or substitute, "until the action of the lodge is confirmed by the Grand Lodge," in consequence of our law that an expulsion, or indefinite suspension, does not take full effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge, but operates as a suspension until the Grand Lodge acts.

For the same reason his second proposition must in Maine be modified as follows:

The sentence of the lodge becomes final, in cases of expulsion and indefinite suspension only when it has been confirmed by the Grand Lodge; and in all other cases when the party convicted does not appeal within the time allowed, or when, on appeal, the sentence is confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

In another matter our observation leads to a different result than that reached by Bro. PRATT. We have found that Past Grand Masters are more likely to criticise the action of a Grand Master than are those of the "*lower House,*" as he calls the representatives of lodges.

MONTANA, 1873.

These Proceedings have a portrait of J. R. BOYCE, SR., the retiring Grand Master.

The sixteen lodges all represented: the Helena Masonic Temple dedicated by the Grand Lodge, with a capital address by Past Grand Master SANDERS: one charter granted: a committee appointed to revise the Constitution, with instructions to print and distribute their Report before the next session of the Grand Lodge: the Grand Lodges of British Columbia and Utah recognized: installation by proxy prohibited: a silver tea-set presented to Past Grand Master WESTON: the Grand Secretary authorized to purchase the reprints of other Grand Lodges.

The address of the Grand Master (J. R. BOYCE, SR.) was brief, but of much interest.

He had decided that the indefinite postponement of charges was improper, and directed the lodge to proceed to trial with them; and the decision was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

At the installation of the officers of a lodge, objections were made to the installation of the Master on the ground of habitual drunkenness. The installing officer proceeded without regard to the objections, a course the Grand Master decided to be unmasonic. The charges were then made to the Grand Master, who gave a hearing and suspended the Master from office, and his course in this respect was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

He had also set aside the proceedings of a lodge acquitting a member who had pleaded guilty to the charges, and ordered a new trial.

He appeals eloquently to the Brethren to carry out the laws of the Grand Lodge against gambling, drunkenness, licentiousness and profanity.

He says :

"They are too flagrant a violation of our teachings, and too commonly practiced to be longer passed lightly over; the mantle of charity will no longer cover them, and the hour for action has come; we may no longer shun the responsibility of respecting the opinions of society; the Grand Lodge has placed her seal of condemnation on these practices, and our sister Grand Lodges have approved, yet these wholesome regulations have remained on our statutes a dead letter, unpracticed and unenforced. Brethren, otherwise good and true, have well-nigh ruined themselves; our lodges have been mute; a mawkish charity has held them back from enforcing our laws, and our beloved Order has lost, in a great measure, her prestige as the harbinger of morality. Good masons stand appalled at the fearful violation of masonic law, and society condemns the flagrant violation of what all know to be masonic duty. These departures from duty must cease, or we lose our heritage. Brethren, we have good material; men, as true as steel; men, who would ornament any society on earth, if we will only break off the rough corners, and fit them for the builder's use. But we have rested in the glory of our beautiful ritual, admired its grandeur, and the drapery in which it is clothed, and forgotten that without exemplification in every-day life it is only a relic of the misty past. Masonry is either something to be practiced, or its teachings are valueless. It teaches sublime truths; it arrays itself in gorgeous drapery; it points grandly to the beautiful, the good, and the pure; it elevates the evergreen of immortality; it tells of high duties and glorious hopes; it lifts the veil of the future and points to immortality and a glorious resurrection and eternal life; yet how far below these grand visions and duties do we practice. Brethren, can we hope longer to maintain our heritage, and enjoy our birthrights, unless we live masonry as well as teach it?"

The Grand Secretary recommends that some safe place of deposit for Grand Lodge Proceedings, &c., be procured. We fear that sufficient attention was not given to this, as we learn that in January last, the Grand Lodge office was burned with all the records, Proceedings, &c. Fortunately, there exist complete files of the printed Proceedings. If a similar misfortune should happen to one of our older Grand Lodges, whose early Proceedings have never been printed, the loss would indeed be irreparable.

The party, in whose case the Grand Master set aside the proceedings and ordered a new trial, appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the matter was considerably discussed. The committee to which the decision was referred reported that his action was erroneous, and that the only remedy in such case was an appeal to the Grand Lodge. The report was not adopted, but the following resolutions were substituted :

"*Resolved*, That from trials had in subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, and the verdicts therein rendered upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, this Grand Lodge does not approve of or recognize the right of appeal to the Grand Master. Appeals in such cases should be to the Grand Lodge alone, at its next Annual Communication, but in cases arising in his immediate presence, under his direct observation, the Grand Master has power—if in his opinion a verdict has been rendered contrary to clear evidence, or open confession, and in defiance of the resolutions and laws of Grand Lodge—to go even to the extent of setting aside such verdict, or arresting the charter of such lodge, as he may deem either course best calculated to preserve harmony, secure the ends of justice and discipline, and maintain respect for and obedience to the authority of Grand Lodge; and from such decision, and from all decisions rendered by the Grand Master during the recess of Grand Lodge, no appeal shall be made by an individual brother to the Grand Lodge, but in all such cases his action should be reported by himself to Grand Lodge when convened, and they shall have full power, by committee, or otherwise, to consider such action, and may hear the statements of any parties feeling aggrieved thereby, and may affirm, modify, or reverse such action.

"*Resolved*, That in trials in subordinate lodges, when the accused confesses the truth of the charges, the question of guilt or innocence should not be submitted to the vote of the lodge, but merely that of the degree of punishment to be inflicted, and in such cases, if the lodge refuse to inflict any higher degree of punishment, the W. M. shall administer a reprimand without submitting that question to vote."

The committee to which the appeal was referred held that the proceedings on second trial must be ignored, but that as the verdict in the first was contrary to the evidence, the case should be sent back for a new trial. The Grand Lodge refused to accept the report, but dismissed the appeal and confirmed the judgment of the lodge on the second trial.

"Hard cases are the quicksands of the law," and we fear that in this case the facts induced the Grand Lodge to stretch the law to the point of utmost tension, if not to that of breaking!

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the decision of the Grand Master, that the failure of the installing officer to dispose of objections by a member to the installation of a Worshipful Master before proceeding with the ceremonies, was an irregularity, and not consistent with masonic law or usage."

In the resolution of thanks to Grand Master BOYCE was a provision for the presentation of a testimonial, and thereupon,

"The Grand Master expressed his disapprobation of the extent to which this custom has prevailed in this jurisdiction, and requests that it be discontinued in his case."

BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES presented the Report on Correspondence (100 pp.). He gives a full summary of all the proceedings with few extracts.

This writing out a digested summary involves much labor, but gives the best reports. They make excellent reading, but are hard to review, unless one has an almost unlimited space, or firmness enough to resist every temptation to extract.

As a sample, take the first page of his review of Maine:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine reached its fifty-fourth Annual Communication in May last, and sends us the record of its last year's transactions in the shape of a handsome volume of 250 pages. This jurisdiction contains 167 lodges,

with more than 17,000 members, with an annual ratio of increase of about 1,000. Perhaps it is the force of masonic habit that leads us to look to the east for light, and the craft of Maine, seemingly aware of what should be expected from their position, have not, 'tis true, delayed the sun in its course, or added to the constellations, but have displayed a Drummond light of great power and brilliancy. The last session seems to have occupied only three days, and a vast deal of work was accomplished for the time. Every living Past Grand Master, nine in all, were present, actively contributing to the progress and success of the session. We like to see these Senators in our masonic Legislatures, and think every Past Grand Master in every jurisdiction ought to feel himself in honor and duty bound to go up to these Grand Convocations. The ark of masonry needs to be steadied by their caution and wisdom, while the younger and stronger hands are bearing it up and pushing it forward.

"From the address of Grand Master Cargill, which is exclusively a business paper, and the reports of 19 District Deputies, it would appear that great harmony and quiet prosperity reigned everywhere. Only four new charters were granted. The Committee on Grievances report briefly the few cases referred to them. The actions of lodges were mostly confirmed, and the report of committees approved, except in one case wherein Grand Lodge proved itself more lenient, we fear with less knowledge or justice.

"The decisions reported by G. M. seem to possess no very general importance. We expect that jurisdiction is well instructed in the law.

"The Committee on Returns, with Grand Secretary Berry at its head, presents a full and very encouraging report. Every lodge had made returns, and full summaries are presented of all work done. It appears that the number admitted exceeded those raised, 365, one for every day in the year."

And he closes as follows :

"This is the first among the reports that reviewed our Proceedings of 1872. A good summary is given of our transactions. We are reminded that Brother Hosmer has done injustice to the Committee of Correspondence by the statement that Montana had not been noticed. The copy that was before Brother Hosmer must have differed from any that we have found, and we have run back through all our series, and find in all warm-hearted, fraternal and commendatory notices. It gives us satisfaction to make this acknowledgment, and we think it would be allowable if we expressed some pride in being the representative of so staunch and able a member of the great masonic Grand Lodge family as Maine. We have a curiosity to hear Brother Drummond laugh once. His reputation is national."

Now, what is left for a reviewer to say ?

Ah! We have discovered one pin whereon to hang a remark. He says : "Nor on the other hand is there anything in the change of name from Lower Canada to Quebec that should forfeit the jurisdiction of the former Grand Lodge of Canada." True: but before 1855, Upper and Lower Canada were merged in one Province, Canada: in 1866, that Canada was divided in two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, which, with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., were formed into the "Dominion of Canada." It was not a mere change of name.

NEW JERSEY, 1874.

One hundred and twenty-two lodges represented: at the opening an original hymn, composed for the occasion by Bro. W. R. CLAPP, was sung: the Code of Laws for Trials reported last year was adopted: a revised constitution presented, considered and adopted: four charters granted.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM E. PINE) and the reports of the other officers show a gratifying degree of harmony and prosperity.

The Grand Lodge confirmed the decision of the Grand Master, that the mere objection of a member does not prevent the installation of an officer elect.

The Report on Correspondence (77 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSHALL B. SMITH. It is written in a very genial vein.

We copy the hymn sung at the opening of the Grand Lodge.

"AIR—*Rockingham or Uxbridge.*

"O Thou, whose presence fills all space,—
Great Lord of lords and King of kings!
Whose wondrous handiwork we trace
Portrayed in all created things.

"Hear Thou our Pray'r, Great Architect!
Endow us with celestial light!
Our thoughts and actions so direct
That we may love and serve aright!

"Grant that we may exemplify,
While gathered in this sacred spot,
That we revere the mystic tie,
And that 'tis love that binds the knot.

"And while we lift our song of praise,
We humbly ask on bended knee
That through the remnant of our days
Our friend and guide thou still wilt be.

"And oh! our Father and our King,
When death dissolves our earthly tie;
Beneath the shadow of Thy wing
Conduct us to the Lodge on high."

VERMONT, 1873.

Ninety-four lodges represented: a revised Code of By-Laws for lodges adopted: the Grand Master and several other officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Quebec received with the Grand Honors and welcomed: one charter granted: the work exemplified: a committee appointed with full power to procure the reprint of the Proceedings from the organization of the Grand Lodge.

The address of the Grand Master (PARK DAVIS) is devoted to matters of local interest, except the announcement of the prevalence of harmony and prosperity, and the discussion of relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada. As these differences have terminated, they call for no discussion.

A resolution in relation to dimitting was presented, discussed, amended, and adopted as amended. But it is not given in its amended form, and as we are not able to determine where the amendment was inserted, we do not copy it.

"Bro. Henry Clark, from the special committee on the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the Inauguration of the Ethan Allen Statue in the city of Burlington, July 4, 1873, reported that it was the opinion of the committee that the invitation should be courteously declined, for the reason that it was not in accordance with ancient custom for the Grand Lodge or

its subordinates to join in public processions of that character, unless to perform some part of the service.

"The report was adopted, and the Grand Secretary instructed to acknowledge the courtesy of the invitation, presenting the thanks of the Grand Lodge therefor, and decline participation in the services because of the ancient usage and customs."

BRO. HENRY CLARK presented the Report on Correspondence (81 pp.). It is a full summary of the proceedings with well selected extracts and few comments.

He thus speaks of one matter which has attracted more or less notice in all the jurisdictions:

"There is a growing feeling in all the jurisdictions against emergency working in masonry. All look alike upon the condition of the candidate, after he has passed through this 'hasty making process.' He is initiated, passed and raised in a hurried manner, having no opportunity to investigate the moral application of the emblems and symbolical teachings of the Order, he gets all the knowledge, teaching and symbols so mixed up and confused that he abandons it in despair, loses all interest in it, and finally is found in the ranks of the unaffiliated, with perhaps a profound disgust for it—for it is becoming proverbial, that emergency made masons seldom if ever make accomplished craftsmen. The exercise of the right of making masons at sight or by dispensation is in our judgment a use of very doubtful propriety, and we are becoming more and more convinced as the ancient landmarks are unfolded to us by study and research that the 'Grand Master has no right to delegate that power to others.' Candidates should be made to understand that masonry does not accommodate itself to suit their whims and caprices. We do not deny the right of the Grand Master to exercise the power to make a mason at sight, but we affirm that there is no ancient masonic law or usage recognizing the exercise of that right and power by any one else than the Grand Master, while he is in the jurisdiction, and by him only, for the general welfare, safety and protection of the institution.

GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

The Proceedings of the following Grand Lodges, though over-due, have not been received:

Mississippi, 1874,
Pennsylvania, 1873,
Tennessee, 1873, and
West Virginia, 1873.

With these four exceptions we have reviewed the Proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges. The value of a review depends very much upon its nearness to the time of the proceedings. Proceedings soon become somewhat like old almanacs. We can understand that it is not always practicable for our Mississippi Brethren to publish their large pamphlet in three months; but we cannot understand why it need require six or eight months to print the Proceedings of the other Grand Lodges named. Louisiana gives us a pamphlet of 500 pages in three months, and her example is worthy of imitation.

STATISTICS.

We give our usual Table of Statistics. We are glad to report that Grand

Secretaries are doing better in this respect than formerly, but many fail to give all the items necessary to make the tables valuable.

GRAND LODGE'S.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,.....	10,081	637	609	662	24	26	634	184	239
Arkansas,.....	10,643	700	403	470	23	19	192	188	.....
British Columbia,..	282	23	10	21	0	2	13	6	.....
California,.....	10,725	700	662	603	13	10	264	141	236
Canada,.....	13,750	1,562	429	627	1	18	182	135	.....
Colorado,.....	1,066	100	62	52	1	2	21	13	64
Connecticut,.....	14,845	821	82	121	7	9	51	156	303
Delaware,.....	1,112	61	14	24	1	.....	*46	17	0
Dist. of Columbia,..	2,623	177	102	47	0	2	115	41	62
Florida,.....	1,946	151	126	134	9	69	49	27	.....
Georgia,.....	15,402	821	548	636	49	150	.....	223	316
Idaho,.....	276	12	14	18	0	2	0	1	.....
Illinois,.....	35,583	2,531	965	1,545	104	738	.....	438	1,039
Indiana,.....	26,216	2,125	836	1,046	108	34	325	289	.....
Iowa,.....	15,134	1,017	567	880	17	11	169	109	.....
Kansas,.....	5,498	465	343	267	14	9	215	73	196
Kentucky,.....	20,964	1,652	.....	.....	55	790	.....	256	.....
Louisiana,.....	7,788	336	200	320	24	114	.....	186	.....
Maine,.....	18,108	1,127	1,719	376	3	6	127	210	485
Maryland,.....	5,633	158	9	52	2	44	6	48	.....
Massachusetts,.....	24,227	1,595	2,144	480	3	276	239	277	783
Michigan,.....	24,997	1,518	520	861	85	320	.....	249	996
Minnesota,.....	5,798	487	165	235	3	66	.....	56	.....
Mississippi,.....	11,528	776	661	684	21	.....	569	200	.....
Missouri,.....	25,120	1,420	961	997	74	218	.....	290	693
Montana,.....	667	45	34	35	0	10	.....	2	28
Nebraska,.....	1,943	197	142	77	10	16	.....	15	90
Nevada,.....	1,243	100	139	94	5	1	30	14	89
New Brunswick,...	2,038	215	60	94	.....	36	.....	21	.....
New Hampshire,...	7,534	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey,.....	11,342	984	275	197	12	11	173	120	.....
New York,.....	79,849	5,300	1,352	1,777	49	25	2,840	945	2,013
North Carolina,....	11,153	457	341	185	39	62	70	125	201
Nova Scotia,.....	2,878	419	65	183	0	0	68	36	109
Ohio,.....	30,300	1,364	1,036	1,013	137	58	935	305	.....
Oregon,.....	1,942	170	118	82	5	2	20	17	87
Pennsylvania,†.....	34,772	2,577	991	917	22	.....	*690	338	.....
Quebec,.....	1,781	196	48	100	0	0	71	8	.....
Rhode Island,.....	4,024	162	24	26	2	0	0	48	124
South Carolina,....	6,900	650	.....	241	.....	.....	257	78	15
Tennessee,†.....	19,538	1,203	697	1,019	63	.....	479	218	.....
Texas,.....	16,610	1,161	1,509	1,064	52	295	.....	270	765
Utah,.....	306	75	55	12	0	1	0	2	48
Vermont,.....	10,477	408	87	209	5	3	16	104	116
Virginia,.....	8,507	.....	.....	364	7	864	.....	96	.....
Washington,.....	608	63	47	40	4	.....	15	6	10
West Virginia,†....	2,664	248	86	83	7	9	61	33	107
Wisconsin,.....	9,508	555	288	393	13	26	139	84	289
Total,.....	575,929	37,862	19,735	19,436	1,073	3,854	8,971	6,747	9,388

* Including suspensions for unmaasonic conduct. † For 1872.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1874.	1874.	1873.	1873.	1872.	1872.
	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.	Gr. Lodges.	Totals.
Members,	48	575,929	47	556,295	46	529,307
Raised,	47	37,862	45	38,438	44	44,749
Admissions, &c.,	44	19,735	42	19,101	39	17,462
Dimissions,	46	19,436	45	20,130	39	17,300
Expulsions,	46	1,073	46	1,058	41	916
Suspensions,	41	3,854	33	1,008	41	4,498
“ npt. dues,	35	8,971	45	11,969	29	5,921
Deaths,	47	6,747	46	6,255	42	5,226
Rejections,	28	9,383	25	9,580	26	11,786

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

We do not intend to refer to all the eminent masons who, during the year, have been called away: nor is this the place to pay the tribute to the memories of our lamented Bros. BRADFORD and LYND: but as the former had been for many years our associate upon this committee and a member before we were, we deem it proper to speak of him in this connection: our mother Grand Lodge has lost two of her distinguished sons, in whom we had a particular interest, and we deemed it proper to speak of them.

BRO. BRADFORD became a member of this committee in 1857. He was not accustomed to *write* much, but his knowledge of masonic law, his clear head and sound judgment enabled him to make invaluable suggestions upon examination of the reports when submitted to him. The craft are very much indebted to him for the conservative tone of these reports, during the years he was able to examine them before publication.

During the year the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has lost CHARLES W. MOORE and JOHN H. SHEPPARD.

BRO. MOORE was made a mason in Kennebec Lodge, Hallowell, in 1822, and for more than half a century devoted all his energies to the advancement of masonry. To him, more than to any other, does masonry owe its surviving in New England, the anti-masonic persecution. His ability, firmness and perseverance, proved the rock against which the fierce waves of bigotry, fanaticism and popular frenzy dashed in vain. He lived to see his persecutors seek for their acts the oblivion of forgetfulness, the fraternity more prosperous than he, in his most sanguine moods, had ever dared hope.

BRO. SHEPPARD participated in the formation of this Grand Lodge, and delivered the address. He, too, was zealous and faithful through all the anti-masonic storm. When masonry revived in Maine, he was again called upon and delivered an able address, which did much to rouse the craft from the long sleep into which they had fallen. He was again with us in 1862, on the centennial anniversary of the first charter to Portland Lodge. His reply to

the anti-masonic letters of John Quincy Adams were an able defense of the Institution which was never answered.

These circumstances give us in Maine a right to mingle our tears with those of the Brethren in Massachusetts; and your committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

CONCLUSION.

We are gratified to note increasing efforts of the craft to stay the tide of intemperance and lawlessness that has been sweeping over the land; an increase in the demand for masonic libraries; the raising of the standard of qualifications for office; and, as we believe, the better appreciation of the objects of the Institution.

From the increased demand for Proceedings, we are satisfied that masons are reading more, and thereby cultivating a taste for studying the jurisprudence, symbolism and principles of masonry.

In one respect, we note a tendency to extravagance—the erection of costly Temples. We do not undervalue commodious, safe, well furnished and comfortable halls; but we think that there are too many calls for charity to allow us to cripple ourselves by investing all our resources in palaces.

We notice with much pleasure that social gatherings of the craft are becoming more common. We would encourage the cultivation of the social element of our nature, as tending to strengthen the bonds of Brotherhood, which seem to be growing weaker as we increase in numbers.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, } Committee.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. CHARLES W. MOORE, the craft have lost a pillar of strength, often severely tried and never found wanting; and we unite with our Brethren of our Mother Grand Lodge in their sorrow at the common loss which masonry has sustained.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of Bro. JOHN H. SHEPPARD with gratitude for the many valuable services he rendered to the craft in Maine, and for his zealous and disinterested devotion to masonry for so many years.

Resolved, That a page in our Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to the memory of each of these lamented Brethren.

On motion,

Voted, That the report be accepted and published with the Proceedings, and that the resolutions accompanying the report be adopted. *

Bro. Drummond presented the following report and resolutions :

The committee to which was referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the death of M. W. Bro. FREEMAN BRADFORD, Past Grand Master, ask leave to report :

Bro. BRADFORD was born in 1802, and died Oct. 23, 1873, at the ripe age of seventy-one years. He became a citizen of Portland in 1825, and resided there forty years, when he moved to Auburn, but after seven years' residence there he returned to Portland.

He received the degrees in Portland Lodge in March, April and May, 1844, and at once took a deep interest in the Institution, not merely in the work, but in its symbolism and jurisprudence. He was elected Senior Deacon at the next Annual Communication : was elected Master the next year and re-elected in 1846 : he served again as Senior Deacon the year following the Annual Communication in 1849. He dimitted in 1855, to assist in the formation of Atlantic Lodge, of which he was the first W. Master, and of which he continued to be a member till his death.

He was present in the Grand Lodge for the first time, in 1846, as Master of Portland Lodge ; and with few exceptions, attended every session during his life.

To him the Grand Lodge is indebted for very many measures for the dispatch of its business, securing a full attendance, and promoting the prosperity of masonry.

In 1846, he was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Finance, which position he continued to hold to the time of his death. His watchful care has kept the Grand Lodge on a sound financial basis ever since—a necessary element of genuine prosperity.

At the same session he was appointed Chairman of the Committee to Revise the Grand Lodge By Laws : and he has usually served upon the Committee on the Constitution, of many of the excellent features of which, he was the author.

To secure a more full attendance upon the Communications of the Grand Lodge, he introduced the system of paying mileage to the representatives of lodges.

In 1850, he took measures to form a Grand Lodge Library.

He was appointed upon the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1847 : and the reports bear evidence of his knowledge of masonic law, and his sound judgment.

In fact, it may be said that very much of the important committee work of the Grand Lodge for more than twenty-five years, was performed by him.

In 1848, he was Corresponding Grand Secretary : in 1849 and 1850 Senior Grand Warden : in 1851 and 1852, Deputy Grand Master, and in 1853, Grand Master, but declined a re-election in consequence of a contemplated absence from the State.

But in his case, retirement from office caused no abatement of his zeal: he was obliged to be absent at the two next succeeding Communications of the Grand Lodge, but he sent in reports upon matters which had been referred to him—one of which involved an examination of the by-laws of all the lodges in the State.

As a member of a committee, he always examined carefully every matter referred to him; in consequence, his reports were always reliable and valuable.

As a member of the Committee on "The Work," he did very much to secure uniformity through the State.

Nor were his labors confined to the Grand Lodge; he has been at the head of the Grand Chapter and the Grand Commandery, and was a permanent member of the Grand Council.

Of the excellence of his private character, of his devotion to his family and of his standing as a citizen, we need not speak; they are well known to all.

On a bright day in Autumn, amid the falling of the ripe crimson and golden leaves, he was laid away to rest: all nature seemed to remind us, that after a life of usefulness and labor, the worn-out body should "return to the earth as it was;" but also, that death is but the beginning of a new life.

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Whereas, It has pleased God in his infinite wisdom, since our last annual meeting to remove from our midst our highly esteemed and honored Brother, M. W. Past Grand Master FREEMAN BRADFORD, an eminent mason, who during his long life had endeared himself to the fraternity by his constant acts of kindness, amenity and courtesy, his efficiency to promote and maintain the usefulness and unsullied reputation of our Order, and by his practical illustration of the principles and tenets of our profession,—and desiring to honor his memory, therefore unanimously

Resolved, That by the death of Brother BRADFORD we feel that masonry has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and this Grand Body a most prominent, earnest, devoted and consistent member, whose unsullied record we may laudably strive to emulate, and whose loss we most sincerely deplore.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed Brother, a page in our records and Proceedings be inscribed to him, and his portrait be inserted in each copy of our Proceedings of the current year.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be forwarded by our Grand Secretary to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, to whom we tender our deepest sympathy.

M. W. Joseph C. Stevens moved the adoption of the report and resolutions in a few remarks, in which





John H. Hyde

he alluded tenderly to his last parting with his old friend and companion: and thereupon,

Voted, That the report and resolutions be unanimously adopted.

Bro. Drummond, on behalf of Maine Consistory, tendered to the Grand Lodge the use of their plate of the portrait of M. W. Bro. John H. Lynde, for taking so many impressions therefrom as will supply one for insertion in each copy of the Proceedings printed the present year.

Voted, unanimously, That the offer be accepted, and the cordial thanks of the Grand Lodge returned to Maine Consistory for their kindness and liberality.

Bro. Drummond also presented the following report:

The committee to which was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, as relates to the death of Past Grand Master JOHN H. LYNDE, ask leave to report.

BRO. LYNDE was born in Pomfret, Vermont, December 18, 1827, but came to Maine when a mere lad. He became a printer, and by his energy, industry and ability rose rapidly in his profession till he became the sole proprietor of the Bangor Whig and Courier; to the publication of which he devoted himself with so much assiduity that the strain upon his system, thereby produced, was the indirect cause of his death.

He was made a mason in 1859, in St. Andrew's Lodge at Bangor: was elected Junior Warden the same year; Senior Warden in 1860; and Master in 1861 and 1862.

He first appeared in the Grand Lodge in 1860, and has been with us at every Annual Communication, till the present. He was appointed Grand Steward in 1863, and in 1864, in his absence and without his knowledge, he was elected Junior Grand Warden. Apprised by telegraph of his election, he appeared for installation, at the sacrifice of his business interests. He was re-elected in 1865; and in 1866, upon the removal of Bro. JOHN J. BELL from the State, was elected Deputy Grand Master, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868: he was Grand Master in 1869, 1870 and 1871.

From his first connection with masonry till his untimely death, he was emphatically a worker: the unexampled rapidity of his promotion shows the opinion his Brethren entertained of him. Besides these positions in the

Grand Lodge, he held several positions in the Grand Commandery, and in 1871 was advanced, as a token of appreciation of his zeal and ability, to the honorary grade of the thirty-third degree of the A. and A. Rite.

His administration of the office of Grand Master for three years drew from Committees on Correspondence in other Grand Lodges, encomiums for ability, fidelity and good judgment rarely accorded to anyone; and scarcely a decision, among the hundreds which he made, was overruled by the Grand Lodge.

He was a dutiful son, a loyal husband, a tender father, a public spirited citizen, a generous and faithful friend and a devoted mason. His many cares, growing out of all these relations, prostrated him, and he left for Florida to recuperate his health; but it was too far gone, and he died at Savannah, Georgia, in the very prime of his life.

Scarcely had the echo of the funeral bells of the venerable Past Grand Master BRADFORD died away, ere we were called to pay our last token of respect to the mortal remains of our Junior Past Grand Master. When we remember the pleasure and pride with which our nine Past Grand Masters were last year greeted in Grand Lodge, and that in one short year, two of them have been taken from us, words cannot add to the impressiveness of the lesson. The venerable and sage counsellor, and the young and ardent worker have both left us; to *all* of us this double blow is severe, but to *some* of us, it seems scarcely to be borne.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Resolved, That in the death of Past Grand Master JOHN H. LYNDE, this Grand Lodge has lost one of its most efficient and valuable members; the Fraternity a faithful brother; and the community a public spirited citizen.

Resolved, That we commend to all, for imitation, his example in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That a page of our records and published Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory, and that his portrait be inserted in each copy of the Proceedings of the present year.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and children our sympathies in their bereavement, though fully conscious, that in so great a grief there is but One to whom they can look for support and consolation.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, requested further time to

investigate the complaint of Ashlar Lodge against Maine Lodge, for infringement of jurisdiction : which request was granted.

The minutes were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of Maine was then closed in ample form.



Attest :

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS
OF
District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M., submits the following report of the First Masonic District, comprising seven chartered lodges.

I have, during the present official year, visited Monument, Trinity, Caribou and Eastern Frontier Lodges. I find them each in a prosperous condition, working well and harmoniously.

I have been prevented by sickness and the state of the roads from making a visit to Molunkus or Katahdin Lodge, but from correspondence, and by information from well informed Brethren, I am fully satisfied that these lodges are in like good standing as those visited.

Pioneer Lodge, at Dalton, having been visited in October last by yourself, and the members being generally absent from home during the lumbering season, I did not deem it necessary to make an official visit there during my term of office.

I deem it my duty to suggest to the M. W. Grand Lodge an inquiry into the necessity of an amendment of Standing Regulation No. 24, adopted by a Resolve of 1868, prescribing the time of residence within the jurisdiction of a lodge of applicants for the degrees.

I am of opinion, that in this District, constantly receiving accession to its population from distant portions of the country, the time fixed by the above rule is insufficient in many cases for that thorough knowledge of the standing and character of applicants that must be the foundation of intelligent action upon petitions.

A rule requiring a residence of at least one year in the jurisdiction of the lodge to which application is made, except in cases where the applicant, after

a residence of six months, furnishes a written statement from members of the fraternity in the place of his last residence, would, in my judgment, be of service in this District.

Returns, of which the following is an abstract, have been made to me in due form by all the lodges in the District.

Whole number of members,	430
“ “ “ initiates,	20
Amount of initiation fees,	\$40.00
“ annual “	63.75
“ dues to Grand Lodge,	\$103.75

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. TRAFTON, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Fort Fairfield, April 22, 1874.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I hand you herewith my second annual report from the Second Masonic District of Maine, comprising within its limits five chartered lodges. I have paid to the Grand Treasurer for dues collected the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifteen cents (\$131.15). I have not received returns nor dues from Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Eastport, which is a direct violation of the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

I visited, accompanied by P. M. Brother Oakes, Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, January 3d; installed their officers in the presence of the wives, daughters, sisters and friends, after which we partook of a hot supper. It was not a “dry time,” for many of the brethren had to drive home in rather a damp rain.

January 5th, I installed the officers of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Eastport. Brother E. W. French has been called to the East, and is one of the best working masons in Maine. Since my last annual visit to this lodge, three or the older masons, Brothers Drew, Gunnison and Stickney, whom I met last year, have passed in to the “divine Ark,” and we hope are safely moored in the “peaceful harbor.”

January 21st, installed the officers of Washington Lodge, No. 37, Lubec, and witnessed the second degree conferred by the newly installed Master, Brother James McGregor, who has again been called to fill the “Oriental” Chair, after a retirement of six years.

A petition was presented to me for my approval, January 22d, for a new lodge at Baring. My letters have already given you the situation of the case.

I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Calais, Monday evening, March 2d. It was their Stated Communication; no work on hand; the usual business was promptly dispatched. Bro. B. M. Flint, the newly elected Secretary, keeps a very neat record.

March 5th, in company with Bro. P. A. Martin, of Baring, visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, Princeton. Most of the officers were out of town. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and is keeping up with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, and are evincing much energy in regard to a new hall which they expect to occupy this season. Bro. Rolf is a model Secretary, and is to be commended for promptness in forwarding returns and dues.

I deem it my duty, M. W., to notify through you the Grand Lodge, of the death of Past D. D. G. M. Brother John C. Walker, of Crescent Lodge, Pembroke. Brother Walker was made a mason in 1864, was elected Junior Warden in 1865, and in 1866 was elected Master and served until 1868. He was appointed by the Grand Master D. D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District, May, 1870, and held the office until 1872. Brother Walker wrote up the history of Crescent Lodge in 1872. Thus, M. W., you see that Brother Walker possessed qualities which gained him the love and esteem of the brethren, and with his right hand he ever held up the four cardinal virtues. I visited Brother Walker during my annual visit to Crescent Lodge. It was then apparent that his seat in his temporal lodge would soon be in the "North."

In closing my report, M. W., I wish to thank you for the appointment and commission which I received from your hands. I also wish to tender my thanks to the brethren of the Second Masonic District for the respectful treatment shown me as a Representative of the Grand Lodge. Please accept my resignation, to take effect on the re-union of the Grand Lodge of Maine in May.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. HUNTER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Lubec, April 1, 1874.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District. I have visited each of the five lodges in this District as follows:

1873, August 2d, Lookout Lodge, at Cutler.

" September 2d, Warren Lodge, at East Machias.

1874, February 18th, Tuscan Lodge, at Addison Point.

" " 28th, Lookout Lodge, at Cutler.

" March 17th, Narraguagus Lodge, Cherryfield.

And have almost constantly visited the communications of Harwood Lodge, at Machias.

At my visit to Warren Lodge, I installed its Secretary (R. W. Austin F. Kingsley, P. D. D. G. M.), and Senior Deacon, who were elected by your dispensation to fill vacancies caused by resignation.

September 8th, I publicly installed W. Leander H. Crane, Master of Harwood Lodge, who was also elected by dispensation to fill vacancy caused by my appointment as D. D. G. M. of this District.

Since the annual elections I have, by invitation, installed the officers of Harwood, Tuscan and Lookout Lodges; circumstances preventing me from performing that service at Warren and Narraguagus Lodges. I have witnessed work in all the lodges except Tuscan; this I arranged to visit on an evening that they expected to have work, but a storm prevented me from doing so; but from their desire, as manifested by inquiry to conform to the standard, I have no doubt their work is well done, as I am happy to report it is in all the other lodges.

The several lodges in this District are under the superintendence of good officers, true and trusty and of known skill; and with slight exceptions peace, harmony and prosperity prevail. In all my visits amongst the Brethren as your representative, I have been received with kindness and respect; for which allow me to tender my appreciation and sincere thanks.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Number of lodges,	5
“ dimitted,	4
“ deceased,	8
“ suspended,	1
“ members,	633
“ initiates,	31
Dues to Grand Lodge,	\$156.95
Fraternally submitted,	

HORATIO L. HILL, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Machias, April 4, 1874.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. Master Fourth Masonic District.

There are ten chartered lodges in this district, all of which I have visited once, and part of them oftener. Felicity Lodge, No. 19, being my masonic

home, I have been present at most of its meetings during the past masonic year; have witnessed work on all the degrees, and heard lectures passed on the same.

January 26th, made my official visit; witnessed work on the third degree, which was excellently done; lecture on the same, which was correct; examined their records; found them correct and well kept, and the lodge in a prosperous condition.

January 28th, by order of the M. W. David Cargill, Grand Master, I went to Brooklin, accompanied by Bros. S. B. Warren, James Douglass and C. B. Veazie, and constituted Naskeag Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; dedicated their new Masonic Hall, and installed their officers. In the evening partook of a bountiful supper which the ladies had provided, and I think all present would bear testimony that no pains or expense were spared in its preparation. The remainder of the evening was spent in listening to appropriate remarks from the brethren and music by the ladies. All present enjoyed the occasion.

The brethren have provided themselves with a masonic home of which they have good reason to be proud.

January 29th, went to Sedgwick with the same brethren, dedicated a new masonic hall for Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 123, and installed their officers. In the evening over three hundred sat down to a superb supper provided by the ladies, which would have done credit to any city in the State. Entertaining remarks were made by several of the brethren, and excellent music was furnished by the choir. I trust the occasion was as profitable as it was pleasant.

The brethren of Eggemoggin Lodge have a fine hall, elegantly furnished, and I hope their labors will be crowned with success.

February 25th, visited Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine; witnessed work on third degree, which was well executed; examined the records and found them correct and neatly kept; after witnessing work, I installed their officers, and then enjoyed a nice supper in their banquet hall: the occasion was a very pleasant one.

February 27th, visited Tremont Lodge, No. 70. This lodge had no work, but exemplified the work on the second degree, which was well done; their records were correct and well kept. I afterwards installed their officers.

February 28th, visited Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140. This lodge had no work but exemplified that on the third degree, which was good work, considering the disadvantage under which the lodge was placed, the W. Master and Junior Warden being absent; the Senior Warden acting as Master, and the other offices being filled *pro tem*. The records were correct and well kept. After the work, I installed their new officers; and then the brethren were surprised by an invitation from the ladies to partake of a fine supper, secretly provided for the occasion.

March 11th, visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, at Ellsworth; witnessed work on second degree, which was as good work as I have ever seen; heard lecture

passed on the same degree, which was correctly done; records correct and well kept, showing that they are in good hands. The lodge has expended quite a sum of money on their hall during the past year, and now have a very pleasant masonic home.

March 12th, visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, at Ellsworth; witnessed work on second degree, which was executed in a manner worthy of much praise, showing their determination not to be excelled by their parent lodge in producing good work. Their records were correct and neatly kept; and I am glad to report that the relations existing between these two lodges are very harmonious.

March 16th, visited Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, at Sedgwick; witnessed work on all three degrees, which was good work; heard lectures passed on all the degrees, which was in conformity to the Grand Lodge Ritual; their records are correct and neatly kept, and everything in keeping with their new hall.

March 17th, visited Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle. This lodge had no work, and all the officers were absent except the Senior Warden. I examined their records up to September, 1873, that being all that had been written in the Register. I was informed that nothing had been done towards furnishing their History up to 1870, and the Grand Lodge Proceedings had not been read in open lodge; and again I am obliged to report them delinquent in furnishing me with their returns and Grand Lodge dues. The past two years I have not received them before the middle of April, and cannot, of course, tell when I shall get them this year. I think some more stringent measures should be adopted when lodges persist in this unwise course.

March 18th, visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin; witnessed work on first degree, which was excellently done; heard lecture on the same, which was also correct. This is the youngest lodge in the District, yet the brethren manifest a desire to come up to the requirements of the Grand Lodge. Their records were correct and neatly kept. The best of harmony exists between this and Eggemoggin Lodge, from which they withdrew a year ago.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71. This Lodge had no work, but as there has been no change of officers since last year, I presume they are doing as good work as was reported last year; examined their records, found them correct and well kept.

By invitation, I have installed the officers in the following lodges: Hancock, Tremont, Mount Desert, Naskeag and Eggemoggin. I received invitations to install the officers of Felicity Lodge, but sickness prevented. I also was invited to install the officers of Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges, but through some mistake I was prevented from being present.

I wish, M. W., to express my thanks to the officers and brethren of the Fourth Masonic District for their uniform kindness to me on all occasions; and when they shall finish their work here below, may they be received into that Grand Lodge above, there to enjoy light, glory and bliss eternal.

The following is a summary of all the lodges in the Fourth District, except Marine Lodge, No. 122, Deer Isle: not having received their returns, I am unable to give returns in full.

Number of members,	1,055
“ “ initiates,	80
Amount of initiation fees,	\$158.25
“ “ annual “	160.00
	<u>\$318.25</u>

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. NEVENS, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Bucksport, Me., April 1, 1874.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth District.

This District comprises eleven chartered lodges, all of which I have visited once or more during the past masonic year. By invitation I have installed the officers of Penobscot, Mosaic, Pacific, Mt. Kineo, Cambridge and Fisher Lodges, besides assisting you in constituting Composite Lodge and installing its officers.

My first official visit was made to Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson, August 11th. I witnessed work on the first degree, which was well rendered. Their records are well kept.

September 2d, visited Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, and saw work on the third degree, which was good.

September 5th, visited Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, and witnessed work on the second and third degrees, which was very good. This lodge is in good hands, although they are doing but little work.

September 10th, visited Pacific Lodge, No. 64, and saw work on the third degree. This lodge appears to be in a sinking condition, those most interested in its affairs living in other towns.

October 1st, visited Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, and saw work on the first degree, which was well rendered.

October 3d, visited Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, and saw work on the third degree. The records of this lodge are not as well kept as they should be.

October 30th, visited Composite Lodge, No. 168, and saw work on the first degree. This is the only lodge to which my attention has been called concerning difficulties in the lodge, and I think this affair will not materially injure the harmony of the lodge.

January 21, 1874, visited Fisher Lodge, No. 160, and witnessed work on the third degree.

January 29th, visited Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, and saw work on the third degree. As to the records of this lodge, I only need say that they are kept by my worthy predecessor, R. W. Bro. E. B. Averill.

February 11th, visited Pacific Lodge, No. 64, a second time, and witnessed work on the second degree. There was a marked improvement in the working of the lodge since my first visit.

March 7th, visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, and saw work on the third degree.

I have frequently visited Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, and witnessed work on the several degrees. This lodge is prosperous in every respect save one; they are sadly in need of a suitable lodge room. The records of this lodge are neatly and correctly kept by its experienced Secretary, Brother N. H. Bates.

Whole number of members,	836
" " " initiates,	64
Annual dues,	\$125.40
Initiation fees,	128.00
	<hr/> 253.40
Adding 1 member of Olive Branch Lo., omitted last year,	.15
	<hr/> \$253.55

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR., *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Dexter, April 9, 1874.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I submit the following report of the condition of the lodges comprising the Sixth District.

I have visited all the lodges in the district during the past year, and have witnessed work in most of them. I am happy to report that all the lodges are doing well, and so far as I have been able to ascertain are in a harmonious condition. The records, generally, in good order. I have, of course, found it necessary to make corrections in the work, but the kindly and fraternal spirit with which these corrections and suggestions have been met, have robbed a disagreeable duty of its most unpleasant attribute, viz: a discussion of the ritual promulgated by the Grand Lodge.

Horeb Lodge, No. 93, have, in accordance with the permission granted by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, removed from Lincoln Centre to Lincoln, where the brethren have fitted up and furnished a hall, which is a credit to their liberality and taste, and which affords them a masonic home where they can hold their meetings with pleasure and profit. The result shows the wisdom of the Grand Lodge in granting permission for the removal.

Pine Tree Lodge, v. D., at Mattawamkeag, is doing well. The brethren have rented a fine hall, and when the improvements which they are making are complete, will have a very pleasant and commodious lodge room.

I have approved a petition (which I have forwarded to you) for a lodge, to be called "Lynde Lodge," at Hermon Centre. I have visited the locality, and find that with the improvements which the petitioners contemplate making, they will have a safe and convenient lodge room. They are earnest and enthusiastic in the matter, and, should the dispensation be granted, I have no doubt that they will establish a lodge which will be a credit to the fraternity and to themselves.

I append an abstract of the returns :

Whole number of members,	1,499
" " initiates,	86
Annual dues,	\$224.85
Initiation Fees,	172.00
	<u>\$396.85</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Bangor, April 30, 1874.

A. B. MARSTON, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DEAR BROTHER:—The time having arrived at which it becomes my duty to report to you an account of my stewardship as D. D. G. M. for the Seventh Masonic District, I herewith forward you my report; and should I fail to give you a detailed account of the several lodges which compose this District, I should fail to discharge my whole duty.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, and some of them oftener.

My first official visit was made to Unity Lodge, at Freedom, June 19th. They had work on the third degree, which was very well done, considering the small amount of work done in this lodge the past year. There has been

a great lack of interest in this lodge the year past, and their meetings have been very thinly attended,—oftentimes not enough at their stated meetings to constitute a quorum to transact the business of the lodge. W. Bro. Williams and a few others are now endeavoring to awaken an interest in the lodge; and I think if they have time, patience and perseverance, they will accomplish it.

Since the above date I have twice visited this lodge, and a marked interest was manifested; once on the occasion of their election of officers, and again at their installation, which was public, at the close of which there was a bountiful collation, in which all became very much interested. They have a new Secretary, Bro. J. D. Lamson, who is every way well qualified for the position, and the records are well and properly kept. I cannot close the report of this lodge without some reference to one candidate on whom they have recently conferred the degrees. I refer to Bro. Moment, a Congregationalist preacher, who manifests a deep interest in masonry; and as he is a man beloved by all who know him, he will become a strong pillar in that lodge and add very much to its interest.

I visited Trojan Lodge, at Troy, Sept. 6th; examined their records, found them well kept and arranged; and as they had no work, I examined them in the lectures on the first two degrees, and found they passed them very correctly. This lodge endeavors to do all its business in strict conformity to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and ranks among the best in the District, and one that dispenses charity with a liberal hand. I visited this lodge at a subsequent meeting, when they had work on the first and second degrees, which was done with much credit to the officers.

Visited Central Lodge, at China, Sept. 11th, and publicly installed their officers elect; after which, we repaired to the public house, and partook of a bountiful supper provided by the lodge. I cannot say anything new concerning this lodge, for it still continues to be the best lodge in the District, and is careful to place the best timber where the heaviest strain comes. Any lodge would be safe to pattern after this, for all is harmony and peace, apparently.

I visited Seabasticook Lodge, at Clinton, October 16th; examined their records, found them badly kept and not well arranged; they lack very much of system and accuracy. The Secretary is a very worthy Brother, but it is evident that he has not had much experience in keeping records. I gave him such advice and instruction as I thought proper, which was very kindly received. This is a good and harmonious lodge, but they fail in being well posted in the lectures, though they perform their work quite well. At this meeting I publicly installed the officers elect, there being present upwards of sixty females. After the installation we partook of a bountiful supper at the public house, after which we returned to the hall and spent the remainder of the evening in a social manner.

December 2d, I visited Plymouth Lodge, at Plymouth; examined their records, found them nicely kept and well arranged by the skillful hand of Bro.

C. Butman. There has been but little interest manifested in this lodge for more than a year, notwithstanding W. Bro. Loud appears to be doing all he can to awaken an interest. The Wardens also appear desirous that a better interest should be felt, but there is a great lack on the part of the members: they, as is too often the case with other lodges, get the idea that in order to have interesting meetings they must initiate a candidate at every meeting. What would such people say if a church should adopt the course to have a meeting only when there was to be a member admitted? Certainly such a course would be extremely absurd, but no more so than for the members of a lodge to absent themselves because there were no degrees to confer. This lodge has a very convenient and inviting lodge room, well furnished, and are not lacking for funds or any thing excepting an interest on the part of members; and since my visit I learn there is an improvement in this respect, and that they have initiated two candidates.

Visited Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks, December 31st; examined their records, found them systematically kept and well arranged. I installed their officers elect, or what of them were present. I assisted them in conferring the E. A. degree on a candidate, all the officers of the lodge working well their part. There were but few of the brethren of the lodge present, and should judge there was a lack of interest in the lodge.

I visited Liberty Lodge, at Montville, February 27th; examined their records, which showed nothing unmasonic, yet they are not kept in that manner which is desirable. I made some suggestions to their Secretary, which were very kindly received, and I doubt not appreciated. They had no work on hand, but the lectures were passed in a very satisfactory manner. This lodge appears well united and harmonious, and are doing a reasonable amount of work.

Visited Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont, February 28th; examined their records, found them well kept and nicely arranged. This lodge has ever been fortunate in the selection of their Secretary, which is a more important office than many of our lodges suppose, and should be filled only by a competent Brother, who should be reasonably compensated for his services, which is seldom the case. This lodge having no work on that evening, I witnessed the exemplification of the work on the second degree by the Senior Warden, the W. Master not being present. The work was very well done, considering all the circumstances.

Star in the West Lodge, at Unity, I have visited at almost every meeting in the year, being a member of said lodge. This lodge is very fortunate in the selection of their Secretary, Bro. G. Hamilton, he being in every particular well qualified for the position, and without disparagement to any, may be reckoned one of the very best. This lodge observes all the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge, is doing a reasonable amount of work, and in a manner which would be approved by the Grand Lodge. This lodge is harmonious

and prosperous, and getting along in a quiet manner; and on election day and times of oyster suppers, has a very full attendance.

I have received the returns from all the lodges in the District, but not with that promptness which the Constitution requires. From them I gather the following statistics:

Whole number initiated,	50
Admitted to membership,	58
Dimitted,	21
Died,	8
Number of affiliated masons,	759
Rejected,	15
Non-affiliated,	9
Deprived of membership for non-payment of dues,	12
Amount of annual fees,	\$113.85
“ “ initiation fees,	100.00

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted,
 Unity, April 1, 1874.

S. S. COLLIER, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conformity with the requirements of the M. W. Grand Lodge, I herewith present my annual report for the past masonic year, as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

There are seven chartered lodges in this District, six of which I have visited once, and some of them several times. Owing to circumstances beyond my control, I was unable to visit Howard Lodge, at Winterport, but requested P. M. Bro. Sanborn to visit the same, who did so, and reported to me that the lodge was in a harmonious and prosperous condition, having done a fair amount of work; and that he examined their records and found them neatly and correctly kept.

December 20th, I visited Timothy Chase Lodge, at Belfast, officially, and witnessed work on the third degree. The very able manner in which the officers of this lodge acquitted themselves in Grand Lodge at its last session is still characteristic of the masonic ability displayed in their lodge at home. I examined their records and found them very neatly and correctly kept, and showing that their proceedings were in keeping with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, with one exception, as you will see by their returns that they received the petition of a rejected applicant in four months after his rejection,

which, upon learning the fact, I informed them was a violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge. This lodge is in a harmonious and flourishing condition.

January 12th, I visited Phoenix Lodge, at Belfast, and witnessed work on the third degree. Although a member of this lodge myself, I must with all modesty admit that on this occasion it was the most thorough and impressive work I have ever witnessed. The monitorial and lecture of this degree were given in full; and nothing was left undone that should be done to make the ceremonies both interesting and impressive, which were also strictly in accordance with standard work of the Grand Lodge. And what is most gratifying to me, this lodge is never opened nor closed without prayer or charge, or both, which I believe should be given in every regular and well governed lodge. Their records are neatly kept, and by their present Secretary so arranged that any matter in question may be readily turned to. His books and returns are equal if not superior to any in my District. Good order and harmony prevail in this lodge, and liberal donations are freely and often made to the distressed brother, widow and fatherless.

January 29th, I visited Island Lodge, at Islesboro; witnessed their opening and closing ceremonies, and heard the E. A. and M. M. lectures passed, which was done in a very creditable manner. Their records are well kept. There has been no work in this lodge the past year, which may tend to show that the outer door has been well guarded. On this occasion I was kindly received and hospitably entertained during my stay. I was informed that a little difficulty and unmasonic feeling existed among the brethren of this lodge, which I at once investigated and settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and peace and harmony seems again restored within these limits. Among the brethren of this lodge is our worthy and esteemed P. M. Brother T. R. Williams, who, though having borne the burden and heat of the day, is still at his post, manifesting the same love for masonry as in former years.

February 25th, I visited Excelsior Lodge, at Northport; and with the assistance of Past Masters Wm. A. Pendleton and C. W. Haney, conferred the P. M. degree on their Master elect; after which, witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was done in a workmanlike manner. It being a very stormy night, there were not as many present as usual. I examined their records and found them neatly and correctly kept. I was gratified to find a great degree of interest manifested by the brethren of this lodge, who seemed desirous to conform to the ritual approved by the Grand Lodge, and listened attentively to my suggestions and criticisms, showing that their feelings towards me were indeed kindness and condescension.

March 3d, I visited King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was performed in a spirited manner. The officers of this lodge seem to be well acquainted with the ritual, and the manner in which they performed their opening and closing ceremonies, as well as that of transacting the general business of the lodge, gave evidence that they were

well skilled in the Royal Art. Their records, which are under the careful management of their esteemed Bro. David Howe, show that they have been neatly and faithfully kept, and that their proceedings have been strictly in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge. This lodge has a finely furnished and commodious hall with stable adjoining, and the very social manner in which they entertain their visiting brethren is a proof of their zeal, fidelity and attachment to masonry.

March 5th, I visited Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport, and with the assistance of W. Brothers Haney and Merrill, conferred the P. M. degree upon Bro. Perkins, their Master elect. As my visit was somewhat unexpected, there were but few in attendance. I witnessed their opening and closing ceremonies, which were promptly and accurately performed, giving evidence that their lodge, as heretofore, was in the hands of true and trusty craftsmen. I carefully examined their records, and must say that they are the handsomest I have ever seen. They are perfect models of penmanship and accuracy, and a credit to the Secretary. It need hardly be said that this lodge is in a harmonious and prosperous condition, as its reputation in this respect is firmly established.

February 5th, by request of Phœnix and Timothy Chase Lodges, I again visited them and installed their officers jointly. It was a fraternal gathering, cemented with friendship and brotherly love. An interesting feature in these lodges is the presence of our venerable P. G. M. Timothy Chase, who, though aged and very infirm, still manifests a lively interest in the fraternity, and rejoices that he has lived to see the mother and daughter with whom he has so zealously labored, mingling their voices together with one accord in peace and harmony.

But few questions of jurisprudence have been referred to me, and most of those have been settled by reference to the standing regulations.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, thanking you for the confidence reposed in me by this appointment, permit me through you, to return my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges for the very courteous and fraternal manner in which I have ever been received and treated during my official visits.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge:

Whole number of members,	824
" " initiates,	45
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$90.00
" " annual fees,	123.60
	<hr/> \$213.60

Fraternally submitted,

Belfast, April 6th.

GEORGE E. WIGHT, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—I have the honor to present my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District, including therein a full statement of all my official acts since my installation into that office.

It has been my privilege, as well as pleasure, to officially visit all the lodges within the District, and I sincerely hope that my efforts to benefit the members of the fraternity by thus visiting them will be productive of much good, and for the interest of the craft at large. I desire to say, generally, that the condition of the lodges in this District is, in most respects, satisfactory; all have a good, and some a very large membership. The amount of work done is larger than in any former year since the organization of the District, and indicates a healthy and steady increase in numbers. In every lodge I have met with Brethren, evidently thoroughly imbued with the genuine principles of our institution, and devoted to enhancing its prosperity by all proper means. I have often thought, that if *all* the members of our beloved fraternity would show the same zeal and interest in its welfare that is exhibited by a few, that no one could estimate the power it would exert for the benefit of its members, and indirectly of the community, of the social element of which it now forms so important a part.

My investigations have satisfied me that great caution and care have been observed by the lodges in the selection of their candidates, and that they are firmly resolved that the standard of qualification for admission into our fraternity shall not be lowered.

The lodge rooms of all the lodges appear to be well protected, in good condition and properly furnished.

The records of the various lodges are very full and complete, many of them presenting elegant specimens of work.

The work exhibited throughout the District was very satisfactory. All the Worshipful Masters are zealous in the cause of Freemasonry. Some of them are men of culture and ability. The officers generally appear to be impressed with the business in which they are engaged; and the brethren, preserving that decorum and attention to the ceremonies so essentially necessary to the impressiveness of the ritual, conduce to the exemplification of work worthy of high commendation. In the style of work, there is of course a wide range, according to the differences in men; but I may say that I was struck with its remarkable uniformity and correctness.

Tuesday, October 28th, I performed my first official duty by visiting Rockland Lodge, No. 79, Rockland. From my acquaintance with some of the members of this lodge, I had formed a very favorable opinion of its condition,

and I can say that I was not in the least disappointed. The work (that of the third degree upon five candidates) was rendered with great excellence and effect; I have not seen better in this District. The members were in attendance in large numbers, seemed full of enthusiasm, and everything gave assurance that it was not the intention of its members that any should excel it. An elegant collation followed the exercises in the hall, and the whole occasion was most enjoyable. This lodge has had the largest number of initiates of any lodge in the District during the past year, being 42. Number of rejections 12.

Thursday, October 30, I visited Eureka Lodge, No. 84, St. George. This lodge is growing in strength, if not in wisdom, and has done a large amount of good work for the past year. Its records have been neatly and well kept. Their work is substantially correct, but not as perfect as it should be. It is but fair, however, to state, that the W. M. was unavoidably absent at the time of my visit, and several other of the offices were filled by *pro tem.* appointments. Prosperity appears to follow them in their labors to promote the welfare of their fellow men. Union and harmony prevail in their Councils. Number of initiates 20; rejections 4.

Tuesday, November 4th, I visited Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, Vinalhaven, and found a large number of the brethren convened in their beautiful rooms for my reception. This lodge fully sustains its reputation as one of the best and most energetic lodges in the District, although the youngest. I was pleased to note from its records that the members did not confine their attendance to occasions of special interest, but were generally present at *all* its meetings in goodly numbers, to strengthen the hands and gladden the hearts of its officers in the discharge of their arduous duties. The work of the third degree was finely rendered and substantially correct. A collation was served at the close of the meeting, and an exceedingly pleasant interview had with the brethren present. Number of initiates 20; rejections 7.

Tuesday, November 11th, I visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, Thomaston, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was given in a style that left little to be desired. This lodge evidently has a very fine class of members, full of zeal and enthusiasm in their work. The brethren are thoroughly devoted to the interests of the fraternity, and the cordial and hospitable manner in which a visitor is received makes a visit to this lodge one of great pleasure; and under the leadership of its present Master it must continue to prosper. Number of initiates twelve; rejections six.

Wednesday, December 17th, I visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland, which still sustains its old reputation for good work and worthy membership. In Bro. E. Davies, its Secretary, this lodge is peculiarly fortunate in possessing a recording officer whose full, complete, and interesting records are not excelled by any I have seen. After the work of the third degree, given in an impres-

sive manner, the lodge was closed, and all were socially entertained until we were warned that it was time for retirement and rest. The brethren attended in large numbers, and like their officers, were evidently zealous and skillful. Number of initiates twenty-four; rejections twelve.

Monday, December 29th, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport, and witnessed work on the third degree, which is, with a few verbal changes, that laid down by the Grand Lodge. Their records are correctly and carefully kept. It has done but a small amount of work the past year, but what it has done has been done well. The brethren are fully awake to the interests of the Order, and make every exertion to carry out those great principles which should ever govern the members of our institution. Number of initiates six; rejections two.

Wednesday, December 31st, I visited Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 59, South Hope. This is the smallest lodge in the District, but composed of good material, and their work is nearly accurate. Their records are fairly kept, and the officers appear to have wisdom to rule and govern their lodge. After witnessing work on the third degree, I installed their officers. Number of initiates one; rejections none.

Friday, January 9, 1874, by special request, I privately installed the officers of Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden.

Tuesday, January 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, Rockland, in the presence of the brethren, their ladies and invited friends. The exercises were interspersed with fine music, and brief speeches and an elegant collation added a measure of enjoyment to the occasion.

Wednesday, January 28th, I publicly installed the officers of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland. This, like the above, was also an occasion of much pleasure and interest. Music of a high order, and the ladies added their charms, and the banquet which followed, made the "hours of refreshment" long to be remembered.

Friday, January 30th, I visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden. This is the *oldest* lodge in the district, and one of the best; the brethren are united, and maintain their high reputation for work and those qualities which should adorn the true mason; and under the supervision of a brother so well versed in those great principles which are taught in the lectures and charges of our fraternity, it must continue to flourish, and to exert a salutary influence in the community. Satisfactory work on the third degree was exhibited. Being my own lodge, I do not propose to speak of it more in detail, preferring to leave that duty to my successor. Number of initiates, 12; rejections, 1.

Monday, February 2d, I installed in private the officers of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport.

Saturday, March 7th, I visited Union Lodge, No. 31, Union, and witnessed work on the second and third degrees. The work was well done, and with

the exception of a few verbal differences, in accordance with the ritual. Although its work the past year has been somewhat limited, yet it seems to be in good condition. Their records are well and satisfactorily kept. My visit to this lodge was pleasant and satisfactory. Number of initiates, 2; rejections, 1.

Monday, March 23d, I concluded my official visits at St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren, where I was received in the most cordial and hospitable manner. I judge that the lodge is composed of men of warm hearts and willing hands. The third degree was worked accurately and impressively. The records are well kept. Number of initiates, 8; rejections, none.

In regard to what disposition the lodges make of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge which are sent to them, I have to report that but one lodge (Amity, No. 6, Camden) has a complete set; some are in the hands of Secretaries, some in the hands of the W. M., a few copies in some of the lodges, and that many are lost.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been read in nearly every lodge in the District.

I also take pleasure in reporting that every lodge in the Ninth District has furnished its history completed up to 1870, in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

The following is an abstract of the returns as made to me, viz :

Number of lodges,	10
“ admitted,	146
“ re-instated,	8
“ dimitted,	9
“ died,	23
“ suspended,	1
“ initiates,	142
“ members,	1590
Amount of initiation fees,	\$284.00
“ “ annual fees,	238.50
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$522.50

In concluding my report, I desire to say that in all my visits and interviews with the Fraternity, I have met with nothing but kindness and courtesy, and they will go far to make up a pleasant record on my memory, being some of the most happy moments of my life. I have endeavored to discharge the duties of the important trust which you have been pleased to confide to me, with fidelity, and hope that it has been such as to meet your approbation.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

Camden, March 31, 1874.

R. E. PAINE, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my proceedings, as District Deputy Grand Master for the Tenth Masonic District, for the past year, and of the condition of the lodges composing said District.

The several lodges in the District have made full and generally accurate returns, and have paid me the amount of their dues to the Grand Lodge,—all of which I have transmitted to the Grand Treasurer. The aggregate amount of work done has been somewhat less than in preceding years, but enough to keep good the membership; and I am satisfied that it has been well done, and of *good material*.

The relations and intercourse between the lodges have been harmonious and pleasant. There have been no material changes in their situation or condition; and, with one exception, no event has occurred which seemed to call for the exercise on my part of any other than the routine duties of the office.

The exception referred to was in relation to the funeral of our illustrious deceased Brother John H. Sheppard, who died in Boston on the 25th of June last. The masonic funeral service was performed in Boston by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and his remains were brought to Wiscasset for interment. His relatives desired that the funeral services here should be conducted in accordance with the rites of the Episcopal church, but invited Lincoln Lodge, in which the deceased was made a mason, and of which he was for many years a member and for some time Master, to attend as an escort. Upon my attention being called to it, I held, that *as no masonic ceremonies were contemplated*, it was not an occasion on which the lodge could appear in public without special authority, and I very cheerfully granted the lodge a dispensation to form a public procession for the purpose indicated. The funeral occurred on the 27th of June, and was attended by a goodly number of his kindred and a large concourse of his friends and former townsmen. His remains were buried in Woodlawn cemetery, on the brow of a hill overlooking the placid waters of Sheepscot Bay, where a simple shaft of Aberdeen granite, bearing only the name of "SHEPPARD" marks his last resting place.

I have, during the past year, visited all but two of the lodges in my district, and have observed the work in several of them. I have given especial attention to the records and accounts, and the method of transacting lodge business; and, thanks to the faithful performance of his duties by my predecessor, found very little for correction in these respects. In some cases the records were not, in my judgment, sufficiently explicit, and, in one or two, some things were recorded which in my opinion were not proper to be written. The few

suggestions which I thought it my duty to make to the officers and members, were, in all cases received kindly, and acted upon, so that I have nothing to report in detail upon these points.

In respect to the matter of lodge history, I have done what I properly could to co-operate with the committee of the Grand Lodge, in inducing the delinquent lodges to complete their histories, and am happy to say that considerable progress has been made, of the details of which you will be informed by the report of that committee.

Referring briefly to the individual lodges in the district, in their numerical order, I would say :

I have attended, as a member, at nearly all of the meetings of Lincoln Lodge during the year; have witnessed its work on each of the degrees, and on the 23d of December I installed its officers. This lodge has a large *nominal* membership, but suffers from the want of active, interested, resident members. If it cannot increase the number of the *latter*, it should take measures to reduce the *former*, many of its members being absent and contributing nothing to the support of the lodge. It has not fully sustained its ancient reputation for the excellence of its work, which may be accounted for by the small amount of work done, and this does not seem to result from a lack of material. I most earnestly recommend to this lodge a more careful attention to *all the duties of masonry*. Its records have been well and accurately kept.

I visited Alna Lodge on the 25th of February, and witnessed its work on the third degree. The meeting was the largest strictly masonic gathering which I have attended in the District during the year, about 50 members being present.

On the 27th of March, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, where work was done on the first degree. There was a good attendance, but I missed the faces of many "good men" whom I had been accustomed to meet there in years gone by—now "made perfect" in the lodge above. The necessary absence of the Master did not leave the lodge without a skillful presiding officer.

Both of the two last mentioned lodges are in the hands of faithful and accomplished officers; in both the work was accurately performed, and both are influential for good, not only as within themselves, but in their respective communities.

I made an official visit to Bristol Lodge, March 2d, accompanied by about twenty of the officers and members of Alna Lodge, who, by my request, exemplified the third degree. This lodge (Bristol) numerically and financially strong, and composed of men of sterling worth, seems to be deficient in fervency and zeal; but little work has presented itself, and the meetings have been somewhat irregularly held. Its members are scattered over a considerable territory, and many of them are obliged by their business to be much absent from home. I counselled the younger members to greater activity in lodge

duties. At the close of the meeting, an excellent "clam chowder," which the dwellers on the seaboard know so well how to extemporize, was partaken of with much enjoyment.

Dresden Lodge, which I visited April 1st, has made a marked improvement in its attendance, records and business affairs, since I visited it two years ago, in company with my immediate predecessor. It has good officers, and they only need the opportunity for more work to enable them to acquit themselves creditably in it. They exemplified the first degree in a manner which was satisfactory under the circumstances.

Meduncook and Riverside Lodges were, unavoidably, not visited. Finding it impossible to reach them myself, I at a late day commissioned a competent brother to visit them in my stead, and he made all reasonable exertions to do so, but failed by reason of unfavorable weather and bad roads. I have reliable information that they are both in a sound and prosperous condition, and feel assured that they have suffered no detriment through my neglect.

Seaside Lodge has "come up through great tribulation" to a position of permanence and usefulness. The interest in its meetings is well sustained and the attendance regular. I had the pleasure of visiting it on the 27th of February, and although the night was stormy and some of the officers absent, there was a large attendance, and the work on the first degree was creditably performed. This lodge is entitled to high commendation for its patience and perseverance.

Anchor Lodge, though the youngest in the district, is one of the *best*. Guided by the fundamental principles of our Order, and *anchored* to good fellowship and good neighborhood, it is quietly waiting *for more candidates to grow up*. Meanwhile its hall is the scene of frequent meetings for the practice of the work and lectures, or for rational and social enjoyment. It needs no special supervision. I installed its officers with the assistance of W. Bro. J. W. Taggart (Past Master of Lincoln Lodge), on the 9th of January, in presence of the members and their families. At the close of the ceremonies the company spent an hour in social intercourse, the enjoyment of which was heightened by an elegant collation prepared by the ladies.

I make the following abstract of the returns:

Number of initiates, 29, at \$2 each,	\$58.00
" " members, 778, at 15 cts. each,	116.70
Total dues to Grand Lodge,	\$174.70

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEO. B. SAWYER, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

Wiscasset, April 29, 1874.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

By the close of another masonic year, now so near at hand, I am admonished of my duty to make my official report of the condition of the craft in the Eleventh Masonic District. I regret that I am unable to report in detail and from personal observation and inspection, the condition of all the lodges in the District.

The year, like the one which preceded it, has been uneventful. The several lodges in this jurisdiction have pursued the quiet tenor of their way, doing their work faithfully, and carefully preserving our ancient landmarks.

The growth, though not so great as in some previous years, has been judicious and healthy, and considerable valuable material has been gathered up and utilized.

The introduction of other secret orders into some of the towns in the District, has doubtless kept back some from knocking at our doors, and will satisfactorily account for the small amount of work in some of the lodges. These causes, however, can operate but temporarily, and may be productive of good to our order rather than otherwise.

In some of the lodges, the amount of work will compare favorably with that of last year. The number of initiations during the year was sixty-one, four less than last year, while the net gain in the District is forty-two. There were just an even thousand masons in good standing in the nine lodges composing the Eleventh Masonic District, when the returns were made up in March.

The lodges in this District are now in excellent condition, governed by faithful and efficient officers, who manifest a disposition and determination to rule and govern their lodges according to the ancient usages of the Order, and faithfully to comply with the requirements of the M. W. Grand Lodge. It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to make this flattering report, as it augurs well for the future of Freemasonry in this part of our masonic field.

As in the preceding year, no important matters have been referred to me for decision and adjudication, from the fact stated in my last report, that they could as easily be referred to the Grand Master, who resides in the District; a circumstance which has very much lightened my labors, but has rendered them all the more pleasant.

My intercourse with the craft, though too limited, has been of a confidential and pleasant character; and the uniform respect and courtesy shown me by all masons in the District during my official connection with it has served to strengthen my love for our ancient and noble fraternity.

In retiring from a position which, as you are well aware, I accepted with great reluctance, and whose duties I have but imperfectly performed, I desire

to express my thanks to you for your uniform kindness and forbearance, and express the hope that if I have been remiss in duty, the craft has received no detriment at my hands.

Number of members,	1,000
“ initiates,	61
Amount of initiation fees,	\$122
“ dues from members,	150
Amount of dues to the Grand Lodge,	\$272

Which is respectfully submitted,

WM. B. LAPHAM, *D. D G. M. 11th M. D.*

March 15, 1874.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

For the fifth time at the close of a masonic year, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, I report :

I have visited several of the nine chartered lodges in this district, but not all ; for at the time appointed for visiting Messalonskee, at West Waterville, also at the time appointed for visiting Vassalboro Lodge, at North Vassalboro, illness prevented my attendance. I have, however, direct information concerning all of said lodges.

Harmony prevails throughout the District. I find the work averages fully as good as heretofore ; in two of the lodges better, while no one falls behind.

The records of the lodges, for neatness, correctness and fullness, rate better than formerly—one exception.

The printed Proceedings of the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge have been read in most of the lodges.

The attendance at stated meetings is a little fuller than formerly.

By request of the Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History, I have called the attention of the four delinquent lodges in that line to the necessity of their compliance with the Grand Lodge orders.

The halls are just the same as at my last report. I believe should Rural Lodge, at Sydney, “locate” or cause to be located, and build as good a hall as it deserves both for itself and the honor of the Grand Lodge, that within twelve months thereafter, the needed changes would be made in one or two other halls, that would make the Twelfth District a “model,” considering its means. This is a rural district, no city lodge being embraced within its limits. Seven of the halls are situated by the side of river, lake, or stream—that at Wayne (Asylum) close by, or over noisy running water.

Four of the lodges are of pre-anti-masonic-crusade birth—Waterville, No. 33 (the mother of M. W. Past Grand Master Drummond, now Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence), charter being same date of the State's admission to the Union, viz: A. D. 1820. Of the five other lodges, the oldest is Vernon Valley, 14 years; the youngest, Neguemkeag, three years. The newest hall is that of Relief, at Belgrade. Most faithful brethren are distributed over the whole District.

Number of members	741
Number of initiates,	42
Dues,	\$111.15
Fees,	84.00
	<hr/> \$195.15

Eleven deaths the past year; eight initiates less than last year; one initiate less than year before last; net increase of members the year past, 36.

Most fraternally submitted,

M. S. MAYHEW, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Mt. Vernon, April 13, A. D. 1874.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my annual report for the year now closing, I am happy to be able to say that a better spirit prevails, as a general thing, among the members of the several lodges in this District than has been the case for a few years past; and an earnestness never before manifest, is shown by a majority of the brethren for a higher standard of progress. In no other respect has the past year been marked with much change.

I have been able to visit officially and otherwise, as their interest demanded, every lodge but one under my immediate charge; and, although not being able, owing to new business relations and engagements, to devote so much personal attention to the lodges as heretofore, I trust masonry has not suffered in any locality for want of proper regard and attention from me.

In many of the lodges, the older and once active members have come to a realization of the gradually drifting away from the ancient land-marks, and with a *will* and *spirit* commendable in them, have come to the rescue of the craft by assuming the reins of government again. Especially is this true in Siloam, where nearly all the officers are Past Masters, any one of whom is amply qualified to preside and work in the lodge. With Past District Deputy Grand Master McFadden in the East, supported by so many Past Masters, we

may confidently anticipate "*good work*," and a thorough revival of ideas and that masonic spirit and brotherly love with which the members were once imbued, and by which they were animated. In several other lodges Past Masters have been called to the East, manifesting on their part a willingness and determination to "*strengthen the things that remain that are ready to die.*"

I am not aware of any particular change in the condition of Keystone Lodge, nor have my ideas in regard to its usefulness undergone much change since my last report. Justice compels me to say, however, that this lodge is very well officered, and the officers strive to do their duty. But the great lack here is in the prevailing luke-warmness and indifference so long apparent on the part of the majority of the members. I am not disposed to blame the laborers for the sins of the others. I wish them prosperity commensurate with their zeal, as I do all others; and I have never intended a rebuke unmerited, and I meant it for those to whom it justly belonged. My aim has been, and is now, to arouse them to a realizing sense of their feeble and dying condition.

And this is also true in relation to Corinthian Lodge, so far as my action was concerned. That an officer taking such a stand should incur the displeasure of some was to be expected; but feeling that I could better afford to have a few frowns cast upon me, than to allow them to suffer longer unrebuked under their own untold infliction, I performed my duty, not reckoning for a moment the value of friendship. My duty now in regard to this lodge is not clear. I hardly know how to report on it. Suffice it, however, to say, there is quite a determination on the part of some, not, I think, a majority, to do their duty, in striving to put the lodge in a better condition. But while a spirit of hostility, engendered by outside matters of contention, having no connection with the lodge, exists to such an extent that members will not meet or sit together in the lodge room, nor courteously recognize each other on the street, I am free to confess there can be but little to hope for. When the brethren of Corinthian Lodge stop quarreling, and begin to practice forgiveness, prosperity may again dawn upon them.

* * * * *

When I visited this lodge, the work was exemplified as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The Worshipful Master, before elected to this, never held an office in a lodge. Of course he labored under disadvantages hard to overcome, and therefore on his part the mistakes were excusable.

Not wishing to censure a brother for accepting honors given him, I can not, nevertheless, let the opportunity pass without a word on the custom of electing a W. Master from the floor, never serving before in any important office. The time was when none but a Warden, or one having served as such, could legally be elected to sit in the East; and it strikes me that while in some cases a departure from the old regulation might work favorably, I believe the practice generally a bad one, and the experiment unsafe, calculated to work

injury. In my opinion it should never be done when it can be avoided, or only by electing a brother peculiarly qualified for the position, socially, morally and intellectually. This is not for those accepting the honor, but for those conferring it.

January 24th, I assisted in dedicating a new hall at Pittsfield, to be occupied by Meridian Lodge. I should do injustice to my own feelings, as well as to the brethren there, did I not congratulate them on the occupancy of this beautiful hall. Knowing their wants so well, I thus rejoice with them in the accomplishment of their long cherished desire. This lodge may now be ranked as one of the best in the District. In according them this high honor I trust the brethren there will not be unmindful that the higher the position attained, the greater the responsibilities resting upon them.

Again expressing my gratitude for renewed assurances of regard, I tender the brethren of the District my best wishes for that prosperity and happiness, only realized in the performance of faithful and earnest labor.

Fraternally submitted,

W. R. G. ESTES, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

Skowhegan, April 10, 1874.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

I have, by unavoidable circumstances, interpositions of Old Probabilities, and a multiplicity of other masonic duties at home, much larger than in former years, not been able to visit all the lodges in my District during the year.

I can truly report from those I have visited, a commendable improvement in the rendering of the work. The records have been invariably neatly and correctly kept, and the usual routine business of the lodges done in a manner creditable to the fraternity. While of those lodges I have not visited, I can say in the words of M. W. P. G. M. Murray, "I am persuaded by my correspondence, that no injury has resulted to the craft in consequence."

The various lodges throughout the entire District are now well accommodated with convenient apartments for the work, Freeport Lodge, No. 23, having during the past year built and furnished a hall which will compare favorably with any of its size in the State, of which you have a better knowledge than myself, having performed the dedicatory ceremonies.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to the brethren of the District my sincere thanks for their uniform courtesies to me as your representative.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District.

The following is an abstract of the returns as made to me:

Total number of members,	948
“ “ “ initiates,	55
Amount of initiation fees,	\$110.00
“ “ annual dues,	142.20
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	<u>\$252.20</u>

Fraternally submitted,

April 15, 1874.

JOS. M. HAYES, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, respectfully submits his annual report.

There are in this District eleven chartered lodges. I have visited all of them once and some of them twice. I have installed the officers in every case where I have received an invitation, which was from every lodge but two, viz: Ashlar and Rabboni. I have examined the records and found them well kept, and, with the exception of a few instances, harmony and brotherly love prevail throughout this District.

Although in most of the lodges but little work has been done the past year, yet the work has been fairly kept up by exemplification.

June 23d, I installed the officers of Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, (previously conferring the P. M. degree on the Master elect), Bro. Philo Clark acting as Grand Marshal. The installation was public, their hall being well filled, after which refreshments were furnished to all present, making a social hour.

July 5th, I installed the officers of Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, of which I am a member. This was also a public installation, and ample refreshments were furnished to a large assembly of ladies and friends.

July 10th, I installed the officers of Whitney Lodge, at Canton.

September 4th, I installed the officers of Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, conferring the P. M. degree on the Master elect. I witnessed their work in the M. M. degree, which was fairly done for new officers, although the lectures were very deficient. I made such suggestions as I thought necessary, and resolved to visit them again at a later day.

September 30th, I installed the officers of Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, conferring the P. M. degree, and attended the funeral of Bro. Lee Strickland in the P. M., our venerable Brother Reuel Washburn very ably officiating. His performance of our rites was truly impressive.

November 3d, I installed the officers of Maine Lodge, at Farmington, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was very admirably done. Lecture good as far as given, and records well kept. I found excellent material in this lodge, and was highly pleased with their manner of working. It is one of our best lodges.

November 4th, by request, I visited Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, and saw work on the E. A. degree; lectures given in part,—both very fairly given. Agreeably to a resolution adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge, "that the question of giving to Whitney Lodge a portion of its funds be submitted to Oriental Star Lodge at a stated communication thereof for action," and this lodge having referred the matter to a committee, of which Bro. Reuel Washburn was chairman, the report was presented, read and accepted (said report donating five hundred dollars to Whitney Lodge), and the amount ordered to be paid.

November 17th, I made an official visit to Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work and lectures were fairly given, though not up to the former reputation of this lodge, which has stood one of the best.

January 6th, I visited officially Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weld, installed their officers, and witnessed an exemplification in the M. M. degree. Here I found a much better working lodge than I expected, and saw a good degree of interest manifested by several of its members.

January 7th, I visited Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips, installed their officers, and saw an exemplification of work in the M. M. degree; and on the 8th instant, being detained here by a severe storm and ice freshet, I had the pleasure of seeing the E. A. degree conferred. Here, too, I found a good working lodge, and an earnest desire to conform strictly to Grand Lodge work.

January 9th, I again visited Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I found a marked improvement in the work from my former visit, though I pointed out the way for still more.

January 10th, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, and saw work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees very admirably performed, and as for correctness of work and lectures not surpassed by any lodge in this District. The completeness as well as accuracy here shown was highly commendable.

January 14th, I visited Tranquil Lodge, at Auburn, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, on two candidates, and was highly pleased with the same. The lectures were given in full, and I am happy to say that the work on this occasion was far superior in correctness to any I have ever happened to witness in this lodge. I conferred the P. M. degree and installed their officers. This

is now the largest lodge in the District. They have a large hall in contemplation.

February 19th, by your request, and that of the Worshipful Master of Maine Lodge, I was present at the trial of Bro. Silas W. Cook, and he was acquitted.

February 26th, I visited Whitney Lodge, at Canton, and witnessed their work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. Here I found an earnest desire to comply with Grand Lodge work and regulations.

March 2d, by appointment, I visited Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, and saw the lodge exemplify in the M. M. degree, which was very acceptably performed, although more time and attention to the ritual would improve their work, as they have the means.

March 3d, I again visited Oriental Star Lodge, and saw their work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was quite satisfactorily done. It gave me much pleasure to see our aged Bro. Reuel Washburn so vigilantly at his post.

March 11th, I visited Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, for the first time officially (though I had previously seen the M. M. degree conferred), and saw the E. A. degree conferred on two candidates in a very pleasing and highly satisfactory manner. The work was executed with a great deal of promptness and accuracy, besides being very complete. This lodge may be proud of much of its material. Its records are second to none in this District.

There are still in this District a few lodges who have not furnished their history, though I have the promise of there being a less number at the next session of the Grand Lodge; I trust it may prove so. I have urged the importance of their being furnished, and if not neglected beyond decency, they will soon be forwarded.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to the brethren I have met in this District the past year for their courtesy and kindness.

Names of Lodges.	Where Located.	Names of Masters.	Members.	Initiates.	Initiation Fees.	Annual Fees.	Total Dues.
Maine,	Farmington,	Jas. B. Severy,	94	7	\$14.00	\$14.10	\$28.10
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	Levi H. Daggett,	123	2	4.00	18.45	22.45
Tranquil,	Auburn,	Geo. S. Woodman,	187	13	26.00	28.05	54.05
Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	Elias Field,	49	00	0.00	7.35	7.35
Nezinscot,	Turner,	Carlos E. Kempton,	84	2	4.00	12.60	16.60
Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Albert E. Frost,	160	4	8.00	24.00	32.00
Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Holman W. Waldron,	55	3	6.00	8.25	14.25
Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Fessenden I. Day,	81	12	24.00	12.15	36.15
Mystic Tie,	Weld,	M. Aug. Phillips,	33	1	2.00	4.95	6.95
Wilton,	Wilton,	Gilbert Allen,	66	6	12.00	9.90	21.90
Whitney,	Canton,	Hiram A. Ellis,	36	1	2.00	5.40	7.40
			968	51	102.00	145.20	247.20

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Agreeably to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, I submit the following report of my doings as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District :

There are in this District nine lodges, all of which I have visited.

August 12th, visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, and witnessed work on the E. A. and F. C. degrees, which was very correctly rendered. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition, under the charge of Worshipful Bro. Chase, who is one of the best of Masters. The under officers are equally good. The brethren own a fine hall, and are out of debt.

August 14th, visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97 ; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was performed in a very spirited manner. The records are very neatly kept. The brethren intend soon to have a new hall, as they have almost outgrown their old one. The affairs of this lodge are well managed.

September 1st, installed the officers of Oxford Lodge, No. 18.

September 30th, visited M. Tir'em Lodge, No. 132 ; work on M. M. degree. A part of the regular officers were necessarily absent, but their places were supplied with Past Masters, so that the work passed off smoothly. The Worshipful Master showed himself very proficient with the ritual. Records well kept.

October 2d, visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 152. The brethren were disappointed in not having work, and as quite a number of the officers were absent, I did not deem it advisable to have an exemplification. I examined their records, which I found in fair condition, and answered quite a number of questions. The brethren who were present appeared to be much interested in masonry.

October 6th, granted a dispensation to Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, to appear in public procession at the constitution of Union Royal Arch Chapter.

November 4th, visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, and witnessed work on E. A. degree, which was deliberately and impressively rendered, and must have made a good impression on the candidate. The records are perfect models of neatness and accuracy, and reflect great credit on the Secretary, Bro. Doten. Since my visit to the lodge, Bro. King, a Past D. D. G. Master, has been elected Master, which is sure guaranty that the affairs of the lodge will be well managed.

February 20th, visited Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at an afternoon meeting, and witnessed work on F. C. degree. Although the Worshipful Master and some of the other officers had had but little experience, yet the work was done in a very satisfactory and impressive manner. The attendance was large, and the appearance of the members present gave me a most favorable

impression of the material of which this lodge is composed. The records are neatly and systematically kept.

February 20th, visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57. As there was no work on hand, I merely examined the records, which were found in good condition, and spent an hour or two quite pleasantly conversing with the brethren. I am sorry to say, however, that I found a difference of opinion among the brethren, that if not settled must soon lead to serious trouble, and perhaps endanger the life of the lodge.

February 26th, visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73; witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was absolutely perfect. No candidates are advanced in this lodge until they are thoroughly posted in the preceding degrees, which can be said of few lodges, and explains to some extent the flourishing condition of this lodge. The brethren have a large and beautiful hall, and all their furniture and fixtures are first class.

Oxford Lodge, of which I am a member, I have visited constantly during the year, and it is I believe in a flourishing and healthy condition. The records are in the hands of Bro. A. O. Noyes, which is proof that they are well kept.

From an examination of the returns of lodges and from observation while visiting them, I fear some of our lodges have entirely forgotten Standing Regulation No. 4, in relation to candidates receiving the F. C. and M. M. degrees without sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree. I believe one source of trouble in our lodges to be caused by rushing candidates through degrees.

I would recommend that lodges be prohibited from conferring more than one degree on the same candidate at one communication, and not then until after a careful examination and being found well qualified.

In conclusion, I desire to tender to the members of the several lodges in this District my sincere thanks for the kind and fraternal treatment which I have uniformly received at their hands, and assure them that their many kind favors will be long remembered by me. Thanking you most heartily for the honor you have conferred, I respectfully decline a re-appointment.

The following is a summary of returns:

Number of lodges,	9
Initiated,	65
Admitted,	78
Re-instated,	1
Dimitted,	24
Died,	7
Deprived of membership,	1
Present number of members,	805

Fraternally submitted,

HOWARD D. SMITH, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Norway, April 6, 1874.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as D. D. Grand Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District.

I have visited officially during the year, all the lodges once, and a number of them unofficially several times. I have witnessed the work on one or more of the degrees in all the lodges except two. Cumberland Lodge had no candidate. I was notified by the Secretary of Presumpscot Lodge, that a special meeting was appointed March 4th, inviting me to be present; but owing to the bad traveling there were but three of us present, the Tyler, a brother and myself. I have been very much gratified with the manner in which the work has been done in the different lodges.

I learned a short time since that one of the lodges had conferred the degrees on an individual, who had been rejected a number of times in a neighboring jurisdiction. I called special attention to the fact, and advised immediate action in the case. Charges were preferred and the individual was expelled. I am satisfied that there was not sufficient inquiry on the part of those who recommended, as well as on the part of the Investigating Committee.

I have found the records of the lodges accurately and well kept.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

April 15, 1874.

GEO. E. TAYLOR, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned D. D. Grand Master submits the following report of the Eighteenth Masonic District:

There are in this District ten chartered lodges. I have visited but six of them. For not meeting the other four I have good reasons which I need not mention here.

I have visited Mount Moriah Lodge twice; first December 17th, and December 31st. There was a misunderstanding among the members on my first visit. Work was exemplified in the first degree; there being a small attendance the work could not be done in order as it should be. I gave them the best advice I could in my feeble way. At my second visit I installed their officers, all there were present; the Master elect was away from home at the time. I have met with him within a few days, and he informed me that the lodge holds weekly meetings for improvement, and intends to make Mount

Morial Lodge one of the best working lodges in the District. There is much need of meetings of this kind in most lodges, for where there is but little work the tools soon get rusty. Records in good order, under the charge of Bro. Tarbox. Let the new Secretary take notice and govern himself accordingly.

January 2d, I met with Greanleaf Lodge, at Cornish, and installed their officers. Work was done in the second and third degrees by the new officers, in every way to give satisfaction. The records are still kept by Bro. Smith in excellent manner, giving the names in full in all his records of members present. Attendance full. Oysters were served in the hall, and the visit will long be remembered by me as one full of pleasure and satisfaction.

Visited Delta Lodge, Lovell, January 8th. Installed the officers of the lodge; there was no work on hand; found their records in good order, still in the hands of Bro. Marshall Walker. Remarks were made by Bro. A. H. Walker, Past Master, giving his ideas about masonic lodges, how they had managed Delta Lodge since they received their charter, going more for principle, than for numbers. He being a *Judge*, none need to doubt he is right in his opinion, for he told a good deal of truth in his remarks. While he remains a member, he has got to be deceived before they get any poor stock raised there.

February 24th, met with Adoniram Lodge, at Limington; work was exemplified in the third degree in very good order. This lodge has made great advancement since my visit a year ago. They have new officers in most of the stations, and the Master, Bro. John Lord, intends to work hard to bring his lodge up to the standard. Records well kept but a little lengthy, to which I called the Secretary's attention.

February 25th, I visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, in the afternoon and evening. It being the annual meeting, the officers were elected and installed in the afternoon. In the evening work was in waiting and the lodge room was well filled. * * * * *

[A difference which threatened serious harm to the peace and well-being of the lodge, was satisfactorily settled by the parties in the presence of their brethren; and the prospect is, harmony and increased prosperity to the lodge.] * * * * *

Work was then performed in the F. C. degree by the new officers in a very creditable manner. Records are correct.

I have visited Oriental Lodge at most of its meetings for the past year, and have witnessed work in all the degrees. There have been some errors in the records of this lodge, of which the Secretary has given an explanation in his returns; they are right now. The lodge works well in all the degrees, giving the lectures in full with all degrees conferred. The Standing Regulations have been read during the past year several times.

Bro. Albert Gould, Past Master of this lodge, was called from this to the Celestial Lodge the first day of February; and the lodge has met with a great loss, for he was always ready, and what is better, he was willing,—and we can

say what is our loss was his gain, for he was a good Christian as well as a good mason.

Bro. Edwin A. Sadler informs me that Drummond and Dayspring Lodges are in good condition. Bro. Sadler is a Past Master of Drummond Lodge.

Bro. Samuel G. Davis, of Mount Moriah Lodge, visited Shepherd's River Lodge at my request, and returns a good report from them.

Of Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, I can say nothing; for as I have not visited them, neither have I heard from them direct. I wrote to Past Master Stevens, but have not received any word from him as yet. I have set two separate times to visit this lodge, but heavy snow storms have prevented me from getting there.

Number of chartered lodges,	10
“ “ members,	773
“ “ initiates,	48
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 96.00
“ “ annual dues,	115.95
	<u>\$211.95</u>

I should have been glad to have made a report from all the lodges, but it has been impossible for me to do so.

In closing my report, I wish to return my thanks to the brethren of the Eighteenth Masonic District for the brotherly manner in which I have been met in my visits to the lodges.

Respectfully submitted,

I. S. WEBB, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

North Bridgton, April 15, 1874.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, I herewith transmit my report as D. D. G. M. for the Nineteenth Masonic District:

This has been a year of general masonic prosperity and improvement within this District. No occurrence tending to mar the harmony which should always exist among the brotherhood, has come to my knowledge.

I have visited, or caused to be visited, by competent and experienced brethren, all the lodges in the District, and, as far as practicable, have carefully examined the “by-laws, records and mode of working” therein.

The by-laws have been found to be generally within the proper limits. In

two or three cases, however, some changes seemed necessary to bring them into strict conformity with the later Constitutional amendments and regulations of the Grand Lodge. The attention of the lodges having been called to this matter, I do not doubt that the proper amendments will be made. The records, without exception, are well kept, and show carefulness, neatness and accuracy.

The officers of the several lodges seem to have taken unusual pains during the past year to perfect themselves in their work, and to discharge faithfully the duties devolving on them. As a consequence, candidates have generally received thorough instruction, from a correct, careful and intelligent rendering of the work and lectures in the several degrees.

The only lodges which I have not been able to visit personally, are Arundel Lodge, of Kennebunkport, and St. John's Lodge, of South Berwick. The former is reported as "prosperous, with efficient officers and doing good work." The Brother who visited the latter, by my appointment, reports "Work well done" and "Lectures fully, accurately and impressively given." The returns from this lodge show that a large amount of work has been done during the year, and more especially during the three months preceding June 25th. They also indicate considerable haste in conferring degrees, and an unusual amount of work in more than one degree at several of the Communications. From these indications, I should have feared that proper instruction to candidates must have been neglected, if I were not assured that the "work has been thoroughly and faithfully done." I have frequently taken occasion to remind officers of lodges of the importance of having candidates fully instructed in each degree when conferred, and before allowing them to take another. If this rule were rigidly adhered to, I believe the interests of the Order would be greatly advanced.

My connection with the lodges of the District has been to me pleasant and agreeable; and the cordiality with which I have been received on occasions of official visits, and the uniform kindness extended to me by the officers and brethren, will be gratefully remembered.

The following is a summary of the returns :

Number of members,	1,055
" " initiates,	95
Grand Lodge dues : initiation fees,	\$190.00
annual, "	158.25
Total,	<u>\$348.25</u>
Respectfully submitted,	

CHARLES E. WELD, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

West Buxton, April 15, 1874.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, the fifth day of May, A. D. 1874, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. DAVID CARGILL,
 “ ALBERT MOORE,
 “ EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
 “ WILLIAM O. POOR,
 “ STEPHEN J. YOUNG,
 “ JOSEPH M. HAYES,
 “ CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
 “ MARQUIS F. KING,
 “ IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 5, 1874.

To Trustees of Charity Fund :

The receipts of the Treasurer the last year were	\$4,977.28
The disbursements,	5,027.25
The balance now in the Treasury is	680.67
The amount of interest from invested fund in May, 1873,	1,526.47
The amount appropriated and expended in charity,	950.00
The amount paid by order of Grand Master,	100.00

The funds available for charity are,	
Balance unexpended,	\$76.47
Dividends from bank stock,	734.45
Interest on \$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,	459.00
Interest on \$900.00 Masonic Trustees' Bonds,	72.00
Interest on Deposits in Savings Banks,	62.37
	—————\$1,404.29

The sum of nine hundred dollars has been added to the Charity Fund by deposits in Portland and Maine Savings Banks.

One hundred and twelve dollars returned by Chicago Relief and Aid Society, has been distributed *pro rata* to five lodges in this State, as per receipts.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Trustees the applications for aid received by him, with a schedule of the same.

The Grand Treasurer laid before the Board the securities for the invested fund, which were examined and found correct.

On motion,

Voted, That the amount appropriated for Bro. Searles last year and not called for, be paid to his widow, and that the W. Master of Maine Lodge be authorized to receive the same.

The applications for aid, with the schedule, were referred to Bros. King and Collamore, to examine and apportion the same according to the merits of the several cases.

Voted, That the Board now adjourn, to meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

Adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1874.

The Board of Trustees met according to adjournment.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, Charles I. Collamore, Marquis F. King, F. Loring Talbot and Ira Berry.

The committee to which the applications were referred reported them back, having examined and marked them on the schedule by numbers, running from one to five, to designate their proportional urgency.

On motion,

Voted, That one represent five dollars.

On motion of Bro. King,

Voted, That those applications for charity which are not in form, be referred to a special committee, who shall have power to grant aid in sums not exceeding twenty-five dollars in each case, when the lodges shall have complied with the regulations of this Board. Lodges shall be allowed three months to amend said applications.

Bros. Marquis F. King, Edward P. Burnham and Ira Berry were appointed said committee.

On motion,

Voted, That fifty dollars be placed in the hands of Bros. David Cargill and Marquis F. King, and that they be empowered to assist the Masonic Board of Relief in Portland to that amount, if they judge it advisable.

The Board then adjourned, to meet at call of the Grand Master.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1874.

The Board of Trustees met at eight o'clock in the morning.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, Charles I. Collamore, Marquis F. King and Ira Berry.

A bond furnished by the Grand Treasurer was laid before the Board for approval.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer's Bond be approved.

Voted, That one hundred dollars be reserved for emergent cases; and to be used for the relief of such, should they arise during the year, at the discretion of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the schedule of appropriations, as reported by the committee, be approved, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments accordingly.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay such amounts as may be appropriated by the special committee on the applications not acted upon by the Board of Trustees on account of informality.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer invest the balance in his hands, after

paying necessary expenses, in such manner as he, with the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, shall deem most advantageous.

Voted, That the Board now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf, who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing, and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the masonic District in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, in which the applicant resides; or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every brother entrusted with funds, be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund must state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments, shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

A true copy from the Record, of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katalhdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machuas.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Fisher, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Broumville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>Lagrange.</i> |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln Centre.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermon.</i> |
| 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Montville</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Freedom</i> . | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Ilesboro</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolntonville</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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| 23 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

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| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 115 Moderation, <i>Buxton.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,

1874.

DAVID CARGILL, G. M.	Ex Officio.
ALBERT MOORE, D. G. M.	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, S. G. W.	"
WILLIAM O. POOR, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	elected May 7, 1872, for three years.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	" May 6, 1873, "
F. LORING TALBOT,	" " " "
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" May 5, 1874, "
MARQUIS F. KING,	" " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " " to fill vacancy.

ADDRESSES.

DAVID CARGILL, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	AUGUSTA, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, <i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Readfield,—Iowa.
IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Kansas and Kentucky.
DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland,—Colorado.
STEPHEN BERRY, Portland,—District of Columbia.
JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath,—Arkansas.
HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston,—California.
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor,—Montana.
ALBERT MOORE, North Anson,—North Carolina.
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor,—Mississippi.
JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta,—Idaho.
CHARLES M. RICE, Portland,—Michigan.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick,—New Hampshire.
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor,—Delaware.
F. LORING TALBOT, East Machias,—Nevada.
EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor,—Indiana.
*JOHN H. LYNDE, Bangor,—Illinois, Vermont.
SILAS ALDEN, Bangor,—South Carolina.
AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell,—Connecticut.
MARQUIS F. KING, Portland,—Wisconsin.

*Deceased.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Iowa—SAMUEL WELCH, Iowa City.
Louisiana—CLIFFORD BELCHER, New Orleans.
Michigan—REV. D. B. TRACY, Petersburg.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Shubuta.
Missouri—SAMUEL RUSSELL.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—ALEXANDER M. WINN, Portsmouth.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—NEWELL SNOW, Sherbrooke.
Ohio—THEODORE ROSS, Cleveland.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport.
Tennessee—D. R. GRAFTON, Chattanooga.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNG, Milwaukee.

Amendments to the Constitution.

ADOPTED MAY 7, 1872.

SEC. 99. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership.

SEC. 100. Every unaffiliated Master Mason residing in this jurisdiction, shall be required, within one year from the adoption of this amendment, to affiliate with some lodge in this State or elsewhere, or if rejected from membership, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Register (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor so long as he shall remain unaffiliated.

Any unaffiliated mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated: but no Master Mason remaining unaffiliated after the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1873, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

SEC. 101. No fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.

SEC. 102. A certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

Sections 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105, to be changed to 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109, respectively.

ADOPTED MAY 5, 1874.

SEC. 43. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented unless recommended by the three lodges situated nearest the place where the new lodge is proposed to be located, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That no dues of a subordinate lodge be remitted, unless upon petition of such lodge, and the report of a committee thereon. [1851, p. 34.]

2. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to the established rules of Freemasonry, for one lodge to craft or raise an Entered Apprentice, initiated in another lodge, without the recommendation and consent of the lodge in which he was initiated. [1852, p. 22.]

3. *Voted*, That in addition to reasonable notice in one or more public newspapers, the Grand Secretary be required hereafter to notify all meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof: and one to each subordinate lodge, stating the time when their returns should be made, dues paid, &c. [1852, p. 31.]

4. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, no candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceeding degree to prove himself as a mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency; and that a more hasty manner is unmasonic and reprehensible. [1854, p. 46.]

5. *Resolved*, That no petition for initiation or for membership can be received, nor ballot had thereon, at any *special* communication of any lodge, except on dispensation. [1856, p. 32.]

6. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the practice of "calling off" a subordinate lodge from one *date* to another, is not in accordance with ancient masonic usage, is productive of much evil, and should be discontinued in lodges where it has been practiced, and discountenanced by all, being unmasonic. [1857, p. 23.]

7. *Resolved*, That in balloting for degrees, or for membership, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be required to conform to the following regulation:

"In balloting, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease, and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot, one negative only appear, a second ballot shall immediately take place; and if on

the second ballot a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected." [1857, p. 47.]

8. *Decided*, That "Dues are to be paid to the Grand Lodge by subordinate lodges for *all* their members, whether acting, honorary or absent from the State." [1862, p. 246.]

9. *Resolved*, That the persons named in the warrant of a lodge, *v. d.*, only, have the right to vote therein. [1863, p. 320.]

10. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of each lodge return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of their Master, Wardens and Secretary, immediately after the election and installation. [1863, p. 340.]

11. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge require that each lodge under this jurisdiction hold no more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation. [1864, p. 54.]

12. *Resolved*, That hereafter no lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first, or the second section of the third degree. And no lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day. [1864, p. 57.]

13. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents, the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1865, p. 98.]

14. *Ordered*, That lodges preserve in the Lodge Room one copy of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge furnished them each year, and be requested to bind them as soon as a volume is completed. [1865, p. 115.]

15. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing with 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

16. *Resolved*, That the diplomas be furnished directly from the office of the Grand Secretary, and that he be directed to keep an account with each lodge of the number furnished, and charge them at cost price for all over the number to which they are entitled. [1866, p. 191.]

17. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward blanks for returns directly to the several lodges, with circulars stating the time when

they are to be returned; and that he also forward blanks for applications to the Charity Fund. [1866, p. 194.]

19. *Voted*, That the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge be sent from the office of the Grand Secretary directly to the lodges. [1866, p. 195.]

20. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems,—especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative Fraternity, and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

21. *Resolved*, That no petition for the degrees shall be received by any lodge, from any candidate who has previously been rejected in that lodge, until six months after the date of such rejection.

Provided, however, That if the by-laws of any lodge require a longer time before the presentation of a second petition, such by-laws shall not be affected hereby. [1867, p. 130.]

22. A lodge under dispensation, applying for a charter, should do so by a written petition, containing the names of the proposed charter members, and accompanied by the dimits of such of them as are members of other lodges. [1867, p. 131.]

23. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

24. *Resolved*, That no petition of a resident of this State shall be received, except by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he has resided for the six months next preceding the reception of his petition, or with the consent of such lodge; nor unless he has resided within the State one year. [1868, p. 231.]

25. *Resolved*, That a candidate for the degrees whose petition has been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the State shall be deducted. [1868, p. 231.]

26. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall be moved more than one-half mile from that part of the town or city where it is now located, or where it may be located at the time it is chartered, without the consent of this Grand Lodge. [1868, p. 231.]

27. *Resolved*, That a Standing Committee on Returns, consisting of three, of which the Grand Secretary shall be Chairman, shall be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, at each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

28. In addition to the returns required by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge to be sent to the District Deputy Grand Masters, it shall be the duty of

every lodge to send a copy to the Grand Secretary on or before the 15th day of March of each year. Every lodge failing to comply with this regulation shall be liable to have its charter suspended. [1868, p. 307.]

29. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each Annual Communication [1869, p. 406.]

30. 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. [1870, p. 32.]

31. *Resolved*, That any candidate who has been rejected, or may hereafter be rejected, and subsequently resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, can apply to either with the unanimous consent of the other, given by the secret ballot. [1871, p. 339.]

32. No action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by mail. [1871, p. 346.]

33. No application for permission to apply to another lodge shall be received from any rejected candidate, until six months shall have elapsed from the time of his rejection, and his application shall lie over one month before being acted upon. And the permission, if given, must specify the lodge to which he has leave to apply. [1872, p. 618.]

34. The Committee or Committees on Grievances and Appeals shall be appointed by the Grand Master at the close of each session, and all grievances reported to the Grand Master during the year shall be referred to them in the interim, so that they may be ready to report early in the ensuing session.

[1872, p. 625.]

35. *Resolved*, That no person shall be examined for the purpose of visiting lodges in this jurisdiction until he presents satisfactory written evidence under seal that he was made in a regular lodge, and shall be allowed to visit only after examination, or being legally vouched for. [1873, p. 184.]

36. *Resolved*, That no restoration of an expelled mason shall take effect until it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge; and in all such cases a copy of the

charges and findings of the lodge shall be filed in the Grand Lodge before action thereon.

37. *Resolved*, That no mason expelled for fraudulently obtaining the degrees after having been rejected, shall be restored without the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge or lodges. [1874, p. 300.]

38. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 307.]

DECISIONS.

A candidate, who has been accepted by a lodge, remains under its exclusive jurisdiction, until he forfeits his rights under Standing Regulation No. 25, when such exclusive jurisdiction ceases, and he may apply to any lodge then having jurisdiction over him, without the consent of the former lodge; but a rejected candidate must have in all cases the consent of the lodge which rejected him. [1873, p. 30.]

A brother who is so deaf that he is unable to hear the testimony in case of a trial, and asks to be excused from voting for that reason, should be excused.

Persons becoming members of a lodge after an assessment is made, are not liable for any part of the assessment.

When an assessment is made, it should all be collected, or remitted by a vote of the lodge.

A brother is dimitted the moment the lodge so votes, if he is clear of the books and the record is made. The vote, however, may be reconsidered at the same meeting, provided it has not been carried into effect by delivering the dimit.

If a brother has been dimitted, and no record is made of the vote, and the records have been approved, there is no way for him to get his dimit except by a new application.

No lodge can be bound by the records of the Secretary until the same are approved. [1874, p. 305.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1874.

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	<i>Grand Master.</i>	Augusta.
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	North Anson.
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco.
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast.
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	"
" GEO. A. CALLAHAN,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Lewiston.
" HENRY F. COLLINS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Houlton.
" WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
" SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL,*	" 3d "	Machias.
" JAMES M. NEVENS,	" 4th "	Bucksport.
" DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR.,	" 5th "	Dexter.
" JESSE PRENTISS,	" 6th "	Milford.
" SAMUEL S. COLLER,	" 7th "	Unity.
" GEORGE E. WIGHT,	" 8th "	Belfast.
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	" 9th "	Camden.
" GEORGE B. SAWYER,	" 10th "	Wiscasset.
" AUSTIN D. KNIGHT,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
" PETER WILLIAMS,	" 12th "	N. Vassalboro.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" 14th "	Sabattus.
" FRANCIS T. FAULKNER,	" 15th "	Turner.
" P. CLEVELAND WILEY,	" 16th "	Bethel.
" GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
" ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	No. Bridgton.
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev. C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kittery.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" CHARLES G. PORTER,	" "	Bangor.
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
" EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
" D. P. THOMPSON,	" "	China.
" CALEB FULLER,	" "	Hallowell.
" WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
" O. M. COUSENS,	" "	Kennebunk.
W. CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Bangor.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Warren.
" BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
" JOSEPH W. CLAPP,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Augusta.
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
" GEORGE L. SWETT,	" "	Portland.
" EDWARD W. MORTON,	" "	Kennebunk.
" JOHN W. TOWARD,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
" FREEMAN H. CHASE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Orland.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	" "	Lewiston.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

*Appointed in place of Bro. Horatio L. Hill, removed from the State.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

As Returned March 1, 1874.

- Acacia, 121, Durham. Samuel B. Libby, m; Charles W. Harding, sw; Elbridge O. Tyler, jw; Alfred Lunt, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. John T. Lord, m; Benj. Small, sw; Fred. Brackett, jw; Charles E. Small, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1818. 18
- Alma, 43, Damariscotta. Fred. D. March, m; John L. Thompson, sw; Charles W. Stetson, jw; Abram T. Gamage, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Cornelius T. Hosmer, m; John P. Wellman, sw; Joseph W. Bowers, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Leander W. Fobes, m; Warren O. Carney, sw; James A. Martin, jw; Geo. L. Swett, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Oliver R. Small, m; George W. Coombs, sw; Samuel J. White, jw; George B. Shorey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; Stephen H. Farrow, sw; Charles E. Foster, jw; Willard Thorp, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 10
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. S. J. Chadbourne, m; Geo. W. Tasker, sw; Jeremiah Smith, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Francis N. Clark, m; Diman Roberts, Jr., sw; Cyrus Littlefield, jw; Cyrus W. Murphy, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 18, 1871. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Orlando Drown, m; Benjamin Jackson, sw; Horace S. Goodwin, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Albert E. Frost, m; Webster W. Sanborn, sw; George H. Benson, jw; Isaac S. Tapley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15

- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Alfred Johnson, m; H. J. Ridley, sw; C. E. Wing, jw; N. S. Proctor, s. Meeting first Tuesday each month; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Frank H. Swett, m; George R. Shaw, sw; Richard K. Gately, jw; Alpheus G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Wednesday eve in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Chas. B. Morton, m; Clement P. Richards, sw; Henry T. Morse, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of every month; election, April; chartered March 1, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. John Fred. Hall, m; Caleb G. Moffit, sw; Erastus B. Bragg, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday evening in each month; election, January; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Nathan S. Farnum, m; Jesse B. Howe, sw; Richard E. Martin, jw; Waldo Pettingill, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. John W. Rowe, m; Milton M. Stone, sw; Edward F. Beals, jw; Charles H. Brick, s. Meeting First Monday in each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Elias Field, m; Mason W. Dutton, sw; Bartholomew T. Parker, jw; Willard M. Chandler, s. Meeting Wednesday of the week of full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. John Chamberlain, m; Geo. A. Holden, sw; John M. Bryant, jw; James H. Varney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Camillus K. Johnson, m; Alfred Getchell, sw; Noah D. Dawes, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday, week of full moon; election, December 27th; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Goodwin R. Wiley, m; Eben S. Kilborn, sw; Albert A. Trull, jw; L. T. Barker, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John W. Cole, m; F. D. R. Morrell, sw; L. D. Wentworth, jw; George Mitchell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 5
- Caribou, 170, Lyndon. John T. Pike, m; Warren S. Dwinel, sw; Calvin B. Roberts, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 27, 1872. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Sewall Brown, sw; Chas. F. Packard, jw; William S. Gardner, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 2, 1871. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Albert Gooding, m; Frederick Mitchell, sw; Thomas L. Curtis, jw; George F. Taber, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Willis W. Washburn, m; Allen P. Varney, sw; Lynn W. Rollins, jw; Oliver W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Hiram W. Blake, m; Cyrus C. Durgin, sw; John W. Blake, jw; Hazen W. Danforth, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1872. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. George L. Fuller, m; John S. Page, sw; John L. Fields, jw; Thomas Walker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election Jan., 1st Monday; chartered May 15, 1859. 13

- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Thomas Abraham, sw; Jared Townsend, jw; Daniel M. Young, s. Meeting first Wednesday in every month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered July 10, 1866. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. William Twombly, m; Isaac S. Skillings, sw; Leander Dorman, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Albert W. Larrabee, m; John D. Anderson, sw; Judyer Robinson, jw; George H. Goding, s. Meeting Monday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Thomas B. Stone, m; Charles F. Goodwin; sw; John P. Wood, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1861. 18
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Barnes Walker, 2d, m; Charles H. Brown, sw; Augustus N. French, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting first Thursday after full moon of each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Tristram Hanson, m; George F. Huntress, sw; Edwin A. Coffin, jw; George A. Spofford, s. Meeting first Monday in every month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Oscar Mayers, m; Woodbury F. Mayers, sw; Geo. W. Palmer, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1861. 10
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. C. M. Clark, m; D. P. Bolster, sw; J. S. Hamilton, jw; G. B. Chadwick, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. Winfield S. Young, m; Almond O. Smart, sw; Joseph Wedgwood, jw; David M. Merrill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1861. 18
- Doric, 149, Monson. Albert W. Chapin, m; Frank Gates, sw; Alfred S. Bray, jw; Charles W. Folsom, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Eliphalet W. French, m; George M. Huston, sw; William H. Clark, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Albert W. Hoyt, m; Benoni T. Durgin, sw; Samuel E. Jewett, jw; George W. Hilton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Geo. G. Bartlett, m; Daniel P. Dority, sw; Henry W. Sargent, jw; Eben B. Smith, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Albert W. Cushman, m; George A. Dyer, sw; James A. McGown, jw; Edward F. Robinson, s. Meeting first Friday of each month; election, December; chartered September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Charles G. Crocker, m; John H. Long, sw; Geo. A. Gilchrist, jw; Patrick P. Robinson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. H. W. Waldron, m; H. C. Ricker, sw; Silas Shaw, jw; C. C. Spaulding, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1868. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Charles B. Getchel, m; William A. Pendleton, sw; Freeman Crockett, jw; Joseph L. Witherly, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8

- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. John Douglass, m; Bethuel W. Arey, sw; William Grindle, jw; Silas B. Warren, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4
- Fisher, 160, Corinna. Robert Knowles, m; Thomas B. Foss, sw; Parker J. Curtiss, jw; Fred. E. Sprague, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1870. 5
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Philip C. Jones, m; Hiram Stevens, sw; John H. Sargent, jw; John A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1868. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Nathaniel Harding, m; George F. Teague, sw; John Fletcher, jw; John L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Alonzo Leavitt, m; Thomas Rogers, sw; Levi Hobbs, jw; Silas Derby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January, 1828. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ephraim Durgin, m; Simeon S. Hasty, sw; Samuel R. Garey, jw; John M. Purinton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. John Burr, m; Martin V. B. Jordan, sw; Oliver H. Briggs, jw; George F. Creech, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 17
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. John Bradley, m; Isaac N. Brackett, sw; Lorenzo Sanborn, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Charles H. Hooper, m; Stephen W. Webster, sw; Henry B. Robbins, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794—charter renewed Dec. 17, 1861. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Henry R. Millett, m; Kimball Eastman, sw; Leonard C. Harmon, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Leander H. Crane, m; George A. Parlin, sw; Melville J. Allen, jw; Eliphalet S. Means, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Martin Horn, m; Sanford W. Siphers, sw; Charles H. Dunton, jw; Edmund A. Chadwick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered June 23, 1820. 11
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Michael Keef, m; L. B. Bachelder, sw; Charles L. Pickering, jw; Harrison Piper, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Otis C. Couillard, m; John L. Norton, sw; James Freeman, jw; Luther D. Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Thomas E. Smith, m; Benjamin S. Smith, sw; Gilbert Eastman, jw; Barrett A. Cox, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11
- Island, 89, Islesboro. Lorenzo Pendleton, m; Daniel A. Warren, sw; Willard M. Whitcomb, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered Nov. 5, 1867. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Alden Chase, m; Rufus K. Dunham, sw; Nathaniel F. Jacobs, jw; Albert C. Bolster, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1860. 16

- Katahdin, 98, Patten. I. B. Bolton, m; C. H. Gilman, sw; C. R. Brown, jw; Daniel Scribner, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered Aug. 24, 1850. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. David Fletcher, m; Edwin T. Stevens, sw; Llewellyn J. Blanchard, jw; Crosby Clements, s. Meeting Wednesday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Orlando Currier, m; John D. Hodsdon, sw; H. L. Grindell, jw; Charles E. Parlin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 15, 1796. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. John L. Pierce, m; Isaac W. Adams, sw; Leander F. McIntire, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. George S. Ames, m; Rufus B. Sherman, sw; John R. Hurd, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Frank Stanley, m; H. N. Robinson, sw; Henry Marble, jw; L. C. Willoughby, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; chartered April 10, 1828. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Everett Farrington, m; Samuel E. Weeks, sw; Almon Kennedy, jw; Harlan N. Winslow, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 5, 1855. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. George F. Richardson, m; George S. Morrill, sw; J. E. Lewis, jw; Emery O. Bean, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Truman Sawyer, m; Chas. A. Whiting, sw; Augustin H. Conant, jw; Edward C. Hale, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. John H. Hoar, m; Joseph S. Farrar, sw; James M. Dingee, jw; Charles A. Rolf, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Lucius C. Morse, m; James Leeman, sw; Levi T. Brown, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon, and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Reuben M. Brookings, m; Calvin R. Haraden, sw; Edwin Farnham, jw; Joseph W. Taggart, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Alex. D. Ross, m; Isaac Wilder, sw; Ira K. Ackley, jw; Ellery D. Perkins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Nathaniel J. Moor, m; Charles H. Joy, sw; John B. Redman, jw; Josiah H. Higgins, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Maine, 20, Farmington. James B. Severy, m; Edwin R. Cutts, sw; Dexter B. Sprague, jw; David H. Knowlton, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; chartered June 13, 1810. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. T. B. Ferguson, m; George H. Howard, sw; E. F. Small, jw; C. A. Spofford, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1855. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. E. A. Perkins, m; E. S. Walker, sw; J. F. Mathews, jw; E. S. Grant, s. Meeting on or before the full moon of each month; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 8

- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. John H. Gordon, m; Chas. W. Bradford, sw; D. S. Flanders, jw; M. J. Dow, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Chas. M. Vinal, m; Albert White, sw; Joseph C. Wilson, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December 27th; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Sylvester Morse, m; Silas A. Morton, sw; Thomas I. Rivers, jw; Nelson Thompson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. A. P. McMaster, m; Dennison Walker, sw; William Dobson, jw; Hartwell J. Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or next preceding each full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. O. W. Ireland, m; Chas. F. Libby, sw; Wilber H. Miles, jw; Hollis J. Rowe, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. A. J. Parker, m; J. W. Gilman, sw; S. A. Allen, jw; Louis Belanger, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman. Edward A. Cushman, m; Joseph R. Cushman, sw; James M. Emery, jw; Lorenzo F. Bean, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, August; chartered August 26, 1871. 1
- Moderation, 115, West Buxton. Geo. W. Howe, m; Cyril P. Harmon, sw; Wm. H. Smith, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Nahum Spear, m; Jeremiah Gordon, sw; Hezekiah S. Gordon, jw; Wm. H. H. Brown, s. Meeting first Wednesday of month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Charles W. Lyons, m; Clarence H. Pierce, sw; John Bryson, jw; John H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday in each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kendrick, m; Thomas Holmes, sw; Gardiner Roberts, Jr., jw; George W. Springer, s. Meeting last Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Asa S. Davis, m; Wm. F. Sampson, sw; Simon B. Cilley, jw; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Geo. Roberts, m; Mathew Roberts, sw; Chas. Littlefield, jw; J. P. Hunt, s. Meeting second Tuesday of each month; election, September; chartered May 7, 1868. 9
- Mt. Desert, 140, Mt. Desert. Edwin C. Parker, m; John J. Somes, sw; Alanson Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Minot D. Hewitt, m; Robert A. Martin, sw; Allen Y. Boggs, jw; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Samuel G. Davis, m; Samuel D. McKusick, sw; Albert F. Trumbull, jw; Edmund P. Ingalls, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. David P. Bisbee, m; Horace Maxfield, sw; Jonathan Bartlett, jw; Sylvanus W. Cobb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16

- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Geo. Joss, m; A. E. Grant, sw; G. N. Holland, jw; H. L. Hopkins, s. Meeting third Saturday of every month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. M. Augustine Phillips, m; Daniel M. Teague, sw; Samuel E. Perkins, jw; Abel D. Russell, s. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December; chartered June 8, 1869. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. H. C. Bartlett, m; M. H. Willey, sw; E. C. Wakefield, jw; L. Wasgatt, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Benjamin Nutter, m; Adelbert P. Kane, sw; Adoniram J. Tibbetts, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 8, 1873. 4
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Caleb F. Graves, m; Benj. F. Clark, sw; Henry H. Robbins, jw; Arioeh Wentworth, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Carlos E. Kempton, m; Charles H. Thayer, sw; P. C. Torrey, jw; S. D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Ben. Moore, m; Parker M. Paine, sw; Augustine Simmons, jw; Columbus S. Mantor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells. Lamont A. Stevens, m; Charles N. West, sw; Jacob Taylor, jw; Wm. G. Varrell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Oscar L. Smith, m; J. Hovey Leason, sw; Charles P. Church, jw; J. Johnson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. John C. Levensaler, m; Wm. E. Crawford, sw; Charles G. Chase, jw; Aug. O. Robinson, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Ephraim R. Brown, m; Richard T. Bailey, sw; Alex. Stevenson, jw; Benj. T. Chase, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Levi H. Daggett, m; Cornelius M. Holland, sw; Frank Garcelon, jw; Edwin T. Stevens, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Frederick E. Crockett, m; Morrill M. Fuller, sw; Clarence M. Smith, jw; A. Oscar Noyes, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Geo. M. Bond, m; Chas. E. Merriam, sw; Justus H. Jackman, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting second Wednesday in every month; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. A. C. Thomas King, m; Geo. W. Hammond, sw; Elisha F. Stone, jw; Roswell F. Doten, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election in December, St. John's day; chartered May 5, 1859. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Joseph H. Fitzgerald, m; Alton P. Fassett, sw; Warren H. Carr, jw; Newell H. Bates, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December; chartered January 24, 1822. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Chas. W. Haney, m; Chas. T. Richards, sw; Everett S. Carter, jw; Russell G. Dyer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered 1816. 8

- Pioneer, 72, Dalton. Andrew J. Flint, m; E. N. McKay, sw; D. F. Bearce, jw; S. P. Hews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, March; chartered May, 1854. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Henry F. Daggett, m; William H. Owen, sw; Isaac E. Sherburne, jw; William P. Young, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered October 23, 1823. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Moses W. Brown, m; Edward P. Fifield, sw; Edward Nason, jw; Geo. E. Wilkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered July 28, 1871. 5
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. S. P. Gifford, m; Orin Thom, sw; Enoch M. Barker, jw; Clarendon Butman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1854. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. Timothy B. Curtis, m; Robert B. Clark, sw; Chas. L. Turner, jw; C. M. Plummer, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered March 7, 1863. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Emmons Chapman, m; George L. Bailey, sw; Alfred K. Paul, jw; Convers O. Leach, s. Meeting second Wednesday each month; election, November; chartered March 20, 1762. 17
- Preble, 143, Sanford. John W. Howe, m; Thomas J. Ham, sw; Edwin J. Reed, jw; Alvah W. Dam, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1867. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Alfred S. Sawyer, m; Erastus A. Plummer, sw; Calvin Morrill, jw; Sumner C. Maxfield, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Samuel O. Wiley, m; Frank Y. Bradley, sw; John W. Walker, jw; Seth W. Fife, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered June 13, 1803. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Abel B. Marriner, Jr., m; Fred. S. Walls, sw; Loima C. Poor, jw; Levi M. Poor, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month; election, October; chartered May 3, 1866. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Fessenden I. Day, m; Frank P. Weymouth, sw; Henry E. Morrissey, jw; Hernando N. Emery, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September; chartered Dec. 28, 1868. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. Benjamin F. Mitchel, m; Lewis W. Bachelder, sw; Beriah L. Woodward, jw; Chas. A. Yeaton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Robert J. Campbell, m; Benj. W. Hatch, sw; Otis Whitney, jw; David S. Richards, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 10, 1850. 14
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Benjamin A. Keyes, m; Walter E. Keyes, sw; Asa Conary, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting First Tuesday in each month; election, December; chartered October 18, 1852. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Josiah S. Ricker, m; John H. Kerr, sw; Clarence L. Dakin, jw; Chas. I. Collamore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 16, 1802. 6
- Riverside, 135, Jefferson. E. B. Benner, m; J. J. A. Hofses, sw; Geo. C. Pitcher, jw; S. A. Richardson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 13, 1866. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Clark D. Smalley, m; Andrew J. Jackson, sw; Edwin T. G. Rawson, jw; Edgar A. Burpee, s. Meeting first Tuesday evening of each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1855. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Geo. W. Reynolds, m; Adelbert H. Bailey, sw; Chas. S. Hamlen, jw; Ambrose Sawtelle, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 25, 1827. 12

- Saco, 9, Saco. Nathaniel Scamman, m; Freeman F. Walker, sw; Charles W. Pierce, jw; Benjamin N. Goodale, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, June; chartered June 16, 1802. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Eben W. Trask, m; J. Fred. Leavitt, sw; Frank H. Drummond, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1856. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. S. D. Morrill, m; E. H. Vose, sw; Alex Milligan, jw; B. M. Flint, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day; chartered May 29, 1845. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Ellis Watts, m; Edwin A. Hosmer, sw; Hilliard W. Robinson, jw; Alvin V. Hinkley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 10, 1806. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. John H. Plummer, m; Edward R. McIntire, sw; Charles G. Yeaton, jw; Geo. H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May; chartered February 13, 1827. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Henry J. Cole, m; Joseph F. Morton, sw; Wilson A. Merriam, jw; Charles E. Bells, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1856. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay. Chas. H. Fisher, m; Ezekiel W. Hodgkins, sw; Wm. I. Adams, jw; Alden Blossom, s. Meeting last Friday before full moon; election, December; chartered October 7, 1867. 10
- Seabiscuit, 146, Clinton. A. Rowell, m; David S. Wardwell, sw; Isaac Bingham, jw; Benjamin T. Foster, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 3, 1868. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. D. D. Meserve, m; C. H. Fogg, sw; A. Martin, jw; S. B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 1, 1872. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. E. W. McFadden, m; Simon S. Brown, sw; Daniel C. Hall, jw; Charles E. Ward, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 8, 1858. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. James B. Wescott, m; Andrew R. Cahill, sw; Turner McCarty, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered September 10, 1804. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Charles W. Snow, m; Bryce M. Hight, sw; John Littlefield, jw; Milton C. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Tobias L. Eastman, m; Tobias Lord, Jr., sw; Alanson M. Rich, jw; Delbert N. Sawyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Charles A. Bailey, m; John A. Snell, sw; Edward G. Newbegin, jw; Edward A. Pond, s. Meeting Monday at or preceding full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. W. H. J. Moulton, m; Levi J. Whitten, sw; John Gilman, jw; Gorham Hamilton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Luther Cobb, m; Elliott Wood, sw; Benj. P. Webb, jw; H. W. Longfellow, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon each month; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Edward H. Sampson, m; Geo. F. Hunt, sw; David Graham, jw; Wm. V. Harmon, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full moon; election, December, fourth Wednesday; chartered May 6, 1856. 17

- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Lewis W. Pendleton, m; Geo. A. Quimby, sw; James F. Fernald, jw; Robert P. Chase, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 2, 1865. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Geo. S. Woodman, m; Geo. C. Wing, sw; John B. Jordan, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Levi Lurvey, m; Danforth P. Marcy, sw; Jonathan Norwood, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. George W. Mosher, m; Luman S. Judd, sw; Arthur E. Wight, jw; Asahel H. DeWitt, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Troy. Albert Mitchell, m; Atwood Whitaker, sw; Charles R. Merrick, jw; William E. Dorman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Samuel Bucknam, Jr., m; Christopher Curtis, sw; Benj. F. Cleaves, jw; Edward A. Austin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 77, Mechanic Falls. Diman B. Perry, m; Hiram B. King, sw; John Richardson jw; James S. Merrill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Warren Hills, m; Wm. Dart, sw; Wm. E. Hill, jw; Nathan D. Robbins, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Stephen J. Young, m; D. E. Fuller, sw; James W. Curtis, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Third Tuesday of each month; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Benj. J. Rackliff, m; Daniel C. Perkins sw; E. L. Priest, jw; W. P. Thompson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; chartered May 31, 1827. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Thomas Robinson, m; Charles H. Severy, sw; Cyrus M. Williams, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 3, 1860. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Robert W. Carr, m; Marshall H. White, sw; Silas Adams, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Wm. Lincoln Hughes, m; Jones M. Robinson, sw; Chas. L. Hathaway, jw; Austin F. Kingsley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th; chartered September 10, 1778. 3
- Washington, 37, Lubec. James McGregor, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; John C. Godfrey, jw; Henry M. Godfrey, s. Meeting first Wednesday in month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Fred. C. Thayer, m; Wm. H. Russell, sw; R. Wesley Dunn, jw; Wm. A. R. Boothby, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12
- Webster, 164, Webster. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Augustus C. Frost, sw; Joseph G. Bragg, jw; Stetson L. Hill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Hiram A. Ellis, m; John W. Thompson, sw; James Ripley, jw; Isaac A. Ellis, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 9, 1872. 15

Wilton, 156, Wilton. Gilbert Allen, m; Archie L. Talbot, sw; Josiah M. Perham, jw; Mandell C. Hobbs, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15

York, 22, Kennebunk. Mark H. Ford, m; Francis C. Simonds, sw; Robert A. Kimball, jw; Edward W. Morton, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 19, 1813. 19



Brethren Died During the Year.

From March 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874.

Portland Lodge—Charles W. Bond, March 1, 1873, aged 29; Henry P. Dean, March 25th, Past Master; Wm. H. Benmont, Dec. 22, 1872, aged 44; Thomas L. Libby; Stephen Tisley; Alexander Milliken, Nov. 6th, aged 74; Rev. James Pratt, Jan. 17, 1874, Honorary Member, aged 64 years, 7 months.

Warren—William Elliott, July 10th; Robert M. Cummings, Oct. 24th.

Lincoln—Isaac W. Reed, April 15th, at Sacramento, Cal.; Daniel K. Kennedy, August—Past Master.

Kennebec—John D. Freeman, August; R. S. Handy, September.

Amity—James Clark, Sept. 12th—raised in Amity Lodge, Aug. 5, 1822, a member for over half a century—one of the nine that sustained Amity Lodge so many years during the anti-masonic times; he was elected W. Master at the commencement of it, which position he held a number of years; Jos. W. Trim, Dec. 23d; John E. Daley, Nov. 14th (not a member).

Eastern—John Beckford, Sept. 16th; Joseph Gunnison, Jan. 2d.

Rising Virtue—Edward Smith, Dec. 4th—in New York; David B. Pike, Feb. 28th—in Brewer.

Pythagorean—Ira Towle, Aug. 19th—one of the oldest members.

Cumberland—David Allen, June 14th; William Hatch, Dec. 10th; masonic burials.

Oriental—John T. Webb, March 15th; Charles Saxton, May 7th; Benjamin Chaplin, May 16th—Bro. Chaplin was at the time of his death one of the oldest masons in the State, having been made in 1812; Lyman Hall, June 19th; George M. Pease, Dec. 18th; Albert Gould, Feb. 1st—Bro. Gould was a Past Master of this Lodge, and was one of its most active and efficient members.

Solar—Roger G. Patten, 1874.

Orient—William J. Wilson, July 7th.

Ancient Land-Mark—Granville Batchelder, May, 1873.

Felicity—George Nicholas, June 7th; Thomas C. Austin, Aug. 1st.

Maine—Joseph Searles, Feb. 4, 1873; Abner Small, Nov. 1869—no record previous to this year.

Oriental Star—Asa Austin, Aug. 4th; Lee Strickland, Sept. 28th; Henry Timberlake, Nov. 17th;—masonic funerals. Ebenezer Hodges, summer of 1873.

Freeport—Howard Kilby, Aug. 24th—lost at sea.

Phoenix—Benjamin Kelley, April 28th—Past Master; Thomas Town, Nov. 1st; Timothy Thorndike, Jan. 12th; John P. Ames, Jan. 31st; Martin Stone, Feb. 6th.

Temple, No. 25—Samuel Wood, May; Benjamin F. Packard, February.

Adoniram—Nathaniel Atkinson, May 12th; David E. Moore, Sept. 30th.

Northern Star—Andrew McFadden, aged 84—the last of the charter members; Amenzor B. Tinkham, Sept. 19th.

Tranquil—William A. Hull, April 25th.

Union—Elijah L. Robbins, August.

Hermion—Daniel Nutting, April 12th—a charter member, and first Secretary of the lodge; Joseph Y. Gray, Nov. 29th—last of the charter members; James A. Blanchard, Nov. 29th—at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y.

Waterville—Charles E. Williams, Feb. 11th; L. E. Crommett, Feb. 25th—Past Master—died in Portland.

Somerset—Thomas M. Farrand, July 15th.

Casco—Joseph R. Curtis, March—at Cardiff, Wales; Henry Newton, April; Samuel L. Brown—supposed to be lost at sea—vessel never heard from.

Washington—Orrin Dinsmore, July 25th—of yellow fever, at Quarantine Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.; Charles S. Coggins, Dec. 30th—at Marine Hospital, N. Y.

Harmony—Thomas J. Hasty, March 2d, Past Master; Albert Skillings.

Lygonia—Smith C. Beverly, March 10th; Alsander Bartlett, June 9th; George F. Hopkins, Feb. 21st.

Morning Star—Isaac W. Springer, Oct. 24th, aged 50—a worthy member; Thomas L. Palmer, of consumption.

Freedom—Benj. Gilpatrick, March 20th; Seth Walker, Oct. 3d; Henry McKenney, Dec. 14th; Gideon Straw, Feb. 12th; Ham Darling, Feb. 21st.

Piscataquis—John Hodgkins, March 10.

Central—Gilman Perry, April 20th.

St. Croix—William Crosby, March 20th; William T. Sims; John Lockhart.

Lafayette—John G. Fuller, Nov. 28th.

Meridian Splendor—Harvey Moore, May 9th; S. S. Richards, Aug. 7th; Henry W. Ladd, Oct. 3d.

Aurora—William S. Crockett, Feb. 28, 1873; died in Rio Janiero, Brazil, of yellow fever; Sylvanus C. Smith, March 26, 1873, died in Rio Janiero, Brazil, of yellow fever; Christopher Dyer, April 12th—died in Cape Elizabeth; buried by Ancient Land-Mark Lodge; William O. Matthews, Sept. 13th—aged 62 years; William T. Thompson, Sept. 14th—aged 45 years; Ezra B. Waterhouse, Oct. 5th; Dexter B. Rhodes, Nov. 24th—shipwrecked in Portland Harbor; Constant Rankin, Nov. 4th—aged 68 years, Past Master; Thomas A. Kennedy, Dec. 16th—aged 37 years, 4 months and 16 days; Edward Bucklin, August, 1873—lost on the passage from Cow Bay to New York; Isaac K. Thomas, January 30, 1874—aged 58 years, 11 months; Amariah K. Dean, Feb. 12th—aged 42 years; Ephraim Barrett, Feb. 21—aged 63 years, 5 months.

St. John's—John Plummer, Sept. 2d, Past Master; Charles I. Norton.

Mosaic—John H. Tucker, June.

King Hiram—Silas Barnard, March 21st, aged 77 years, 6 months, 5 days—for more than fifty years an active and efficient member of the masonic fraternity.

Mount Hope—Church Fish, July 30th, of cancer.

Star in the East—George A. McLellan, July 23th.

King Solomon's—Lewis S. Soule, Sept. 5th; Oliver Broadman, Sept. 5th; Henry A. Hassner, Oct. 3d; Thomas F. Winchenbach, lost at sea.

King David's—Michael B. Gordon, Dec. 26th—masonic funeral.

Richmond—John Finch, on or about Oct. 1st, by accident in New York. Fell into the hold of the ship of which he was first officer, and was instantly killed. Buried by his lodge at home with the usual masonic ceremonies. Capt. Daniel W. Reed—died in California of typhoid fever.

Mystic—Peltiah Perkins, at sea: James Armstrong, drowned at sea; Joseph A. Jackson, at Rochester, N. H.; George E. Brown, at Washington, D. C.

Mechanics'—Jacob Banks, Nov. 29th.

Mariners'—J. B. Garey, March 18th; Samuel Colcord, July 7th; E. R. Sargent, Jan. 15th.

Howard—John R. Bolan, Jan., 1874, washed overboard at sea, on passage from New York to Savannah.

Pioneer—John T. K. F. Dudley, Aug. 11th—at Tocania, W. I. Territory—shot.

Tyrian—Josiah Carr, August; L. H. Elder; Augustus Golderman, Nov. 21st; B. M. Jackson, Nov. 10th.

Bristol—Samuel T. Burns, May 30th—at Portland, Maine—brought home and buried by the lodge; Thomas J. Webber, September—west coast of Africa; Horace Poland, Nov. 13th—buried by the lodge.

* Plymouth—Luther Bagley, Aug. 30th.

Arundel—Amos Lunt, Aug. 12th.

Crescent—John C. Walker, Past Master, Feb. 5th, of consumption.

Rockland—Melvin Bartlett, Feb. 5th—died in California, and brought home for burial.

Keystone—Eliakim Ames, Dec. 28th.

Atlantic—Francis O. Libby, March 13th—buried 16th; James L. Boothby, April—buried with masonic honors at Portland, April 17th; Orin Jackson, Aug. 9th; Paschal Morrill, Aug. 17th—at Monticello, Minn.; Freeman Bradford, Oct. 25th—buried with masonic honors.

Eureka—Warren Blake, April 6th—buried with masonic honors; Samuel B. Davis—lost at sea.

Star in the West—Hale Parkhurst, July 23d; Isaac Young, March 1, 1874, of Typhoid fever—a worthy member—Junior Deacon of the lodge at time of his death.

Temple (No. 86)—Lewis L. Record; Judson A. Archibald, August.

Benevolent—Stephen M. Sparrow, Nov. 7th.

Narraguagus—Alphonso S. Coffin.

Island—Jonathan B. Coombs—of yellow fever, in Havana; Elbridge E. Sawyer, Aug. 26th—in Camden, Me.

Siloam—Abner P. Woodsum, June 25th; Alexander Eldridge, Sept. 3d.

Paris—Sewall H. Webber, July 5th—buried July 7th, with masonic rites; Hiram D. Marshall, Dec. 1st—killed by an accident on Eastern Railroad, near Seabrook, Mass.

Corinthian—Thomas H. Clark, September.

Monument—Charles Lyons, Feb. 18th, aged 85 years, 8 months—over sixty years a member of the Fraternity.

Katahdin—John C. Folkins, May 5th.

Vernon Valley—Lewis H. Coffren, Aug. 4th; Rufus M. Mansur, Sept. 9th; Wellington Wood, Sept. 19th.

Dresden—Edwin Allen, June 24th—died in Gardiner—respected by all for his many virtues.

Ashlar—John F. Pierce, Aug. 27th; John Neal, Dec. 20th.

Tuscan—Frank G. Leighton, August; Jotham Lippincot, September; Abraham W. Whiting, February.

Day Spring—Mark Wood, July 8th; Caleb R. Dunnels, Dec. 31st.

Relief—John J. Alexander; James Alexander; Charles H. Farnham.

Liberty—James H. Knight, May 19th—in Lynn, Mass.; Benjamin Bean, Feb. 20th—Treasurer of the Lodge.

Eastern Frontier—Henry W. Hyde, June 7th—an esteemed and worthy brother, a Past Master, and at the time of his decease Treasurer of the Lodge.

Messalonskee—John R. Thompson, Nov. 28th—died at South Royalton, Vt., from injuries received on railroad; notified by Capt. A. Lewis, S. W. of Englesby Lodge, No. 84, St. Albans, Vt. Remains brought to Lewiston by a member of said lodge.

Polar Star—George S. Weeks, June 30th—at Key West; David T. Stinson, Nov. 28th; Alfred T. Robinson, Nov. 16th—at Bangor.

Buxton—John E. Garland, Aug. 7th; Charles Webb, Nov. 16th—of typhoid pneumonia.

Greenleaf—Ammi L. Boynton, June 19th—Past Master of the lodge, and a zealous mason.

Drummond—Joseph Smith, Jan. 2d.

Meduncook—Albert Morse, July 21st—lost at sea.

Acacia—Elmer W. Randall, Dec. 20th.

Marine—R. J. Hendrick; Parker T. Eaton; Frederic T. Pickering; C. H. Smith; Benjamin F. Stinson; William N. Quin.

Franklin—F. M. Hopkins.

Timothy Chase—William F. Washburn, May 18th.

Eggmoggin—Brainard Watson, Jan. 3d—lost overboard on passage from New York to Porto Rico.

Quantabacook—George Alexander, Sept. 4th.

Trinity—Granville A. Hayden, April 30th.

Lookout—Daniel Corbett, March 19th—shipmaster; died at sea by bleeding from lungs.

Asylum—Stillman Harrington, April 26th.

Trojan—Royal M. Munroe, Oct. 5th—buried with masonic honors by Trojan Lodge, assisted by brethren from Star in the West Lodge.

Riverside—Alden A. Ames, Oct. 11th.

Ionic—George A. Moore, August—of consumption.

Archon—Albert S. Luce, December; Eli F. Drake, December—reported to have died in Newcastle, New Brunswick.

Mount Desert—David Branscom, July; S. N. Salisbury, November, lost at sea.

Augusta—John B. Conley, May 18th.

Ocean—Elvoy J. Hatch, Aug. 9th—killed by a railroad accident, supposed to have been knocked off a freight car going under a bridge.

Preble—George Hamilton, Nov. 16th; Eugene B. Yeoman, Jan. 1st.

Moses Webster—Austin S. Arnold, Dec. 4th; Jeremiah Douglass, December.

Wilton—James Harwood; Gilbert L. Heald, Nov. 7th—killed by the bursting of a grindstone; was Master of Maine Lodge in 1867, 1868 and 1869, and first Master of Wilton Lodge; also a member of Androscoggin Royal Arch Chapter, at Canton.

Anchor—John L. Farrow—sailed from Portland in Dec. 1872, and has never been heard from.



PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M. W. REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	P. G. M.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE.	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" AMOS NOURSE,	Bath,	"
" JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	Washington, D. C.,	P. S. G. W.
" ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	"
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	"
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	Thomaston,	"
" FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	East Machias,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardner,	P. J. G. W.
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	"
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
" FRANCIS J. DAY,	Hallowell,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" JAMES L. CHILD,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	P. S. G. W.
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"		

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Charles Whitlock Moore,

Born in Boston, March 29, 1801;

Died in Boston, December 12, 1873;

Having devoted himself to the interests of Freemasonry for more than fifty years; honorably won and worthily worn the highest honors; and throughout his long life enjoyed the confidence of his brethren and the respect of all who knew him.

He rests from his labors; his works remain with us.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

John Hannibal Sheppard,

GRAND ORATOR AT THE CONSECRATION OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

DEFENDER OF MASONRY IN ITS DARKEST DAYS :

One of the first to welcome the returning brightness as the clouds
rolled away :

Who lived to rejoice in the noontide of its glory, and who was faithful
to the end.

Born in Cirencester, England, March 17, 1789.

Died in Boston, June 25, 1873.

" From whence we come, or whither go,
Ask me no more, nor seek to know,
Till three shall meet who formed like them
The Grand Lodge at Jerusalem."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Freeman Bradford,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

BORN IN MINOT, MAY 24, 1802;

DIED IN PORTLAND, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

Honor virtutis præmium.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

John H. Lynde,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF
MAINE.

BORN IN POMFRET, VERMONT, DECEMBER 18, 1827;

DIED IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, MARCH 12, 1874.

Intaminatis fulget honoribus.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Isaiah A. Wilson, Union Springs.
Arkansas,	George A. Dannelly, Searcy.
British Columbia,	I. W. Power, Victoria.
California,	Isaac S. Titus, Stockton.
Canada,	William A. Wilson, Simcoe.
Colorado,	Webster D. Anthony, Denver.
Connecticut,	William Wallace Lee, West Meriden.
Delaware,	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Chas. F. Stansbury, Washington.
Florida,	Samuel Pasco, Monticello.
Georgia,	Samuel D. Irvin, Macon.
Idaho,	John Kennaly, Idaho City.
Illinois,	James A. Hawley, Dixon.
Indiana,	Christian Fetta, Richmond.
Iowa,	Joseph Chapman, Dubuque.
Kansas,	Owen A. Bassett, Lawrence.
Kentucky,	Thomas J. Pickett, Paducah.
Louisiana,	M. Eloi Girard, New Orleans.
Maine,	David Cargill, Augusta.
Maryland,	John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
Michigan,	William L. Webber, East Saginaw.
Minnesota,	Charles Griswold, Red Wing.
Mississippi,	A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsvle.
Missouri,	Rufus E. Anderson, Palmyra.
Montana,	Sol. Star, Helena.
Nebraska,	Martin Dunham, Omaha.
Nevada,	Horatio F. Mason, Carson City.
New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
New Hampshire,	Nathaniel W. Cumner, Manchester.
New Jersey,	Wm. A. Pembroke, Elizabeth.
New York,	Elwood E. Thorne, New York.
North Carolina,	John Nichols, Newbern.
Nova Scotia,	
Ohio,	Asa H. Battin, Steubenville.
Oregon,	T. McF. Patton, Salem.
Pennsylvania,	Samuel C. Perkins, Philadelphia.
Quebec,	John H. Graham, Richmond.
Rhode Island,	Nicholas Van Slyck, Providence.
South Carolina,	Joseph R. Kershaw, Camden.
Tennessee,	D. R. Grafton, Chattanooga.
Texas,	James F. Miller, Gonzales.
Utah,	Louis Cohn, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Nathan P. Bowman, St. Johnsbury.
Virginia,	W. H. Lambert, Alexandria.
Washington,	D. C. H. Rothschild, Port Townsend.
West Virginia,	Thomas H. Logan, Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	R. Delos Pulford, Mineral Point.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
<p> Daniel Sayre, Montgomery. Luke E. Barber, Little Rock. H. F. Heisterman, Victoria. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco. Thomas B. Harris, Hamilton. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. William F. Hayes, Wilmington. William A. Yates, Washington. DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. Joseph Pinkham, Boise City. John F. Burrill, Springfield. John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Leavenworth. J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans. Ira Berry, Portland. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore. Charles H. Titus, Boston. Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo. E. D. B. Porter, St. Paul. J. L. Power, Jackson. George Frank Gouley, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. Samuel W. Chubbuck, Gold Hill. W. F. Bunting, St. John. John A. Harris, Concord. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. James M. Austin, New York City. D. W. Bain, Raleigh. Benjamin Curren, Halifax.* John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. R. P. Earheart, Portland. John Thomson, Philadelphia. John H. Isaacson, Montreal. Edwin Baker, Providence. B. Rush Campbell, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. George H. Bringham, Houston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. Henry Clark, Rutland. John Dove, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. George E. Hoskinson, Green Bay. </p>	<p> William T. Walthall, Mobile. H. F. Heisterman, Victoria. William H. Hill, Sacramento. Edward Mitchell, Hamilton. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. Geo. W. Chaytor, Wilmington. W. R. Singleton, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. John W. Brown, Idaho City. Joseph Robbins, Quincy. Martin H. Rice, Indianapolis. T. S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Leavenworth. J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville. H. S. Jacobs, New Orleans. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland. John S. Tyson, Baltimore. Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. Thomas S. Gathright, Gholson. Geo. Frank Gouley, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. Robert H. Taylor, Virginia. John J. Bell, Exeter. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. John W. Simons, New York. J. H. Mills, Raleigh. Geo. E. Smithers, Halifax. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. S. F. Chadwick, Salem. Henry M. Dechert, Philadelphia. Alexander Murray, Montreal. Thomas A. Doyle, Providence. B. Rush Campbell, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. E. H. Cushing, Houston. C. Diehl, Salt Lake City. Henry Clark, Rutland. B. R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond. T. M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. Geo. E. Hoskinson, Green Bay. </p>

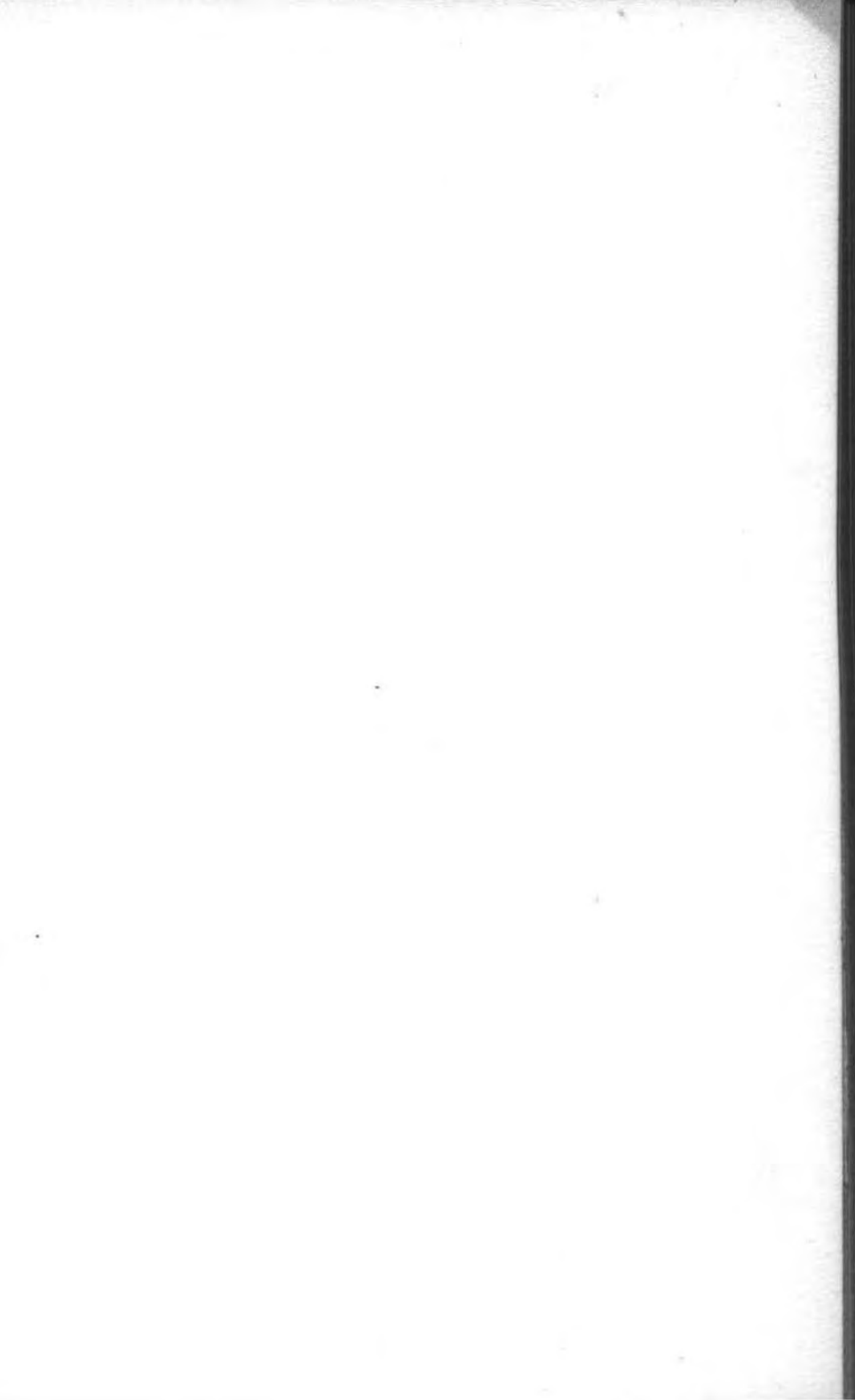
*J. H. Lawrie, Halifax, Grand Master.

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Timothy Chase.

Grand Lodge of Maine.

1875.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 4, A. L. 5875. }

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

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. DAVID CARGILL,	Grand Master ;
R. W. ALBERT MOORE,	Deputy Grand Master ;
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Senior Grand Warden ;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	Junior Grand Warden ;
" MOSES DODGE,	Grand Treasurer ;
" IRA BERRY,	Recording Grand Secretary ;
" GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	Cor. Grand Secretary ;
W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Grand Marshal ;
" ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,	Senior Grand Deacon ;
" BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	Junior Grand Deacon ;
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	Grand Steward ;
" EDWARD W. MORTON,	" "
" JOHN W. TOWARD,	Grand Sword Bearer ;
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	Grand Pursuivant ;
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Grand Lecturer ;
" C. O. FILES,	Grand Organist ;
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	Grand Tyler.

After music by the Masonic Quartette of Portland, a lodge of Master Masons was opened, prayer being offered by Rev. O. M. Cousens, as Grand Chaplain.

The Chant, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is," was performed by the Masonic Quartette.

Bro. Benj. F. Andrews, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

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

1. *Portland*, by Emmons Chapman, WM ; George L. Bailey, SW ; Alfred K. Paul, JW ; Jos. A. Locke, Proxy.
2. *Warren*, by Austin F. Kingsley, WM.
3. *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
4. *Hancock*, by Charles H. Hooper, WM.
5. *Kennebec*, by John D. Hodsdon, WM ; Hiram Grindle, SW ; Charles H. Williams, JW ; James J. Jones, Proxy.
6. *Amity*, by Cornelius T. Hosmer, WM.
7. *Eastern*, by E. W. French, WM ; Martin Bradish, Proxy.
8. *United*, not represented.
9. *Saco*, by George F. Owen, WM ; Stephen G. Dorman, SW ; Winfield S. Hasty, JW ; Mark Prime, Proxy.
10. *Rising Virtue*, by Clarence L. Dakin, SW.
11. *Pythagorean*, by William C. Towle, WM.
12. *Cumberland*, by Albert W. Larrabee, WM ; Joseph B. Hammond, Proxy.
13. *Oriental*, by Millard M. Caswell, SW ; George Peirce, Proxy.
14. *Solar*, by Andrew R. Cahill, WM ; Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
15. *Orient*, by William E. Crawford, WM ; John C. Levensaler, Proxy.
16. *St. George*, by Hilliard W. Robinson, SW ; John R. Andrews, JW.
17. *Ancient Land-Mark*, by Warren O. Carney, WM ; James A. Martin, SW ; Samuel F. Bearce, JW ; Leander W. Fobes, Proxy.
18. *Oxford*, by A. Oscar Noyes, WM ; Freeland Howe, SW ; John Gerry, JW ; Irving Frost, Proxy.
19. *Felicity*, by John Douglass, WM.
20. *Maine*, by James B. Severy, WM.
21. *Oriental Star*, by Frank Garcelon, JW.
22. *York*, by Francis C. Simonds, WM ; Edward W. Morton, Proxy.
23. *Freeport*, by John Burr, WM ; Elden A. Soule, SW.
24. *Phoenix*, by Charles T. Richards, WM.

25. *Temple*, by Elliott Wood, WM; William E. Whitman, SW.
26. *Village*, by Silas Adams, JW.
27. *Adoniram*, by D. Osgood, Proxy.
28. *Northern Star*, by Ben. Moore, WM; Benjamin Adams, JW; Marcellus Steward, Proxy.
29. *Tranquil*, by George S. Woodman, WM; Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
30. *Blazing Star*, by Edgar H. Powers, WM; Jesse B. Howe, SW; Nathan S. Farnum, Proxy.
31. *Union*, by Josiah H. Shepherd, WM.
32. *Heron*, by Sanford W. Siphers, WM; John F. Holmes, Proxy.
33. *Waterville*, by R. W. Dunn, WM; R. T. Beazley, JW; W. A. R. Boothby, Proxy.
34. *Somerset*, by G. W. Nash, SW; M. W. Turner, Proxy.
35. *Bethlehem*, by Milton M. Stone, WM; Edward F. Beals, SW; John W. Hinds, Proxy.
36. *Casco*, not represented.
37. *Washington*, by Emilius W. Brown, JW; James B. Neagle, Proxy.
38. *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, WM.
39. *Penobscot*, by Joseph H. Fitzgerald, WM; Alton P. Fassett, SW; Levi Bridgham, Proxy.
40. *Lygonia*, not represented.
41. *Morning Star*, by Thomas Holmes, SW.
42. *Freedom*, by Edwin Ilsley, WM; Nelson Strout, Proxy.
43. *Alna*, by Elisha Pinkham, SW.
44. *Piscataquis*, by Orrison S. Bishop, JW.
45. *Central*, by Allen P. Varney, WM; Willis W. Washburn, Proxy.
46. *St. Croix*, by Edwin H. Vose, WM.
47. *Dunlap*, by Tristram Hanson, WM; Edwin A. Coffin, JW; John E. Butler, Proxy.
48. *Lafayette*, by George F. Richardson, WM.
49. *Meridian Splendor*, by Jacob F. Collett, WM.
50. *Aurora*, by Caleb G. Moffitt, SW; Job P. Ingraham, Proxy.
51. *St. John's*, by John H. Plummer, WM; E. R. McIntire, SW; George H. Wakefield, Proxy.
52. *Mosaic*, by James T. Roberts, WM.
53. *Rural*, by A. H. Bailey, WM; Charles T. Hamlen, SW.
54. *Vassalboro*, by Benjamin J. Rackliff, WM.
55. *Fraternal*, by Alonzo Leavitt, WM; Asa L. Ricker, Proxy.
56. *Mount Moriah*, by Aaron H. Witham, Proxy.
57. *King Hiram*, by Frank Stanley, WM; Stephen E. Griffith, SW.
58. *Unity*, by James D. Lamson, Proxy.
59. *Mount Hope*, not represented.
60. *Star in the East*, by John A. Snell, WM.
61. *King Solomon's*, by Almore Kennedy, WM.

62. *King David's*, by Rufus B. Sherman, WM.
63. *Richmond*, not represented.
64. *Pacific*, by Joseph A. Clark, JW.
65. *Mystic*, by Andrew E. Grant, WM.
66. *Mechanics'*, by Edward N. Mayo, Proxy.
67. *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinckley, Proxy.
68. *Mariners'*, by Daniel S. Simpson, WM.
69. *Howard*, by John L. Norton, WM.
70. *Standish*, by Tobias L. Eastman, WM; John D. Higgins, Proxy.
71. *Rising Sun*, by Benjamin A. Keyes, WM.
72. *Pioneer*, by Leroy C. Dorman, SW.
73. *Tyrian*, by Hiram B. King, WM; Edward F. Stevens, JW; Diman B. Perry, Proxy.
74. *Bristol*, by Charles E. Chamberlain, Proxy.
75. *Plymouth*, by Sylvanus P. Gifford, WM.
76. *Arundel*, by Seth E. Bryant, Proxy.
77. *Tremont*, by Levi Lurvey, Proxy.
78. *Crescent*, by Thomas Abraham, SW.
79. *Rockland*, by Clark D. Smalley, WM; Henry E. Hutchinson, JW.
80. *Keystone*, by John L. Pierce, WM.
81. *Atlantic*, by Frank H. Swett, WM; George R. Shaw, SW; Richard K. Gatley, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
82. *St. Paul's*, by Henry J. Cole, WM.
83. *St. Andrew's*, by Frank H. Drummond, WM; George Lansil, SW.
84. *Eureka*, by Whitney Long, SW.
85. *Star in the West*, by Richard Whitten, JW.
86. *Temple*, by Edward H. Sampson, WM; H. P. Murch, Proxy.
87. *Benevolent*, by Benjamin G. Murch, WM.
88. *Narraguagus*, by Harvey C. Bartlett, WM.
89. *Island*, by Otis F. Coombs, WM.
90. *Hiram Abiff*, charter forfeited.
91. *Harwood*, by Leander H. Crane, WM.
92. *Siloam*, by Josiah F. Foy, WM.
93. *Horeb*, by Michael Keef, Proxy.
94. *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, WM.
95. *Corinthian*, by James H. French, WM.
96. *Monument*, by Sabine F. Berry, WM.
97. *Bethel*, by Samuel R. Shehan, Proxy.
98. *Katahdin*, by Horace Miles, Proxy.
99. *Vernon Valley*, by Thomas Robinson, WM.
100. *Jefferson*, by Orlando C. Houghton, JW; Alden Chase, Proxy.
101. *Nezinscot*, by Franklin K. Jack, Proxy.
102. *Marsh River*, by Charles H. Getchell, WM.
103. *Dresden*, not represented.

104. *Dirigo*, by Orrin F. Rowe, JW.
105. *Ashlar*, by Webster W. Sanborn, WM; M. E. D. Bailey, Proxy.
106. *Tuscan*, not represented.
107. *Day Spring*, by Usher B. Thompson, WM; Leonard C. Moore, SW;
John B. Merrill, Proxy.
108. *Relief*, by Rufus K. Stuart, Proxy.
109. *Mount Kineo*, by Daniel W. Hussey, WM; Robert Turner, JW.
110. *Monmouth*, not represented.
111. *Liberty*, by Lucius C. Morse, WM.
112. *Eastern Frontier*, by Samuel E. Jewett, SW.
113. *Messalonskee*, by J. Wesley Gilman, WM.
114. *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
115. *Buxton*, by John C. Mayo, Proxy.
116. *Lebanon*, by John H. Webster, WM.
117. *Greenleaf*, by Chas. C. O'Brien, JW; Cyrus Greene Marr, Proxy.
118. *Drummond*, by Almond O. Smart, WM.
119. *Pownal*, charter surrendered.
120. *Meduncook*, by Jason Walker, Proxy.
121. *Acacia*, by Charles W. Harding, SW.
122. *Marine*, by Mark H. Lufkin, Proxy.
123. *Franklin*, by William W. Norcross, Proxy.
124. *Olive Branch*, by Oscar L. Smith, WM.
125. *Meridian*, by Dennison Walker, WM; Albion Whitten, JW.
126. *Timothy Chase*, by Geo. A. Quimby, WM; Robert P. Chase, Proxy.
127. *Presumpscot*, not represented.
128. *Eggemoggin*, by Freeman G. Higgins, SW.
129. *Quantabacook*, by Frederick S. Walls, WM.
130. *Trinity*, by George H. Freeman, Proxy.
131. *Lookout*, by Alexander D. Ross, SW.
132. *Mount Tire'm*, by Alfred S. Kimball, WM; Calvin Houghton, Proxy.
133. *Asylum*, by Thomas Wing, Proxy.
134. *Trojan*, by Atwood Whittaker, WM.
135. *Riverside*, by Lindley M. Staples, JW.
136. *Ionic*, by Augustus Bailey, Proxy.
137. *Kenduskeag*, by Albert Hodsdon, WM; Llewellyn J. Blanchard, SW.
138. *Lewy's Island*, by Nathaniel Ripley, Proxy.
139. *Archon*, by Sumner J. Chadbourne, WM.
140. *Mount Desert*, by Thaddeus S. Somes, Proxy.
141. *Augusta*, by Clement P. Richards, WM; Millard F. Spaulding, SW;
Edwin C. Dudley, JW; Frank R. Partridge, Proxy.
142. *Ocean*, not represented.
143. *Preble*, charter suspended.
144. *Seaside*, by Caleb Hodgdon, WM; Charles H. Fisher, Proxy.
145. *Moses Webster*, by Timothy L. Roberts, Proxy.

146. *Sebasticook*, by Mark P. Hatch, Proxy.
147. *Evening Star*, by James H. Decoster, JW ; Sullivan C. Andrews, Proxy.
148. *Forest*, by Lloyd W. Drake, WM.
149. *Doric*, by Cyrus A. Packard, Proxy.
150. *Rabboni*, by Henry E. Morriscy, WM ; Irwin V. Dailey, SW ; Oscar G. Douglass, JW ; William D. Pennell, Proxy.
151. *Excelsior*, by William A. Pendleton, Proxy.
152. *Crooked River*, by Moses E. Hall, Proxy.
153. *Delta*, not represented.
154. *Mystic Tie*, by Daniel M. Teague, WM ; Alexander W. Pulsifer, Proxy.
155. *Ancient York*, by S. J. White, JW ; Simeon Stone, Proxy.
156. *Wilton*, by Archie L. Talbot, WM.
157. *Cambridge*, by Ira H. Horne, Proxy.
158. *Anchor*, not represented.
159. *Esoteric*, not represented.
160. *Fisher*, by C. A. Dorman, WM.
161. *Carabasset*, by Sewall Brown, WM.
162. *Arion*, by Francis N. Clark, WM.
163. *Pleasant River*, by Moses W. Brown, WM.
164. *Webster*, by Stetson L. Hill, Proxy.
165. *Molunkus*, not represented.
166. *Negumkeag*, by Caleb F. Graves, WM ; Edward Gray, Proxy.
167. *Whitney*, by Hiram A. Ellis, WM ; James Ripley, JW ; Calvin S. Brown, Proxy.
168. *Composite*, by Cyrus C. Durgin, WM.
169. *Shepherd's River*, not represented.
170. *Caribou*, by George M. Emery, SW.
171. *Naskeag*, by Warren Wells, SW.
172. *Pine Tree*, by George W. Smith, Proxy.
173. *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, WM.
174. *Lynde*, by Jonathan Hunt, WM.

[Total number of chartered lodges, 171 ; represented, 156.]

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

REUEL WASHBURN,	P. G. M.
HIRAM CHASE,	"
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
WM. P. PREBLE,	"
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"
ISAAC DOWNING,	P. S. G. W.
F. LORING TALBOT,	"

OLIVER GERRISH,
FRANCIS J. DAY,
HENRY H. DICKEY,

P. J. G. W.
"
"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. David Cargill,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. Albert Moore,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" Edward P. Burnham,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" William O. Poor,	<i>Junior " "</i>
" Moses Dodge,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" Ira Berry,	<i>Recording Grand Secretary.</i>
" Geo. A. Callahan,	<i>Cor. " "</i>
" Henry F. Collins,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
" William H. Hunter,	" 2d "
" Samuel N. Campbell,	" 3d "
" James M. Nevens,	" 4th "
" Daniel Dolloff, Jr.,	" 5th "
" George E. Wight,	" 8th "
" Rotheus E. Paine,	" 9th "
" A. D. Knight,	" 10th "
" Peter Williams,	" 11th "
" W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "
" Frank E. Sleeper,	" 14th "
" Francis T. Faulkner,	" 15th "
" George E. Taylor,	" 17th "
" Isaiah S. Webb,	" 18th "
" Charles E. Weld,	" 19th "
W. Charles I. Collamore,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>
" A. M. Wetherbee,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" Benjamin F. Andrews,	<i>Junior " "</i>
" Sumner J. Chadbourne,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" Joseph W. Clapp,	" "
" Edward W. Morton,	" "
" Jno. W. Toward,	" <i>Sword Bearer.</i>
" Isaac G. Curtis,	" <i>Pursuivant.</i>
" Timothy J. Murray,	" <i>Lecturer.</i>
" Charles O. Files,	" <i>Organist.</i>
" Warren Phillips,	" <i>Tyler.</i>

The following Grand Lodges are represented, to wit :

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NEW JERSEY,
ARKANSAS,	LOUISIANA,	NEW YORK,
CALIFORNIA,	MARYLAND,	NORTH CAROLINA,

CANADA,
 COLORADO,
 DIST. OF COLUMBIA,
 FLORIDA,
 GEORGIA,
 IDAHO,
 KANSAS,

MICHIGAN,
 MISSISSIPPI,
 MISSOURI,
 MONTANA,
 NEBRASKA,
 NEVADA,
 NEW HAMPSHIRE,

NOVA SCOTIA,
 OREGON,
 TENNESSEE,
 TEXAS,
 WISCONSIN.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. F. ANDREWS, }
 STEPHEN BERRY, } *Committee.*
 WILLIAM H. SMITH, }

Which report was accepted.

A constitutional number of lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of Bro. R. E. Paine,

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

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

The Grand Master appointed Brother Stephen Berry Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. Warren O. Carney Assistant Grand Tyler.

On motion,

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be invited to take seats as visitors during this communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees :

On Dispensations and Charters.

ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, MILTON M. STONE, GEORGE L. BAILEY.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, GEORGE E. TAYLOR.

On Doings of Grand Officers.

F. LORING TALBOT, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, GEORGE A. QUIMBY.

On the Pay Roll.

F. H. DRUMMOND, F. R. PARTRIDGE, THOMAS ROBINSON.

On Unfinished Business.

GEORGE A. CALLAHAN, FRANK H. SWETT, JOHN D. HODSDON.

On By-Laws.

EDWARD W. MORTON, GOODWIN R. WILEY, SANFORD W. SIPHERS.

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

The swift wing of time has brought us through another year. From the busy scenes of life we have come up to our annual gathering.

We have at our *Altar* asked Him who governs the universe to direct in this our present communication, and I trust every heart has been uplifted to our Supreme Grand Master, that His spirit may pervade all our deliberations; that this and every session may be characterized by that true masonic spirit, which should enable us to cast over each other's failings, whatever they may be, the broad mantle of masonic charity; and that we may discharge the responsible duties imposed upon us by our brethren, so as to meet their approbation, and subserve the best interests of our noble order.

That there should be difference of opinions on the various subjects presented is but reasonable to expect. If there should be, let us meet them with a true masonic spirit, thereby showing that the teachings of masonry are something more than a mere name and empty professions.

The year last passed has been one of prosperity to us as a Grand Lodge. Peace and harmony have generally prevailed in our lodges. Some have had discord, but the number has been very small compared with our large number of lodges. There has been only one instance where it has appeared to be necessary for the interference of the Grand Master in person.

The peace and harmony prevailing throughout all the Grand Lodges is very gratifying to every true lover of masonry.

Many changes have taken place. Death has taken some of our most devoted members; one of our Past Grand Masters and one of our D. D. G. Masters are among the number.

On the 6th day of March, Past Grand Master TIMOTHY CHASE, of Belfast, was called from his labors on earth to the Grand Lodge above. He came down to the grave as a "shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest." On the following Wednesday the Grand Lodge repaired to his late residence, and, in compliance with his request, committed to earth, according to our burial service, his remains, being assisted by the fraternity of the place, and several Brethren from Bangor and other places.

Considering the day, which was very stormy, a large number were in attendance, thus showing their regard for one who had devoted so much time and labor for the good of the craft. The fraternity generally feel that in the death of M. W. Bro. CHASE we have sustained a great loss; but more particularly does this come upon the Brethren of Belfast, where for many years he stood forth as the defender of our noble order, even in the dark days of adversity. I trust an abler pen than mine will be employed to give to the masonic world a history of his sterling virtues.

On the 14th day of September, R. W. Bro. SAMUEL S. COLLIER, of Unity, D. D. G. Master of the 7th Masonic District, was called suddenly away from labor to the lodge above. He had been

attending to usual duties for the day, and at night retired to rest as common, but was soon discovered to be in a dying condition, and quickly passed away. Being away from home, I did not receive the sad news in season to get to his recent home to attend the funeral. I learn that large numbers of the fraternity were present and participated in the services. Bro. COLLIER was a devoted mason, a faithful Deputy, a true husband and loving father. He is, and will be, much missed in the lodges over which he has had the oversight. The Grand Lodge condole with the bereaved family.

A great many questions in regard to dimitts have been presented to me for decision. Some of our lodges hold to the idea that no member is entitled to a dimit, unless he is to leave the place and connect himself with some other lodge. Others contend that no brother should have a dimit unless he give his reasons why he wishes it in open lodge, and then submit the same to vote of the lodge, for those present to determine whether they are sufficient to allow him to leave the lodge.

I know of no authority any lodge has for withholding a dimit from any brother in good standing, and clear of the books. I am aware that in some instances a withdrawal of certain brethren from a lodge might be a great disadvantage; yet I hold that any brother wishing to leave, and having fulfilled all his obligations to the lodge, should not be hindered in so doing. Non-affiliation I dislike very much, yet if brethren wish so to do, I think they must be left free.

I have given the following

DECISIONS.

1. When a member wishes to dimit from a lodge, the request should be made in open lodge, at a stated meeting; and if all is right with the member, a motion to grant the request is proper, and it may be done by a majority vote.

2. Those only whose names are in the charter of a lodge, or endorsed thereon by legal authority, can be members of such lodge at the time of constitution under its charter.

3. An application for membership must be made at a stated meeting, be referred to a committee of inquiry and lie over until next stated meeting; a report of committee must be made thereon, and the candidate elected by secret ballot. In case a dispensation is obtained for the lodge to take action in a less time, all the requirements of the Grand Lodge in regard to dispensations must be complied with.

4. A lodge, by misapprehension as to the time, held a meeting, as a stated meeting, on the wrong day. A minute should be made on the record of such meeting "Held by mistake;" and the business should come before the lodge, at the next stated meeting, as if it had never been acted upon.

5. No less number than seven Master Masons should attempt to do the work of a lodge.

6. A Secretary of a lodge absolutely refuses to obey the instructions of the lodge and orders of the W. Master. What shall be done?

Cause charges to be filed against him for willful disobedience, and try him for the same; and if found guilty punish him.

7. A W. Master of a lodge, who has been regularly installed as such, is the W. Master of said lodge, until his successor has been elected and installed.

8. All charges against members for unmasonic conduct, must be made at a stated communication of the lodge, unless by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master. No charge can be preferred against a brother except in open lodge.

9. Any lodge has the right to take the funds, to hire help if need be, to take care of their sick.

10. A brother applies for a certificate of membership. The Secretary refuses to give it. What is to be done?

If the brother is in good standing in the lodge, his request should be granted. If not in good standing, charges should be filed against him and he be summoned for trial.

11. No member of any other lodge has the right to visit, if any member objects to such brother's sitting in the lodge.

12. No valid assessment can be made on members of a lodge

for any purpose outside of their obligations as a lodge, except for the Grand Lodge.

13. Any brother on trial for masonic offenses, must be allowed the privilege of being present when evidence is being presented against him, and may cross-examine the witnesses, if he so choose, or have counsel do it for him.

14. A man sent a petition into a lodge for the degrees of masonry, signed by a friend, who was a member of the lodge, and the lodge received the petition, although no money for the same was with it, and referred it to a Committee of Inquiry. In due time the committee reported, a ballot was taken, and the man declared rejected. Was the rejection legal, and should it be so recorded?

The lodge erred in not having the petition signed by the applicant before receiving it, and a fee with it, both being contrary to requirements of the Grand Lodge; but these errors do not annul the ballot. The man put (or suffered to be put for him) his petition into the lodge for the degrees of masonry, and he must abide the result. I therefore decide that he was legally rejected.

Last fall it was represented to me that a lodge had violated the regulations of the Grand Lodge in the admission of a candidate to the degrees of masonry, after being rejected by the ballot, also after written and verbal objections had been made by members of the lodge. I wrote to the W. Master, informing him what had been reported to me, and asking him as to the correctness of the report. His reply was of such a nature that I deemed it expedient to have an investigation into the matter personally. I accordingly notified the Secretary of the lodge (as the W. Master had gone out of office) that I would visit the lodge, naming the time, and directed that a meeting should be held and all the members notified to be present, when there would be an investigation. I directed the lodge to summon the W. Master and acting officers who were present when the offense was alleged to have been committed, to attend the proposed meeting. Such a meeting was held, and I had with me the D. D. G. Master of the District in which the lodge is located, and

another officer of the Grand Lodge. A goodly number of the members of the lodge were present. An opportunity was given for every one who took any part in the proceedings at the meeting when the offense was alleged to have been committed, to give his testimony, which was reduced to writing, and read in open lodge for correction if any was desired to be made.

After due deliberation (and I took several days for it), I suspended the one who was W. Master at the time the offense was committed, from all the rights and benefits of masonry, until the present meeting of the Grand Lodge, and ordered him to appear and answer to the charges that would be presented against him for violating Grand Lodge regulations while W. Master of a lodge. I also notified several of the members who advised the W. Master to violate said regulations, to appear at our present session, and answer to such charges as would be made against them for the part they took in the matter.

I directed the D. D. G. Master of the District to proceed to the place where the lodge was located, and take the charter, and all other matters pertaining to the lodge, into the custody of the Grand Lodge, under the regulations made and provided in such cases. He has reported to me that he had obeyed instructions.

I recommend that this whole matter be referred to a special committee for investigation, with instructions to report as early as practicable.

I have purposely withheld all names, so that if upon investigation, as is proposed, my action is considered unjust to the Brethren and to the lodge, they may not suffer by being exposed to the craft outside of our own Grand Lodge. I think there are many good men and true masons belonging to the lodge whose charter has been suspended.

Is the question asked, If this be the case why suspend the charter? I will answer, It was the firm conviction of those who visited the lodge, that if I suspended those implicated in disloyalty to Grand Lodge regulations, none would be willing to take the responsibility of properly taking the care of the lodge.

And now, Brethren, I submit this whole matter to you, hoping you will give to it the attention it would seem to demand at

your hands. It has caused me much sorrow to feel compelled, for the honor of this Grand Lodge and the good of the craft, to take this course.

A case has been presented to me, in which a Brother had a cause of his own on trial in our Supreme Judicial Court, and on opening his case in his own behalf before the jury, several of whom were masons, alluded to an appeal he made to an important witness of the other party as a "*Brother Mason*," which allusion was supposed by those in court to be made with intent to influence the jury in his favor (the other party not being a mason), thereby bringing our beloved Institution into disrepute, and subverting it to the basest of purposes.

I recommend that this case be referred to a special committee for investigation, and that they report to the Grand Lodge as soon as practicable, what action, if any, should be taken in the premises.

On the 24th of June, I dedicated a new hall at Auburn, for Tranquil Lodge. This was an occasion of much rejoicing, not only to Tranquil Lodge, which had needed better accommodations very much, but to all the fraternity who were present, and the number was very large. Two Commanderies of Knights Templar were present with full ranks in regalia, doing escort duty, with several lodges.

The halls, which are splendid ones, well adapted to the increasing wants of the brethren, were dedicated in the forenoon. We then went to the Lewiston side of the Androscoggin, and partook of a bountiful repast, after which many sentiments were given befitting the occasion. In the afternoon we again repaired to Auburn side of the Androscoggin, and M. W. Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND, P. G. Master, delivered an eloquent oration.

The brethren of these twin sister cities gave us a very hearty welcome, and escorted us, led by excellent bands of music, over large portions of their territory; and it was difficult to tell which lodge rejoiced most, Tranquil, or their sister lodges on the other side of the river.

I had valuable assistance, for which I return thanks.

June 25th, R. W. Bro. HILL, D. D. G. Master for the Third

Masonic District, notified me that he was about to leave the State, and consequently could not attend to the duties assigned him. I appointed W. Bro. S. N. CAMPBELL, of Cherryfield, and commissioned him to take his place.

July 8th, I constituted Pleiades Lodge at Millbridge, and installed their officers in public. This to me was a season of peculiar interest. To meet the brethren in that lovely and retired spot, and find so large a number, comparatively, gathered from the lodges at Cherryfield and other places, to bid this new lodge a hearty welcome to our ranks, was what I was not quite prepared for. I was ably assisted in this work by W. Bros. Paine, Toward, Wetherbee, Phillips, and others who were willing to make some sacrifice to go with me. After installing the officers of the lodge, R. W. Bro. TAYLOR, P. D. D. G. M. introduced W. Bro. CAMPBELL, whom I installed into the office of D. D. G. M. for the Third Masonic District, and presented him his commission.

The prospects for Pleiades Lodge to become a thriving lodge are very flattering.

August 1st, I gave permission for Mr. H. O. Hussey, of Acton, in this State, to petition Union Lodge, No. 62, of Unity, N. H., to take the degrees of masonry, the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resided having waived their right.

September 18th, constituted Pine Tree Lodge at Mattawamkeag, and installed their officers in public. W. Bro. CHASE, of Orland, delivered an able address on the occasion. This lodge has commenced under favorable circumstances, being located in a beautiful village, having a large territory filling up with live men, and having apparently the good will of the whole community. Our temporal wants were bountifully supplied, as well as those of the Brethren who accompanied us on this beautiful pilgrimage, by the Brethren of Pine Tree Lodge.

September 19th, constituted Lynde Lodge at Hermon, and installed their officers; was ably assisted by Brethren from Bangor. After installation partook of a bountiful repast prepared by the lady friends of the lodge. The prospects of this lodge are good, and I trust the future will show the wisdom of granting the charter.

September 17th, granted dispensation for a lodge at Stockton, to be called Perseverance Lodge, and appointed Bro. Wm. McDonald to be the first Master, Bro. Wm. D. Colcord to be first S. Warden, Bro. Samuel H. West to be first J. Warden. I hesitated at first to grant the request, but finding all the requirements of the Grand Lodge complied with, and R. W. Bro. Poor, our J. G. Warden, endorsing these brethren, I concluded to let them try, enjoining upon the D. D. G. Master in whose District they are, to look carefully after their welfare.

September 18th, gave permission to Union Lodge, Portland, N. B., to make a mason of Frank Libby, of Portland, Maine, if found worthy, the fraternity of Portland, Maine, having waived their jurisdiction over him.

September 28th, commissioned W. Bro. JOHN H. GORDON, of Brooks, D. D. G. M. for Seventh Masonic District, to fill the place made vacant by the death of R. W. Bro. S. S. COLLIER.

On the 3d of December I granted a dispensation for a lodge in Danforth, to be called Baskahegan Lodge, and appointed Bro. W. B. Fenlason to be first Master, Bro. Varney W. Putman first S. Warden, and Bro. A. W. Gerow first J. Warden. I wrote our very worthy Grand Secretary in regard to the request for this new lodge as follows: "I do not like to multiply feeble lodges, yet when I think of the location, the prospects for the future in that vast region of our State, and what it *will be*, I am inclined to grant the request." And I did so, enjoining upon the D. D. G. Master in District No. 1, where I placed it, to look well after their interests, and see that all the requirements of the Grand Lodge are complied with.

The petition for this new lodge had the recommendation of the D. D. G. Master, and two of the nearest lodges, and the petitioners waited a long while to hear from the other, and could get no reply; and I felt that their reply was unnecessarily withheld, and so I waited no longer.

On the 3d day of December, I caused an edict to be issued forbidding masonic intercourse with one Cornelius Small, who had been rejected by Ancient York Lodge, and now claiming that he

had been made a mason in Kansas, without having permission from the lodge rejecting him.

A new Hall was dedicated for Meduncook Lodge, Friendship, January 6th, by R. W. Bro. SAWYER, D. D. G. Master of 10th Masonic District, by my request, as I could not attend to the matter, in consequence of engagements prior to notice. Bro. SAWYER reports having a good time.

January 8th, I received a letter from the Secretary of one of our old lodges, proposing eight different questions, about all of which had been repeatedly answered by myself or my predecessors, but he was very anxious to have all the answers written out plainly. I complied with his request.

Many question have been asked, and I have tried to answer all; but I do not flatter myself that all have been answered satisfactorily.

Our financial condition will be exhibited to you by our worthy and efficient Grand Treasurer, who has had charge of that important post for many years, and I hope will be continued for many years to come.

Our venerable Grand Secretary will, as usual, present to you his Records for inspection, showing the carefulness with which they are made, and thereby revealing all our transactions that are proper to be written. His labors have been great, and have been faithfully performed. He will, I presume, present to you an important change in regard to notifying lodges of rejections, which I recommend be carefully considered.

The D. D. G. Masters' reports will, I trust, give you a true representation of the standing of each lodge in the State.

I feel that I cannot commend in too strong terms the able report of our efficient Committee on Foreign Correspondence; let this, with all the rest of our Proceedings, be read in all our lodges.

I expect your Committee on Digest will be prepared to report in full at this session. If we can get a Digest, where the W. Masters of our lodges can find a sure guide to direct them in their rulings and arduous labors, it will help them much, and save our future Grand Masters a vast amount of correspondence.

I have invited the officers of St. John's Lodge, South Berwick,

to exemplify the work of the Fellow Craft's degree before the Grand Lodge at this session, and they have signified their willingness to do so.

Our faithful and efficient Grand Tyler, W. Bro. Warren Phillips, has afforded me much help in my labors.

I have thus reported to you in brief some of my labors for the past year. Imperfect as it is, my record is before you.

I am about to retire from the exalted position you have so generously given me for the last three years, and to pass my emblem of authority, I trust, to wiser, abler and better hands.

Permit me to return to you my heartfelt thanks for the many kind words and acts of confidence you have manifested to me in my official doings; and should a kind Providence lengthen out my days, I shall look back upon the seasons I have spent with you as the happiest of my life. Deeply conscious of my many shortcomings, I have this satisfaction—to know I have not intentionally neglected any known duty that I owed to this Grand Lodge or to the Masonic Fraternity.

DAVID CARGILL, *Grand Master.*

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

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual Report, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1875.

TO THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF MAINE :

The Treasurer's receipts for the year last past,.....	\$5,348.31
“ “ disbursements last year,.....	5,141.19
Balance in the Treasury in May, 1874,.....	680.67
“ “ “ May 3, 1875,.....	887.79

An account current is herewith submitted, giving the items in detail.

Fees have been received from all active lodges in the jurisdiction with the amount correct, save one exception, which is noted in a special report hereafter to be submitted.

An addition of one thousand dollars has been made to the Charity Fund during the year; including the bequest of our late Brother J. IGNATIUS STEVENS, donated expressly for this purpose.

Having been elected Treasurer of this Grand Body in 1853, and re-elected for twenty-one successive years since that time, my minority is fully completed in accordance with the laws of our State; but I am not anxious to leave the "old hearth-stone," or tear myself from the bosom of the family.

Having been present at every Annual Communication during this period (with one exception), I have become acquainted with many of my Brethren from every part of the jurisdiction, and naught but pleasant recollections are associated with this acquaintance.

If we contrast the first and last years of this period in relation to finances, number of lodges, membership, &c., we shall find there is a great change.

In 1853 the full amount of receipts was \$1,915.00 and the disbursements \$776.00. In 1856 the amount of receipts was \$1,300.00 and the pay roll of representatives \$313.00. The greatest income for any year from lodges, was \$6,018.00 in 1869.

In 1853 there were nine Masonic Districts; forty-nine (49) lodges were represented, the number returned as initiated four hundred and twenty-four, and the number of members two thousand and twenty-five (2,025).

In 1874 there were nineteen Masonic Districts; one hundred and fifty-four lodges were represented; one thousand one hundred and thirty-two were initiated, and the returns showed a membership of eighteen thousand one hundred and eighteen, and the pay roll of representatives amounted to more than one thousand six hundred dollars.

In 1854, the income arising from the invested Charity Fund amounted to less than five hundred dollars; while in some of the later years nearly one thousand four hundred dollars has been appropriated for the benefit of the needy.

The members of this Grand Body with whom we associate and transact business, change from year to year; and when I look around me here, and see so few of those with whom I commenced service, and realize that I shall meet those who are absent no more on earth, my heart is sad and I mourn for my old associates and brothers. Two only of the six elective officers of that year (1853) are now living. At that time we had thirteen Past Grand Masters living, and have had ten Grand Masters since; of this whole number (twenty-three), seven only remain with us on earth; and we have also lost by death during this period, eleven of the Past Grand Officers who were permanent members.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

in account with MOSES DODGE, Grand Treasurer.

1874.

May 5,	For paid John B. Trafton, D. D. G. M.	1st District.....\$	
"	Wm. H. Hunter,	2d "	28.70
"	Horatio L. Hill,	3d "	25.76

May 6,	For paid James M. Nevens, D. D. G. M.	4th District.....	69 50
"	Daniel Dolloff, Jr.,	" 5th "	47.00
"	A. B. Marston,	" 6th "	33.80
"	Samuel S. Collier,	" 7th "	41.65
"	George E. Wight,	" 8th "	14.50
"	Rothens E. Paine,	" 9th "	53.00
22,	George B. Sawyer,	" 10th "	27.29
6,	W. B. Lapham,	" 11th "	
"	Moses M. Mayhew,	" 12th "	
"	W. R. G. Estes,	" 13th "	44.50
"	Joseph M. Hayes,	" 14th "	
"	Francis T. Faulkner,	" 15th "	65.30
"	Howard D. Smith,	" 16th "	10.89
"	George E. Taylor,	" 17th "	19.68
"	Isaiah S. Webb,	" 18th "	12.90
"	Charles E. Weld,	" 19th "	24.05
"	R. E. Paine, Committee on Masonic History,	.....	4.48
"	David Cargill, Gr. Master, expenses,	.....	188.95
21,	J. H. Drummond, Com. on For. Cor., per vote,	.....	80.00
"	Portland Safety Dep. Vaults, rent of Box,	.....	15.00
"	Stephen Berry, Ass't Gr. Sec., per vote,	.....	20.00
"	Warren Phillips, Grand Tyler,	"	30.00
"	W. O. Carney, Ass't Gr. Tyler,	"	15.00
"	Moses Dodge, Grand Treasurer,	"	40.00
July 1,	Portland Savings Bank, rent,	.....	56.25
3,	Masonic Trustees of Portland, rent,	.....	200.00
17,	F. T. Stuart, printing portrait of M. W. J. H. Lynde,	.....	24.30
29,	Stephen Berry, printing Proceedings, &c.,	.....	440.65
Sept. 2,	Warren Phillips, Gr. Tyler, expenses,	.....	47.60
Oct. 1,	Portland Savings Bank, rent,	.....	56.25
Nov. 6,	Ira Berry, Gr. Sec., recording charters, &c.,	.....	54.16
1875.			
Jan. 1,	Portland Savings Bank, rent,	.....	56.25
"	American Bank Note Co., diplomas,	.....	200.00
19,	Insurance,	.....	16.00
Mar. 2,	Ira Berry, Gr. Sec. Salary,	.....	500.00
19,	H. Knight, book case,	.....	50.00
31,	Warren Phillips, Gr. Tyler, expenses,	.....	24.65
Apr. 1,	Portland Savings Bank, rent,	.....	56.25
24,	J. H. Drummond, Com. on Gr. Lodge Library,	.....	25.00
28,	For Cash, Charity Fund Investment,	.....	500.00
May 1,	For Paid Ira Berry, Gr. Sec., bill of postage, &c.,	.....	51.01
3,	S. Berry, printing Rep. Com. For. Cor., &c., &c.,	.....	311.67

May 3,	For paid Gr. Treasurer's incidental expenses,.....	18.70
"	Pay roll of 1874,.....	1,540.50
3,	" Balance in Treasury,.....	887.79
		<hr/> \$6,028.98

1874. Cr.

May 5,	By balance in Treasury May 4, 1874,.....	\$ 680.67
	Cash of John B. Trafton, D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.	95.00
	" Wm. H. Hunter, " 2d Dist.	131.15
	" Horatio L. Hill, " 3d Dist.	156.95
	" James M. Nevens, " 4th Dist.	368.65
4,	" Daniel Dolloff, Jr., " 5th Dist.	253.55
5,	" A. B. Marston, " 6th Dist.	396.85
4,	" Samuel S. Coller, " 7th Dist.	213.85
5,	" George E. Wight, " 8th Dist.	213.60
	" Rotheus E. Paine, " 9th Dist.	522.50
4,	" George B. Sawyer, " 10th Dist.	174.70
5,	" W. B. Lapham, " 11th Dist.	272.00
	" Moses M. Mayhew, " 12th Dist.	195.15
6,	" W. R. G. Estes, " 13th Dist.	248.90
5,	" Joseph M. Hayes, " 14th Dist.	252.20
	" Francis T. Faulkner, " 15th Dist.	247.20
	" Howard D. Smith, " 16th Dist.	250.75
6,	" George E. Taylor, " 17th Dist.	385.30
5,	" Isaiah S. Webb, " 18th Dist.	190.80
	" Charles E. Weld, " 19th Dist.	348.25
	" John M. Purinton, dues of Freedom Lodge,	21.15
	" Ira Berry, dues of Eastern Lodge,.....	48.95
7,	" Thos. M. Blackman, charter fee Pine Tree Lodge,.....	30.00
	" A. B. Marston, in part charter fee Lynde Lodge, ..	25.00
22,	" S. S. Hewes, bal. charter fee Lynde Lodge,	30.00
28,	" Franklin Sawyer, char. fee Pleiades Lodge,	55.00
July 3,	" R. H. Hinkley, Gr. Chapter, rent, &c.,.....	67.96
	" Charles Fobes, Gr. Com., rent, &c.,.....	45.30
Sep. 26,	" Ira Berry, disp. fee Perseverance Lodge,..	25.00
Nov. 6,	" " " diplomas sold, &c.,.....	30.35
1875.		
May 1,	" Ira Berry, disp. fee Baskahegan Lodge,....	25.00
	" " " diplomas and Proc. sold,.....	27.25
		<hr/> \$6,028.98

THE CHARITY FUND consists of—

25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,.....	\$2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,.....	3,700.00
5 shares Freeman's National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
5 shares First National Bank Stock,.....	500.00
\$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds,.....	6,800.00
700.00 Bonds of Masonic Trustees,.....	700.00
1,400.00 Deposit in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,400.00
1,400.00 " Maine " "	1,400.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,500.00

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

Referred to Committee on Finance.

A special report, presented by the Grand Treasurer, was referred to the same committee.

The Grand Secretary submitted his Annual Report,
viz :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1875.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have to report the performance of the prescribed duties of the office, and to present for examination the Records of the Grand Lodge, and of the Charity Fund.

The duty devolved on me of receiving and forwarding the contributions of the Brethren for relief of the sufferers by flood in the Mississippi Valley. I sent a draft for three hundred dollars as soon as the contributions amounted to that sum. I had sent three drafts of \$300 each, and was ready to send a fourth, when I was notified that there was no need of further aid. After this I received some contributions, which I immediately returned. I found a balance remaining in my hands of over three hundred dollars—and after advising with the Grand Master and others concluded to return this to such lodges as contributed very largely in proportion to the average. This I commenced to do; and had sent away more than half of it when an appeal for aid came from Kansas. With the approbation of the Grand Master and other judicious brethren, I forwarded the balance there, adding to it from money in my hands belonging to the Charity Fund enough to make up the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00). The following statement shows the amounts:

Received from lodges and brethren,.....	\$1,221.35
Amount of drafts, postage, &c.,.....	901.98
Returned to lodges, " "	180.14
Sent to Kansas,.....	139.23
	<hr/>
	\$1,221.35
Sent to Kansas from Charity Fund,.....	\$10.77

I would suggest to the Grand Lodge the expediency of changing the regulation requiring that lodges be notified of all rejections of candidates. It seems to me that the purpose aimed at can be as effectually attained with less trouble, and at much less expense. Probably not many lodges keep a register of these rejections, and it is considerable labor for a Secretary to do it; but if not done, the notices are of little value, no one can remember much about them. The cost to the Grand Lodge is large, when compared with the benefit. The printing of each list costs \$3.50; 174 lodges, the four principal officers, and 19 District Deputies, make 197 letters to be sent, the postage on which is \$5.91; add, say 50 cents for envelopes, and we have a cash expenditure of \$9.91 for each issue. If sent out monthly, this would make \$118.92 annually. Sometimes, when the number is small, I pass over a month; but we may fairly reckon the actual cost at from \$80 to \$90 annually.

Instead of this, I suggest that the Secretaries notify the Grand Secretary of all rejections as at present; and that the Grand Secretary be required to keep a Register of them arranged alphabetically. Then, if an application is received about which there is any doubt, the Committee of Inquiry can ascertain by writing the Grand Secretary whether the applicant has been rejected, and if so by what lodge. It seems to me, that all the good may be accomplished in this mode, which is, or can be, by the present cumbrous and costly process.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Referred to Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke, for the Committee on Returns, presented the following report, which was accepted:

Your Committee on Returns ask leave to report:

That the present number of chartered lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge is one hundred and seventy-two; and that returns have been received from all but one, giving the following exhibit:

For convenience of comparison we give the footings of last year's returns; but it can only be considered an approximation to a correct comparison, as some inaccuracies in former returns are corrected this year, in one case making a difference of thirty in the number of members. We are happy to find that Secretaries are taking pains to make their returns correct, and we believe that they are more accurate this year than for many years past.

	1875.	1874.
Initiated,.....	964.....	1132
Admitted,.....	1195.....	1488
Re-instated,.....	50.....	120
Dimitted,.....	367.....	376

Died,.....	196.....	210
Suspended,.....	4.....	6
Expelled,.....	2.....	3
Deprived of membership,.....	254.....	127
No. of members,.....	18,673.....	18,118
Non-affiliates,.....	209.....	258
Rejected,.....	495.....	485

The two lodges under dispensation have made returns, showing as follows :

	Initiated.	Raised.	M. Masons.	Rejected.
Perseverance,	4.....	3.....	36.....	.....
Baskahegan,	4.....	3.....	16.....	1
	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>1</u>

Adding these to the foregoing, we have 972 initiated; 1201 admitted; 18,725 members; 496 rejected, as the report from all the lodges in the jurisdiction, with the exception of Presumpscot, No. 127.

As a general thing the returns are in very good shape; some few of the Secretaries appear not clearly to understand the directions. Some of the points in which failures occur, we trust it may be beneficial to notice.

Omitting to insert in the list of members the names of those becoming members within the year. This list should contain the name of every member of the lodge.

Retaining in the list the names of those who have died, or been dimitted during the year.

Returning as "*suspended*" or "*expelled*" those whose membership is forfeited by non-payment of dues; they should be returned as "*deprived of membership*." When the cause is mentioned this is easily corrected—but it is as easy for the Secretary as the committee.

Failing to give the dates of membership, and sometimes the names of those who were not raised in the lodge. These should always be given, and even when they become members by being raised, it is better to enter the date in the membership column.

Omitting to compare the list of names with the number of members reported and see that they agree.

The instances of such deficiencies are not numerous, and great credit is due to the Secretaries of the lodges, for the most part, for their care and promptness in making returns.

In a few cases the blanks for returns were not received seasonably, the Secretaries having been changed and the Grand Lodge not notified, so that they were directed to the former Secretary.

IRA BERRY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOS. A. LOCKE,		
WARREN PHILLIPS,		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Admitted.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Deprived of Membership.	Members.	Non-affil'd.	Rejected.
1	Portland,.....	8	22	..	3	4	..	..	32	370	..	2
2	Warren,.....	5	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	110	..	1
3	Lincoln,.....	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	110	6	..
4	Hancock,.....	8	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	112	10	1
5	Kennebec,.....	2	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	157	3	16
6	Amity,.....	2	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	128	..	1
7	Eastern,.....	14	16	..	1	4	..	..	..	204	..	4
8	United,.....	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	130	6	..
9	Saco,.....	6	7	3	5	..	..	..	..	178	..	2
10	Rising Virtue, ..	6	12	..	7	4	..	..	..	219	..	4
11	Pythagorean,.....	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	67	..	..
12	Cumberland,.....	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	79	..	..
13	Oriental,.....	7	12	..	7	2	..	..	..	180	..	1
14	Solar,.....	12	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	216	6	9
15	Orient,.....	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	157	1	5
16	St. George,.....	7	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	81	..	5
17	Ancient Land-Mark,...	8	26	..	3	2	..	..	..	367	..	4
18	Oxford,.....	8	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	119	3	7
19	Felicity,.....	8	7	..	3	4	..	..	..	171	..	8
20	Maine,.....	2	4	4	6	2	..	..	2	92	..	3
21	Oriental Star,.....	10	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	130	2	4
22	York,.....	9	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	78	5	..
23	Freeport,.....	13	12	1	1	2	..	..	..	70	..	..
24	Phoenix,.....	8	11	1	2	7	..	..	..	202	..	4
25	Temple,.....	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	..	86	..	2
26	Village,.....	1	2	..	..	5	1	..	1	110	5	2
27	Adoniram,.....	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	37	60	..	1
28	Northern Star,.....	6	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	121	..	3
29	Tranquil,.....	12	16	..	3	2	..	..	..	198	6	8
30	Blazing Star,.....	2	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	90	..	2
31	Union,.....	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	100	5	..
32	Hermon,.....	2	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	171	..	6
33	Waterville,.....	6	10	..	4	1	..	..	1	159	..	6
34	Somerset,.....	6	11	..	1	3	..	..	..	208	6	5
35	Bethlehem,.....	10	14	..	2	1	..	..	..	195	..	8
36	Casco,.....	5	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	165	4	..
37	Washington,.....	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	98	..	..
38	Harmony,.....	7	5	3	7	1	..	..	..	159	..	9
39	Penobscot,.....	6	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	132	3	4
40	Lygonia,.....	11	13	..	4	2	..	..	..	248	..	10
41	Morning Star,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	64	..	1
42	Freedom,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	1
43	Alna,	10	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	150	..	2
44	Piscataquis,.....	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	84	..	4
45	Central,.....	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	143	..	3
46	St. Croix,	5	6	..	4	1	..	..	..	196	..	4
47	Dunlap,.....	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	198	..	5
48	Lafayette,.....	4	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	93	5	2
49	Meridian Splendor,...	9	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	101	4	1
50	Aurora,.....	15	17	..	2	3	1	..	..	425	14	7
51	St. John's,.....	21	20	1	7	4	..	..	15	183	..	11

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	D.	Mem.	N.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	14	10	1	1	1	...	...	4	165	1	2
53	Rural,.....	..	1	..	1	1	...	...	..	61	..	..
54	Vassalboro',.....	3	3	..	1	1	...	...	..	82	1	5
55	Fraternal,.....	6	6	..	2	1	...	...	..	71	..	1
56	Mount Moriah,.....	3	4	..	3	..	...	...	..	57	..	..
57	King Hiram,.....	13	13	..	..	..	...	...	..	51	..	5
58	Unity,.....	1	1	..	2	1	...	...	..	49	..	..
59	Mount Hope,.....	..	..	..	..	2	...	...	..	32	..	..
60	Star in the East,.....	3	7	..	4	3	...	...	33	155	..	2
61	King Solomon's,.....	6	4	..	..	2	...	...	..	118	..	2
62	King David's,.....	5	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	98	..	..
63	Richmond,.....	5	7	1	4	1	...	...	..	117	5	2
64	Pacific,.....	2	6	..	..	3	...	...	..	81	1	1
65	Mystic,.....	5	8	..	6	2	...	...	..	131	..	1
66	Mechanics',.....	4	5	..	4	2	...	...	5	112	2	2
67	Blue Mountain,.....	..	..	2	2	..	...	...	..	49	7	..
68	Mariners',.....	5	7	..	..	2	...	...	12	190	..	2
69	Howard,.....	8	11	..	1	2	...	...	..	107	2	5
70	Standish,.....	2	2	..	..	1	...	...	..	64	..	2
71	Rising Sun,.....	1	2	..	6	3	...	...	4	116	..	..
72	Pioneer,.....	..	..	..	1	..	...	...	..	54	..	..
73	Tyrian,.....	8	14	..	1	..	...	...	..	160	2	5
74	Bristol,.....	1	1	..	2	3	...	...	..	124	..	1
75	Plymouth,.....	3	3	1	3	..	...	...	21	56	..	..
76	Aurundel,.....	1	2	..	2	..	...	...	..	70	8	..
77	Tremont,.....	4	4	..	3	2	...	...	..	130	..	2
78	Crescent,.....	10	12	..	2	1	...	...	7	162	3	7
79	Rockland,.....	20	23	..	1	2	...	...	..	365	..	10
80	Keystone,.....	5	5	..	2	1	...	...	..	89	3	7
81	Atlantic,.....	12	19	..	6	..	1	15	271	12	3	3
82	St. Paul's,.....	7	12	..	2	1	...	...	..	118	15	4
83	St. Andrews,.....	15	20	..	7	7	...	...	..	293	..	10
84	Eureka,.....	20	16	..	..	1	...	...	..	119	..	9
85	Star in the West,.....	5	9	..	3	5	...	...	..	105	4	5
86	Temple,.....	8	9	1	2	1	...	...	..	189	3	2
87	Benevolent,.....	1	1	..	7	..	...	...	6	54	2	1
88	Narraguagus,.....	10	12	..	27	2	...	...	..	142	..	4
89	Island,.....	2	2	..	2	1	...	...	..	71	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	12	14	..	1	1	...	...	..	150	6	7
92	Siloam,.....	7	4	2	1	1	...	...	..	111	..	2
93	Horeb,.....	10	10	..	27	2	...	...	..	101	..	4
94	Paris,.....	1	3	..	2	..	...	...	..	105	..	1
95	Corinthian,.....	5	5	3	2	1	...	...	..	75	..	6
96	Monument,.....	7	8	..	1	2	...	...	..	125	4	5
97	Bethel,.....	14	15	1	2	2	...	...	..	123	..	10
98	Katahdin,.....	3	3	..	2	..	...	...	..	68	1	3
99	Vernon Valley,.....	4	4	..	..	2	...	...	..	113	1	1
100	Jefferson,.....	2	2	..	4	1	...	...	..	72	2	4
101	Nezinscot,.....	..	1	..	1	..	...	...	..	84	..	1
102	Marsh River,.....	2	4	..	5	..	...	...	..	85	..	2
103	Dresden,.....	3	4	..	..	..	...	...	..	39	..	1
104	Dirigo,.....	7	7	..	2	3	...	...	..	93	..	4
105	Ashlar,.....	8	10	..	2	1	...	...	..	167	..	4
106	Tuscan,.....	4	4	..	1	..	...	...	27	164	..	..
107	Day Spring,.....	7	7	..	2	..	...	...	..	68	..	..
108	Relief,.....	4	4	4	2	..	...	...	..	71	3	..
109	Mount Kineo,.....	11	14	..	1	1	...	...	..	101	..	4

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	Ad.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	D.	Mem.	N.	R.
168	Composite,	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..
169	Shepherd's River, ..	4	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	29	..	1
170	Caribou,	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	1
171	Naskeag,	4	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	49	1	..
172	Pine Tree,	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	9
173	Pleiades,	5	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	35	2	6
174	Lynde,	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	1
		964	1195	50	367	196	4	2	254	18,678	209	495

The petition for a charter of Baskahegan Lodge, U. D., at Danforth, accompanied by the records, dispensation and other papers of said lodge, was received and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

M. W. Reuel Washburn offered the following as an amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which was laid on the table :

It is proposed to amend Part 4, Article 1, Sec. 63 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine by adding, at the end of said Section, the following, to wit :

"If a vacancy in any office in either of said lodges shall occur, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same may be filled at any Stated Communication thereof, by unanimous ballot, until the next Annual Communication for the election of officers."

R. W. Charles E. Weld presented a petition for a new lodge in Biddeford to be called Palestine Lodge, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

R. W. Daniel Dolloff, Jr., presented a petition from Cambridge Lodge for remission of dues, on account of damage caused by a tornado, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary presented the dispensation and other papers of Perseverance Lodge, U. D., at Stockton, with a petition for a charter, which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. Drummond presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

The Committee on Library would report :

That during the year the Grand Lodges of California, Illinois and Missouri have presented to the Grand Lodge bound copies of their Constitution.

That the Grand Lodges of Canada, Illinois, Tennessee and Virginia have each presented to the Grand Lodge a volume of re-print of their early Proceedings (that of Virginia being embellished with portraits of Past Grand Masters) ; and the Grand Lodge of Nevada has forwarded volume two (bound) o its Proceedings.

The thanks of this Grand Lodge are tendered for these valuable volumes.

The committee have made considerable progress in completing the files of Proceedings in the library, and probably have about reached the limit. They believe we have about as complete a collection of the Proceedings of Grand Bodies as exists.

Fraternally submitted,

DAVID CARGILL,	} Committee.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	
IRA BERRY,	

Bro. R. E. Paine, for the Committee on History, presented the following report, which was accepted :

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine respectfully submit the following report :

We have received during the past year the following named histories, which are completed to the year 1870, viz :

Of Adoniram Lodge,	No. 27, in ms.
" Eastern Lodge,	" 7, "

The following lodges have furnished their histories in print :

Mystic Lodge,	No. 65,
Northern Star Lodge,	" 28,
Sebasticook Lodge,	" 146,
Standish Lodge,	" 70,
Somerset Lodge,	" 34.

We are still compelled to report delinquent:

Ashlar, No. 105; Archon, No. 139; Harwood, No. 91; Mechanics', No. 66; Marine, No. 122; Narraguagus, No. 88; Polar Star, No. 114; Presumpscot, No. 127; Rural, No. 53; Relief, No. 108; Rabboni, No. 150; Solar, No. 14; Star in the East, No. 60; Tranquil, No. 29; Tuscan, No. 106; United, No. 8.

The publication of our lodge histories has attracted general attention and inquiry, and in most cases the commendation of other Grand Lodges, and the demand for them by those having Masonic Libraries is constantly increasing. Your committee would suggest to those lodges that contemplate printing their histories, that they publish a hundred or two extra copies, so as to be able to supply the call for them which is sure to come.

We would also suggest that lodges adopt the size of page used in our Grand Lodge Proceedings, as a large majority of those now issued are of that size. It will be a great convenience to those wishing to bind them into volumes.

For convenience of reference we subjoin a complete list of all the lodges that have issued printed histories up to this date:

Somerset Lodge, No. 34,	Northern Star Lodge, No. 28,
Hancock Lodge, No. 4,	Messalonskee, Lodge No. 113,
Atlantic Lodge, No. 81,	Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117,
Eastern Frontier, No. 112,	Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138,
Crescent Lodge, No. 78,	Lincoln Lodge, No. 3,
Casco Lodge, No. 36,	York Lodge, No. 22,
Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128,	Alna Lodge, No. 43,
Paris Lodge, No. 94,	Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140,
Forest Lodge, No. 148,	Cumberland Lodge, No. 12,
Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71,	Tremont Lodge, No. 77,
Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21,	Riverside Lodge, No. 135,
Harmony Lodge, No. 38,	Arundel Lodge, No. 76,
Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129,	Eureka Lodge, No. 84,
Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132,	Lygonia Lodge, No. 40,
Hermon Lodge, No. 32,	Richmond Lodge, No. 63,
Phoenix Lodge, No. 24,	Standish Lodge, No. 70,
Sebastacook Lodge, No. 146,	Mystic Lodge No. 65.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. E. PAINE, }
J. W. TOWARD, } Committee.

Bro. F. Loring Talbot, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have attended to their duty, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The faithfulness and diligence of the Grand Master in his arduous duties is highly commended.

We recommend that so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of Past Grand Master Timothy Chase and D. D. Grand Master Collier be referred to a special committee of three.

We also recommend that the several decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. Also, that the recommendation of the Grand Secretary in regard to publishing lists of rejections, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

That the action of the Grand Master in regard to the suspension of the charter of a lodge for violation of the regulations of the Grand Lodge, be referred to a special committee of three.

That the recommendation of the Grand Master in regard to a case in Court, be referred to a special committee.

F. LORING TALBOT,	} Committee.
GEO. A. QUIMBY,	
S. J. CHADBOURNE,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

The Grand Master appointed the following special committees :

On Deaths of P. G. Master Chase and R. W. Bro. Collier.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, HENRY H. DICKEY AND EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Arrest of Charter of Preble Lodge.

HENRY H. DICKEY, JOHN H. WEBSTER AND JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

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

TUESDAY, May 4, 1875.

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

Bro. J. H. Drummond submitted the following report :

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of William C. Drugan, ask leave to report:

That they caused the matter to be presented to St. Croix Lodge, and they annex as a part of their report, the report of a committee of that lodge, with the abstract of the action of that lodge in relation thereto.

They recommend in concurrence with St. Croix Lodge, that the disabilities of said Drugan be removed.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
F. LORING TALBOT,	

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED AS PART OF THE REPORT.

To the Special Committee of the Grand Lodge to whom was referred the case of WM. C. DRUGAN:

The committee appointed on the part of St. Croix Lodge to inquire into the circumstances under which Wm. C. Drugan received the degrees of masonry beg leave to report, that they have made as full an investigation as possible, and find the facts to be as hereinafter stated.

At the regular communication holden Nov. 3, 1862, a petition was received from Wm. C. Drugan, which at the next regular communication was reported upon unfavorably by the Investigating Committee, and upon ballot being had he was rejected. Shortly after, being in poor health, he was ordered by his physician to go to the seaside; and accordingly he went to Chamcook, near St. Andrews, N. B., where he resided a year or more. In the early part of his stay he made application to Hibernia Lodge, at St. Andrews, at the invitation of some friends belonging to the lodge, was accepted, and received the first degree. St. Croix Lodge accidentally heard of the fact, and protested against further action by Hibernia Lodge, which protest was heeded, and after a time the matter was amicably arranged.

Afterward he made application to St. Mark's Lodge, at St. Andrews—Hibernia Lodge having ceased work—for the second and third degrees, which was objected to by this lodge, and he withdrew his petition before any further action was taken.

On the 9th February, 1865, he again petitioned St. Croix Lodge for the second and third degrees, and was again rejected; but by a two-thirds vote was recommended to Eastern Lodge, of Eastport. The W. Master and Wardens, however, declined to sign the recommendation, and he took no further action till the winter of 1866, when, at the voluntary advice and persuasion of the S. W. of St. Croix Lodge, who was at that time also an officer of the Grand Lodge, he sent a petition to St. George Lodge, at St. George, N. B.; which was accepted, and he received the second and third degrees, said S. W. taking him there, being present, and acting a part in the second section of the third degree. The Grand Master was immediately informed of the facts, and the lodge wished for instructions as to what course to pursue, as they were undecided as to what was right and proper under the peculiar circumstances.

The Grand Master forbade all masonic recognition or communication with Mr. Drugan; which order has been faithfully carried out till his case came before the Grand Lodge last spring, and they were requested by the committee of the Grand Lodge to furnish them with the facts of the case; and in August, 1874, a committee of three was appointed by St. Croix Lodge to find out the facts and furnish such evidence as they could to said committee.

Mr. Drugan having been under the personal observation of most of the members for some time past, his course of conduct warranted them in recommending to the Grand Lodge the removal of his disabilities, as he had prayed in his communication of May 1, 1874, which was done at the regular communication of February 1, 1875.

Many facts have come to the knowledge of the lodge in extenuation of the conduct and habits upon which the objections were founded when he petitioned the lodge, and his present course seems to render him worthy to receive such aid and comfort as the charitable principles of our Order teach us to give.

With this report we inclose an abstract of the records of St. Croix Lodge bearing upon his case, with documents from St. George Lodge, his physician, and the man with whom he resided at Chamcook.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN H. VOSE,	} Committee.
L. G. DOWNES,	
WM. TRIMBLE,	

ABSTRACT OF RECORDS ST. CROIX LODGE, NO. 46.

At the regular communication of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, holden at their hall in Calais, Me., on Monday evening, November 3, A. L. 5862, "A petition from William C. Drugan, enclosing the usual fee of ten dollars, praying initiation into the mysteries of masonry, was received and referred to the Investigating Committee."

At the regular communication holden December 1, A. L. 5862, "The Investigating Committee reported unfavorably in the case of William C. Drugan, when a ballot was called for, and the box appearing foul, he was rejected."

At the regular communication holden February 2, A. L. 5863, "It having been reported that Wm. C. Drugan, of Calais, who had applied for initiation into the mysteries of masonry, and had been rejected by this lodge, had been received into the Hibernia Lodge at St. Andrews, upon which this lodge has ordered an inquiry of said Hibernia Lodge as to the facts of the case, and if the information be correct to protest against the further degrees being conferred upon said Drugan."

At the regular communication holden November 25, A. L. 5863, "A communication from St. Mark's Lodge (St. Andrews) concerning the application of William C. Drugan to said lodge for the second and third degrees, was read; and on motion,

"Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with St. Mark's Lodge to the effect that the said Wm. C. Drugan should first apply to this lodge for conferring the degrees, and that we cannot at present consent to their conferring said degrees."

At the regular communication holden February 9, A. L. 5865, a petition was received from William C. Drugan asking for the second and third degrees of masonry, he having received the first degree in Hibernia Lodge, St. Andrews. Fee with said petition, \$7.50.

At the regular communication holden March 6, A. L. 5865, a ballot was taken on the petition of William C. Drugan for the second and third degrees of masonry, which, proving foul, he was rejected. On motion of C. V. Horton, seconded by Jas. A. Pike, that the lodge recommend Wm. C. Drugan for the degrees asked for in his petition, to Eastern Lodge (Eastport), in accordance with Section 76 of amendments to the Constitution. A ballot was taken on the above motion, and resulted 18 in favor and 9 against recommending.

At the regular communication holden August 5, A. L. 5874, it was

"Voted, That a committee of three be appointed by the W. M. with full power to make such necessary inquiry and examination of the circumstances under which Wm. C. Drugan received the degrees of masonry, and report the same to the committee of the Grand Lodge. The W. M. appointed Bros. E. H. Vose, L. G. Downes and Wm. Trimble as said committee."

At the regular communication holden February 1, A. L. 5875, a vote was taken upon the subject of recommending to the Grand Lodge of Maine to remove the disabilities of Wm. C. Drugan. It resulted 19 in favor of such recommendation and 1 opposed, by secret ballot.

[L. S.]

Attest,

B. M. FLINT, Secretary.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

The Grand Secretary presented a petition praying for restoration of the charter of Preble Lodge, which was referred to the special committee having under consideration the portion of the Grand Master's address relating to the arrest of said charter.

Bro. Drummond submitted the following report, which was accepted, to wit:

The committee to which was referred last year so much of the Grand Master's address as related to the complaint of St. Croix Lodge against Alley Lodge in New Brunswick, ask leave to report:

That a candidate rejected by St. Croix Lodge afterwards went to reside in the jurisdiction of Alley Lodge; after residing there one year, he presented his petition to Alley Lodge and received the degrees in strict accordance with the laws and regulations of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. If there is any ground for complaint, therefore, it is against the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick and not against Alley Lodge.

The doctrine that a rejected candidate can apply only to the lodge that rejected him, or with its consent, wherever may be his residence, is not universal. It does not prevail in a large number of Grand Lodges, including the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick. Until it becomes universal, action in contravention of it gives no ground of complaint against a Grand Lodge which does not recognize it.

If a rejected candidate goes out of the State and receives the degrees, while residing here, it is the settled policy of this Grand Lodge not to recognize him as a mason while in this jurisdiction.

That is as far as the Grand Lodge can go in this case; but your committee do not understand that the candidate in question has removed to this State, and they are not prepared to advise that the rule be extended, at present, to a case like this. They recommend that no further action be taken by this Grand Lodge in the premises.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
F. LORING TALBOT,	

The committee to which was referred last year the complaint from New Brunswick against St. Croix

Lodge, at Calais, reported the papers relating to the case missing ; and on motion, it was

Voted, That the subject be re-committed to the same committee, to report at next Annual Communication.

Bro. Drummond presented a revised copy of the Constitution with the following Report :

The undersigned, in behalf of the Committee on Digest of Decisions and Revision of Constitution, would report in part :

That they have prepared and herewith submit a revision of the Constitution. In making it they have somewhat changed the arrangement, in order to bring together the provisions relating to the same subject ; have incorporated into it all amendments heretofore adopted, and all standing regulations of a permanent character ; and have prepared some new amendments, all of which they will indicate when reached ; but in order that none may be overlooked, it will be best to consider the Report, section by section.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

The report was accepted, and to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock assigned for the consideration of the amended draft of the Constitution.

The hour for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. Benj. F. Andrews, Samuel W. Lane and M. E. D. Bailey a committee to receive, sort and count votes ; and Bros. J. Willett Clapp, E. W. French and Elliott Wood a second committee for the same purpose.

On motion,

Voted, That the balloting be by lodges.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were reported to be duly and legally elected, viz :

M. W. ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	North Anson ;
R. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Saco ;
" WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast ;
" CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor ;
" MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland ;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	"

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee of Finance, and elected Brothers

OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland ;
WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland ; and
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	Portland.

Bros. Timothy J. Murray and David Cargill were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

The Grand Master appointed Bros. Josiah H. Drummond, Timothy J. Murray and Edward P. Burnham as the special committee on so much of the Annual Address as relates to the allegation that a Brother had made an unjustifiable attempt to influence jurymen before whom he had a cause on trial. (*See pp. 531 and 548.*)

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at eleven o'clock A. M.

Bros. Edwin H. Vose, Charles T. Richards and

George S. Woodman were appointed a Committee on Leave of Absence.

The draft of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, as revised and amended, was taken up for action.

Bro. Hiram Chase, for the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, reported, recommending the adoption of the proposition submitted by Bro. Drummond at the last Annual Communication, viz: "To amend the Constitution by repealing section 105, as printed in the Constitution published in 1871, being section 109, as numbered in 1872, in order that the Grand Lodge may act finally upon the proposed revised Constitution at the next Annual Communication."

The report was accepted, and on motion of Bro. Drummond, it was

Voted, That the proposed amendment be adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the amendment submitted yesterday by M. W. Bro. Washburn be taken from the table.

R. W. William O. Poor moved to amend Bro. Washburn's proposition so as to provide that any officer of a lodge, below the rank of Junior Warden, may resign: which motion prevailed, and the proposition was then adopted and made a part of the revised Constitution.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to consider the Constitution as reported by the committee, section by section. Before the whole had been acted upon,

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

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

The report of the Committee on the Pay-roll was presented, accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments in accordance therewith.

The Grand Lodge then resumed the consideration of the revised Constitution; and after having taken separate action on each amendment reported, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the Constitution, as adopted section by section, be adopted as a whole.

Bro. Drummond read a letter from M. W. Joseph C. Stevens, P. G. Master, expressing his regret at being unable to attend this communication—it having been his intention and hope to be present at every session of the Grand Lodge during the remainder of his life.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke submitted the following report:

The committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to Preble Lodge, No. 143, and to which the petition of M. W. Emery and others for the restoration of the charter of Preble Lodge, No. 143, was also referred, ask leave to report.

The committee have heard the parties and carefully considered the matters referred to them, not wishing to judge harshly or unjustly, but preferring to throw the broad mantle of charity and brotherly love over the faults and foibles of the Brethren, when the requirements of the Grand Body will permit.

In this matter, however, the committee feel that they would be derelict to their duty, did they permit so flagrant a breach of trust as has been committed, and such total ignoring of our masonic laws to be overlooked.

The committee therefore recommend :

1st. That the doings of the Grand Master in suspending the charter and taking charge of the same, with the books, furniture, regalia and funds of said Preble Lodge, No 143, be sustained, and that the charter of said lodge be revoked.

2d. That John W. Howe, Master of the lodge at the time of its unmasonic acts, and Byron S. Chick, a Past Master of the lodge, be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

3d. That Thomas J. Ham, Edwin J. Reed, Jesse Giles, Alvah W. Dam, Benj. Beal, Isaiah B. Stiles and E. S. Hilton, members of said Lodge, be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

4th. That the charter of Preble Lodge, No. 143, with the books, furniture, regalia, funds, &c., be restored to those of the petitioners who were formerly members of Preble Lodge, in conjunction with those former members of Preble Lodge whom the Grand Master may deem worthy and proper to unite with them, and that said lodge be located at Sanford Corner; said charter, funds, &c., not to be restored till such time as the Grand Master may deem proper, and the petitioners and those uniting with them shall have secured a suitable hall, properly arranged, and for the sole use of Masonic Bodies; and that too without drawing upon the present funds of the lodge.

5th. That the present funds of the lodge be invested as a charity fund by the lodge, the income thereof alone to be used for that purpose.

H. H. DICKEY,	} Committee.
JOHN H. WEBSTER,	
JOS. A. LOCKE,	

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

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes submitted the following report :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following as their report, viz :

In the case of Village Lodge, No. 23, of Bowdoinham, against Horace G. Williams, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Village Lodge, No. 23, in expelling Horace G. Williams from the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

Dispensations and Charters, presented the following report :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of G. P. Littlefield and twenty-three others for a lodge at Biddeford, to be called Palestine Lodge, No. 176, beg leave to report that there appears to be a sufficient field for masonic effort in that locality to justify the petitioners in their hope of establishing a prosperous lodge; that they have the approbation of their District Deputy Grand Master, and the unanimous consent of two lodges, while the third makes no opposition. We recommend, therefore, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and a charter issued to them.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Perseverance Lodge, now working under a dispensation at Stockton, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that the petitioners' prayer ought to be granted; that the name mentioned in their dispensation be changed to Pownal Lodge, No. 119, that being the original name and number of their lodge. We recommend that the names attached to their petition be inserted in the charter, and that the property now in possession of the Grand Lodge, which was surrendered by Pownal Lodge, be returned to said petitioners, they being, in part, original members of said lodge at the time of surrender.

The same committee to whom was referred the papers of Baskahegan Lodge, now working at Danforth under a dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the papers be referred to the Grand Master, with authority to issue a charter or continue their dispensation, as he may judge for the best interest of masonry.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. WETHERBEE,	}	Committee.
MILTON M. STONE,		
GEO. L. BAILEY,		

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish submitted the following report :

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Finance submit the following report :

We recommend that the bills for 1874 of the District Deputy Grand Masters for the 1st, 11th and 12th Districts, mentioned in the special report of the Grand Treasurer, be paid.

That the dues of Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, to this Grand Lodge be remitted in compliance with its petition therefore.

That the Grand Treasurer pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge as follows :

The Assistant Grand Secretary,	\$20.00
" Grand Tyler,	30.00
" Assistant Grand Tyler,	15.00
" Grand Treasurer,	40.00
" Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence,	80.00
" Grand Organist,	10.00

We have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and find them correct.

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
WM. P. PREBLE,	
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	

The report was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments as therein recommended.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, Grand Lecturer, rehearsed the work of the first degree.

St. John's Lodge, No. 51, having accepted the Grand Master's invitation to exemplify the work of the second degree, opened a Lodge of Fellow Crafts for that purpose, organized as follows :

W. JOHN H. PLUMMER,	Master.
BRO. GEO. H. WAKEFIELD,	as Senior Warden.
" ALBERT C. BARROWS,	as Junior Warden.
" ABNER OAKES,	as Treasurer.
" GEO. H. MUZZEY,	Secretary.
" WM. P. GRAVES,	as Senior Deacon.
" A. G. NEALLEY,	" Junior Deacon.
" ISAAC B. GEORGE,	" Senior Steward.
" F. F. GRAVES,	" Junior Steward.

The work was exemplified by passing a candidate through the ceremonies of the Fellow Craft's degree.

On motion,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until this afternoon at half past two o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Wednesday, May 5, 1875.

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

The report of the Committee on the Pay-roll was presented, accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments in accordance therewith.

The Grand Lodge then resumed the consideration of the revised Constitution; and after having taken separate action on each amendment reported, it was, on motion,

Voted, That the Constitution, as adopted section by section, be adopted as a whole.

Bro. Drummond read a letter from M. W. Joseph C. Stevens, P. G. Master, expressing his regret at being unable to attend this communication—it having been his intention and hope to be present at every session of the Grand Lodge during the remainder of his life.

Bro. Joseph A. Locke submitted the following report:

The committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to Preble Lodge, No. 143, and to which the petition of M. W. Emery and others for the restoration of the charter of Preble Lodge, No. 143, was also referred, ask leave to report.

The committee have heard the parties and carefully considered the matters referred to them, not wishing to judge harshly or unjustly, but preferring to throw the broad mantle of charity and brotherly love over the faults and foibles of the Brethren, when the requirements of the Grand Body will permit.

In this matter, however, the committee feel that they would be derelict to their duty, did they permit so flagrant a breach of trust as has been committed, and such total ignoring of our masonic laws to be overlooked.

The committee therefore recommend :

1st. That the doings of the Grand Master in suspending the charter and taking charge of the same, with the books, furniture, regalia and funds of said Preble Lodge, No 143, be sustained, and that the charter of said lodge be revoked.

2d. That John W. Howe, Master of the lodge at the time of its unmasonic acts, and Byron S. Chick, a Past Master of the lodge, be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

3d. That Thomas J. Ham, Edwin J. Reed, Jesse Giles, Alvah W. Dam, Benj. Beal, Isaiah B. Stiles and E. S. Hilton, members of said Lodge, be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

4th. That the charter of Preble Lodge, No. 143, with the books, furniture, regalia, funds, &c., be restored to those of the petitioners who were formerly members of Preble Lodge, in conjunction with those former members of Preble Lodge whom the Grand Master may deem worthy and proper to unite with them, and that said lodge be located at Sanford Corner; said charter, funds, &c., not to be restored till such time as the Grand Master may deem proper, and the petitioners and those uniting with them shall have secured a suitable hall, properly arranged, and for the sole use of Masonic Bodies; and that too without drawing upon the present funds of the lodge.

5th. That the present funds of the lodge be invested as a charity fund by the lodge, the income thereof alone to be used for that purpose.

H. H. DICKEY,	} Committee.
JOHN H. WEBSTER,	
JOS. A. LOCKE,	

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

Bro. Joseph M. Hayes submitted the following report :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following as their report, viz :

In the case of Village Lodge, No. 23, of Bowdoinham, against Horace G. Williams, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Village Lodge, No. 23, in expelling Horace G. Williams from the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, of Skowhegan, against Sylvester B. Troy, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Somerset Lodge, No. 34, in expelling Sylvester B. Troy from the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of St. George Lodge, No. 16, of Warren, against Edward W. Perkins, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension by St. George Lodge, No. 16, against Edward W. Perkins be set aside as inadequate, and that the said Edward W. Perkins be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, of Lewiston, against Maine Lodge, No. 20, of Farmington, being a case of infringement of jurisdiction, by receiving the application of Silas W. Cook, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the verdict finding Silas W. Cook not guilty of the charges preferred against him by Maine Lodge, No. 20, of Farmington, be set aside, and that he be declared guilty ; and he is hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

In the case of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, of Alfred, against Daniel E. Owen, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, in expelling Daniel E. Owen from all the rights and benefits of masonry, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Composite Lodge, No. 168, of La Grange, against Edwin H. Nason, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the sentence of indefinite suspension against Edwin H. Nason by Composite Lodge, No. 168, of La Grange, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland, against Henry Richards, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the verdict of guilty, by Aurora Lodge, No. 50, of Rockland, against Henry Richards, be confirmed, and that he be expelled from all the rights and benefits of masonry.

JOS. M. HAYES,	} Committee.
A. B. MARSTON,	
GEO. E. TAYLOR,	

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were severally adopted.

Bro. Alden M. Wetherbee, for the Committee on

Dispensations and Charters, presented the following report:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of G. P. Littlefield and twenty-three others for a lodge at Biddeford, to be called Palestine Lodge, No. 176, beg leave to report that there appears to be a sufficient field for masonic effort in that locality to justify the petitioners in their hope of establishing a prosperous lodge; that they have the approbation of their District Deputy Grand Master, and the unanimous consent of two lodges, while the third makes no opposition. We recommend, therefore, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and a charter issued to them.

The same committee, to whom was referred the petition of Perseverance Lodge, now working under a dispensation at Stockton, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report that the petitioners' prayer ought to be granted; that the name mentioned in their dispensation be changed to Pownal Lodge, No. 119, that being the original name and number of their lodge. We recommend that the names attached to their petition be inserted in the charter, and that the property now in possession of the Grand Lodge, which was surrendered by Pownal Lodge, be returned to said petitioners, they being, in part, original members of said lodge at the time of surrender.

The same committee to whom was referred the papers of Baskahegan Lodge, now working at Danforth under a dispensation, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the papers be referred to the Grand Master, with authority to issue a charter or continue their dispensation, as he may judge for the best interest of masonry.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. M. WETHERBEE,	} Committee.
MILTON M. STONE,	
GEO. L. BAILEY,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

R. W. Oliver Gerrish submitted the following report:

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Finance submit the following report:

We recommend that the bills for 1874 of the District Deputy Grand Masters for the 1st, 11th and 12th Districts, mentioned in the special report of the Grand Treasurer, be paid.

That the dues of Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, to this Grand Lodge be remitted in compliance with its petition therefore.

That the Grand Treasurer pay for services rendered the Grand Lodge as follows :

The Assistant Grand Secretary,	\$20.00
" Grand Tyler,	30.00
" Assistant Grand Tyler,	15.00
" Grand Treasurer,	40.00
" Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence,	80.00
" Grand Organist,	10.00

We have examined the accounts of the Grand Treasurer and find them correct.

OLIVER GERRISH,	} Committee.
WM. P. PREBLE,	
BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS,	

The report was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payments as therein recommended.

M. W. Timothy J. Murray, Grand Lecturer, rehearsed the work of the first degree.

St. John's Lodge, No. 51, having accepted the Grand Master's invitation to exemplify the work of the second degree, opened a Lodge of Fellow Crafts for that purpose, organized as follows :

W. JOHN H. PLUMMER,	Master.
BRO. GEO. H. WAKEFIELD,	as Senior Warden.
" ALBERT C. BARROWS,	as Junior Warden.
" ABNER OAKES,	as Treasurer.
" GEO. H. MUZZEY,	Secretary.
" WM. P. GRAVES,	as Senior Deacon.
" A. G. NEALLEY,	" Junior Deacon.
" ISAAC B. GEORGE,	" Senior Steward.
" F. F. GRAVES,	" Junior Steward.

The work was exemplified by passing a candidate through the ceremonies of the Fellow Craft's degree.

On motion,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to

the officers of St John's Lodge, for the correct manner in which the work has been exhibited before the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on By-Laws reported that nothing was before them requiring action; which report was accepted.

To-morrow morning at ten o'clock was assigned as the time for installation of Grand Officers.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MASONIC HALL, Thursday, May 6, 1875.

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

On motion of Bro. Benj. F. Andrews,

Voted, That the sum of twenty-five dollars be paid Bro. Timothy J. Murray for his lecture yesterday before the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master reported that the Trustees of the Charity Fund had appropriated the sum of nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars, to be applied to the relief of seventy-one cases of need, according to a schedule prepared; that they had examined the securities of the invested fund and found them correct; and had approved the bond presented by the Grand Treasurer.

Complaint of Maine Lodge against Caribou Lodge

was called up and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to report next year.

Bro. Josiah H. Drummond stated that Timothy Chase Lodge and Corinthian R. A. Chapter had taken measures for procuring an engraved portrait of Past Grand Master CHASE, and on behalf of those bodies tendered to the Grand Lodge the use of the plate for taking a sufficient number of impressions to supply one for each copy of our printed Proceedings.

On motion,

Voted, That the offer be accepted, and that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be returned to the Lodge and Chapter for their kindness and liberality.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence requested further time for consideration of the decisions of the Grand Master, which request was granted.

Bros. Josiah H. Drummond, Henry H. Dickey and F. Loring Talbot, were continued as the Committee on the Complaint from New Brunswick against St. Croix Lodge.

The special committee on the alleged attempt to influence jurors wrongfully was continued.

Bros. Josiah H. Drummond and Ira Berry were continued with the Grand Master, as the Library Committee.

The hour assigned for the installation of Grand Officers having arrived, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, by request, took the Oriental Chair.

M. W. David Cargill presented for installation R. W. Albert Moore, Grand Master elect, who was installed in ample form by Past Grand Master Drummond into the office of Grand Master, prayer being offered by Rev. John W. Hinds, as Grand Chaplain.

The M. W. Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W. JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bath.
" HENRY F. COLLINS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
" WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
" SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield.
" JAMES T. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
" DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR.,	" 5th "	Dexter.
" JESSE PRENTISS,	" 6th "	Milford.
" JOHN H. GORDON,	" 7th "	Brooks.
" WILLIAM A. PENDLETON,	" 8th "	Northport.
" ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	" 9th "	Camden.
" DANIEL A. CAMPBELL,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
" AUSTIN D. KNIGHT,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
" PETER WILLIAMS,	" 12th "	N. Vassalboro.
" W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" 14th "	Sabattus.
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
" EDGAR H. POWERS,	" 16th "	Hanover.
" GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
" ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	No. Bridgton.
" CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W & Rev. C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kittery.
" JOHN W. HINDS,	" "	Augusta.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
" EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
" WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
" O. M. COUSENS,	" "	Kennebunk.
W. A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Warren.
" BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Gardiner.
" ISAAC G. CURTIS,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Lewiston.
" S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.

W. A. B. MARSTON,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Bangor.
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	" "	Portland.
" H. H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Limerick.
" WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
" F. R. PARTRIDGE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Augusta.
" JOHN H. WEBSTER,	" "	Norridgewock.
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro. WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers, elect and appointed, who were in attendance, were presented by M. W. Grand Master Albert Moore and installed by Past Grand Master David Cargill.

The installation was duly proclaimed by the Grand Marshal.

On motion,

Voted, That all Grand Officers, not now installed, present themselves for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or in their respective lodges, and cause certificates of such installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary be directed to notify each of the Grand Officers, who have not been installed, of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

Bros. Rotheus E. Paine, Henry H. Dickey and Josiah H. Drummond were continued as the Committee on Digest of Decisions.

Bro. Drummond presented the following report, which was accepted; and the accompanying resolutions were unanimously adopted:

California,	October 13 to 17, 1874.	574
Canada,	July 8 and 9, 1874.	576
Colorado,	September 29 and 30, 1874.	582
Connecticut,	May 13 and 14, 1874.	585
Connecticut,	January 20 and 21, 1875.	591
Florida,	January 13 to 15, 1874.	595
Georgia,	October 27 to 29, 1874.	596
Idaho,	December 14 to 17, 1874.	599
Illinois,	October 6 to 8, 1874.	600
Indiana,	May 23 and 27, 1874.	612
Indian Territory,	October 6 to 8, 1874.	615
Iowa,	June 2 to 4, 1874.	616
Kansas,	October 21 to 23, 1874.	622
Kentucky,	October 20 to 23, 1874.	626
Louisiana,	February 8 to 12, 1875.	569
Maryland,	November 16 and 17, 1874.	629
Massachusetts,	December 9, 1874.	704
Minnesota,	January 13 to 15, 1874.	631
Mississippi,	February 3 to 6, 1874.	633
Missouri,	October 13 to 15, 1874.	637
Montana,	October 5 to 7, 1874.	642
Nebraska,	June 24 to 26, 1874.	649
Nevada,	November 17 to 20, 1874.	653
New Brunswick,	September 23 to 25, 1874.	655
New Hampshire,	May 20, 1874.	656
New Jersey,	January 20 and 21, 1875.	660
New York,	June 2 to 5, 1874.	661
North Carolina,	December 7 to 10, 1874.	671
Nova Scotia,	June 3 and 4, 1874.	672
Ohio,	October 20 to 22, 1874.	674
Oregon,	June 8 to 10, 1874.	676
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1873.	678
Rhode Island,	May 18, 1874.	678
South Carolina,	December 8 and 9, 1874.	680
Tennessee,	November 10 to 13, 1874.	682
Texas,	June 3 to 8, 1874.	683
Utah,	November 10 to 12, 1874.	685
Vermont,	June 10 and 11, 1874.	688
Virginia,	December 14 to 16, 1874.	690
Washington,	September 2 to 5, 1874.	701
West Virginia,	November 11, and 12, 1873.	701
Wisconsin,	June 9 to 11, 1874.	702
Wyoming,	December 15 and 16, 1874.	704

ALABAMA, 1874.

Two hundred and twenty-three lodges represented: five charters granted, four restored, one revoked, and one refused; two dispensations granted and three continued; the work exemplified and confirmed.

The Grand Master (I. A. WILSON) delivered a practical address: peace and harmony had prevailed: while the additions had not been large, they were, perhaps, as great as desirable: he had refused dispensations for conferring degrees out of time, believing that there is scarcely a conceivable occasion when "an emergency case" should be entertained: he refused a dispensation to elect a Master, holding that no power can lawfully interpose between the Senior Warden and his right and duty to fill the East, in the absence of the Master.

He made many decisions, all of which, save one, were confirmed by the Grand Lodge. Among them are, a mason by dimitting surrenders the right of referring to the lodge any difficulty he may have with another Brother.

"A petition for initiation, which has been referred to a committee, may, after the report of said committee has been received by the lodge, be re-referred to another committee, and the ballot postponed, if the members desire further time to reflect and make up their opinion, and the good of the Order requires further investigation into the qualifications, character, and standing of the petitioner. But no petition for initiation can be withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, but by ballot, after it has been received by the lodge.

"That a lodge cannot make any special assessment, masonically binding upon its members, unless so authorized by its by-laws.

"Simply the persistent non-payment of dues does not constitute, in this jurisdiction, a masonic offense of sufficient magnitude to authorize expulsion from the lodge."

"Lawful information of a Brother being a mason is obtained—

"1st. From a personal knowledge that such an one is an M. M., which knowledge can only be derived from due trial and strict examination, or having sat in a regular lodge of M. M. with him.

"2d. From the oral declaration of a known M. M. that such an one is a M. M., such declaration being made as an avouchment, and in the presence of the party avouched for; provided the avoucher have personal knowledge that the one avouched for is a M. M."

"A lodge may be opened in the Master's degree with seven members, including the Tyler, provided he is a member of the lodge, for the transaction of such business as appertains to a M. M. Lodge."

He decided that a member of a Grand Lodge Committee, by becoming non-affiliated, did not lose his place on the committee; but the Grand Lodge decided otherwise.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain whether it is practicable for this Grand Lodge to purchase the Masonic Temple, and for this purpose to ascertain how and upon what terms the necessary funds can be obtained, and whether the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction will consent to the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution increasing the annual dues, in order to constitute a fund for paying for the same, and report at the next annual communication. It shall also be the duty of such committee to draw up and procure the passage through the General Assembly of Alabama, of such an amendment to the act of incorporation as may be

law, the Ancient Charges contain no such principle enunciated or even implied, and it has never been of any other or higher legitimate authority than a mere general regulation of the Grand Lodge of England, liable, like any other by-law, to be repealed or amended and, as has been declared by this Grand Lodge in 1873, having never had authority of law in Louisiana.

"This error has grown out of the wrongful act of some of the American Grand Lodges who received their masonry from England, and accepted as true the law that was given them, and which was the spurious constitutions of that illegal and rebellious Grand Lodge in England, self-styled 'ancients,' composed of masons, Dermott among them, who had revolted against the legitimate Grand Lodge of England, whose true Constitutions and Charges have been compiled by Anderson, and which Dermott altered to suit his purposes, and those of his Grand Lodge. 'Twas this Grand Lodge issued most, if not all, the charters issued to masons in the colonies, and with the charters gave them their law."

* * * * *

"The whole of this spurious law of an illegal Grand Lodge, was the law of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and others, and was published as such by authority, as far back as 1798, in Massachusetts. 'Tis from these sources, that the false light has come to us.

"Now we have in Louisiana no general regulation or by-law on this subject; the general regulations of the Grand Lodge of England have no authority here, and as I neither would nor could be governed by the Dermott interpolations, I followed the only law in force in Louisiana, the Ancient Charges, and my understanding of them as herein expressed, and accepted the resignation of the W. M. of Louisiana Relief Lodge, and ordered an election for W. M.

"This is a proper subject for your action, and it were well that you adopt some by-law for the future, and determine whether the old usage as expressed in the regulation of 1720, that of 1813, or the Dermott law shall have force in Louisiana."

No one objects to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana's adopting what regulation it pleases in regard to this matter; but we *do* object to the charge that the practice prevailing in other Grand Lodges had "a false and wicked origin," and to the statements of the M. W. Brother concerning the other American Grand Lodges, and especially that in relation to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. This is the more incomprehensible by us, for the reason that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was formed by five "*ancient*" lodges, chartered by the Grand Lodges ("*ancient*") of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, which were governed by the "*Ahiman Rezon*" of Dermott. If the "*Dermott Constitutions*," therefore, are "*a false light*," it *did not come* to Louisiana from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In 1783 (fifteen years before the publication in Massachusetts) the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania published an "*Ahiman Rezon*," as the law of that Grand Lodge, founded upon Dermott's, and gave the law upon this point as follows: "The Senior Warden succeeds to all the duties of the Master and fills the chair when he is absent. Or, if the Master goes abroad on business, resigns, demits, or is deposed, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill his place till the next stated time of election. And although it was formerly held, that in such cases the Master's authority ought to revert to the last Past Master who is present, yet it is now the settled rule that the authority devolves upon the Senior Warden, and in his absence upon the Junior Warden." This continued to be the law of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania until long after the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was formed, and,

therefore, until that time, the lodges chartered by her in Louisiana were governed by it. And in the "Ahiman Rezon," purporting to have been adopted by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana on March 27, 1813, the law is stated in precisely the same words given in the first two sentences we have quoted from the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon. We repeat, this "false light" did not come to Louisiana from Massachusetts.

But is it "a false light"? Did it have "a false and wicked origin"? Was Dermott its author? It is undoubtedly true that up to 1723 the authority of a Master, in case of a vacancy, was held to revert to the last Master present. But on Nov. 25, 1723, it was agreed "That if a Master of a particular lodge is deposed or demits, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill the Master's chair till the next time of chusing." This is found in the second edition of *Anderson's Constitutions*, published before the "illegal and rebellious Grand Lodge" had an existence. Dermott published his work in 1756, and a second edition in 1764; the former we have not before us, but in the latter, the very words in *Anderson* are copied in part. In the fifth edition of *Anderson's Constitutions*, published in 1782 under the sanction of the old Grand Lodge, the rule is stated in these words: "If the Master of a particular lodge should die, resign or be deposed, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill the Master's chair till the next time of election." This rule, therefore, (for many years in force in Louisiana) was a regulation of the original Grand Lodge, did not originate with the "illegal" Grand Lodge, and was no interpolation of Dermott's.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed in 1792, by the union of two Grand Lodges, one formed by the authority of the original Grand Lodge of England, and the other by the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The "illegal and rebellious Grand Lodge" had no part or lot in the matter. It is true that the Grand Lodge of Scotland recognized both the English Grand Lodges, and that the "Ancient" Masons in Massachusetts hailed under the Scottish Grand Lodge. But at the union in 1792, the method of work of the "St. John's Grand Lodge" was recommended to existing lodges, and enjoined upon all new lodges. This shows that the new Grand Lodge inclined to the so-called "Modern" rather than to the "Ancient" system. A Book of Constitutions was published in 1793, in which the old charges are copied, almost word for word, from the fifth edition of *Anderson*. And the Constitutions of 1798, which, according to our M. W. Brother, are "the spurious law of an illegal Grand Lodge," were compiled from various sources. They contain internal evidence that their author had consulted *Anderson*, *Dermott*, *Preston* and the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon; and a careful comparison with the fifth edition of *Anderson*, fails to disclose any point in which the two are in conflict. We apprehend that if any Grand Lodge has ever been governed by "the spurious law of an illegal Grand Lodge," it is the Grand Lodge of Louisiana rather than Massachusetts.

The Grand Master made the following important decision :

"The edict of non-intercourse against the Grand Orient of France, cannot be evaded by one under its obedience, who being a regular mason, seeks to obtain membership in one of our lodges through the forms of a second initiation, which I prohibited as clearly an evasion of the edict of non-intercourse, whilst the only way open to the applicant, was by severing first his connection with, and obedience to his lodge and the Grand Orient by regular dismission, after which an application for affiliation would be regular and could be entertained."

The Deputy Grand Master and District Deputies made full and interesting reports.

From the report of the former we extract the following, the truth of which our personal observation confirms:

"In the course of the past year, it has been our misfortune to see sectional and political feeling, and partizan rancour, culminate in deadly strife. The sword, the pistol, the musket, the rifle and the cannon, surrounded and wielded with all the paraphernalia and organization of war, has been seen, heard and felt in our midst. Our streets have been dyed with the blood of our fellow men, and our Brother Masons have been arrayed against each other, and fallen face to face with each other in the conflict, but it is with the most profound satisfaction, and pleasure and pride, that I can say, that none of the bitterness of feeling and struggle for power and spoils which produced this great calamity, has found its way into our asylum. All parties seem to unite in one common effort to preserve our masonic lodges as sanctuaries, across the threshold of which no such spirit of contention shall ever pass or find abode. No one has been prosecuted or ostracised for his share in the contest, neither has there occurred a single instance of a good man being denied a knowledge of our mysteries, because of his political belief or place of birth."

We find that the only "uniformity of work" required by the Grand Lodge is "in the means of recognition," and in the ties that bind them together as masons. This rule is adopted in consequence of the fact that the lodges work in different rites. For instance, Perfect Union Lodge, No. 1, works the Scottish Rite and in French. It has never worked in English, with one notable exception. During the late Conclave of the Grand Encampment at New Orleans, the lodge invited the masons visiting the city to witness their work, which would be for the first time rendered in English, in honor of their visitors. We were fortunate enough to be present and witness the conferring of the third degree. If it had not been announced, we should never have suspected, from the manner in which the work was rendered, that it was the *first* time it had been done in English. To say that the visitors were delighted, is using very mild language: the working in English was an exceedingly graceful compliment to the visitors, which was highly appreciated by them.

The Grand Secretary announces the receipt of \$28,483.50 for the Relief Fund, of which \$900 was from Maine.

BRO. WILLIAM R. WHITAKER presented the Report on Correspondence (210 pp.), in which he reviews in an exceedingly able and faithful manner the Proceedings of fifty-five Grand Lodges and Orients. We exceedingly regret that our time and space do not allow us to review it.

ARKANSAS, 1874.

One hundred and four lodges represented: sixteen charters granted and two arrested: four dispensations continued, four granted and one withdrawn: surplus funds appropriated to St. John's College, which seems to be improving its financial condition: Lodges *U. D.* authorized to affiliate members: \$150 appropriated to defray at a lunatic asylum the expenses of an insane Brother who was then confined in jail, and the lodges requested to contribute to the same object: a resolution to recognize a Grand Lodge in the Indian Territory postponed to the next Annual Communication: no Report on Correspondence

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE A. DANNELLY), shows that he had discharged the duties of his office in an able and conscientious manner.

Among his decisions confirmed by the Grand Lodge are the following:

"12. *Question*—When a mason is charged with gross unmasonic conduct, and is held and confined by the civil authorities so that he cannot answer the complaint against him, has the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides a right to proceed with his trial?

Answer—If the Brother is confined by the civil authorities so that he cannot obey the summons of the lodge, and has not been tried by the court, it is not proper to proceed with his trial in the lodge. But, on the contrary, if he has been convicted of a crime by the civil authorities, and confined by a sentence of the court, so that he cannot attend the lodge, then it would be proper for the lodge to proceed to an investigation of the charges, and act as the evidence would warrant in the premises.

"15. A dimitted mason, nor any other, has a right to leave the lodge when open, without permission. Charges ought to be preferred against a mason that would thus act.

"16. I know of no law in masonry to force a mason to accept any office in a lodge; hence the impropriety of installing by proxy. A Brother's consent to accept an office should be obtained before installation. When a Brother is ordered to take any station or place in a lodge as a *pro tem.* officer, he should immediately obey, unless excused by the W. M. To obstinately refuse, would subject him to discipline for insubordination.

"25. According to masonic regulations in this jurisdiction, the petitioners for a new lodge are dimitted from their parent lodge when a charter is granted; but petitioners from another State should have a dimit, as this jurisdiction has no right to legislate for any other Grand Jurisdiction. If a Brother's lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction tries and expels him for an offense committed before he signed a petition for a dispensation in this jurisdiction, he is certainly debarred all masonic privileges, and should not be recognized."

The Grand Lodge decided in relation to the Grand Master that "He has a dispensing power which is well defined in our constitutions and landmarks, but to dispense with such an edict of the Grand Lodge is not among his inherent or constitutional powers."

The following was also declared to have been the settled law in that State since 1854:

"If, on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses the decision of the subordinate (in suspension or expulsion) on the ground of error in the proceedings, or innocence, that reversal annuls the judgment, and it is as if never pronounced; and, in masonic law, the matter stands as if no such judgment had been pronounced. The effect of reversal is, that he never was suspended or expelled at all."

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tions excited considerable interest : the present law forbids such use : resolutions were introduced allowing lodges by a two-thirds vote to permit other benevolent associations to use their halls : the resolutions were postponed to the next session, and the lodges requested "to consider the principles involved, that their representatives may conform to their judgment."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No communication in 1874, and the Proceedings of 1873 to be published with those of 1875.

CALIFORNIA, 1874.

One hundred and eighty-one lodges were represented, and delegates were present from six lodges *U. D.*

This being the twenty-fifth Annual Communication, the Grand Master (ISAAC S. TITUS) speaks of the growth of the Grand Lodge and of the State, whose organizations were contemporaneous : the former had grown from three lodges with a membership of some two hundred, to about two hundred lodges with a membership of eleven thousand, besides lodges organized in other jurisdictions now having Grand Lodges of their own : he refers with pardonable pride to the amount of money expended in charity and to the high stand which his Grand Lodge has taken among her sisters : turning to the State, he calls attention to the fact that her population has increased from 90,000 to 700,000 ; that her products had increased more than ten-fold ; that in place of scarcely discernible trails, there are now stage-roads to all parts of the State, besides 1250 miles of railroad ; and last, but by no means least, that educational facilities and public charities had been created to a corresponding extent.

The growth of the State and the Grand Lodge are scarcely equaled in the history of the world ; may the next twenty-five years show a growth of which the past is but a shadow.

Perhaps the following affords an explanation of the prosperity of masonry :

"I shall improve the occasion to report to your Body the, to me, very gratifying announcement that during the past masonic year, aside from the cases mentioned, there has been no discord or confusion among the craftsmen in this entire jurisdiction brought to my attention, necessitating any reference or interference, or the legislative action of this Grand Lodge in any respect, either pertaining to individual members, officers, or acts of the lodges in their subordinate capacity with which I have been connected as your executive officer. I can only attribute such an exemplification of one of our leading principles—Brotherly Love—to the recognition by all our members that, by its exercises duly enjoined on each, we learn our mutual dependence on every Brother, and our hearts are expanded to our respective conditions—the general communion of human nature—the universal links of society, that cement every moral and social virtue."

The Grand Secretary makes his usual full and valuable report. He unwittingly conveys in one paragraph an erroneous impression respecting this Grand Lodge : among the documents received, he enumerates,

"An edict from the Grand Master of Maine, dated on the first day of November, 1873, forbidding intercourse with masons owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Canada who come from the province of Ontario."

This Edict merely notified the craft of the Edict of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and informed them that they must not expect to have masonic intercourse with masons from Ontario. We intend to refer to this matter more particularly elsewhere in this report.

The reports of the San Francisco Board of Relief show an expenditure of over \$5,000 in charity in 1873, and over \$5,500 in 1874, and in all since its organization, over \$110,000.

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented several very able reports. They report against changing the law, so that the friends of a mason who has died while under suspension for non-payment of dues, may pay them and have his name restored to the roll. We cannot quote the whole report, but the following seems to be conclusive:

"If one wilfully neglects the performance of his duties he ought to be punished for it; and if suspension is the proper punishment he ought to be suspended; and if death overtake him while suspended for that cause, as for any other, the suspension ought to continue. He might in his life-time have removed the cause, but did not care to do it, and it is a sickly sentimentality that induces us, simply because he is dead, to mourn over him and to desire to show our mourning to the world. While living, we were willing to let him remain suspended—would not pay his dues to relieve him—and the reason is not apparent why we should exhibit any extraordinary amount of consideration because he is dead. It is perhaps useful that we should observe the maxim to say nothing of the dead unless we can say something good, but it is not necessary to put ourselves to special inconvenience to manufacture good things to say.

"Our business is first of all with the living members—to look after them in sickness—to stand by them in misfortune—to be friends to them in adversity as well as in prosperity; and we do to them and ourselves a grievous wrong if we suffer them to be disgraced by suspension when we know, or ought to know, that they do not deserve it."

An examination of the returns shows that there are thirty-two lodges (of about two hundred) having over seventy-five members, of which only nineteen have over one hundred, only eight having over one hundred and fifty, and only three having over two hundred. In Maine, last year, out of 170 lodges, *eleven* had over 200 members, and *seventy-five* had over 100 members. We notice that in California provision has been made for the consolidation of lodges, which has been effected in several instances.

The Report on Correspondence (69 pp.) was presented by WILLIAM A. JANUARY.

He objects to publishing the names of members suspended for non-payment of dues, but the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, above referred to, seems to be a complete answer to his objections.

In his review of Canada, he says:

"He also announced that he had granted a dispensation to Bro. Robert Morris and others to form a new lodge under the title of 'Royal Solomon Mother Lodge,' to meet at the city of Jerusalem, or adjacent places in Palestine!!!"

He gives a summary of our Proceedings, quoting the following from our report last year :

"We are surprised at the portion of his address relating to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and we may as well say here as anywhere all we have to say upon the action of his Grand Lodge upon this question. The Grand Lodge of California, against his judgment and that of a majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence, recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Instead of submitting to the 'awards of their Brethren,' they have placed their Grand Lodge in a position that will be very likely to excite the contempt both of Quebec and Canada. They have habitually declared (in effect) that the action of their Grand Lodge is a precedent for the invasion of New York by Hamburg, and of Louisiana by France. This suggestion is too puerile to require notice, and we mention it for another purpose. The ground of their objection is 'Grand Lodge Sovereignty.' The Grand Lodge has recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but they practically deny to her sovereignty in her jurisdiction. It is another illustration of the famous position of Ensign Stebbins on the Maine Liquor Law: he was '*in favor of the law but opposed to enforcing it.*'"

And replies :

"We confess that we are unable to see it in that light. We have acknowledged the independence of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and expressed our willingness to be in fraternity with her, but have not undertaken to defend her claims. The whole territory of Quebec was formerly under the undisputed jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that Body now does not stand in the position of an invader of a foreign jurisdiction, but is simply endeavoring to maintain its control over what it formerly held without question. Its position towards the Grand Lodge of Quebec bears no resemblance to the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York by Hamburg, or to the action of the Grand Orient of France in regard to Louisiana, and we are surprised that our Maine Brethren should so construe it. Still more surprised are we that Brethren, one of whom at least is so distinguished among the masons of America, should so far forget their usual courtesy as to characterize as 'too puerile to require notice' the arguments and opinions of such Brethren as Bros. Belcher and Pratt. As to 'exciting the contempt of both Canada and Quebec,' we beg to assure our not over-courteous Brethren that the Grand Lodge of California is not very fearful of 'exciting the contempt' of any Body whose opinions are of very grave importance."

California recognized Quebec "as an independent Grand Lodge, *having jurisdiction over the territory of the Province of Quebec.*" This is something more than an expression of "our willingness to be in fraternity with her." This quotation from the resolution of recognition is a complete answer to Bro. JANUARY, and we need not pursue the subject further.

CANADA, 1874.

Two hundred and fifty-two lodges represented: receipts \$13,400, expenses outside of amount carried to credit of "Benevolent Fund," \$9,000: invested funds, \$56,000: \$1,785 appropriated in charity during recess, and \$3,840 at this session: Masonic Asylum Fund about \$6,500: fifteen charters granted: lodges represented to be in a satisfactory condition, "unaccompanied by any difficulties to disturb the general harmony," and an unusually large amount of routine business transacted.

The first and most prominent feature of the address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM M. WILSON) related to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. He says:

"I avail myself of the earliest moment to announce to you officially, that the long pending difficulties between ourselves and the masons of Quebec have now been happily arranged.

"Under authority of the resolution adopted by this Grand Lodge in July, 1871, and after certain preliminary arrangements had been made, by which all concerned were bound to accept, abide by, and carry out, all the conditions and terms which might be agreed upon by a joint committee, taken from both Bodies in the Province of Quebec, a masonic conference of the members of committees appointed respectively by the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and by myself on your behalf, met at Montreal on the 17th of February last, and, after much careful consideration, agreed upon terms of union between our lodges in Quebec and the lodges already affiliated with and composing the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

"Copies of the official protocols of this conference were, by my directions, promptly forwarded to all our lodges, so that you were at once placed in possession of the important intelligence, that a satisfactory settlement of these unhappy difficulties had at length been arrived at.

"In order, therefore, to give full effect to the arrangements thus entered into, all that now remains to be done on your part, is to pass a resolution to formally withdraw from the territory, and recognize fraternally the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the Supreme Masonic Authority in that Province, extending to her the right hand of fellowship, with our best wishes for her future prosperity and usefulness.

"In concluding my remarks upon this very important matter, I avail myself of the present opportunity to express my warmest acknowledgments to our R. W. Brother, the Deputy Grand Master, for his valuable co-operation. His advice and assistance largely contributed to bring about a peaceful solution of these unhappy troubles, and I would be pleased to see his valuable services upon this and other occasions suitably acknowledged by Grand Lodge. The truly masonic spirit and feeling which existed and was evinced on both sides, enabled our brethren to overcome all obstacles, and eventually led to a union, which I hope will prove perpetual. We shall part from our brethren of Quebec with unfeigned regret; we will miss their 'familiar faces' and pleasant voices at our annual meetings, but they carry with them our best wishes and heartfelt prayers for their happiness and prosperity. The link that bound us in the chain of brotherly love remains unbroken, and we shall still continue working together for the promotion of the great cause which lies near all our hearts. The change about to take place, is, after all, only a change of jurisdiction, and can make but a very slight change in our fraternal relations.

"The intelligence that the Quebec difficulties were on the eve of arrangement was promptly followed by edicts from the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois, revoking their former edicts of non-intercourse with this Grand Lodge. These were met in a fraternal spirit by me as your representative, and all bars to the resumption of fraternal relations have thus been removed. I have again assumed the office of Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and had much pleasure in appointing R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, of Chicago, as our representative near that Grand Body."

Of the relations with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, he says:

"In connection with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and the interruption of our friendly relations with that Grand Body, arising, I believe, from a misapprehension on their part as to our action in regard to the Orient of France, I may here state that by my directions a letter was addressed to the Grand Representative of the Grand Orient on the 25th of November last, requesting him to communicate to the Grand Orient our views on the point at issue, and to express the hope that the Grand Orient would reconsider her action, and withdraw the recognition which she had accorded to an antagonistic Body within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. No reply to this communication has yet been received, but I sincerely hope that the G. O. will, on mature consideration, withdraw her recognition and recede from the unfriendly position she has assumed towards the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

Of "mixed funerals" he says:

"The question as to the propriety of permitting other Societies to take part

in masonic funerals, has been prominently brought under my notice during the past year. My views on the subject (which are strongly opposed to the practice) were expressed in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of a lodge in reply to one from him, requesting information on the subject. This letter was subsequently published in the *Craftsman*, and I now introduce the matter to you, in the hope that a formal decision of Grand Lodge will be given on the subject; I have always felt in the same way as to the impropriety of our lodge-rooms being used jointly with other societies, or indeed, used for any purpose outside of masonry, and would recommend that an expression of the views of Grand Lodge be also given upon this point."

In the Report of the Deputy for the Ottawa District, we find the following :

"I am happy to be able to report that the only lodge in Ontario hailing from a foreign Grand Lodge is about to come in to this Grand Lodge; and that the long standing differences which have existed between the lodge at L'Original under the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and Hawkesbury and Plantagenet Lodges under this Grand Lodge, are about to be settled amicably for all the parties concerned. Having, at the request of the Grand Master, visited these lodges, I managed to obtain the following mutual agreement: 'The lodges at Hawkesbury and L'Original to surrender their warrants to their respective Grand Lodges; then this Grand Lodge to grant a warrant to the United Lodge; the place of holding the lodge to be decided by a committee of equal numbers chosen from each lodge or by Grand Lodge.' I am sure that this will be received with that satisfaction it deserves, and that the Grand Lodge will have no hesitation in complying with the terms of the agreement, which I would strongly recommend to be done."

We heartily congratulate the Grand Lodge of Canada upon the removal of this source of discord. We trust that it will never again happen, that a Grand Lodge will consent to have in her jurisdiction lodges hailing under another Grand Lodge.

In reference to Quebec the Board of General Purposes reports as follows, and their report was adopted :

"The Board cannot but express the great gratification which every member feels that the settlement of the difficulties between our Brethren in the Province of Quebec, referred to in the opening paragraph of the Grand Master's Address, should have been effected during the administration of one who took such an able and active part in the formation of this Grand Lodge, who conducted it so wisely and so well through its earlier and weaker years, and who has since administered its affairs with so much skill and ability through the successive terms of his re-election to the high office of Grand Master.

"The Board feel that to the many great qualities of mind and heart, of the Grand Master, we are in a great measure indebted for that restoration of peace and harmony now so happily effected.

"To Brethren now leaving us the Board would say, we part from them with regret, we shall miss their friendly greeting at our annual assemblies, and their wise and able counsel in our deliberations, but under existing circumstances that parting, either now, or in the not distant future, was inevitable. We wish them a hearty God-speed.

"However we, as a Grand Lodge, may have differed on some points from our Brethren in Quebec who left us, we have always felt that a restoration of harmony was necessary for the good of masonry, and that any concession short of an abandonment of vital principles should be made to accomplish that end. The Board join their congratulations to those of the Grand Master at the amicable settlement of questions of great difficulty, and join him in wishing the Grand Lodge of Quebec a career of great usefulness and prosperity.

"The Board would bear testimony to the great zeal and ability, as well as

tact and temper, with which the negotiations were conducted by the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Thomas White, Jr., and which so materially contributed to their success, and they cheerfully concur in the recommendation of the Grand Master, that these and his many other valuable services to the Craft should be suitably acknowledged by Grand Lodge."

"The Board learn with pleasure that the settlement of our difficulties in Quebec has led to the resumption of friendly intercourse with the Grand Lodges of Vermont and Illinois."

We commend the following, from the same report, to the special attention of our District Deputies :

"Attention has been called to the want of due caution in the installation of Masters of lodges, without a thorough examination as to their qualification for so high and important an office. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of requiring from those called upon to preside over our lodges perfect familiarity with the duties of the Master as well as an accurate acquaintance with the ritual prescribed by Grand Lodge. This should invariably be insisted upon *before* the Master is installed into office, for if there be any indifference on this subject before the installation on the part of the Master elect, it is greatly to be feared that less effort will be made to acquire 'the work' perfectly after the gavel has been placed in his hand. Neglect in this particular form for a single year, has in some instances worked almost irreparable injury in many lodges."

The following shows the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to Quebec :

"It was moved by R. W. Bro. S. B. Harman, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. Reynolds, That all difficulties among our brethren in the Province of Quebec, being now finally and happily terminated, by mutual agreement, this Grand Lodge formally cedes to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, all her rights and privileges hitherto claimed in that territory, and cordially welcomes the Grand Lodge of Quebec, as a Sister Grand Lodge, trusting that the most cordial bond of union may ever exist between them and this Grand Lodge, and wishing them a long and uninterrupted career of true masonic success and prosperity."

"In amendment,

"It was moved by W. Bro. Cohen, seconded by R. W. Bro. J. Urquhart, Jr.,—That if this Grand Lodge sees that it is essentially necessary to cede their territory in the Province of Quebec, that this be done with distinct proviso, that any lodge in that Province desiring to retain their allegiance to this Grand Lodge may do so, and can never be alienated except for offense against the Constitution as laid down, or by their own free will."

"The amendment having been put to Grand Lodge, it was declared *lost*."

"The original resolution was then put to Grand Lodge, and declared *carried*."

Testimonials were presented to several Brethren :

"The M. W. Grand Master availed himself of the opportunity at this stage of the proceedings to present R. W. Bro. Otto Klotz, the Chairman of the Sub-committee of the Board on Benevolence, with a very suitable testimonial, consisting of an elaborate bronze mantle time piece, with silver mountings, and silver plate on which was engraved the 'good Samaritan,' as a slight acknowledgment of the arduous duties he has performed for twenty years past."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to appoint a special committee for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation made to this Grand Lodge in regard to procuring a suitable Testimonial, for presentation to R. W. Bro. Thomas White, Jr., in recognition of his many valuable services rendered to the craft, and as a mark of high esteem and regard entertained towards him personally by this Grand Lodge."

"The M. W. the Grand Master appointed the following Brethren as the Committee, viz: M. W. Bros. A. A. Stevenson and W. B. Simpson, and R. W. Bro. J. K. Kerr.

"It was moved by M. W. Bro. James Seymour, seconded by R. W. Bro. P. J. Brown, and unanimously

"*Resolved*, That in consideration of the lasting benefit which masonry in general has received from the labors of R. W. Bro. Thos. White, Jr., in conducting the several conferences, which have so happily resulted in bringing about a settlement of the differences and difficulties relating to masonry in the Province of Quebec, that the rank and dignity of a Past Grand Master be accorded to him by this Grand Lodge."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of Grand Lodge be tendered to the Grand Lodges of Iowa, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Texas, Maine and Nevada, for their donations of bound volumes of their Proceedings, Constitutions, &c., for the use of Grand Lodge Library, and also to Bro. Leon Hyneman of Philadelphia, for a copy of his History of Initiation, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to reciprocate the kindness."

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON. It is an excellent summary of the Proceedings reviewed, with appropriate selections and few comments.

Our Proceedings had not been received. Of the Quebec matter he says:

"It is with feelings of the utmost gratification, that we are enabled to announce the settlement of the difficulties heretofore existing among our brethren in the Province of Quebec, and the consequent recognition by the Grand Lodge of Canada, of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The present session, will, doubtless, see all formalities properly observed, and though we may part in sorrow, our Quebec brethren will have no more sincere and hearty well-wishes for their prosperity and success, than the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Canada."

He is unable yet to see any difference between the invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of New York and New Jersey by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the other Grand Lodges.

In our review of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge last year, we criticised the issuing of a warrant for the formation of a lodge in Jerusalem. We stated that we feared "that some of the names contained in the dispensation were used without authority." We learn that this has been construed into an allegation that some of the signatures to the *petition* for a dispensation were forged. If any have so understood our remark, we extremely regret it. We had not the slightest idea of making such a charge. The account given of the matter named but few of the *petitioners*, while the dispensation contained the names of a large number of prominent masons; and we expressed a doubt (and gave our reasons for it) whether names were not inserted in the warrant without authority. Of the twenty names in the warrant *all but four* are residents in the United States or Canada: *fourteen* of them could not have had the slightest expectation of ever taking part in the organization of the lodge; and we could scarcely believe that they would lend their names to the scheme, when they did not intend to do anything else for it.

Bro. MORRIS feels aggrieved, also, that we suggested that his main object

in forming the lodge was "*to promote a speculation.*" We gave our reasons for this conclusion, and if it was not a legitimate one, that fact was apparent. We certainly should regret deeply misjudging the motives of any one; but as the *character of motives* is determined by their manifestation in *acts*, it is difficult to separate the formation of this lodge, from the business operation of a *quasi* masonic character, which Bro. M. was then carrying on in the Holy Land, or with reference to it.

But while admitting that the result shows that there was no ground for our suspicion that names were used without authority, and giving to Bro. MORRIS full credit in his denial that the lodge was formed for *any* other purpose than to advance the interests of Freemasonry and to benefit humanity, we have in no manner changed our opinion as to the impropriety of the proceeding. Bro. MORRIS, named in the warrant as Master, has never been in Jerusalem since. Bro. SHEVILLE, named as Senior Warden, made a flying visit for business purposes, and while there organized the lodge, and as he reports, duly "constituted" it. Are Bros. MORRIS, SHEVILLE and the other distinguished Brethren named in the warrant, now members of this "Royal Solomon Mother Lodge," or of their lodge in their own jurisdiction? It has been held as law, that by the constitution of a lodge, those named in the charter thereby become members of the new lodge, and are 'dmitted from the lodge of which they previously were members.

Bro. MORRIS has also stated that our criticism of last year has been attributed to our desire to promote the interests of Quebec by depreciating Canada, in the late controversy between them. It would seem to be sufficient to say to those who are so evil-minded as to entertain this idea, that when that criticism was written, the Canada-Quebec controversy had been settled, and we had full knowledge of that fact!

There seems to have been some misunderstanding in relation to the suspension of masonic intercourse between Canada and Maine, and we desire to set the matter right. Maine recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec with exclusive jurisdiction in that Province. After a time, the Grand Lodge of Quebec issued an edict forbidding the recognition of lodges in that Province, in allegiance to any other Grand Lodge. Maine, following the precedents in relation to Louisiana, New York and New Jersey, prohibited her lodges from holding masonic intercourse with any lodges in the Province of Quebec not in allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Thereupon the Grand Master of Canada issued an edict suspending masonic intercourse with the masons of Maine: and the latter issued an edict, *not suspending intercourse with Canada*, but informing the lodges of the edict of Canada, and of the consequences. When notice was received informally of the settlement between Canada and Quebec, our Grand Lodge directed the Grand Master to revoke the edict in relation to Quebec as soon as official information should be received that the Grand Lodge of Quebec had revoked the edict upon which ours was founded.

We are pained beyond measure to announce that since the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, she has lost by death both her Grand Master, WILLIAM MERCER WILSON, and her Grand Secretary, THOMAS BIRD HARRIS. Bro. HARRIS has been Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge since its organization, and as a singular coincidence, Bro WILSON was its first Grand Master.

They have both been deeply interested in it, and active workers for it during all of its existence, and much of its prosperity is due to the able services of these two Brethren. Their death is an irreparable loss to the Grand Lodge, to which and all the Brethren of the jurisdiction we tender the warmest sympathy of the craft in Maine.

COLORADO, 1874.

Seventeen lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: the District Deputy system adopted: a committee to revise the Constitution &c., appointed: two charters granted and two dispensations continued: and the Grand Lodge located at Denver.

The address of the Grand Master (WEBSTER D. ANTHONY) shows that he had administered the affairs of his office in an able, zealous and careful manner. He well says:

"Our lessons taught in the several degrees are too important to be *hurried over*. And the *law* requiring time between the degrees for proficiency, is of too much value to be often set aside; should *never* be except in extreme cases. *Masonry will keep* the required time for all its applicants to proceed according to the law."

He declined to lay the corner stone of a church on Sunday, because the Grand Lodge had forbidden subordinates to meet for work on that day. He calls attention to the Grand Lodge Library fund, reminding the Brethren that it originated in the dying gift of a strange Brother, and urges that vigorous measures be adopted to carry out the original plan, and also advises that steps be taken for securing a permanent home for the Grand Lodge, by commencing a *Masonic Temple Fund*.

One question had arisen which at first seemed quite complicated. A candidate received two degrees in Colorado and then removed to Nevada. He applied for further advancement there, but was told that his petition could not be received, as in that jurisdiction they had but one ballot for all the degrees, and was advised to apply to the lodge in Colorado to request the Nevada lodge to confer the third degree upon him for the former. He did so apply, but was told that he could not be advanced without an examination in open lodge and a subsequent ballot upon the question of suitable proficiency. The Grand Master of Colorado advised that he apply to his lodge for a waiver of juris-

diction and consent for the Nevada lodge to confer the third degree upon him, if it should see fit. The Grand Master of Nevada doubted the propriety of this, as he feared the candidate would then be a member of the Colorado lodge, because he petitioned and received the *first* and *second* degrees there. At last accounts the matter was unsettled. In Maine we have but one ballot as in Nevada: the case in question has often arisen here (as well as in Massachusetts), and the course suggested by the Grand Master of Colorado has been the practice here from a time whereof our "memory runneth not to the contrary." The candidate becomes a member of the lodge in which he receives the third degree, unless it is conferred *for* the other lodge.

A beautifully written oration was delivered by Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, Grand Orator.

The following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That thanks of the Grand Lodge be conveyed to the respective editors and publishers who have gratuitously furnished magazines and other periodicals, and to the donors of books and pamphlets contributed to the library during the past year."

(This includes the *Token*, the receipt of which is acknowledged.)

* * * * *

"*Resolved, First*—That a library committee consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary be appointed to disburse the library fund in the purchase of a masonic library, and to establish rules and regulations for its use.

"*Second*—That the Grand Secretary be *ex-officio* librarian, with power to appoint a deputy, and it will be his duty to carry out the rules and regulations of the library committee.

"*Third*—That the library be placed in the room adjacent to this hall, of which the use, for that purpose, was tendered by the Masonic Bodies of Denver.

"*Fourth*—That the committee be authorized to procure suitable book cases, or shelving, without cost to the library fund, so that the entire amount may be expended for books.

"*Fifth*—The books in said library to be at all times subject to the use of the lodges in this jurisdiction under such regulations as the committee may adopt."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That whenever any donation shall be hereafter made to the Grand Lodge Library Fund, the amount so donated shall be credited to the donor in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Grand Secretary, and the money so donated shall be for the purchase of books only."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be published in the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, but that the Grand Lodge will not be responsible for the conclusions of the Committee on Questions of Masonic Law."

The following amendment to the By-Laws was adopted :

"And if it shall appear to the lodge that such objections were made in an unmasonic spirit and not having the welfare of the craft in view, the party so objecting may be punished for unmasonic conduct. But the candidate shall not proceed until such objection is withdrawn, or such person objecting shall cease to be a member of such lodge."

We object to the last clause: the effect of an objection should be no more than a rejection by ballot. The recognition of an objection after ballot, is

founded upon the idea that the objecting Brother was absent when the ballot was taken, or that the objection became known afterwards. The same reasons that allow a rejected candidate to petition again, obtain in the case of one objected to after ballot.

BRO. ED. C. PARMELEE presented the Report on Correspondence (92 pp.), in which he reviews the Proceedings of all the American Grand Lodges except Wisconsin: he also presents a "Digest of Decisions" (65 pp.), compiled with much labor from the Proceedings reviewed: many of the decisions depend upon local law, but this digest is very valuable to the masonic student who desires to compare the laws of different Grand Lodges and determine which work the best in actual practice: it must be especially valuable to the Committee on revising the Constitution.

He thinks all petitions for dispensations for new lodges should be referred to the Grand Master for examination, and not be passed upon by the Grand Lodge in the hurry of the session: a practically wise suggestion.

In his review of Canada, he says:

"The Grand Master reports granting a warrant to Robert Morris et. al., under the title or denomination of the Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293; and said lodge to meet at the city of Jerusalem, or adjacent places in Palestine, on the first Wednesday of every month.

"We cannot approve of issuing a warrant to a lodge *on wheels*. But a day or two since we received a circular from some of the promoters of this scheme, giving glowing accounts of what they would do, when a grand excursion should reach that country—going to take the warrant and open a lodge at every camping place, etc., etc. We expressed our views to Brother Morris by letter very plainly. He writes us that ours is the first unfavorable criticism he had heard. If it is *we* hope it will not be the last."

In relation to dimitts, he says:

"We hold that dismission is a *right* which every mason possesses; and however reprehensible the evil of non-affiliation, the remedy of enforcing an unwilling and a compulsory membership is worse than the disease. If a Brother desire to leave the family circle of our lodge, where naught but peace and harmony should prevail, we say let him go; we will benefit more by his withdrawal than by an enforced tie, which may bind, but will not unite."

So say we, provided dimitts are made mere discharges, without containing a certificate of good character and a recommendation to other lodges, and are given by demand on the Secretary upon settlement of dues, instead of by a vote of the lodge; but when they contain the endorsement of a lodge, and are given by a vote of the lodge, every member who cannot conscientiously give such an endorsement certainly has the right to vote against granting the dimit.

He commends our system of obtaining the history of our lodges, by wishing that some one would write the history of masonry in Colorado.

CONNECTICUT, 1874.

One hundred and seven (all but two) lodges represented: the time of the Annual Communication changed to the "third Wednesday in January:" and the usual business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (LUKE A. LOCKWOOD) is of unusual interest and ability.

We copy the decisions announced by him, as most of them are comparatively new and yet upon questions likely to arise at any time:

"1. The granting of a charter makes the petitioners members of the new lodge. Signing of the by-laws of the new lodge is not necessary to complete such membership. The action of the lodge to which he formerly belonged, subsequent to such charter striking a petitioner from the roll of membership, is of no effect.

"2. The proper disposition of a petition of a candidate received and referred, when it is discovered that the lodge has no jurisdiction by reason of prior jurisdiction of another lodge or non-residence, is a rescinding of the resolution accepting and referring the petition.

"3. That masonic work is voluntary and not compulsory and coercive; measures to compel practice of particular work should not be taken, but if necessary to prevent work in derogation of the landmarks, the true maxim is, in essentials, unity, in non-essentials, liberty.

"4. That a lodge of masons, as such, should never attend a funeral unless they are permitted to perform the masonic burial ceremonies.

"5. That while a member has the right to cast a ballot against a candidate without stating his objections, yet if he avow them, and his motive is in violation of masonic law, as for instance the religious belief of the candidate differing from his own, he can be tried and disciplined for a masonic offense.

"6. The Master of a lodge has the power to suspend any of its officers from office pending charges and fill the vacancy *pro tem.*, until the charges are disposed of. Such a suspension is accomplished by its announcement in open lodge by the Master and his direction that the same be entered on its minutes.

"7. That it is desirable that the request for a new ballot be made privately to the Master, that the secrecy of the ballot may be still preserved.

"8. The rule that every mason is to be tried by his peers is not violated by one or more of the commissioners being Knights Templar. That degrees have been received by any of the commissioners in addition to those received by the accused does not disqualify. 'The greater includes the less.'

"9. Any mason aggrieved, complainant or accused, has the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and counsel should be allowed for the prosecution as well as for the defense. The hoodwink of justice is that she may be blind to prejudice, and indifferent between suitors, not that she shall not see the truth and shall decide in ignorance.

"10. The Tyler of a lodge, if a member thereof, has the right to vote and to ballot.

"11. The Grand Lodge has original jurisdiction to try any offenders, but ought not to exercise it except in cases of extremity.

"12. There is an appeal to the Grand Lodge from an acquittal by a lodge, and if error was committed a new trial will be ordered. This is not regarded as putting a mason twice in jeopardy for the same offense. The first trial is then a mistrial or no trial. The technical distinctions in the practice of the Common Law in criminal actions do not apply.

"13. Service of a notice upon a Brother by mail is legal if proved to have reached him. Actual notice must be proved; constructive or presumptive notice is insufficient unless made so by special law.

"14. No member except the Tyler can be required to serve a notice.

"15. That each lodge must take the responsibility, by personal inspection of the candidate, of deciding whether he possesses the necessary physical

qualifications, and must, if required, answer to the Grand Lodge for its acts in the premises.

"16. The Master, in the exercise of a sound discretion, has the right to temporarily exclude a member from the communication of the lodge, if he is convinced that his presence will disturb its peace and harmony. Charges should at once be preferred against the excluded member and a trial had. Such exclusion cannot be justified except upon grounds warranting charges of unmasonic conduct.

"17. A resolution passed by a lodge, 'That no Brother shall be buried with masonic honors who uses intoxicating liquors,' would be highly improper and of no force. Every mason in good standing at the time of his decease is entitled to masonic burial. Such a resolution, if of force, would require the trial of a deceased Brother before he could be masonically interred.

"18. Every lodge is the conservator of masonry within its own territory, and lodges of instruction cannot be lawfully held therein without its approval.

"19. A lodge has the right to lay a tax, assessment or dues upon its members. The necessity of funds for its support—self-preservation—is the ground upon which this right and power rest.

"20. The ordering of a new ballot upon objection made, is technically neither a 'reconsideration' or a setting aside of the former ballot. A new ballot can be had only for the purpose of rejecting a candidate previously accepted. It is but the first ballot repeated and the effect of the new ballot is the same as if rejection had occurred on the first ballot.

"21. A Brother stricken from the roll, and under no charges, has a right to receive a certificate from the lodge, upon payment of his dues, to the effect that he was a mason in good standing, that he was stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues, and that his dues have been paid and he is free and clear of the books. Such a certificate answers all the purposes of a dimit. A dimit cannot be granted upon payment of dues in such case, because the Brother has already ceased to be a member.

"22. Every lodge has authority over all of its committees, and can compel them to report their doings, and in case of neglect or refusal, can discipline them for disobedience.

"23. In case a member under charges is elected Master and in alled, the lodge loses jurisdiction, and the charges must be sent to the Grand Lodge for trial. In such case, installation should have been delayed until the charges were disposed of, the previous Master still acting until the Master elect was installed.

"24. That the object and aim, the principles, tenets, and practices of Freemasonry are moral and designed for the good of mankind, and there is no power to release a Brother from his voluntary obligations. If a Brother feels that his duty to God requires him to unite with the Romish Church, and the laws of that Church require that he shall renounce masonry as the condition of such union, all he can do or that can be done is to dimit from his lodge and forsake the company of Freemasons. Masonry does not assume to teach the way of salvation, and has always left and now does leave this to 'Mother Church.'

"25. A dispensation to shorten the time for balloting and conferring the degrees will not be granted simply upon the ground that the candidate is about to undertake a journey. Masonry is designed for the education and enlightenment of men, not for their convenience.

"26. A dispensation will not be granted to ballot anew for a candidate before the expiration of the statutory time, unless it appears that a mistake was made upon the first ballot, or a black ball was cast under a misapprehension as to the character of the candidate which has since been removed, and there is reasonable cause to believe he will be accepted upon such new ballot. Such dispensation should provide that due notice of such new ballot thereunder shall be given to every member of the lodge.

"27. If a candidate at the time of making his petition has the proper qualification as to residence, and subsequently changes his residence, the lodge jurisdiction still continues."

We would modify the *first* by substituting "The constitution of a lodge under a charter," for "The granting of a charter." We would add to the *eighth*: "and a lodge cannot know *masonically*, that there are any other *masonic* degrees than the first three." To the *fourteenth*, we would add, "unless otherwise provided in the by-laws." Our practice in Maine would modify the *eighteenth* by adding, "except by special permission of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge." In regard to the *twenty-fourth*, we are inclined to hold that if a member openly renounces masonry, he may be expelled therefor.

The following description of a good Master is commended to the attention of all:

"The government of a masonic lodge partakes very largely of the patriarchal or paternal. The first officer is called with intelligent design, Master, indicative of his authority and right to obedience; 'Worshipful' as indicative of the reverence and respect which is due to him. It is true that he is annually elected by the free choice of his Brethren, but when elected and installed into his exalted station he has the authority of a Father, and the members of his lodge are his Brethren, nay more than that, they are his children and entitled to his sympathy, his counsel, and his loving admonition. How beautifully the idea is expressed in the charge that he shall be one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its anguish, distress may prefer its suit, whose hand is guided by justice and whose heart is expanded by benevolence, a hearty, earnest longing for the best good and continued well-being of the whole human family, but more especially of the Brethren, a lover of harmony and concord, a soother of strife, an encourager of the virtuous, a correcter of the evil, a living every-day ensample in all the varied walks of life of the practical embodiment of the precious tenets of our Ancient Brotherhood. Of course he must also be well versed in all the ancient laws, usages, regulations, jurisprudence, and work of masonry. This is in brief a faint outline of what a Worshipful Master ought to be.

"Such then being the nature of the masonic government, and the character of the Master, it follows that he is the main-spring of the lodge. In physics the law is that a fluid will not rise higher than its source. The same law prevails in masonry. The Brethren will not rise higher in masonic zeal, intelligence and conduct than their head. As the father so the children, as the master so the servant, and as the Master of the lodge so the Brethren. How very important then my Brethren is the choice of a Master. It is each year the turning point or crisis in the history of each lodge for good or for evil, for activity or for lethargy, for intelligence or for ignorance, and for peace and harmony or for discord and confusion. When a fool is King the people will mourn. Thus far we have spoken only of the effect of the choice upon the lodge and its members.

"But there is another view in which the matter under discussion should be considered. This is the effect of the election of unworthy or incompetent officers upon the reputation of the fraternity in the community. The public very largely estimates the character and importance of every assemblage of men by the character and intelligence of those most prominent in its councils, its head, its officers and mouth-pieces. The White Bull of the ancients might be most fittingly the master of the heifers and calves of the herd, but surely ought never, however comely, kind and beautiful, to have been exalted into dominion over intelligent men or to preside over the councils of State. In a word, we should in this most important matter ever bear in mind that the offices of a lodge are not designated for the conferring of rank or honor upon Brethren, but for the proper organization, government and prosperity of the Craft. It is true the holding of an office confers rank, but it is the efficient and faithful discharge of its duties which bestows honor. Rank and official station, united with incompetency or unworthiness, but make the defects more glaring and their possessor the brighter mark for the bitter shafts of scorn and

ridicule. Our motto in the choice of officers should always be "The wisest and the best."

In relation to changes in "the work," he says:

"The reverence of the Brethren has preserved in a remarkable degree the first habiliments of masonry, commonly known as the work. It is to be regretted that the mania for improvements has been occasionally and even to a slight extent permitted to experiment in an attempt to devise new clothing to ornament and beautify the old, or in some instances to cut off here a little and there a little of the old garb and substitute new cloth in its place. The reverence and scrupulous fidelity of the Brethren are well evidenced in the preservation of words and phrases now obsolete or nearly so. The Saxon *hèle*, meaning "hide," the word "pommel" meaning globe, and the word "cowl," the origin of which is in dispute, but generally supposed to have been derived from the Greek "*kuôn*," a dog, although by some from the Hebrew "*cohen*," a priest—an enemy of masonry. The innovations or supposed improvements are illustrated by the reference of the blazing star to the star seen in the east, and the reference of the point within the circle and parallel lines to St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist. Both of these are, of course, anachronisms inconsistent with the very ground work of the Institution. The five-pointed blazing star hieroglyphically represents Divine Providence, which by law presides over and governs not only the checkering of human life with good and evil, but also the manifold blessings and comforts which surround us, and which by faith in that law of perfect love we hope will continue.

"The second instance is one of the very oldest of symbols, and it is a great misfortune that the ruthless hands of ignorance should have obliterated its original significance in order to make it do homage to the pious longings of but a portion of the masonic family.

"The circle is the astrological and afterward the astronomical symbol of the sun. As the sun was the source of physical light and became the object of worship, so its sign became the symbol of the source of intellectual and spiritual light, the only true and living God, the object of our labor in life and our reward hereafter.

"The point was the focus of light and the especial symbol of Deity. As man was made in the image of God, in a lesser sense it also represents the individual Brother. The parallels are the Summer and Winter solstices, the sun's stopping places, which the sun in its apparent yearly journeys north and south never passes nor goes beyond. They symbolize the lines of moral rectitude. The circle supports the book to indicate its divine origin and inspiration, and that it rests upon and is supported by divinity itself.

"The period between the solstices embraces the implanting of the seed, youth; its ripening, manhood; and its garnering or gathering in, old age; and the whole symbol teaches us most impressively that while a Brother, from his youth to old age, shall be as regular in his conduct as the sun is in its course, on neither hand transgressing the lines of moral rectitude, it is impossible he should materially err. This was undoubtedly the original masonic teaching of this important emblem, which we are instructed is to be found in every well regulated and well governed lodge. Masons, however, professing Christianity, in view of the fact that the anniversaries of two of their patron Saints happen within a few days of the solstices, named the parallels St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, respectively: because they believed that St. John the Baptist, as the forerunner, and St. John the Evangelist, as the historian of Christ, by precept and example recorded in the Holy Book, supported by inspiration, therein laid down and clearly defined the true lines of moral and spiritual rectitude. These instances have been cited and enlarged upon, because they are seemingly the most glaring inconsistencies in Ancient Craft work, to show that all changes are not improvements, and to demonstrate how readily new patches may be detected in the old garment."

From his very interesting discussion of the Philosophy of Masonry, we take the following:

"Nowhere in the whole scope of masonry is to be found the numeral 40, which is the multiple of the 4 of matter into the perfect number 10, or the intensity of matter ($4 \times 2 = 8$) into Law, and signifies purgation, cleansing, purifying, restoration. And nowhere in masonry can be found any teaching which instructs us how we can purge ourselves from sin or cleanse ourselves from iniquity. This is but another exemplification of what we hear so often from our best teachers, that while masonry teaches the existence, nature and attributes of Deity and the sinful and fallen nature of man, it is not religion, does not pretend to be religion, and except by shadow points out no method of redemption or of salvation.

"It sometimes happens, however, that the brazen pillars are spoken of as being thirty and five cubits in height, and ornamented with a chapter of five cubits *'together making forty cubits in height.'* This is a common error. The description of the pillars and chapter is correct, but the addition is erroneous. According to the best commentators, each pillar was seventeen and a half cubits in height, with a cap of one-half a cubit, making eighteen. The seeming discrepancies in the Bible arise from the fact that in one account they are spoken of separately as each being eighteen cubits, while in the two other accounts they are spoken of together, and the height of the two are stated to be thirty-five cubits—twice seventeen and a half cubits. The actual height then of each pillar with its chapter was not forty, but eighteen and five—twenty-three cubits in height, being the three of Deity, multiplied by six, its intensification, and supporting and adorned by five, the Law."

Three cases of conflict of jurisdiction having arisen, the Grand Lodge ordered that the form of petition be changed, so that the candidate shall declare whether he has before applied to any lodge, and if so, when and to what lodge. The Grand Lodge also affirmed the doctrine, that the petition of a candidate rejected in another jurisdiction, shall not be received without the consent of the rejecting lodge.

The reports of the Grand Lecturer and other Grand Officers show that prosperity, harmony and interest in the Order prevails in a remarkable degree.

The most interesting feature of the proceedings is the plan proposed to raise \$100,000 to found a "Masonic Home;" one of the new lodges, on the day of its organization, contributed for this object \$250.00, being its *pro rata* share (according to membership) of about \$120,000: the plan is to receive contributions and invest them until they amount to \$100,000, when the Grand Lodge will appropriate such amount as it deems necessary for buildings, &c., and make the balance a permanent fund, the income of which shall be devoted to the support of the Home. The Grand Lodge postponed final action to the next Annual Communication, but continued the committee with power to receive contributions.

The Report on Correspondence (85 pp.), was presented by Bro. Jos. K. WHEELER.

In his review of California, he says:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence reported concerning the conflicting jurisdictional claims of the Grand Lodge of Canada and Quebec, and that portion of the Grand Master's address relating thereto, and, in their judgment, the Grand Lodge did all that could be reasonably asked, when she recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and recommends that she now lay back and witness the contest and maintain friendly relations with both parties. Perhaps, under this view of the case, the Grand Lodge of California did *more* than could be reasonably asked, for recognition without support does not amount to much

in this case, and from the tenor of the report neither Canada or Quebec need expect much support from California."

Of non-affiliation, he says :

"We do not agree with the last, because we believe that it is not in the power of any lodge to force non-affiliates to become members so as to accomplish any good. If a mason has not love enough for the Institution to become a member of his own accord, without being lashed into it, he is not worth forcing, and his room would be more desirable than his company. The uncouth adage of the 'whistle and the pig's tail' would be applicable in his case. The affiliation fee was finally abolished."

In his review of Maine (1873) he says :

"The Grand Master does not favor the use of that all potent dispensing power to make masons of those indifferent persons who postpone every privilege until they desire to remove to some other locality ; then, believing it would be of benefit to them to be numbered among the 'sons of light,' desire that the Grand Master remove every obstacle and give the lodge the privilege of running him through at lightning speed to accomplish his desire. Then, armed and equipped with his parchment, he proceeds on his way with a deal of satisfaction, until he presents himself for examination, and, for the first time, discovers that *brains* are needed to prove himself what he is represented to be. We concur in his sensible conclusions. It is of no earthly use to the candidate, and disgrace upon the lodge that sends him abroad in the world without his education. You can no more make a mason of him than you can make a mechanic without serving his apprenticeship.

"His decisions are few, which is good evidence that the officers of the lodges are intelligent, and take pains to inform themselves of the jurisprudence which prevails in their own jurisdiction. If the practice was more common, it would save Grand Masters a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and relieve the officers from the mortifying necessity of displaying their ignorance."

In reply to Bro. BELL, of New Hampshire, he says :

"We must confess that we fail to discover the force of his argument. Before the present organization of the Chapter degrees was adopted, there was no such thing as a virtual Past Master, and the Royal Arch degree was conferred only upon those who had been elected to preside over a regular lodge. After the organization of the Chapter degrees, as a distinct Body, it became necessary, in order to support the Chapters, that more material should be forthcoming, than those who had presided over a regular lodge ; so the system of 'whipping the devil around the stump' was adopted, and the formality of an election and installation gone through with to qualify the candidates for the Royal Arch degree. We claim that such a proceeding does not create a Past Master that can be recognized by a Blue Lodge, not only on account of its irregularity, but because the transformation takes place in a Body, of which the Blue Lodge, as a Body, know nothing about. It would be as just to recognize the virtual Past Master in this case as it would if he had received the degree with all the secrets of the chair in a lodge of Odd Fellows or Knights of Pythias. Neither do we think that this doctrine, as our Brother asserts, would destroy the Chapters, for, having adopted the whitewashing process, they would continue as they have begun, and any one elected could be qualified as heretofore."

This is the whole matter in a nut shell. As he accuses us of "polishing off your [Conn.] Committee with an undeserved compliment," we will not express our opinion of this report!

CONNECTICUT, 1875.

The Grand Lodge met on the *twentieth* day of January, 1875, and on the *fifteenth* of February, its printed Proceedings (of over 100 pages) were placed in our hands. We call special attention to this, as in many cases, nearly a year elapses before Proceedings come to hand, and when they do, they partake much of the character of an old almanac. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing *promptly* as well as *well*. So Bro. Grand Secretaries, get out your Proceedings with no unnecessary delay!

All but four lodges represented: one charter granted: one surrendered: no Report on Correspondence, in consequence of the change of the time for the Annual Session.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM WALLACE LEE), while largely devoted to local matters, contains much that is of general interest.

He disbelieves in the doctrine of "perpetual allegiance":

"I decided that a lodge having once relinquished jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, could not recover it until the person so rejected had again become a resident within its jurisdiction; and this decision brings before us the doctrine of perpetual allegiance as we have it in our law.

"This doctrine (perpetual allegiance), as well known, is not an American idea, but comes to us from monarchical governments, where the government is paramount and arbitrary, and individual rights of no consequence. The war of 1812 was fought out on that question, and settled forever, so far as American polity is concerned.

"For more than seventy years our Grand Lodge existed without any regulation upon this matter. In 1863 our law was adopted, as such matters usually are, without much opportunity for thought or discussion. We have swung from one extreme to the other. Doubtless, some rule upon this matter at this day is expedient.

"In years past our State was largely agricultural, and changes of residence among its people were comparatively few; while we have now become a manufacturing and trading people, and changes of residence from the place of nativity are the rule rather than the exception. Five years suffices to change an alien to an American citizen, and makes him eligible to the highest offices in the land, with a few exceptions. Ought not the same time suffice to remove the force of a rejection in a lodge? Why should a young man who has been rejected for some political dislike, petty malice, or even for a good reason, and has removed to another locality and become an exemplary citizen, have it held over him all his life because he has been rejected in a lodge? Surely, a limit might be fixed to the force of a rejection without danger of injury to the craft. If there is no atonement for wrong doing, surely there may be forgiveness, while the claims of justice are not forgotten. I present this matter at the request of many brethren, some of whom have grown gray in masonic labor, and ask for it your careful consideration."

He decided that an Entered Apprentice can dimit, and sustains his position as follows:

"A glance at our earlier history in Storer's 'Ancient Records,' shows that in the earlier days, the business of the lodges was transacted in the Entered Apprentice degree, and the lodges were opened in the higher degrees for work only. Entered Apprentices participated in the deliberations, shared in the debates, proposed candidates, and I can find no restriction of their rights, or any legislation tending thereto, until in 1823, when a by-law was adopted by this Grand Lodge, restricting the right to propose candidates to Master Masons only. Again, the charge of the Entered Apprentice degree, 'If in the circle

of your acquaintance you find a person desirous of being initiated into masonry, be particularly attentive not to recommend him unless you are satisfied that he will conform to our rules,' shows that such was the custom; and again we say to the candidate, 'You have been elected by the members of this lodge, upon your own voluntary petition, to become associated with us in this great and good work;' and further, all the old Monitors I have ever seen, provide a place for them in all processions. I am well aware that of late years it has become somewhat the custom to ignore them altogether, but I am of the opinion they have some rights which are entitled to respect. Rights cannot be taken away by interference; it must be done by positive law, if done at all. It is the fact of election and initiation which makes one a member, not the signing of the by-laws, which is a formality (although it should be observed), and was so decided by Grand Master Lockwood, as found on page 12, Proceedings of 1874. If an Entered Apprentice is bound to the lodge, the lodge is, of course, bound to him, for rights and duties are reciprocal.

"Dimit is defined in Webster's Dictionary, 'to permit to go;' if a lodge can hold an Entered Apprentice it can permit him to go, which is to dimit. By special law, all the business of our lodges is required to be transacted in the Master Mason's Degree, and this is why an Entered Apprentice cannot participate—not because he is not a member. Whether I have stated the law correctly or not, one thing is evident: masonic comity and good faith, to say nothing of common civility, demand of us, that where such a law does prevail in other jurisdictions, and they give dimitts to Entered Apprentices, we should recognize them, and treat the holders thereof as dimitted masons."

The Grand Lodge, however, refused to confirm the decision.

The circumstances which drew out this decision are so peculiar, that we copy the Grand Master's statement of them:

"In the case referred to, the Brother came from McCandless Lodge, No. 290, Pittsburgh, Penn. The law of Pennsylvania upon this matter, may be found in the report of correspondence, page 62, proceedings of 1874, and is in these words: 'That there is no authority in the regulations of the Grand Lodge, for one lodge to confer degrees on members of another lodge. An E. A. must receive the degrees of F. C. and M. M. in the lodge in which he was entered, unless he first resigns his membership in that lodge and regularly apply for, and be elected to membership in another lodge, which can then confer upon him the remaining degrees. The same rule must govern an F. C. mason. A lodge does not obtain authority to confer degrees on a member of another lodge, by the request of that lodge.' In this case the Brother was, and had been for a year or so, a resident of New Britain, and had applied for a dispensation to receive the remaining degrees in Harmony Lodge, No. 20, but of course, under that law his lodge was compelled to refuse it. To obtain the other degrees he must make one or more journeys to Pittsburgh, or take a dimit, which he did by the advice of the Brethren there, and presented the dimit to Harmony Lodge for affiliation and the other degrees. The W. M. came to see me about it, communicated the facts, and I gave him my decision, which, he informs me, he stated to his lodge, and I have no doubt he did. My decision was overruled by a member of the lodge, who, as I am informed, said the Grand Master had no business to make such a decision, and saying further, that there were masons in Harmony Lodge, that could teach the Grand Master his business, and something about masonic law. The dimit was rejected, and again presented, and again rejected. I am informed that the Brother acted upon the advice of a permanent member of this Grand Lodge, but whether true or not I cannot say. I had always supposed that, in the interim of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master decided what was law, and this is the only instance where my decision has not been respected, although I had given a similar decision and instruction in three other cases. The situation of the dimitting Brother was truly unfortunate; acting under advice from older masons, he had withdrawn from his own lodge, which was anxious for him to return and receive the other degrees, and had in all respects strictly conformed

to the law and was punished for not being a Master Mason, by denying him the opportunity to become one. A man of confessedly superior mental and moral attainments, with a high appreciation of the genius and spirit of masonry, and he brought the highest testimonials from his lodge, courting the strictest investigation, no word whispered against his good name, it seemed to me to be my duty to relieve the Brother from his unenviable position. I am not despotic by nature or training, and when a civil officer, as I was for some years, always shrank from the use of arbitrary power.

"After consulting with several Brethren, whose good judgment I respect, and who know the spirit as well as the law of masonry, I determined to use the Grand Master's prerogative and confer upon him the remaining degrees. Accordingly, on the second day of January, 1875, (the matter having been pending some two months or more,) I went to New Britain, summoned an emergent lodge, passed him to the degree of Fellow Craft, and raised him to the sublime degree of Master Mason in ample form, and gave him a certificate, with the Grand Master's seal attached, that Bro. Foster N. Gunnison was a non-affiliated Master Mason, in good standing, and at liberty to affiliate with any lodge in this jurisdiction that would receive him. A large number were present,—some seventy or more,—and I was assured by the W. M. and many others, that my action was approved by almost every member of the lodge. I ought, perhaps, to mention, that the Brother who had objected to the admitting Brother was present, and asked if he could call for a ballot. I informed him that he could call for a ballot at any time in his own lodge, but not in an emergent lodge, called by the Grand Master. The minutes of the emergent lodge were fully and carefully written out, and are now in the custody of the Grand Secretary. I received the fees for the two degrees, as fixed by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge (\$10.00), and paid them over to that officer. And now, Brethren, I have given you all the facts in this case, so far as they have come to my knowledge; and, although advised to do as I have by good masons and true, I take all the responsibility, and accept all the consequences. If I have anywhere usurped power, or transgressed the law, I am ready to receive censure; but am free to confess that under similar circumstances, I would do the same thing again. I ought, in justice to Bro. Gunnison, to say that he requested me to take no steps in the matter, if I feared it would bring any unpleasant consequences to myself, or in any manner disturb the peace and harmony of the Craft in New Britain or elsewhere."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution in reference to this matter:

"*Resolved*, That an exercise of the Grand Master's prerogative in such cases is not in harmony with masonic law and jurisprudence, and that such a precedent should not be sanctioned by this Grand Lodge."

In reference to the use of the black ball, the Grand Master says:

"No institution more thoroughly protects the rights of its members than the masonic; even to that extent that the work of the lodges is often stopped by the stupidity or malice of some Brother whose conduct is usually such that it requires the greatest exercise of masonic charity, to keep him a member in good standing. Many of us know of cases where persons of exemplary character and high moral worth, have been rejected by the vote of some one who did not possess a tithe of the moral worth of the applicant. In my own observation, the candidate who is least known stands the best chance; while if the candidate be one who has in any way become prominent in political, town or city matters, perhaps been a constable and served the process of law (I know of one instance where an exemplary citizen was rejected because he had served a process of law upon a mason, which he was under a \$5,000 bond to do), served on a school committee, or run for some petty office, his chance would be decidedly better of being struck by lightning, than of getting into the lodge. Do I use strong language? I appeal to you, my Brethren, to say if it is overdrawn. Does not your own experience and observation corroborate this statement? I do not urge to a freer use of the black ball, but to a more

careful and conscientious use of it; and am glad to believe that very few are admitted who do not stand well at the time of their admission. The trouble is that our bad members become bad after they get in, and the lodge neglects to apply the remedy. When it comes to be understood that the best men in the community are not admitted, then the reputation of masonry suffers."

The only answer is, that our system, as a whole, is the best one; that it will sometimes be abused is as sure as that masons are human, but that the few abuses which happen, should not cause the system to be abolished or even evaded.

In spite of the length of our quotations, we copy the following plain words from his address:

"I confess that I had rather see the emblem of virtue worn by a one-armed or one-legged man in a procession than by one, though a model of physical perfection, who spends his days and nights in low doggeries and sinks of shame and corruption. I am not a grumbler or scold, but I confess that when I see a masonic jewel, an inch or more in diameter, prominently displayed upon the coat lappel by one who is dealing out the 'maddening bowl' which dethrones reason and destroys manhood, meanwhile pouring forth a volume of ribaldry, obscenity and profanity, I am deeply stirred. It is a sad fact that we have far too many in our lodges who, by licentiousness, drunkenness, gambling, terrible profanity and loose living, are every day bringing disgrace upon our good name. The evil of intemperance—the greatest of the day—has carried to the grave some we once considered our noblest and best, and to-day numbers among its victims one who has wielded this gavel as Grand Master."

"There is one lodge in this State which three times voted down a proposition to hire an expensive hall, yet this deliberate action of the lodge was rendered of no avail, because certain ones after the last vote was had, caucussed and canvassed, and kept the matter from those who were unfriendly to the project, and at the next communication carried a vote instructing the Trustees to hire a hall at a heavy increase of rent, and before the next communication the contract was signed. As a natural result, the lodge, from being one of the most prosperous, is now bankrupt or nearly so, while heavy yearly dues have been established, and Brethren are being alienated from what used to be a pleasant home. Snap judgments and minority triumphs are out of place in a Masonic Lodge, and the lodges should understand that the various sharp practices, by which caucuses and political conventions are carried, will not be tolerated in a lodge.

"There is still another matter which is often a source of ill feeling and in-harmony in the lodges. I allude to the way and manner in which elections of officers are managed, such as soliciting votes, peddling tickets, button-holing, caucusing and canvassing on the street; all these practices are in vogue in politics, but are out of place in a masonic Body. Rings are very apt to 'get bursted,' either by inside or outside pressure, and cliques to be overthrown. No Brother should ask for office; his Brethren will value him at his real worth, and no one who finds himself unable to memorize the 'Lord's Prayer' after weeks of application, or cannot repeat the nursery hymn 'Now I lay me down to sleep,' correctly, should take any office requiring a knowledge of the ritual. Such a Brother may be a good man and a good mason, but he would be the right man in the wrong place as Master. The world does not ask what office we hold, but what manner of men we are.

"Thus, brethren, I have spoken of matters as they are with us to-day. I have said nothing of ritualism, symbolism, or mystical legendary lore. Others can speak of these with glowing tongue and eloquent language, to your pleasure and profit. In the years I have been a mason I have mingled much with the craft in this State, have visited more than forty of the lodges, have met with the craft in their shops, their homes, and the varied walks of life, and

you will pardon the seeming egotism when I say I know something of their wants, feelings and wishes. I know that the vast majority have a high appreciation of masonry, and willingly make any sacrifice to sustain it. It is of little use to tell of our antiquity, and go poring over musty records and mouldy documents to prove it, or to boast that we are like a hill of potatoes, with the best part under ground. If we rise to the height of our privileges, and prove by our lives that we are better men for being masons, rest assured the world will give due credit to the institution we love. In the old church yard in the village of Winsted there is a stone, now moss-grown and bearing the marks of the storms that have beat about it for many years. Various emblems are engraved thereon, and the name of the young man of twenty-two who was there laid to rest; and underneath are these lines:

“The well-known sign we mark, and fly,
The wound to heal, to still the sigh
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.
For ours the aim is, ours the art,
To mellorate the human heart
Of wild desires, to stem the flood
And act as if of kindred blood.”

“I used often when a boy to look upon those lines and wonder what they meant. When I had trod the checkered floor and knelt at the mason's altar, I felt their power and comprehended something of the meaning. I think that meaning is the key-note of the masonic brotherhood, and if that note strikes responsive chords in our own breasts, life's sweetest melodies may be ours, the music of which will linger in our ears in the hour of death, and the echo of which may be heard on the shore of the land of life and light immortal.”

The lodges contributed over \$650 for Louisiana, and \$400 was forwarded, when word came that no more was needed, and the balance was distributed *pro rata* among the lodges which contributed.

FLORIDA, 1874.

Forty-five lodges represented: three charters granted, one restored and one surrendered; the work exemplified, and D. D. Grand Masters directed to meet during the year under the supervision of the Grand Master, and arrange for the exemplification of the work at the next communication.

The address of the Grand Master (ALBERT J. RUSSELL) is wholly devoted to local matters.

He says:

“I have received the charter and effects of Jeff. Davis Lodge, No. 7, and they are now in the hands of the Grand Secretary. I cannot refrain from congratulating the Grand Lodge upon this event. No matter how much a people may love their political chieftains, their names should not be intimately associated with masonry, especially when they themselves are not eminently connected with masonry.”

He announces that \$162.00 was contributed for the relief of the Memphis sufferers.

The Committee on Education submitted a report, from which we take the following:

“We find that Hillsborough Lodge, No. 25, pays one session's tuition for one Master Mason's child.

“Alachua Lodge, No. 26, educates two Master Masons' children.

"Lake City Lodge, No. 27, reports that the Peabody Institute extends the benefit of education to all white children, free of charge.

"Escambia Lodge, No. 15, reports that there is a free school within its jurisdiction that extends free education to all white children, and that the lodge had expended over four hundred dollars on the widows and orphans of Master Masons, during the past year.

"Callahan Lodge, No. 32, reports ten dollars paid for board and tuition for a mason's daughter.

"Friendship Lodge, No. 53, educates two orphan children of a Brother Master Mason, and the free school system supplying for the education of the other Master Masons' children, within their jurisdiction.

"The foregoing appears, from the different reports made, to be the sum total of all that has been done within this Grand Jurisdiction for the great and essential cause of education.

"We find also quite a number of reports, simply stating that they have not been called upon for assistance in education."

Bro. DRURY JONES, J. G. Deacon, was taken sick during the session: the Grand Stewards were directed to provide for him all proper and necessary attention: his sickness terminated fatally, and he was buried by the Grand Lodge at a special session.

The following from the report of the Grand Secretary is of universal application:

"If all lodges and brethren could be seriously impressed with their solemn and absolute duty to the authority under which they maintain their own existence and their consequent great privilege of relations with this matchless fraternity, instead of holding back and offering various untenable excuses for delinquency, they would all endeavor, in every instance, to rush to the front by mailing their returns to the Grand Secretary before the sun goes down on the 27th of December, by having their dues, or rather contributions for the support of the fraternity, in the hands of that officer, on or before the first day of assembling, and by taking the necessary precaution to be duly represented there; that the united wisdom of the craft may be found and exhibited in its Annual Councils, whence the well directed rays of mystic light may flash their vivifying influences through every avenue of penetration. Then would Freemasonry indeed be alive, its enemies silenced, and its votaries blessed."

An oration was delivered by Bro. FREDERICK PASCO.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented by the Grand Lodge to Bro. SAMUEL PASCO, who made a capital response to the fitting presentation speech of the Grand Master.

Bro. D. C. DAWKINS acknowledges the receipt of Proceedings and apologizes for not presenting a Report on Correspondence, promising "to do better next time."

GEORGIA, 1874.

Lodges represented, 229: eight charters forfeited for failure to make returns, &c. Committee on work appointed, with instructions to report at each Annual Communication: fifteen charters granted, one restored and seven refused: the work exemplified.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL D. IRVIN) opens his address as follows:

"Once more, my Brethren, the gavel has fallen in the East, announcing that the Grand Lodge of Georgia has assembled in Annual Communication. Let us, not in form only, but in sincerity and in truth, lift up our hearts to the Giver of all good, in humble acknowledgment of the blessings He has bestowed upon us as individuals and as members of a fraternity which is universal in its character, and which, in political as well as geographical parlance, 'knows no north, no south, no east, no west.'

"Assembled in your own hall, in the midst of profound peace, with none to molest or make afraid, I trust that you are all of one mind; that you all have at heart the glory, honor and welfare of our noble institution, and that you are ready to enter with intelligence and zeal upon the discharge of your duties as the representatives of the virtue, knowledge and benevolence of Freemasonry, in this great State of the American Union."

He devotes considerable space to the "Southern Masonic Female College," and the following extract shows that while he is zealous, he is also eminently practical, in his support of that institution:

"You will also have present with you and hear from its worthy president; but I cannot refrain from pressing upon your consideration the claims of that College. It is your child, and it is a *full grown child*. All it now wants is your patronage. If you have daughters to educate, send them there and you will get more than your money's worth. A better graduating class never went forth from any Female College than was sent out by us at the last Commencement. If any of you are skeptical as to what is being accomplished, and that, too, without much means and with no endowment, *go and see!* Attend the next Commencement, in June, 1875, and if you do not come away a thorough convert, well pleased with the course of instruction and with the proficiency of *'our girls,'* then you may draw upon me for your expenses and your drafts will be duly honored. If you have daughters to educate, *send them there;* that is all that is now required. I prove my faith by my works by sending my own dear daughter there. I want to see her with a diploma from that institution, and I intend she shall have it. I will prize it more than a parchment of the kind from any other institution of female learning in all the land. I have two more girls, and if I live and they live, I hope and expect that they will also graduate at the Southern Masonic Female College. I intend that they shall know how to make biscuit, too, as all our girls should; but learning is more important, because they can only succeed in acquiring knowledge from books when young; they can learn to cook in middle life or old age. Our daughters must be educated if we expect the coming generation to be intelligent, virtuous and useful."

If the *kitchen* diploma is not studied for immediately after obtaining the other, a very important part of female education is wrongly neglected. We are aware that this is treading on dangerous ground in *these* day, but if any one thinks that our *theory* and *practice* do not agree, let him, as Bro. Invin says, *come and see!*

His remarks upon his correspondence will meet a response from all his Brethren in office, and *some others*.

"If Masters of lodges and Brethren would only consider that there are nearly three hundred lodges in this State, and over fifteen thousand masons, and that your Grand Master is a mere man—not made of steel or india-rubber—not wound up like a clock, to run so long as the spring holds out or the weights retain their substance—they certainly would have some mercy on him."

* * * * *

"I do not allude to it complainingly, but state it as a fact that the duties of the Grand Master's office in this State, if discharged, are now onerous in the extreme. To answer every letter received and decide every question pro-

pounded promptly would consume the whole time of any man. How is a man with a family dependent upon him for a support, with professional duties to discharge, to fill this office? I say it cannot be done. My health during the last two years has failed, I am now an invalid, and I attribute the failure of my health to the increased strain upon my system by the necessity imposed upon me of burning the midnight lamp in answering inquiries and in searching out the authorities upon which my decisions were based. Brethren, be merciful. Read the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge each year; read your Grand Constitution; read and digest its edicts and decisions; read the current masonic literature of the day; acquaint yourselves with the Ancient Constitutions and Regulations of the Order, and be prepared to decide questions as they arise, without burdening your Grand Master with questions of masonic law which have been decided time and again, and which are so well settled that there can be no doubt to the contrary."

Among his decisions are the following:

"5. The Worshipful Master is the head of his lodge, and cannot be required to give a reason for any ruling or decision he may make. If a majority of the members of a lodge is to control it, why have a Worshipful Master? If a Worshipful Master acts *corruptly* in any ruling he may make, then he is amenable to the Grand Lodge, and upon charges preferred against him by the lodge on that account, the Grand Master would suspend him from his office and call a lodge of Past Masters to try him. This is the remedy a lodge has as against the ruling of its Worshipful Master, and no other."

In most jurisdictions he can be tried only by the Grand Lodge.

"12. As to masonic burials, I hold that in this ceremony our fraternity cannot fraternize with any other. When a masonic lodge takes charge of the body of a deceased brother *at the grave it acts as a lodge*, and performs ceremonies whose true meaning is only known to masons. Within the lines, on approaching the grave, no one but masons should pass. Under the crossed rods no one but masons should go. The body of the dead has the post of honor, and should pass first, but the brethren should close in immediately after it, to the exclusion of all outsiders. Even the family of the deceased is not entitled to the honor of such an escort. It is right and proper for a lodge to take charge of the remains at the house of the deceased and bear them to the church, mosque, or Jewish synagogue, and then surrender them up for the purpose of having such religious rites performed as are agreeable to the family of the deceased, or in accordance with the wishes of the brother previous to his death. But the religious exercises should *end there*. On arriving at the grave, no other ceremony should be permitted. Within the circle at the grave no one should be allowed except the mystic brotherhood, and only such as are properly clothed and appear as masons."

This was not fully approved by the Grand Lodge:

"We recognize as wholesome doctrine the principle enunciated, that there can be no fraternization at masonic burials; but on this point we submit, as sound masonic usage, the fact, 'there can be no more impropriety in the lodge's attending the religious services at the grave than at the house or the church.' And we cannot give our sanction to the rule which would exclude the family of deceased from within the circle at the foot of the grave, and thus lacerate more intensely their already wounded hearts. Such a course, we think, would tend effectually to abolish our impressive and interesting burial service."

The Report on the Southern Masonic Female College shows that it is gaining in prosperity, although it is yet poor, and the president and his assistants inadequately paid.

A very large number of expulsions "from the fraternity," for non-payment of dues, were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The following resolution was adopted :

"Resolved, That masonic lodges in this jurisdiction be allowed to permit other institutions to meet in their halls."

The sum of \$500 was voted to the retiring Grand Master (who peremptorily declined a re-election), but he absolutely declined to receive it; and thereupon, in lieu of it, the Grand Lodge voted to him a Past Grand Master's jewel.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR. It is an excellent compilation of the Proceedings, but not so interesting as his reports have heretofore been, for the reason that he has "indulged but sparingly in comments."

IDAHO, 1874.

The eight lodges represented; one charter surrendered (it seems that the lodge was killed in an attempt to build a hall): the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: no Report on Correspondence.

From the address of the Grand Master (JOHN KENNALY) we take the following in relation to vouching, and it seems to us to be the correct rule:

"You can vouch for a Brother:

"First—If you have been present in a regular lodge of Master Masons, with the Brother for whom you vouch.

"Second—If a Brother whom you know to be a Master Mason, introduces you to another in person and says, I have sat with this Brother.

"Third—If you, as one of a committee appointed by the Master of your lodge, have carefully examined a Brother, then you may lawfully vouch for him and your vouchment may be accepted by the lodge.

"Personal vouchment from one Brother to another, may be accepted, but no further, and then only when the Brother vouched for is in presence of the one giving the information and the one receiving it, and then it must be given with the intent of being used masonically, and be full, explicit, positive, and based on actual knowledge of a masonic character.

"While it is the right of every Master Mason in good standing to vouch for another on proper grounds, it is equally the duty of the Master to be satisfied that this important privilege has not been lightly exercised before he accepts the voucher."

A re-union of the Grand Lodges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, having been proposed, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we commend and appreciate the spirit of love and kindness that actuated our brethren on the great Willamette in extending to us an invitation of re-union on the sea coast of Oregon, the land where many of us first entered the realms of masonry, where we received Light and Truth as the guiding stars of our future, and where our affections are still held by early recollections.

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master, and P. G. Masters, Jonas W. Brown and S. B. Connelly, be appointed a committee to correspond with the committee appointed by the M. W. Grand Lodges of Oregon and Washington relative to the subject."

A citizen of that jurisdiction, having received the degrees while on a visit to Scotland, the Grand Lodge decided that under its laws, it could not recognize him as a mason.

We greatly regret to learn of the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE H. COE. From a correspondence in relation to capitular masonry, we had learned to regard him highly, and we had not learned of his death till we saw the announcement in these Proceedings.

ILLINOIS, 1874.

ONLY *five hundred and ninety-four* lodges represented! Fourteen charters granted: a large amount of routine business transacted.

The Grand Master (JAMES A. HAWLEY), calls attention to the growth of masonry in that State since the organization of the Grand Lodge, a period of thirty-five years—from six lodges with one hundred and twenty-seven members, to six hundred and eighty-eight lodges with almost forty thousand members.

He made the following decisions, which were confirmed by the Grand Lodge, though the committee state that in that jurisdiction the general practice had not been in accordance with the fifth decision:

"1st. That a Brother is restored to membership in a lodge when the decision suspending or expelling him is reversed or set aside by the Grand Lodge.

"2d. That the rejection of a candidate by a lodge, not having territorial jurisdiction, does not debar the lodge having jurisdiction from conferring degrees upon such candidate without the consent of the rejecting lodge.

"3d. That the ballot must be declared after either the first or second trial, as provided by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and cannot, after the first trial, be laid over or continued.

"4th. That before a W. M. elect can be installed, he must have been invested with the secrets of the chair in a convocation of actual Past Masters—notwithstanding such Brother may be in possession of the degree of virtual or Chapter Past Master.

"5th. That none but actual Past Masters should be present during the ceremony of investing the Master elect with the secrets of the chair.

"6th. That the petition of a candidate, who has been elected or rejected in a lodge, cannot be received in any other lodge without first obtaining consent of the lodge that elected or rejected him."

We do not believe in the correctness of the second, unless the converse shall be held to be law, that if one receives the degrees in a lodge not having jurisdiction, he does not become a mason. But the latter is not law, and we hold that, when one applies to a lodge and is rejected, he cannot complain, if he is required to have the consent of that lodge before he can be made a mason.

We copy the following in relation to laying the corner stone of the new Custom House and Post Office in Chicago, for reasons apparent in the extract:

"It was an occasion of universal interest, not only to the Craft of this and adjoining States, but also to the public at large, especially to the citizens of Chicago, which was made manifest by their presence in numbers unsurpassed by any similar event of our time. In view of the national character of the building, the magnitude, and completeness of the arrangements on the

part of the United States officials, as well as the Craft of this city, I may be pardoned for adverting to the event somewhat more fully than is customary in an official report. Especially is this proper, since the opportunity was seized upon by the enemies of Freemasonry, and, to a great extent, by the press of this city, to misrepresent the action and intentions of the masonic fraternity, thereby creating, in the minds of those outside the Institution, an unwarrantable prejudice towards a society that never seeks, in any manner, to foist its ancient and universally respected ceremonies before the public, unless especially invited to do so; but, notwithstanding this well known characteristic of our society, the misrepresentations were carried to such an extent that many, even of the Craft, were led to believe that the dignity and honor of our ancient Institution had been, or would be, compromised by yielding to the importunities of a few fanatical bigots who may be well-informed on other subjects, but whose ignorance and misconception of the design and claims of Freemasonry is entitled to pity; yet, in the face of this, they have the effrontery to assume the role of the three men of Hooley street, and represent themselves as 'we, the people,' by anticipating the occasion by a year to display their venom, by forwarding to the authorities at Washington remonstrances against the masons being permitted to perform these ceremonies. Notwithstanding this action, the national government, through its proper officers, without any solicitation on the part of the masonic fraternity, formally invited the Grand Master of masons in this State, to lay the corner stone of this national edifice, thereby recognizing the antiquity of our masonic institution, perpetuating the customs pertaining thereto, and acknowledging the appropriateness of its ceremonies. This invitation was accepted in the same courteous spirit in which it was given, and I desire to bear testimony to the fact that the masonic fraternity, throughout the entire affair, were treated with the utmost consideration and respect by the representatives of the national government, and that they did not, at any time or in any manner, interfere with or seek to make any change in the ceremonies of the occasion as prepared by M. W. Bro. Cregier, who represented the Grand Master in arranging the same. Neither was this programme thus prepared changed in any particular, except so far as to invite that distinguished gentlemen and jurist, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, Judge of the United States Court, to represent the national government, and take such part in the ceremonies as the Grand Master assigned, and originally intended should have been performed by the President of the United States. This somewhat lengthy statement is not intended as a reply to those fanatical busy-bodies who have sought to make themselves conspicuous, but to correct any misapprehensions the masons of this and other Grand Jurisdictions have touching the same, and to show you that the dignity and honor of our noble Institution, represented in the State of Illinois, are as unsullied as when the invitation, politely and considerately tendered by the United States authorities, was accepted by your Grand Master."

Among the "lamented dead" of the year, he mentions Bros. BRADFORD and LYNDE.

A lodge having suspended a member, and he believing that its action was contrary to masonic law and usage, solicited the intervention of the Grand Master, who says:

"Having carefully examined the evidence submitted, and it appearing that the difficulty originated in a matter over which the lodge did not properly have jurisdiction, and that its action in the case partook more of the nature of persecution than prosecution, I determined to entertain the appeal so far as to set the trial aside, thereby restoring Bro. Herriott to his rights as a member of that lodge, until such time as the Grand Lodge could consider the same."

The Committee on Grievances reported reversing the action of the lodge, and their report was accepted.

The lodge having appealed from the order of the Grand Master (1), the following report in relation thereto was adopted:

"In the appeal of Full Moon Lodge, No. 341, from the order of the Grand Master, in reinstating to all his rights a Brother who had been suspended from said lodge, your committee, viewing this as simply a question of masonic law, are of the opinion that the Grand Master, upon satisfactory reasons, possesses the right to suspend the *judgment* of the lodge, either in whole or in part, until the meeting of the Grand Lodge; but where there are no irregularities shown to have occurred in the proceedings, incident to the trial, your committee doubt the right of the Grand Master to set aside, unconditionally, the entire proceedings of a trial and sentence, and reinstate a Brother to all his rights in a lodge. This we deem to be the peculiar function of the Grand Lodge, upon an appeal made according to law."

The last portion of the report is in accordance with the views expressed by us last year in a similar case in Montana: the first portion of the report seems to us of questionable correctness, in the absence of any regulation of the Grand Lodge; but the question is an entirely new one to us, and we have not given it full consideration, nor examined to ascertain if it has any precedent.

Upon appeal by a member of a lodge from an acquittal of another member, the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment of the lodge and expelled the accused, the committee saying:

"When the members of a subordinate lodge become so far forgetful of the teachings and principles of masonry, and, by a large majority, fail to find a Brother guilty of a crime which is not only against common law, but involves the welfare and financial condition of members of said lodge, your committee feel that this Grand Lodge should take such action as will do justice to masonry, and inflict punishment in accordance with the evidence.

A communication from New South Wales, which we have not met elsewhere, was read, and which we copy for the information of the craft:

"SYDNEY, 22D AUGUST, 1874. }
FREEMASON'S HALL, NEW SOUTH WALES. }

"I am directed by the Right Worshipful, the District Grand Master, to inform you that he has considered it necessary to issue a circular, as annexed, to every member of lodges under the English Constitution in this Colony, and to express the hope that steps may be taken by you to draw the special attention of Freemasons under your jurisdiction to the important matter therein referred to, which course, it is trusted, may prove the means of checking the advancement of spurious masonry amongst us.

Yours fraternally,

R. LEWORTHY,

District Grand Secretary.

"To Grand Lodge of Illinois, United States.

"SYDNEY, 22D AUGUST, 1874. }
FREEMASON'S HALL, NEW SOUTH WALES. }

"TO BROTHER..... LODGE NO.....

(English Constitution.)

"You are particularly warned against the so-called lodges in this Colony working under the auspices of the Lodge of Memphis, the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and the Grand Lodge of Australia, as those who join, visit or encourage such lodges, or admit members thereof into their own lodges, are liable to suspension from all the rights and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry, which can only be legitimately exercised in this Colony under the authority of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland or Scotland, under the supervision

of the District Grand Master of the English Constitution (Arthur Todd Holroyd); Provincial Grand Master of the Irish Constitution (James Squire Farnell), and the Provincial Grand Master of the Scottish Constitution (William Gillet Sedgewick), and their duly authorized successors or deputies.

"It is hoped that your best efforts will not be wanting in inducing unwary persons not to join, or at all countenance, these spurious lodges referred to herein; and further, that you will explain to those who have unfortunately joined, that until their connection therewith ceases, and they are regularly initiated into Freemasonry, they are prohibited from visiting, or being visited by Freemason's lodges, or being in any way recognized masonically, or being permitted to be participators in the benefits of Freemasonry in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere.

"By order of the District Grand Master.

R. LEWORTHY,

District Grand Secretary."

This is in accordance with the practice for many years in the Dependencies of the British Crown. The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, have claimed and exercised *concurrent*, but, as against all the rest of the world, *exclusive* jurisdiction in the Dependencies until Independent Grand Lodges have been erected therein. This claim has never been denied, save by one or two in the Quebec controversy, and that evidently without being acquainted with the true state of facts. The American Grand Lodges are bound to sustain the claims of this circular, until an Independent Grand Lodge shall be regularly established in that Colony.

The Report on Correspondence (234 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS. We have been through it again and again, in the *vain* endeavor to select, of the most important matters, enough to fill the pages we had assigned to it, without exceeding them. We, therefore, shall begin with the report and go on until we feel *obliged* to stop. We, however, will first give his reply to our remark about "long reports:"

"In his very kind notice of our report, he says we have not apparently before our eyes the slightest fear of long reports. And we have not. We believe these reports should convey to the Grand Lodges for whom they are written, a fair idea of the condition, *morale*, style, jurisprudence, and other characteristics of the Grand Lodges reviewed; and that matters of interest everywhere occurring should be discussed to the extent that their importance demands, and that may be instructive and profitable. We are profoundly sensible how far our work falls short of our ideal, and in nothing more than in that terse, incisive style, which some of our *confrères* possess, and which enables them to condense their reviews into much less space. It is not, however, because we grudge the space, but because the more diffuse the less effective. We consider that our appointment gives us *carte blanche* for all we wish to say, and whenever the powers that be think that we are exceeding our just limits, the remedy is of the simplest character."

In commenting upon a decision that it is not proper to perform the funeral ceremonies over the grave of a Brother several days after his burial, he relates the following incident:

"In the spring of 1862, a transport laden with confederate prisoners, bound, we believe, for Rock Island, stopped at Quincy and landed the body of one of their number, John H. Horn, of Huntsville, Alabama, who had died on the passage up from Cairo. He had been wounded and captured at Island No. 10. Feeling that he was mortally hurt, to the post surgeon at Cairo he had made himself known, and asked that he might receive a masonic burial. This

request the post surgeon made known to the surgeon in charge on the transport, also a mason, and he, on landing the body here, sought out a brother and made known the wishes of the deceased. It was election day, and the Master of the lodge having jurisdiction, Bodley Lodge No. 1, being one of the judges of election, could not give the matter his personal supervision, nor could he leave his post to find his officers. Immediate interment being a necessity, he requested several masons whom he saw near the polls to secure a coffin, take the body to Woodland cemetery, and bury it. He was accordingly buried in that portion of the ground set apart for the soldiers, and by masons, but not with masonic rites. No sooner had the facts become known than the craftsmen began to murmur loudly. The Master of the lodge having jurisdiction, whose heart was in the right place, but who did not like to take the responsibility in the then excited state of popular feeling, of ordering so exceptional a proceeding as a re-interment, called a meeting of his lodge and invited the members of all the other lodges to be present for free counsel. The meeting was the largest masonic deliberative gathering ever held up to that time in the city. After full discussion, a resolution was unanimously passed declaring that the members of Bodley Lodge, No. 1, recognized the binding force of all their obligations, and would stand by them, and ordering the remains to be re-interred with masonic ceremonies. On the following day Bodley Lodge, with a large number of visitors from the other lodges in the city, marched to the cemetery, raised the body, and buried it in the lot owned by the fraternity, and with all the honors of masonry.

"Later, when it became possible to do so, the lodge communicated to his friends in Alabama the record of the death and burial of the deceased brother. We presume, however, that they were not informed that he had been twice buried."

We agree with the following, although we fear that the "temporary and exceptional demoralization" has not yet fully ended, but requires the utmost efforts of all good men to reform it:

"We would not wittingly underrate the magnitude of the evils that afflict society, but we confess to small sympathy with the opinions of those who regard the past only as the 'golden age,' and the present as being given over to the power of evil. In spite of the temporary and exceptional demoralization consequent on such convulsions as that through which our country has passed in the last dozen years, and from whose inevitable impulse to wild speculation and its attendant irregularities we are still suffering, we do not believe that the corruption, either within or without the masonic Body, is wider or deeper than in former generations. The modern newspaper reporter, who seizes material formerly unused by the press, and the electric current combine to flash before the whole people in an instant of time, thousands of occurrences, which, but a few years since, would have been unknown beyond the immediate neighborhood where they transpired, and thus give the impression of an increase of immorality and crime not warranted by the facts. The solid substratum of morality is to-day stronger than ever before, and both in masonry and society at large, short comings, that in the last generation would have been winked at, now received merited approbation."

Of the action of a lodge in refusing to bury a member, because he "was of notoriously bad character," he says:

"Nor is the reason given for withholding the rites of sepulture a sound one. Is the church debased because it performs the solemn rites alike over the grave of the saint and sinner? If not, why should the lodge be? The rites of neither are an indorsement of the life of him over whom they are performed. How many—what a vast majority of mankind would go to their last rest 'unhoused and unanled' if funeral ceremonies were an indorsement of every act of their lives? The truth is, we shrink from burying a bad man with masonic rites, because we do not like publicly to acknowledge that there are such in the fraternity. That there are, however, the necessity for

the decision in question demonstrates. They are there because we have not sufficiently guarded our doors, or because in those cases where latent viciousness has developed itself after an entrance has been effected, we have not purged the fraternity of the reproach. In either case the fault is our own, and we should be compelled to bear the odium until humiliating experience, the only teacher whose monitions are likely to be heeded, has taught us the more excellent way."

Is the "right of burial" an *absolute* or a *qualified* right? If the former, Bro. ROBBINS is right; if the latter, he is wrong. We were hoping to have his views upon this point. Is it not like the right of visitation?

Of the proceedings of California in relation to Quebec, he says, among other things:

"We are astonished at the cool assumption of the Grand Master as displayed in this remarkable deliverance. To assert, with the expectation of being believed, that the action of a majority of American Grand Lodges (including the Grand Lodge of California), in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec, carrying with it as such action does, the recognition of its right to exclusive jurisdiction, in any manner encourages foreign Grand Bodies to violate that jurisdiction, is to make a larger draft on human credulity than is likely to be honored on this side of the Sierras; to assume that such action is 'anomalous' in any sense, is to ignore facts as to whose existence the wayfaring man may not innocently err."

* * * * *

"The Grand Lodge of California made the language of the committee its own by formally concurring therein. That Body being a sovereign Grand Lodge, it may be said that if it chooses to write itself down a Dogberry, and stultify itself by adopting a report whose chief aim seems to be to prove that its recognition of Quebec had been wrong, no outsider has any business to object; that, however pitiful may be the spectacle presented by a Grand Lodge which condemns its own acts, but lacks the manliness to rescind them, it properly concerns no one unless he be a member of the Body thus demonstrating its sovereign pusillanimity. In a certain sense this is true, but when the Grand Lodge of California attempts to establish a censorship over its peers, and puts forward this self-stultifying report to justify that action and the studied insolence of the words in which it is framed, it invites the animadversions of all who recognize the equal independence of Grand Lodges, and the criticism of all those who have not forgotten the courtesy which should characterize their relations. It is not to our taste to 'follow so pernicious an example' as that offered by the report before us, but if we refrain from hunting down the vocabularies for epithets to fling at our Pacific neighbors, it will not be because the door has not been so broadly opened by them that no freedom of expression could be considered as 'unnecessary and injudicious intermeddling.'

"The committee, in answering the question, 'Shall we leave the belligerents to fight their own battles, or shall we join actively in the hostilities?' say that, in their judgment, the Grand Lodge 'did all that could be reasonably asked in recognizing the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge,' which leads us to ask whether the act of the Grand Lodge of California in recognizing Quebec, is to be regarded as a favor granted, or a right acknowledged? If it was a favor granted to an irregular Body that could not claim it as a right, it was an inexcusable outrage on the sovereignty of Canada; if on the other hand, it was an act of simple justice to itself and to the Grand Lodge of Quebec; if the latter was, as the former declared in 1872, regularly organized, and by right entitled to occupy the political boundaries which it sought to occupy, then the Grand Lodge of California might still be reasonably asked to do one of two things—either to defend the acknowledged sovereignty of Quebec, or cease pluming itself on its superior regard for the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. Its one note-worthy exploit

in defense of that doctrine—its edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France—certainly is not of a character to warrant it in reading lectures to those Bodies which show their faith by their works, and not by empty talk, and which demonstrate their sincerity by maintaining the doctrine at the cost of a rupture, not only with an anomalous foreign Body to whose feelings they are well-nigh indifferent, but with their neighbors, whose good will they highly value, and with whom their relations have been those of mutual respect and cordial friendship.

"But the committee says: 'The question is now, not of invasion by the Grand Lodge of Canada of territory over which another had acquired jurisdiction, but whether, having once acquired jurisdiction and established lodges, she had the right, in the presence of another power claiming jurisdiction over the same territory, to maintain the lodges established by her, and the jurisdiction acquired.'


"Even as it stands, this is strange language for a paper put forward ostensibly in defense of Grand Lodge sovereignty. But as it stands, it neither fully or truly states the question. Whether the Grand Lodge of Canada could lose the jurisdiction once acquired, the Grand Lodge of California affirmatively settled, so far as it could do so, in 1872.

"For the rest, the question is not whether she had a right, in the presence of another masonic power *claiming* jurisdiction over the same territory, to maintain the lodges established by her, nor indeed is it alone whether she had a right to maintain them in the presence of another masonic power 'by right entitled' to jurisdiction over that territory, as had been declared by the Grand Lodge of California, but whether in the presence of another masonic power thus entitled, she had the right to establish and maintain *new* lodges?

"The Grand Lodge having answered *this* question in the affirmative we are quite prepared to appreciate the remark of the committee that 'the consistency of our (California's) action in the two cases (Franco-Louisiana and Canada-Quebec), may not be very apparent.'"

The following is a condensed statement of important principles, in which we concur:

"Bro. Hill thinks as we do, that the right of peremptory objection should not hold as against an entered apprentice or fellow craft; that though there may be some pin's-head argument in favor of the opinion that a lodge of three can transact business, drawn from a certain answer given in opening and closing a lodge of Master Masons, but that common sense and masonic usage constitute a 'higher law' which must govern; concurs, as we do, with the criticism of Bro. Drummond on the California decision that a man who has lost one eye cannot be made a mason; that this is giving too much attention to the external qualifications of a man in these days of *speculative* masonry, when the reason for the old rule has wholly ceased; makes the timely suggestion to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts that a 'Grand Doctor' be appointed to look after the impotent folk whose 'healing' occupies so much of the attention of that Body; gives a left-handed rap to long-winded Grand Chaplains, and a right-hander to sophomorical Grand Masters; waxes wroth, as becometh a man and a mason, at the heresy that the Grand Lodge has not the power *wholly* to correct the evil and wrong done by a constituent lodge when cases come up on appeal; has grave doubts of the propriety of allowing one to dimitt from a lodge for the purpose of joining a lodge in another State, while still retaining his residence as before, doubts that we do not share, seeing that a brother is subject to the penal jurisdiction of the lodge within whose territorial limits he resides, without regard to membership, and that the fact that lodges everywhere have non-resident members scattered all over the country does not present any practical difficulties. He wisely concludes that 'enough nonsense can be perpetrated about the 'Temple Masons' without troubling ourselves about the Tower of Babel or Noah's Ark; smacks his lips over Bro. Hough's expression, 'pure cussedness'—as characterizing the non-affiliate—with that keen relish which boys always bring to the eating of for-

bidden fruit; and, on the whole, manages to write one of the most genial and interesting reports emanating from the whole circle of reviewers. We regret to notice that with this report Bro. Hill lays down the pen and retires from the field. We are sure he carries with him in his retirement the cordial respect and hearty good will of all his *confrères* in this field of labor. Here's our  brother—God bless you—may we meet again."

The practice in Maine is the same as that in Illinois, in respect to lodges
U. D.

"The view never has obtained in Illinois that a Brother need sever or suspend membership with his lodge in order to join in carrying on a lodge under dispensation. It often happens that the Brethren engaged in starting the new lodge want the benefit of the ability and experience of a Brother whose affiliations are elsewhere, and who does not wish to disturb or suspend them. Under our law this is possible, and if a Brother sees fit to bear his share of the burdens entailed by starting the new lodge, we see no objection. There is nothing compulsory about it; he can dimit from his own lodge if he chooses; need not join in the petition for a dispensation, unless he choose to bear the extra burden; and, having chosen to do so, he may or may not, as he chooses, when the dispensation is returned join in the petition for a charter."

We think, however, that the membership in the old lodge ought to be suspended, while the member is acting with a Lodge U. D.

Of the power and responsibility of lodges, he says:

"It is true, as stated by the committee, that the constituent lodges possess all the authority and power necessary for the proper discipline of members violating the moral law or their obligations as members of the Fraternity. It is likewise true that the possession of this power by the constituent lodges entails a corresponding responsibility and obligation that the fraternity shall not suffer from their failure to use it; and if a lodge has proved unfaithful in its stewardship, wilfully suffering the institution to be brought into disrepute through such failure, then the Grand Lodge should at once withdraw the charter, the granting of which evoked from the general law of masonry the powers which the constituent lodge has shown itself unfit to exercise."

Of the Oriental Star Lodge case, he says:

"In our view our Brother makes the test too narrow. The power of a lodge over its funds is not limited to their distribution in charity. Masonic usage concedes it to be within the power of a lodge to use its funds for other purposes, such as building temples and adorning lodge rooms even to extravagance. It may be said, and properly, that all this inures to the general welfare of masonry, and ultimately enables it the better to carry out its charitable designs. Might it not also happen that a lodge could best assist in carrying out these charitable purposes by endowing a new lodge, whether its own child or less near of kin, with a portion of its funds? It seems that in this instance the Grand Lodge thought so, as it consented that Oriental Star Lodge might donate a portion of its funds to Whitney Lodge."

We may be overcautious in this matter, from the fact that one of our lodges in anti-masonic times, undertook to transfer their funds to trustees, to be held and distributed for charitable purposes, preparatory to a surrender of their charter. The Grand Lodge then determined that a lodge could not thus transfer its funds, to be held and distributed, without the consent of the Grand Lodge, and that decision was universally approved. Bro. R. does not deny that under the civil law a trustee cannot transfer the trust to another party to administer without the consent of the proper tribunal. The Grand Lodge, having a reversionary interest in all lodge funds, does not, by conferring upon

a lodge the power to hold and distribute them in charity, confer the additional power to transfer that trust to any other party to be administered. If we concede the right of a lodge to transfer the funds to another lodge, upon the principle stated by Bro. R., we concede its right to transfer them to any other trustees to be administered in the same manner. Under our law, civil and masonic, a lodge has no right to accumulate a permanent fund save for *charitable* purposes: and our argument was based upon that idea. If we once allow lodges to make any transfer of their permanent fund, there is no limit to which they may not go, and the only safe rule is that of the civil law, that the administration of a trust shall not be transferred to another without the consent of the supervising power. The fact that in this case, the Grand Lodge gave its consent, does not affect in the slightest degree the principle that that consent must be obtained.

He further says:

"This brings us to the very pith and marrow of all these questions. Does one's claim to needed masonic charity rest upon the fact that he has contributed to the funds, or upon the fact that he is a mason? As we understand it, masonic charity is not a mere matter of equity, but a matter of fraternity. In this, we doubt not, the committee will agree with us, as they say in their argument, quoted by us last year, that this claim to an equitable participation in the funds of a lodge on the part of the brethren who had contributed to them, could not have been set up when they were made masons, for their own voluntary declarations precluded it. So say we. 'But,' to quote the language of Bro. Drummond on a kindred subject, 'the decisive objection is, that *charity* is the very foundation stone of masonry, and when we adopt a system of pecuniary claim and obligation, we take away the foundation upon which we build, and degrade one of the noblest of human institutions into a mere insurance company, whose members will be united by no stronger ties than those of mere pecuniary interest.'

"Yet if we admit that 'the members of the lodge have an interest in the funds,' that 'they are to be held by the lodge and distributed in charity, *first to its own members*,' do we not countenance a system of pecuniary claim and obligation? such a system alone as would forbid, on the score of equity, a transfer of the funds!"

We do not admit that the case under consideration turns upon the question he proposes. We fully agree with him that the general claim to relief is upon us as *individuals*, and grows out of our character as masons, and does not depend on our contributions to the funds. This is the primary and general masonic law, as to and among masons as *individuals*. But we, for convenience, have gone further. We have created funds in the hands of lodges, to be held and distributed in charity, which we cannot use in discharge of our *individual* duties. If these funds are held for any other than *charitable* purposes, Bro. R. must admit that the "members have an interest in them." If they are held for charitable purposes, a member has the *first* claim upon them, not because he has contributed to them, but because of the additional bonds between him and his fellow members, created by the lodge organization. In other words, the fact of being a mason gives us certain claims and imposes certain duties in respect to all masons; and the fact of membership in a lodge gives us additional

claims, and imposes additional duties in respect to our fellow members: yet neither countenances a system of pecuniary claim and obligation.

He says of us:

"We suspect he does not quite mean that suicide is no more *prima facie* evidence of insanity than is the commission of any other crime. It is certain that many crimes can be committed which do not meet the opposition of such an overmastering instinct as that of self-preservation."

Yes, we do; we were speaking of the *quality* of the evidence, not of the *degree*.

In one respect he makes a strong point against us. We commented last year upon his denial of the right of a Grand Lodge to forbid the recognition of a mason, made in another jurisdiction while a resident in its own: in reply, he quotes our remark, that "We have always understood that the making of a mason forecloses all question of his eligibility, so far as he is concerned: those making him may be punished for doing it, and he, also, if he was a party to the fraud, *but only after due trial*." This is not such a clincher as it seems: refusing recognition under such circumstances is no punishment: when a Grand Lodge has a law, that if a resident of its jurisdiction goes abroad and receives the degrees, he shall not be recognized as a mason when he returns, and one goes and does so, he is deprived of no rights. Many a State has a law, that if residents, with intent to evade its laws in relation to marriage, and to return and reside there, go elsewhere and be married and then return and reside in such State, said marriage shall be void therein. The law does not *punish* such parties for getting married in violation of law, but says to them, such a marriage shall not be recognized by us: so the Grand Lodge does not *punish* the man for being made a mason in violation of its laws, but refuses to recognize that he *has been made*.

He devotes much of his report to the discussion of various questions arising out of the action of the different Grand Lodges on the subject of non-affiliation, and we heartily concur with him in the main. We deprecate, as he does, the tendency to make the institution a health or life insurance company in any degree or respect. In one matter, we gave him cause to misapprehend us. We endorsed certain extracts of the purport that a lodge to be a success must be in a sound financial condition: but the remark, we endorsed, went further, and included forced contributions for charitable purposes. We say now, that financial soundness is absolutely necessary for the success of a lodge: and it should avoid running in debt, and should require the payment of dues sufficient to pay its working expenses and keep it out of debt, and if it has a fair margin in the treasury, so much the better. To meet these expenses, members of lodges have from time immemorial been required to contribute equally, without regard to their pecuniary ability. In Portland Lodge, from 1769 to 1895, we do not remember that the record shows a single instance of the remission of the dues, and all members were required to pay them. While lodge funds were often voted in charity, it was the frequent custom to take contributions

when calls for charity were made: and though it was taken for granted that all surplus funds which might be accumulated, should be held and distributed in charity, we cannot discover that it was regarded as a duty to collect dues for that purpose. So far as our endorsement of that extract may be understood as favoring the plan of distributing masonic charity, wholly or generally, through the machinery of the lodge, we recall it as inconsistent with our theory and practice. But right here we desire to prevent any inference, that we view with any sentiments other than of the highest approval, the operations of Boards of Relief, or of lodges in respect to charity. Let each Brother, each lodge, each Board of Relief contribute according to their own ability (of which they are the sole judge) to aid the needy, according to their necessities.

But the collection of funds for such purposes by lodges, leads to another question. Should a mason be compelled to contribute for charitable purposes more than he *feels able* to give? Put in that form, the very fundamental principle of masonry answers the question in the negative. But ought he to lose his masonic rights, if he fails to pay as much as the other members of his lodge feel able and choose to pay? If he remains in the lodge, he *must* pay; the alternative is to go out of the lodge "under pain of what may fall thereon." If he remains in, he must pay not only his share of the expenses of the lodge, but also of what it may choose to raise (under its by-laws) for charitable purposes: if he cannot do this, he must go out. If he goes out, what rights and privileges must he lose? The natural answer would seem to be, those rights and privileges that are conferred by the *lodge organization*. If he loses no more than these, he cannot complain; and upon the plainest principles he ought not to lose more. The old law did not make membership in a lodge an *essential* element of the masonic character. The "old charges" declare, not that every mason *must be*, but that every mason *ought to be* a member of a lodge. In the earlier days of Portland Lodge, membership was entirely voluntary: a member could leave when he chose and without any vote of the lodge: yet visitors, after a certain number of visits, were required to pay a fixed sum, though perhaps this was done on account of the refreshments furnished. [On the other hand, the lodge exercised the power, without question, of striking names from the roll, of suspending and even of expelling without trial, charges, or notice. And really, we are not sure that substantial justice was not more universally done than under our present system: and the knowledge of the fact that a mason held his rights as such at the pleasure of his lodge, or of that in whose jurisdiction he lived, conduced to influence him to discharge his duties properly. We are fully aware of the heterodoxy of these utterances, and yet if a man knowingly joins a society exercising such powers, he has no ground of complaint. He can leave them when he chooses, and, when they get tired of him they leave him, and neither can complain in either case, for such was the compact.] But to return: what rights and privileges are conferred by the lodge organization? Some of them are unquestioned, such as the right to participate in the business and delibera-

tions of the lodge; and the right (in the sense above explained) to relief from the funds of the lodge. To these, we add the right of masonic burial, for, as we understand the law, this ceremony can be performed only by a lodge; the right of visitation, for without a lodge there can be no visitation; and the right of uniting in masonic ceremonies and labors that are performed only by a lodge: the test is, striking the lodge out of existence and ascertaining what rights and privileges can then be enjoyed.

After years of examination and investigation, the Grand Lodge of Maine has conformed its legislation as nearly as possible to these principles. It declares affiliation a duty, and, therefore, prohibits the lodges from requiring an affiliation fee. It provides that a mason rejected from membership may register with the Grand Lodge, pay one dollar a year, and be regarded as an affiliated mason. But if neither affiliated or registered, he shall not be entitled to masonic relief, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting or to unite in masonic ceremonies or labors; unless such rights are voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or Brethren. We have tried this system three years, and so far it has worked exceedingly well. It leaves to every mason to perform the duties which devolve upon him as such, and prohibits no mason or lodge from treating an unaffiliate as a mason, or from performing towards him the masonic duties.

In connection with this question, and also with that of jurisdiction to discipline, Bro. ROBBINS denies certain powers to the Grand Lodge. We are not prepared to sustain his views to the full extent. While under the common law of masonry, lodges have certain rights, yet as a rule they have only those conferred by the charter and laws of the Grand Lodge, which is the supreme authority, legislative and judicial. When a charter is granted, the Grand Lodge may limit the powers of the Body created by it as it pleases. Generally speaking, lodges are limited in their powers, not only by the laws of the Grand Lodge in existence when the charter is granted, but all those subsequently adopted. When lodges came to be chartered by the Grand Lodge, their powers were such as the Grand Lodge chose to grant. Indeed, the very power to grant a charter by a Body having no superior, implies the power to put in it such limitations and conditions as the Body granting it chooses.

In 1843, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts adopted as a part of its constitution the following: "The Grand Lodge has also the inherent power of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the Craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual Brothers; which power it may exercise either in itself or by such delegated authority, as, in its wisdom and discretion, it may appoint; but in the Grand Lodge alone resides the power of revoking the charter of lodges and expelling Brethren from the Craft." And the provision still remains in it. Some thirty years ago, our Grand Lodge adopted a Constitution in which the powers of the Grand Lodge are set out in nine articles, which still remain the law. One of these gives the power to the Grand Lodge alone to try its officers on any complaint against them. It is

worth remarking that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, when it revised its Constitution in 1870, adopted these nine articles, but whether from our Constitution or not, we cannot tell.

But we cannot extend this discussion further, and can only give a condensed statement of some other matters in this Report.

He holds that installation is inseparable from election, and therefore, that officers re-elected should be installed: that dues should not be exacted for the time a man is suspended, because they are an equivalent for lodge membership: that it is the duty of a Master to vote, unless excused by vote of the lodge: believes that while uniformity of work is very desirable, "it costs too dear when it is purchased at the expense of peace, harmony and good fellowship:" wishes Bro. SINGLETON "would return to the old way of calling the masonic institution a 'Fraternity,' which it is, instead of an 'Order,' which it is not"—a criticism which hits us also, as we use the same term "with malice aforethought," considering that the use of it in the Constitutions of 1738 and Thomas's Constitution of 1792 as being an "old way" enough to justify us: insists, *very properly*, that when other organizations style themselves "*masonic*," and do acts styled by them *masonic*, which are discreditable to the institution, an attack upon them therefor, is *not* an "invasion of foreign soil," but a "defense of our own:" intends "to urge on all proper occasions a return to the old and just rule, that one ballot, if clear, entitles the applicant to the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry:" says that the Maine circular in relation to the edict of non-intercourse by Canada, "reflects very great credit upon its author:" combats with unanswerable logic the idea that advancement can be properly stopped by the objection of one member: and says a great many other things we would be glad to quote, if space permitted.

INDIANA, 1874.

Four hundred and fifty-three lodges represented: twenty-four charters granted and six dispensations continued: the Committee on Grievances had a very large number of cases before them, some of which seemed to be upon trifling charges or in respect to matters that ought never to be carried into a lodge: the Grand Masonic Hall ordered to be remodeled.

From the address of the Grand Master (CHRISTIAN FETTA), we take the following:

"Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the number of lodges in this jurisdiction, we also find on examination a greater increase of membership. In the year 1850 we had 112 lodges, with an average membership of 28 per lodge. In the year 1860 we had 269 lodges, with an average membership of 36 per lodge. In the year 1870 we find in 421 lodges an average membership of 55 per lodge. In 1873, in the 467 lodges at work in this jurisdiction, we have an average membership of over 57 per lodge. Nor is *this* all. While the increase of membership has been greater than that of lodges, the increase of the Fraternity as per population has been equally great. In the year 1850 we find one member to every 315 of the population. In the year 1860 we have one

member to every 139 of population. In the year 1870 we have one member to every 72 of the population. The rapid increase, then, is based upon the favorable opinion the people entertain of masonic institutions."

* * * * *

"Non-affiliation is a subject upon which there has been considerable diversity of opinion amongst able masonic writers. Masonic legislation on this subject is not at all uniform or consistent. Freemasonry requires of its members the discharge of certain duties, among which is the contributing of means to relieve the distressed worthy Brethren, their widows and orphans, and to defray the expenses of the organization. The enforcement of a regulation to collect dues from non-affiliated masons has been attempted but never accomplished. In the year 1824, this Grand Lodge adopted a resolution requiring Subordinate Lodges to charge and collect dues from all non-affiliated Master Masons residing within their respective jurisdictions. The following year, however, it was declared a practical failure, and its enforcement abandoned. With all subsequent legislation the number of non-affiliates has steadily increased. The records show that about one-fourth of the number that have been raised become non-affiliates. Again, the enforcement of all other duties required of members of the association after a dimit has been granted, have proven a practical failure. I submit then for your earnest consideration the question whether it would be better to so amend the regulations as to prohibit lodges either from extending any privileges to non-affiliated masons whatever, or, from issuing any certificate of dimit to any member, but to issue and transmit said certificate of dimit only to the lodge, which may have received his application and elected him to membership."

By far the most important matter considered, was the plan for reducing the membership of the Grand Lodge. As it is now, each lodge has only one representative, its Master or a proxy; but the Grand Lodge proposes to go further, and accepted the following propositions and submitted them to the lodges for approval or rejection:

"1. The Grand Lodge shall consist of a Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain, Grand Lecturer, Grand Marshal, Senior Grand Deacon, Junior Grand Deacon, Grand Steward and Tyler, together with Representatives from the several Masonic Districts, and such Past Grand Masters and Past Deputy Grand Masters as shall be present, and are members of a Subordinate Lodge.

"2. The Grand Lodge shall provide for the formation of Representative Districts, by grouping together contiguous lodges having a total membership as near as may be of five hundred, and shall re-adjust the same from time to time so as to preserve the equality of said Districts. Each of said Districts shall be entitled to one Representative to the Grand Lodge, to be chosen as the Grand Lodge may determine."

This is a tremendous innovation, and we hope it will not be adopted. We should prefer to see two Grand Lodges in Indiana, with a division of the territory between them. We are aware of the difficulty of doing business in an assembly of 500 or 1,000 men, and yet it is not so great as to justify such a radical measure as the one proposed.

The Report on Correspondence (73 pp.) was presented by Bro. DANIEL H. McDONALD.

His comments have the true ring in them:

"Any mason who is so ignorant of what masonry is as to pledge his 'masonic word' in a political matter, ought to be expelled, whether he violates his word or not. Masonry was never intended to be used for 'political or

pecuniary purposes.' Politics is politics; business is business; masonry is masonry. We have too much pledging of masonic faith; too much communicating 'on the square,' and too much mixing masonry with everything but masonry. We are wandering too far from the straight and narrow path marked out by the fathers who have gone before us. We must get back to first principles; we must shorten our cords and straighten our stakes, and turn our attention to masonry as it was originally intended it should be, and leave politics, religion and business, and all the entangling alliances of the world, the flesh and the devil to take care of themselves."

"But, seriously, we are, as an individual, of the opinion that those Grand Lodges which have recognized Quebec have but one of two things left them to do; to be consistent they must either withdraw their recognition, or they must cut off masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Canada, or any other Grand Lodge that infringes upon the lawful territory of Quebec."

"He holds to the opinion that the Master of a lodge in all cases where he chooses to exercise the right can vote as a member; and in case of a tie may give the casting vote. In the light of our investigation on the question, we hold to the opposite opinion. In six years' experience as presiding officer of subordinate lodges, we have drawn it so fine as to decide in case of a tie that the motion was lost, for the reason that our regulations require a majority vote to be necessary to decide, and where the vote is equally divided the question is lost for want of a majority. In this jurisdiction it requires a majority vote to expel or suspend, and the vote is taken by ballot. Suppose the vote is a tie, would it be just the right thing to do to pass the ballot to the W. M., and allow him to cast an additional white or black ball for the purpose of deciding the question?"

"Only those who have realized the effect of music in masonry can appreciate the beauty and solemnity it adds to the opening and closing ceremonies and to the working of the degrees. And we heartily concur in that opinion. We pay entirely too little attention to that most important one of the liberal arts and sciences. Twelve years ago we procured an organ for the use of the lodge we then belonged to. After raising about fifty dollars by giving a musical entertainment, we started with a paper to procure the balance by subscription among the members of the lodge. One brother responded to our request by saying 'The lodge has no more use for an organ than a cart has for three wheels.' We kept on, however, until the amount required was raised, the organ bought and placed in the hall, where it yet remains; and it is safe to say that the pleasure it has afforded the members in the 'opening and closing ceremonies, and the working of the degrees,' has paid them a hundred fold for the money contributed toward its purchase."

"Old foggyism is all well enough in its way; but we can see no objection to the 'Young American' doctrine that enables us to keep up with the age in which we live. Because our grandfathers took their grists to mill on horseback with a stone in one end of the sack to balance the grain in the other, is no reason why we should do the same thing now. We don't propose to go ahead, but we propose to keep up with the 'procession,' let the consequences be what they may."

"Our experience is that in no way can so much valuable information be obtained as through the reports of Committees on Foreign Correspondence. We think a little 'criticism' (not injudicious) is of incalculable benefit to the craft generally. Mooted questions are discussed from every conceivable standpoint; grave errors are detected and pointed out, and that spirit of 'emulation as to who can best work and best agree,' is inculcated. Because the essential

principles, the aims and objects of the fraternity are everywhere the same, is the best reason we know of why all the forms of Freemasonry, its ceremonials and observances, should be reduced to one level. It seems to us that nothing could be more desirable than for 'masons of every nation and clime' to be able to speak the same 'masonic language' and be governed by substantially the same regulations."

He gives the following account of one case sent back for a new trial :

"He refers to the case remanded back to the lodge with instructions to 'find the accused guilty,' and says this was 'commendable.' This case has been cited by various Committees on Correspondence, and widely different views have been expressed in regard to it. We were deputized to try the accused in the first instance before his lodge. The attendance at the trial was large, and the case was ably conducted on both sides. The evidence showed conclusively (to our mind) that the charges had been fully proven. The vote was taken upon the guilt or innocence of the accused, and he was found not guilty, by a considerable majority. A member took an appeal from the action of the lodge in refusing to find the accused guilty, and the case was sent to the Grand Lodge, of which the accused was a member, being at the time Worshipful Master of his lodge. The Committee on Grievances, after examining the evidence, had no doubt as to his guilt, and so reported, recommending that the case be remanded back to the lodge with instructions to re-try the case and find the accused guilty, and inflict such penalty as the nature of the case seemed to demand. Our regulations provide that in deciding questions upon masonic trials, the vote shall be taken by ballot, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to find guilty, reprimand, suspend or expel. It is presumed when a member of a lodge puts his hand into the ballot box, he selects his ballot according to the best light he has, and votes a white or black ball, as his own conscience may dictate, without any coercion or restraint from any source. If he is not allowed this privilege, then the sacredness of the ballot is destroyed, and he is made simply the instrument to carry out the will and pleasure of the 'powers that be.' The accused was a member of the Grand Lodge, and we thought the easiest way to dispose of this case was for the Grand Lodge to try him then and there on the evidence submitted on the appeal, expel him from 'all the rights and privileges of masonry,' and thus avoid setting a precedent which will hardly stand the test of close observance. The case was remanded, the accused was re-tried, and according to the instruction of the Grand Lodge was found guilty and expelled, and now 'harmony prevails and every moral and social virtue cements them!'"

This is very (but justly) severe, and yet it hardly equals the case in which a Grand Master set aside the decision of a lodge and ordered it to convict the accused or he would arrest their charter, and in his report of the matter he gravely said he was "pleased to add that the lodge were convinced of their error and found the accused guilty!"

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1874.

On the thirteenth day of October, 1874, three regular lodges in the Indian Territory, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, met by their proper representatives and formed a Grand Lodge. A Constitution and Code of Laws were adopted and Grand officers were elected and installed. The proceedings were in every respect regular.

It defines its jurisdiction by the following boundaries: on the east by Arkansas and Missouri; on the north by Kansas; on the south by Texas; and

on the west by the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude. This does not embrace the area designated upon the map as the Indian Territory. Congress has not provided for the organization of this Territory, and it is not a Territory in the legal meaning of the word. It is made up of the reservations assigned respectively to the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole Indians. And we understand that each of these tribes has an organization of its own, but we are not familiar enough with the matter to state it with precision.

The Grand Lodge limited its jurisdiction to a portion of this Territory, and we have not had time to examine the different treaties to ascertain whether the west line of the jurisdiction of the territory of the Grand Lodge conforms to the line of any of these reservations.

We do not recommend the recognition of this Grand Lodge at present, but recommend that the Grand Secretary forward our Proceedings.

IOWA, 1874.

Two hundred and thirty lodges represented; the work exemplified: the Grand Lodge of Utah recognized: five charters granted (one to a lodge in Dakota) and one dispensation continued: a standing regulation adopted requiring the appointments of certain committees in advance, and that they shall meet three days before the session and have their reports ready at the opening of the afternoon session of the first day: \$100 appropriated to secure the portrait of THEO. SCHREINER (for many years Grand Tyler), which adorns the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH CHAPMAN) in his address says:

"With this object in view, it has been my fortune or misfortune, which, I am not prepared to say, to reverse the decisions of several of my predecessors, and also to ignore a resolution of this Grand Lodge, in order to protect the individual mason in his individual personal masonic rights. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, that not only our own, but other Grand Lodges in this country, would learn that a mason, be he an Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, or Master Mason, has rights, of which he cannot be deprived at their behest, without a fair hearing and the judgment of his brethren, and the sooner we recognize this fact, the sooner will we free ourselves from unfair and therefore unmasonic legislation.

"I might cite many cases which have made us to worry and fret over vexed questions of law vs. decisions and practice in this jurisdiction, but will desist, satisfied that you have sufficient to arouse you to thought, and I trust to action, in this matter, for rest assured that 'to law making there is no end,' that we are being walled about on all sides with modern jurisprudence, which, like a besom of destruction, is sweeping over the body masonic, and will most assuredly work the quietus of the order, unless a short stop, a stonewall of noble hearts and determined wills are raised against those who are interposing their opinions and adjusting this and that to suit their fancy, adding here a little and there a little, until one can scarcely determine, without consulting the statute, his masonic standing or his rights in the Order. Let us have more of masonry, and less of fuss and feathers about masonic jurisprudence.

"Two things are greatly needed in the masonic world. First, we want to curtail the law. A little law is a good thing, because it is essential to a wise

administration of justice. Second, we want to curtail the masonic lawyers, because masonry is a law unto herself, therefore has little or no need of them. Solon compared the people to the sea, and the orators and counselors to the winds, for that the sea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not disturb it. Herein is the gist of the whole matter. We may not have a surplus of orators, but to counselors there is no end, and as a natural consequence we have a superabundance of law, and turn which way we will we are confronted with masonic jurisprudence, until we are free to confess 'it becomes a mischief and determines in a curse' to the institution. We have suffered the usages of the order to be manipulated by cunning fingers, until our prerogative to enjoy masonry in these latter days is predicated solely upon cash, thereby crushing out, and worst of all, crowding out, first, the nobler qualities of the heart, second, the Brother who has not the wherewithal to pay his dues. As a Grand Lodge we can boast, if boast we may, that we have reduced the collection of dues to a science. Six months is the limit. At the end of that time if the Brother does not pay, he can be suspended, and failing to pay within the year, so heinous is the crime in the eyes of the law, that it will be necessary to subject him to the ordeal of not only a secret, but to a unanimous ballot of the lodge.

"It is a mooted question, and one which at present is commanding the attention of some of the best minds we have in the order, as to the authority of the lodge to suspend a member from the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, and thus place a Brother completely out of the pale of the order, that a lodge may suspend its members for non-payment of dues, and debar them from lodge associations and lodge privileges. So far as that individual or particular lodge is concerned, I do not question their right, but that they can by their act cut him off from masonic recognition and separate him as unworthy, and make him as though he had never been a mason, I doubt. Dues are of modern invention, and I insist that masonry ought not to be so harsh; that she should deal as leniently with her own as she professes to deal with those of the race who have no claim upon her. And if it be not an idle fancy that the corner-stone of Freemasonry is 'charity or law, around which center all the other graces, and all that is good and kind and charitable it encourages, and all that is vicious and cruel and oppressive it reprobates,' would it not be advisable to commence at home and deal justly by our own, dispensing good gifts, and thus fulfill the law."

Our M. W. Brother is in error in several matters of fact, and, as we think, in error also as to the cause of the evil of which he complains, and moreover misapprehends what "masonic jurisprudence" is.

Dues are *not* "a modern invention," they have been required by the oldest lodges in the country from a very early day—in fact from their organization. In Portland Lodge, organized in 1769, the dues were greater during the first fifty years of its organization than during the last fifty years. At times, when it had a surplus in its treasury, the payment of dues has been suspended; but in its first code of by-laws, and in every code since, provision was made for the payment of dues or for assessments.

But the deprivation of masonic rights for non-payment of dues is "a modern invention." In the early day of the Institution in this country, the penalty for non-affiliation was merely a deprivation of the privileges growing out of the lodge organization, and one's general standing as a mason was not affected. It is true, that visitors were often required to pay a fixed amount for the privilege, as visitation gave them certain of the lodge privileges. Accordingly the penalty for non-payment of dues extended only to deprivation of membership—and such is the constitutional provision of our Grand Lodge to this day.

Masonic Jurisprudence is *not* the invention of new laws, or the procuring of their enactment, but a knowledge of the ancient usages of the craft, and of the landmarks and laws of the Institution. Our laws are in many cases the usages of the craft for many years, and it is only by a careful study of our history, polity and customs, that knowledge of these laws is obtained. And we undertake to say, that the more thoroughly versed a mason is in "masonic jurisprudence," the more firmly he is wedded to the old ways, and the more sternly opposed to these modern innovations, which have adopted *in spite* of masonic students (who are apt to be styled old fogies) and not by their procurement.

If our M. W. Brother's strictures had been aimed at "masonic legislators," who would assimilate the masonic government to some civil code, we would have responded "Yea and amen!"

We are aware that many good Brethren are averse to the settlement of questions by the force of precedents, and talk eloquently about "decisions according to the justice of the case, without being controlled by musty precedents." If men were *perfect* and could always *know* what is justice in a given case, this would be the proper rule. But as it unfortunately is true that, in most of the cases which arise, different men have different opinions *as to what justice is*, this rule, which is *theoretically* correct, is *practically* useless. Considering human infirmity, if it is found that in a large number of instances the decision has been uniform, that fact is better evidence of *what is justice* in a given case, than the opinion of *any* man. It is far better to have the law settled, than to depend on the opinion of the Grand Master for the time being, whose decision may be reversed by his successors. Our extract from the address of Grand Master CHAPMAN is a capital illustration of this remark.

We desire to add that we fully sympathize with him in his opposition to innovations, and especially the particular one he mentions, but believe that a wider knowledge of "masonic jurisprudence" is a better remedy than he seems to think. In a few cases, he had required the opinion of the chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, and he gives, in connection with his address, the reply of Bro. T. S. PARVIN, in full, upon the questions of "non-payment of dues" under the general law, and under the laws of Iowa, and of "The powers of the Grand Master in masonic trials and appeals." It is a very able article, and evinces a careful examination of the constitutions and a full knowledge of masonic customs. We would be glad to quote the whole, but have not space, and would refer those desiring light upon these questions to the Proceedings in our Grand Lodge Library. Although it does not affect the result, he falls into the error that the system of lodge dues "was not known to the earlier lodges constituted in America, out of which has grown what is called 'the American System of Grand Lodges and Masonry.'"

But the general fact in relation to powers of the Grand Master, we quote, as it sustains the views we have heretofore advanced in cases arising in Montana and Illinois:

"A great diversity of opinion exists among intelligent masons in this country relative to the extent of the prerogatives of the Grand Master. Some hold that, as he is the Grand Master of a Grand Lodge (no longer of masons, as originally, when there was no Grand Lodge), created by it, and deriving his authority from its constitution, he is restricted to the exercise of such powers only as are conferred upon him in that instrument. Others contend that he is the Grand Master of the masons in the State, Territory or country where his Grand Lodge exists, and, as such, is possessed of prerogatives older than Grand Lodges (the first of which was organized in 1717), and independent of the constitutional provisions of the Body over which he presides; and that these powers are now secured to him in the 'ancient landmarks which our fathers have set,' and which cannot be removed by any masonic legislation whatever. Others, again, hold that while he is not restricted in the exercise of the powers claimed by the constitutional enactments of modern Grand Lodges, he yet possesses no authority not conferred upon him by the ancient constitutions or charges, and by this they mean, and we shall so consider it, the old charges long ante-dating that which we usually consider ancient—to wit: that of Dr. James Anderson, of 1723."

"INHERENT RIGHTS OF GRAND MASTERS.—These are rights and prerogatives which he is possessed as the Supreme Ruler of the Craft in general before Grand Lodges were organized, and which are not dependent upon constitutional or prescribed rules. These inherent rights or prerogatives are fully specified in the 'landmarks of masonry,' all older than Grand Lodges, viz: (1), to preside over assemblies of the Craft; (2), to grant dispensations to confer degrees at irregular times; (3), to grant dispensations to open new lodges; (4), to make masons 'at sight.' Only these, and no more, are quoted in the usages and customs as set forth in the 'landmarks.' (See 'Encyclopædia of Freemasonry,' title 'Landmarks.') And as all granted powers are enumerated, all not enumerated are withheld and not granted."

"*Third.* What say the 'old charges' and the 'ancient constitutions,' from the earliest known date to that of 1723, inclusive, upon this subject? Bro. Henry M. Look, in his most interesting and valuable work on 'Masonic Trials,' quotes a passage (the only one on the subject) from the old York Constitution, claiming a date as early as A. D. 926, in which it is affirmed that 'if a mason live amiss, he shall be summoned to the next Grand Lodge.' The earliest edition of the old charges now in possession of the craft is that of A. D. 1890, from which we quote the following:

"For and the Mason lyve amysse,
And yn hys work be false, y- wysse,
And
To the nexte semble ze schul hym calle,
To pere byfore hys fellows alle," etc., etc., etc.

"—Hallowell's Edition (1844) of the Old Constitution."

"Dr. Mackey and other learned writers, in commenting upon the *judicial powers* of the Grand Lodge, as deduced from these earlier laws, say 'there is no fact in the history of masonic jurisprudence more certain than that the 'Semble,' 'General Assembly,' or 'Grand Lodge,' always, in ancient times, exercised an *original jurisdiction* and supervision over the craft, and that the exclusive power to hear and determine masonic trials was in *that body*. We nowhere find in them any provision recognizing or implying the existence of this power in the Grand Master, *nor yet* in the subordinate lodges.' But the constitutions of A. D. 1427-77, as quoted by Look, delegate a portion of this penal jurisdiction to the subordinate lodges, in these words: 'If any Master or Fellow has broken any of the articles agreed to, and if, after being duly cited to appear at the congregation (lodge), he prove rebel, and will not attend, then the lodge shall determine against him,' etc. We need not run through all the editions which Bro. Hughan has published (there are twenty between 1890 and 1723), where the same power is enumerated—but at once refer to the latter

edition, in the possession of all our lodges, in the Iowa Reprint of 1866 (see page 20, Article ix :) 'But if any brother so far misbehave himself, * * * he shall be dealt with according to the by-laws of that particular (subordinate) lodge, or else in such manner as the quarterly communication (Grand Lodge) shall think fit.'

"No power to hear or determine masonic trials is here conferred upon or recognized as existing in the Grand Master by the 'Ancient Constitutions,' the 'Old Charges,' 'Ancient Landmarks,' nor yet in the 'General Regulations of 1721,' nor anywhere else known to the masons of this or any other age or country. On the contrary, this power is fully conferred upon the subordinate lodge, with the defendant's right of appeal (fully secured) to the Grand Lodge.

"Another phase of the question remains, viz: the powers of the Grand Master in 'appeals.' The authorities before cited upon the first branch of the subject—that of 'trials'—are equally explicit upon this, and to the same effect. The constitutions of 1721 are yet more full and authoritative, and, being accessible to all, we refer to Article XIII and XXVIII, where it is declared that 'all matters which cannot be made up by a subordinate lodge are to be considered in the Grand Lodge,' and 'at the Grand Lodge all appeals are to be received and lodged, that the appellant may be heard and the affair adjusted.'

Grand Secretary PARVIN presents a report containing many valuable suggestions, as has been his custom. We have been surprised heretofore, that his Grand Lodge seemed to ignore many important matters in his report, and we now have a solution of the mystery—his report is never referred to a committee, but accepted when read, and of course that is the last of it.

We commend the following to his *confères*:

"From this date we shall turn over a new leaf, and it is believed by many that it were better two than one. The Proceedings of all the Grand Lodges have become valuable, and much sought after. Several of them are volumes of great value—instance those of Massachusetts, California, Iowa, and others—containing much extra and useful matter, and fine illustrations; others, as Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana etc., are volumes (without such matter) containing hundreds of pages. Collectors of masonic libraries in most of the States are greedy for such Proceedings. The practice has been, in most or all of the jurisdictions, for the Grand Secretary to turn over a copy to the chairman of the committee, who, editor-like, 'scissors' them to death, and thus fills his report with extracts, at the expense of useful pamphlets and volumes. In the future, let it be understood as a mandate from this office, that the 'woodman (whoever he may be) shall spare that tree—touch not a single bough' with a sharp instrument, to the torture of such 'innocents abroad.' We have four or five applications within, and many without the State for every such *duplicate*, while the office demands are for two of all and three of most of them."

His report on the Grand Lodge Library shows that it is still increasing. We second the following suggestions:

"It would be a great convenience and of interest to those of the several jurisdictions, and to collectors generally were the Grand Secretaries of those Bodies to (1) adopt a uniform size page, which a great majority do, but a few of the old school hold to their first love; (2), page their proceedings consecutively for a sufficient number of years to make a proper sized volume, and then (3) print with the current year (in periodical style) a title page and general index to the volume. If they cannot do any better, they may copy the plan of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, without the fear of violating the law of copyright. In these suggestions we are confident all intelligent masons of all jurisdictions will heartily concur, whether they are followed or not."

They may also copy our plan in Maine. The "proper sized" volume, in-

cluding a copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge in force, is from 800 to 1000 pages.

We perceive that the Grand Lodge has adopted the modern innovation of allowing only the accused to appeal to the Grand Lodge. Two cases were before it, however, showing the absurdity of this rule, but were dismissed, the committee saying:

"The committee desire further to say, that at the special request of the parties interested, they have examined the testimony in both of said cases, and are forced to the conclusion, that the charges made against the defendants are fully sustained by the evidence, and that the decisions of the lodges should have been the reverse of what they were, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at their action in these cases."

Another committee had examined one of these cases, sending it back for a new trial, when upon suggestion that that was in violation of the Grand Lodge regulations, it was referred to the Committee on Grievances, who made the report, the conclusion of which we have quoted.

The Committee on Jurisprudence says:

"Most of the evils with which we have had to contend in this jurisdiction during the past decade and a half have, in the belief of your committee, directly resulted from the Grand Lodge drifting from its original moorings in its periodical legislation, and the disregard of its own and the ancient law. It has been the practice to meet every pressing demand by resolving that it shall be as wanted at the time without a thought of the restrictions imposed in the law ordained in the beginning. The legislation of each day or session has been as if that day would ever be present and not past. While true wisdom requires us to regard the 'To-day as the sublimest part of life, because it is continually making that yesterday which will always follow us, go where we may for glory or for shame.' It is this legislation of yesterday that now comes up in judgment against us and reveals the folly of the hour which legislated laws directly in conflict with the fundamental laws of this Grand Lodge and of masonry universal."

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$450 for the increase of the library.

Bro. Rev. J. H. RHEA, Grand Orator, presented one of the most practical addresses we have seen. He enumerates the following evils as likely to injure the Institution:

"1. The secrecy and sanctity of the lodge-room have been partially and in fact almost wholly destroyed, by the opening of these sacred and secret retreats to the public visitations of those who are not masons.

"No uninitiated eye should ever look upon our lodge rooms. The charm of mystery should never be broken or weakened.

"2. Masonry is being too much secularized by overmuch legislation and regulation. The unwritten laws and regulations, which are the only true masonic laws, have been lost sight of in the multitude of edicts and statutes, proposing to regulate masonic intercourse and duty. For instance, the law of dimt and non-affiliation is an innovation. 'Once a mason, always a mason,' is the truly masonic rule. A mason in Iowa, a mason in New York,"

* * * * *

"3. Another dangerous departure from original simplicity is found in the burdensome expensiveness of our order. It costs too much now to be a mason. This deplorable evil is to be seen in our temples, frescoes, carpets, jewels, regalia, banquets, &c. A poor man cannot very well afford to engage in the modern dress-parade-style of masonry."

* * * * *

"4. One other feature of modern masonry to be deplored and to be remedied. One of the first lessons we learn on entering a lodge is, that our *religious, social and political principles* shall in no way be compromised or abused. It has been well understood among masons, that the lodge, as such, or under its name, shall perform or sanction no act in violation of the religious convictions of any of its members.

* * * * *

"I cannot consent, as a member of a lodge, to the appropriation of the common funds for purposes which conflict with my social, religious or political convictions, nor ought any Brother be subjected to such affliction."

"5. The disregard of the cardinal virtues, temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice, as well as the prevalence of profanity and want of regard for the great light in masonry."

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. R. ERCANBRACK. It contains few comments, much to our regret, but of Maine he says:

"I have no doubt but that it has been observed by other writers on correspondence, as well as by us, that there is a *peculiar character* belonging to the proceedings of each Grand Lodge; and that this character remains nearly the same from year to year. It is made up in part by the general character of the jurisdiction, but more especially by the peculiar characteristics of the Grand Lodge officers, especially the Secretary and reporter on Foreign Correspondence.

"The distinguishing attributes of the volume before us are *solidity and thoroughness.*"

KANSAS, 1874.

A special communication was held February 12, 1874, to dedicate the Masonic Temple at Leavenworth. The Grand Master delivered appropriate addresses and Bro. ISAAC S. KALLOCH delivered the Oration, which is not published as it was extemporaneous. The following is of special interest to us in Maine:

"The orator in feeling terms referred to what the Fraternity had done for him in caring for his father when in a distant and strange land, stricken down with a malarious fever, with no friend near to him by the ties of nature to sympathize in his dying hour; no one to smooth his dying bed; no one to drop a sympathizing tear over his grave, save a noble little band of faithful Craftsmen, who performed all the kind offices of a near and dear friend."

At the Annual Communication, one hundred and one lodges represented: eighteen charters granted and one surrendered, and three dispensations continued: affiliation fees prohibited: and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (OWEN A. BASSETT), though chiefly confined to local matters, contains many excellent suggestions. He cautions against hasty action, and experimental legislation: gives an account of his official acts: advises that whenever the occasion will permit, the doors of the lodge-room be thrown open to the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of masons to mingle in social intercourse with the Brethren: advocates in strong terms the voluntary principle in masonry: and gives good counsel to the craft in a variety of matters.

Among his decisions are the following:

"8. When charges have been presented against a Brother, and he has been tried and acquitted by his lodge, no further action can be taken in that case. It cannot be appealed for review before the Grand Lodge, for there is no one aggrieved.

"12. Where one lodge bestows charity on a member of another lodge, or pays the funeral expenses of such a member, no lawful claim for reimbursements for such expenditures exists in favor of the lodge making them, against the lodge of which the destitute or deceased Brother was a member.

"16. Full faith and credit must be given to the official acts and proceedings of every lodge not in conflict with the ancient landmarks or jurisdiction of another lodge, and whoever is aggrieved by the action of any lodge, must seek redress of his grievances in such lodge, or by appeal to the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction of the lodge complained of."

But No. 8 was, after discussion, reversed, and the following adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"Your committee are of opinion that the complainant, or any other member of the lodge, can appeal from the action of the lodge in acquitting the accused. If a Brother has been placed on trial for a grave masonic offense, and the charges have been clearly proven, but, by mistake in applying the law, or through partiality of the lodge, the accused has been acquitted, we think the lodge, every member of it, and the whole masonic fraternity have been 'aggrieved,' and the case should 'be appealed for review before the Grand Lodge,' where the law can be properly enunciated, and if necessary the Subordinate Lodge compelled to correct its errors so that justice may be done. This view of the question seems to be in harmony with Decision No. 16, of the current year."

The correctness of the action of the Grand Lodge will be more apparent, when it is considered, that the decision of all questions of law arising on the trial is vested in the Master, and the opposite rule presumes that he can make no mistake in favor of the accused.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated from the funds of this Grand Lodge, to be expended by the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Senior Warden, and Grand Junior Warden, during the coming year for charitable purposes in relieving the necessities of the craft in this Jurisdiction."

Majority and minority reports were made in relation to "Masonic Mutual Protective Association," which caused a lengthy discussion. The matter was recommitted, but the committee, upon their request were discharged, and a new committee appointed to report next year.

The Report on Correspondence (103 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, from which we quote the following:

"The making non-affiliation a masonic offense, is an innovation alike unwarranted by the ancient, acknowledged usages and the present good of the Order. Whoso enters a lodge, goes in as a free man. When dimitted, he departs unshorn of his freedom. Why then compel him like a slave to enter a lodge or be regarded as guilty of a masonic offense? While we deprecate non-affiliation, we would leave every man free to live within the lodge and enjoy its privileges, or stay without and forego them. Freely he came; freely let him depart; undisgraced let him live."

"Whether *progressive* or not, as yet we have not turned this Grand Lodge into an Accident Insurance Society; and, judging from the temper of our brethren, we think it will be many days before such a consummation, however

earnestly desired, will be reached. Thus far having endeavored to stand by the ancient 'landmarks,' we have met no serious obstacle, and have a bright future before us, if our march shall be straightforward, without haste or halt."

In his review of Maine (1874) he says:

"The Address of Grand Master Cargill is a plain, practical paper, which may be read with profit. From it we infer that the Order in Maine is, on the whole, steadily growing and prosperous."

"Upon an application for a dispensation to permit a lodge to parade on Decoration Day, the Grand Master very properly, in our judgment, refused to grant it. His reason, that 'masons, as *such*, should never appear in public, except on strictly masonic occasions,' is one that will commend itself to every enlightened member of the craft. Lodges are organized for work, not for show or parade; and they who think otherwise, have yet lessons to learn before they comprehend the Mystic Art."

"Having learned that a subordinate had, without a dispensation, paraded on the Fourth of July, the Grand Master suspended the Worshipful Master of that lodge for six months. All will approve his action. Where subordinates take the responsibility to violate a law for the sake of gratifying their vanity for a few hours, let them also take the consequences, and while enduring them, learn that laws are made to be observed, especially by those to whom others refer for example."

"These sentiments we approve. No man, however skillful he may be, should be elevated to office unless he is regular attendant at the meetings of his lodge, and is thoroughly prepared in person to maintain the dignity of his post by performing every duty in a workmanlike manner."

He expresses his views in relation to intemperance among the craft with great earnestness. The following eloquent description of the consequences of intemperance, and statement of our duty, are worthy of being read and remembered by every mason:

"The Address of Grand Master Pratt, like his previous papers, is characterized by great foresight, firmness of grasp, and clearness in statement. With all this, it is a matter of profound regret that one so able, so influential as his repeated elections to the Grand Mastership prove him to be, should lack the moral hardihood to set himself, by act as well as word, against one of the greatest vices of the age—one too that is steadily encroaching on our ranks—one he has so often and so eloquently denounced—one that must be met and exterminated, else it will exterminate masonry itself. Among its victims may be counted men of large brain and larger hearts. Neither literature nor law, neither science nor theology, singly or together, erect barriers which it does not storm and sweep away in its march. Before it the statesman, the jurist, the man of letters, and the physician fall. Nay; it spares neither the priest of the altar, nor woman, nor youth. With an increase of knowledge it is not restrained; rather does it increase in strength, and with growing might extend the area of its merciless warfare against the otherwise great and good as well as the small and vile. Every year it grows more and more irresistible, more and more implacable. The highest and brightest victim does not satiate its hunger; the lowest and darkest does not disgust its taste. The cheerful cabin crumbles at its touch; the hall of the palace resounds with its unsteady tread. While it peoples jails and prisons, it populates poor houses and hospitals, and increases the objects of charity twenty-fold each year. The general at the head of armies fears it more than his enemies' shot and shells; these may kill the body; that destroys the whole man. The legislator beholds in it his worst foe—the one that triumphantly baffles his skill and balks his best plans. He stands back aghast in full consciousness of its loathsome power, uncertain what

step to take, what law to enact, what power to invoke, or on whom to call or rely. Hearing oft and anon the lamentations of parents, the groan of the widow, and the orphan's wild wail, he is forced to confess there is not virtue enough in his statutes to prevent their return. He is powerless to roll back the tide of woe that now overwhelms the weary, the weak, and the wretched ones who have a right to demand his protection or else his abdication of place and power. His legislation thus far is a gross failure. The reason therefor is, because his little laws tolerate, when they should interdict the presence of the monster. Though in private he is compelled to admit this, in public he is fain to ignore it, and in the very front of truth, falsely attributes the failure of his laws to indifference on the one hand, and a growing, incurable perversity on the other. The outlook is desolate, for the courts feel that they have done their duty when they have reached the bounds marked down by the maker of the law. Public prosecutors, though stern and unflinching in the repression of other vices, no sooner come in sight of this than they suddenly tremble, grow weak, and begin to stammer about sumptuary laws, or in the height of their cowardice, babble of reserved rights.

"Conscious of all this, masons there are, and Grand Lodges too, that do not despair of eradicating drunkenness from the Order, and thereby insuring a sound integrity and an augmented efficiency for the accomplishment of its mission. More than one Grand Body has begun active preparations for the conflict, and taken steps in the right path. The signs indicate that a radical change is at hand. At any rate current *placebos* will no longer avail, and current extenuations of this vice will, at no remote day, be stigmatized as evidences of arrant cowardice or ungovernable appetite."

* * * * *

"No mason can consistently excuse this vice by laying its toleration at the doors of society, so called. Society has nothing to do with masonry. Masonry, however, has much to do with, and for, society. If the latter tolerates a great and growing evil, it is the mason's special prerogative to attempt its extirpation. If society, through indifference or depravity, tolerates indulgences that tend to personal or general demoralization, the mason of all men is the one who should interpose his influence to check the indulgence and save the victim. Masonry inculcates temperance. But who dares affirm the occasional drinker to be on the highway of moderation, when the fact stands uncontradicted that ninety-five out of every hundred such, sooner or later, pass the line and fall by the way?"

"To eradicate this vice from our Order, and bring it back purified to firm ground, may cost time and great skill. But the achievement would compensate the highest exertions of every mason in the land. The evil is upon us, and to parley is to invite further aggression, and behold worse defeats. The time has passed for masons to doubt or hesitate as to their duty in the premises. Both Master and Craftsmen must set up a standard, and, when erected, stand by or fall with it. Lodges can no longer afford to make masons of those who make drunkards of their fellow men, however generous, however liberal they may prove to be in their social relations.

"With ultra reformers we have little sympathy, but with humanity as much, we hope, as any Brother living. Having seen the utter fatality of all legislation against intemperance, we would now see tried the moral power of the whole Fraternity in arresting the evil, and with the lodge we would begin. While we would exclude the mason who would not reform, we would not include him whose traffic made only bad citizens and worse masons. Pursuing this course for the next five years, we believe few or none would be found in our lodges who would require the constant oversight of our Junior Wardens, and then our efforts might almost as a unit be extended beyond our lodge walls to help on a general reform. Precept and example must go hand in hand. Let our Brethren remember this, and while they dissuade the erring from the foaming bowl, have the firmness even in secret to reject a like temptation."

KENTUCKY, 1874.

We have a volume of 576 pages, 350 of which are devoted to the returns of lodges.

Lodges represented, 435; seventeen charters and six dispensations granted, and four dispensations continued and nine refused.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS J. PICKETT) is very brief.

The report of the Grand Treasurer (A. G. HODGES) shows an invested fund of over \$108,000: and he made the following proposition:

"The Grand Lodge now owns bonds of the Masonic Temple Company, amounting to \$78,500—secured by first, second and third mortgages upon the property known as the Masonic Temple Building. These bonds, by an agreement between the Grand Lodge and the Masonic Temple Company some years ago, bear eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Consequently, the interest will amount to \$6,280 per annum. Let these bonds be transferred to, and be made a part of, the Endowment Fund of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary. Then, let the Grand Lodge repeal the resolution of 1870, setting apart thirty per cent. of the amount received from each subordinate lodge, upon each of its members, and which was set apart in said resolution as a part of the Endowment Fund of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary. And then adopt a resolution making a permanent appropriation, commencing with the session of 1875, of \$3,720, to be paid at the close of each session of the Grand Lodge, out of any surplus in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

"Now, if the Grand Lodge shall adopt the suggestions herein set forth, the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary will receive \$10,000 per annum from this Grand Body, to aid in the support of the inmates of that Institution. Besides, it will receive something over \$3,000 per annum from its present Endowment Fund, which will be gradually increasing from year to year, as subscribers to that fund shall pay in their contributions thereto.

"The paramount object, at this time, is to provide a fund by which the monthly expenses of the Institution may be promptly met, and the inmates provided for. If any Brother can present a more feasible plan than the one I have suggested, he shall have my hearty co-operation. All that I desire is, to see this noble charity of the masons of Kentucky placed upon such a footing as that no finger of scorn shall ever be pointed at any one of our Brotherhood because of its failure.

"I hold no place of any kind in the Institution, except being an humble life-member. This was secured by contributing a sufficient amount to entitle me to a certificate of life-membership. I only regret I am not able to take an hundred life-memberships.

"For the last three or four years I have been a citizen of Louisville, I have been a constant observer of the manner in which the Brothers who have been acting as President and Directors of the Home, have discharged their very onerous duties. I have never known a more self-denying, philanthropic set of gentlemen during my whole life. All of them business men—and the most of them very largely engaged in business—yet they leave that business to give their time, their talents, their influence, and their means, without any hope of fee or reward, except that of a conscientious discharge of duty as men and masons, and an ardent desire to see the widows and orphans of their brethren comfortably cared for, and protected from the cold charities of the world. The constant and persevering attention of these Brothers to the great interests confided to them—their care over the beneficiaries of this noble charity—is above all praise."

The Grand Lodge adopted the suggestion, and the transfer was made, thus endowing the "Widows' and Orphans' Home" with an annual income of \$10,-

000. All honor to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and the noble brethren who have been instrumental in creating that Institution.

The Finance Committee in their report say :

"For twenty-nine years Bro. A. G. Hodges has been the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge. He entered into office and found the treasury empty, the Grand Lodge without credit, and subordinate lodges paying the expenses of their respective delegates. He carried into the office distinguished ability, inflexible integrity, and untiring energy. His twenty-nine years' administration of our Treasury Department has worked a wondrous change. Now the Grand Lodge pays mileage and per diem to the representatives of four hundred and sixty-nine lodges, thirteen Grand Officers, ten Past Grand Officers, twelve Committeemen—more than five hundred in all—and has an invested fund of \$108,777.50. The judicious management of the funds of the Grand Lodge, and speedy and safe investment of all surplus funds, have won for the Grand Treasurer the confidence of the members of the Craft throughout the State, and deserves the highest commendation that we can give."

This Home has in it ten widows and one hundred and twenty-nine orphans : during the session of the Grand Lodge, a reception was given to them.

"The hall was densely crowded with members of the Grand Lodge and visitors. The session was an open one and all free to attend who desired. The gallery was thronged with ladies. The Grand Master and Board of Directors occupied seats upon the stage. When the curtain rose it disclosed the children seated in tiers, looking like banks of purple and gold on a summer's sunset cloud. Hon. T. L. Jefferson in a few felicitous remarks presented the children, the Board of Directors all standing."

The Grand Master replied briefly, and then

"The whole number of children arose and sang in chorus the song 'Orphans' Greeting,' bringing many tears to eyes unused to weep. Preston Brickey, a ward of Fleming Lodge, No. 112, delivered an opening speech. He referred in touching terms to those who had died during the year, and paid a pretty tribute to the memory of Dr. Newton, the Superintendent, who had died during the year. He enlarged upon the benefits, mental and moral, which the children had enjoyed in the Home, and announced that since the last session of the Grand Lodge the numbers had increased from 86 to 129. A beautiful song, sweetly modulated, entitled 'Anniversary Day,' was sung by the children."

Other exercises followed, when

"Past Grand Master Tilden related the following incident :

"Some twelve months ago Land-Mark Lodge applied for the admission of Mrs. Woolridge and her little children. The Home seemed full to its capacity to accommodate. We replied that we would receive the children, but had no accommodations for the widow. Land-Mark Lodge replied that the mother was very unwilling to be separated from her children, and begged the admission of the mother, stating that she was in the last stage of consumption and ought to be permitted to die with her children around her. We held a meeting, subsequently, and resolved to receive the widow, but received a telegram afterwards, stating that at the very moment we were deliberating the matter, the spirit of Mrs. Woolridge passed to a better land. In her dying moments she bequeathed us the four children you see weeping before you. It is a most precious treasure of her love, and I ask you whether you will ever suffer them to want for protection or education. (A cry of *no, no*, went up like repeated claps of thunder.)

"These children will yet grow up to be useful members of society and living monuments of the worth of the Masonic Order.

"Brother Henderson last year on a similar occasion, alluded to an incident in the history of the First Napoleon, when on a State occasion the widows and orphans of his Old Guard were presented, and rising from his Imperial seat he descended, and stretching his royal hands over the survivors of his guard he

exclaimed: 'These are the children of the Empire.' Again he reminded the Fraternity that these were the children of Masonry.

"While Brother Tilden was speaking the little group of four orphan children stood overwhelmed with grief in the presence of the Grand Lodge, and there was not a dry eye in the house."

* * * * *

"A most eloquent thing was when one of the little Woolridge orphans stepped out to speak and burst into a flood of tears; the memory of mother and father in the tomb, breaking up the fountains of his tender and bereaved heart and choking all utterance. He could not speak with tongue and lip, but his tearful eyes, wet cheeks and heaving breast made up an oration far more effective than could be organized in words."

At the conclusion of the reception about four hundred members visited the Home.

One thing is mentioned in these Proceedings which passes our comprehension—a suit at law by Lexington Lodge, No. 1, as plaintiff, and the *Grand Lodge*, and the Home, as defendants! It is not a mere nominal suit but an *actual* one; and the Grand Lodge appointed an attorney to defend it. Whatever be the merits of the case, if the members of the lodge were not willing to trust the settlement of it to the Grand Lodge, we should be inclined to the belief, that the number of lodges in the jurisdiction should be reduced *by one*.

A set of resolutions looking to the purchase of the Kentucky Freemason by the Grand Lodge, and the publication of its proceedings therein, was laid over till the next annual communication. We trust that the further proposition, not to publish them in any other form, will not prevail. If the Grand Lodge would also publish in the present form, just what is proposed to be published in the Freemason, and no more, the expense would be reduced to less than one-third of the present expense. The proposition was referred to a committee to report at the next session.

The Report on Correspondence (92 pp.) was presented by Rev. J. M. S. McCORKLE. We have read it with feelings of the deepest sadness, for it is his last report. Last November we had the pleasure of calling upon him and forming his personal acquaintance. We found him suffering from a mental disease, and fully conscious that his work was almost ended, but from his manner, one would never have suspected it. When we saw him cheerful, happy, and interested in all that pertains to masonry, and especially in "The Home," we could scarcely comprehend his statement, made as a matter of course, that he had met with the Grand Lodge for the last time. The munificent donation of the Grand Lodge to the Home was a matter of great rejoicing with him, and he was ready to exclaim "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

In his report, he says:

"With us he believes 'that it is not in the power of any lodge to force non-affiliates, to become members so as to accomplish any good. If a mason has

not love enough for the institution to become a member of his own accord, without being lashed into it, he is not worth forcing, and his room would be more desirable than his company.' "

" Our Bro. Singleton is entirely wrong when he speaks of the Convention at Baltimore ' following the suggestion of *Kentucky* and *Missouri*.' We can assure him *Kentucky* is guiltless of that *sin*. She was not represented in it, and we have ever lamented she fell into line by subsequently adopting it. If we could influence our Grand Lodge to return to the old mode of making the Lodge of Entered Apprentices the business lodge, as it was of old, we would gladly do so. Our voice and pen has always been against this innovation."

" We are not of those who hold to the ' inherent rights ' as they are sometimes called, of Grand Masters ; that there are some kind of *super-masonic*, or rather *beyond masonic law* powers—some *divine afflatus*, not however accurately defined, vesting in a Grand Master as soon as he is inducted into his office by *virtue* of his office. We look upon him simply as the Executive officer of the Grand Lodge, clothed with only such power and authority as may be conferred on him by its constitution ; and that as he is liable to err an appeal lies from his decision to the Grand Lodge. In case of such appeal being taken, it must necessarily operate as a *supersedeas* or injunction, and the matter must remain in *statu quo*, until the Grand Master's superior, the Grand Lodge, adjudicates them, otherwise great confusion might be the consequence."

We do not assent to the doctrine that there is an appeal from the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge.

MARYLAND, 1874.

Eighty-six lodges represented: measures taken for the formation of a masonic library: one charter granted and one dispensation continued: various matters presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. B. LATROBE), in his address announces that the floating debt has been reduced to \$5,000.

A case had come before him which led him to express the following views:

" The occasion is not inopportune for the Grand Master to express here, his opinion in regard to what he has already called his Supreme Prerogative—his power to override a constitutional provision. Dating as masonry does long anterior to the adoption of written limits to supreme authority, and finding the authority of its Grand Masters in an unwritten law essentially traditional, and known as the Ancient Landmarks, all constitutional forms, when what we now call constitutions came into use, necessarily received their validity and binding force from the power of those who adopted them; and these being the subordinate of the order, to permit them to be absolute in their legislation would be to admit the authority of the inferior to impose laws upon the superior. Fully recognized as this view is in the subordinate lodges, to say that the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master being the creature of the subordinates could exercise no authority that the subordinates did not in terms grant, would be to take from the Grand Lodge its dignity and make it the servant in place of being the Master. To carry the rule of the subordinate lodge which makes the Master supreme and without having his decisions impeached there, into the Grand Lodge is, as appears to your Grand Master, the only safe rule, consistent with the spirit of the masonic Order and with the Ancient Landmarks.

" And in the judgment of the Grand Master, this view of his power is

practically the best and the wisest. There are few human laws that may not be made at times to operate injustice—and carefully considered even as every article of our Constitution has been, it can still be understood that it may be made to work injury to the Order, if there is no paramount authority. Take for instance, a case like the present,—not the facts in the present case be it understood. Imagine a neighborhood of masons, all anxious to become affiliated, and a body of applicants in every way qualified to conduct the affairs of a lodge, all circumstances calling for the establishment of one, and yet the establishment dependent upon the caprice of the nearest lodge, already in existence, which refuses for no good reason to give the constitutional recommendation. In a case like this, the only protection which the applicants and the masons around them could properly have would be the dispensing power of the Grand Master overruling the provision of the Constitution. Without multiplying instances it is enough to say that this is not the only one that might occur.

"But the Grand Master holds that while this power exists it should never be exercised but in the last extremity, and only upon most thorough conviction of the necessity calling for it. The Grand Master who would use it lightly would be subject to the gravest censure."

The Grand Lodge expressed its concurrence in the Grand Master's opinion. We believe that Rhode Island is the only other jurisdiction in which these views prevail.

We find the following in his address :

"I have received with much interest the appointment of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, making me its representative near the Grand Lodge of Maryland. This Grand Lodge is of recent formation, and I have placed the communication making me its representative in the hands of the Committee on Correspondence, with a view to the making of such enquiries as may lead to the recognition, I trust, of this addition to our masonic Brotherhood of Grand Lodges. The Indian Territory, so called, is that which is occupied by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Nations, all of them organized under separate governments, modeled after our own, with all the appurtenances of civilization, courts, churches and schools. They are a highly interesting illustration of Indian character and ability, and maintain, and have maintained for years past, an honorable nationality. To many of their leading people I am personally known—highly educated, well-informed gentlemen. Many of them are alumni of Northern Colleges. Although I have never sat in the same lodge with any of those represented by the Grand Lodge that now asks for recognition, I am, nevertheless, satisfied that blue masonry is well known to them, and I have little doubt that the Committee on Correspondence will upon the enquiry they have been called on to make, find the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory worthy of the recognition that it seeks. The Grand Master makes this statement at length on account of the novelty of the application and the knowledge which he has."

The committee made no report thereon.

BROS. JNO. M. CARTER and LAWRENCE SANGSTON presented a very brief Report on Correspondence. As this Grand Lodge recovers from its present pecuniary embarrassment, which it seems likely to do at no distant day, we hope to have reports like those which in former times gave her a reputation second to none of the other Grand Lodges.

This reminds us that, within a few days, the death of Rev. JOHN N. MCJILTON has been announced, who for many years prepared the exceedingly able Reports on Correspondence of this Grand Lodge.

MINNESOTA.

Eighty-eight lodges represented; four charters granted (one to a lodge in Dakota) and one dispensation continued: affiliation fees abolished: the District Deputy system adopted.

The Grand Master (CHAS. GRISWOLD) delivered an eminently practical and business-like address.

He thus states how one imposter was disposed of:

"Under date of April 1st, the Secretary of Winona Lodge, No. 18, wrote me that they had succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the notorious John H. Bean, who has figured so extensively in different parts of the United States, humbugging the people by palming upon them a spurious masonry. In accordance with the spirit of a resolution adopted at our last Annual Communication—see 'Grand Lodge Proceedings,' page 20—I ordered the Secretary of the Winona Lodge to obtain two hundred copies of said photograph and forward them to the Grand Secretary; this he did, in due time, at an expense of \$24. The Grand Secretary, by my direction, issued circulars under date of May 26, 1873, in which he gave a very life-like description of the 'gentleman' in question, which circulars, accompanied by the photograph aforesaid, were sent to all the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, and to the various Grand Secretaries of other Grand Lodges, also to the different masonic periodicals. The substance of the circular was also copied by the leading papers of the State. The effect was most excellent; the said Bean suddenly collapsed, his 'occupation was gone,' and he very soon left for parts unknown. He has since been heard of as attempting to operate in two or three different places in Wisconsin; but his fame had gone before him, and he found it convenient in each case to depart without taking even sufficient time to bid the brethren of those localities an affectionate farewell."

There is much truth in the following:

"My observation teaches me that those who are most lax in their views with reference to who should be admitted to our mysteries, who would open the door of the lodge room the widest to any who may wish to enter, are usually the first to urge harsh measures in the treatment of the erring, to turn upon a falling brother and by their merciless contempt to hasten him to his final ruin. If we would only watch in our brethren the very beginnings of vice, and when they are only in the outer circles of the maelstrom hasten to give them 'due and timely notice that they might ward off all approaching danger,' how many might we thus save who otherwise will soon be hopelessly engulfed; how many might thus be kept from falling altogether. A member of a certain lodge had become an incorrigible drunkard. Charges were preferred against him; he was tried and expelled. As, after his expulsion, he walked out of the lodge into the Tyler's room, he said to the brethren, 'Well, boys, if I had only received half as much good advice when I was learning to drink whisky as you have given me to-night, I might have been a different man.' Brethren, if the point of this sad story belongs to any of us let there be no hesitation in receiving it. There will come a period in the history of most lodges when extreme measures must and should be used; then, let there be no hesitation in the prompt and faithful administration of justice. But this time should never come until every other honorable expedient has been frequently and persistently tried, but to no purpose."

The Report on Correspondence (151 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON.

He says:

"As to our extracts, we have selected from the Grand Master's addresses only such paragraphs as we deemed contained practical suggestions, or valuable admonition; from *decisions*, such as were new or presented a different

phase from those heretofore selected; from reports such matters as were historically interesting; contained valuable information, or recitations of facts which might serve for our guidance, either to follow or avoid.

"One of our theories is that we should be governed by the experience of others."

"Tis said that masonry is progressive. We acknowledge the proposition; in one direction the steps in progress appear—first, requirement of annual dues, next striking from the roll for non-payment, next suspension for the same reason, and it is even advocated that if one thus suspended does not come 'up to the Captain's office and settle,' he shall be expelled! We don't exactly understand the process by which the latter can be bro't about—don't exactly see how a dead man is to be killed over again. Progress may be able to do it."

"Masonry is Brotherly Love and Good Fellowship. It is not its exclusive mission to war against prevalent vices. An organization great, powerful, universal; a combination designed to render aid, support, sympathy and protection to each other. The rich man has need of the poor; the strong of the weak and timid; the learned of the ignorant; the sick of the healthy and vigorous, and *vice versa*, in the every day business of life. Masonry is for this world; it is intended to reciprocate assistance in passing thro' it.

"He that so prides himself upon his wealth or station as to refuse recognition anywhere to the poor and unfortunate brother; or he that prides himself upon his superior morality, wraps it about him as a mantle *in public*—'don't touch me, I am holier than thou;' or he that contributes only when it will be made the occasion of public comment, is unfit for, and has no business to claim to be a mason.

"It is seldom that the healthy, industrious, wants pecuniary assistance, but he often wants that which is of more importance—sympathy—a kind word, encouragement."

"The custom among the American Lodges, of requiring unanimity, has been so long in use that it has become as it were a 'Landmark.' Altho' at times it may apparently work a hardship, yet all experience in this country has proved it to be one of the safeguards of the Institution, and that every departure from it—that is in every case where means have been taken to get around a black ball, by watching opportunities, &c., has resulted in furnishing evidence that such course was unwise."

"We claim that balloting on each degree separately is new, is an innovation on the old customs and usages of lodges. One good Brother a year or two since, in commenting on our position, said it was not true, and had the—to say that 'no one knew the fact better than Bro. Pierson,' which we accepted as a 'left-handed compliment.'"

"We have always held that it was not in accordance with the theory of masonry to suspend for non-payment of dues, and we have faith to believe that it will not be long before such practice will be abandoned. Grand Lodges that were a few years since most strenuous on the question, seeing its results in practice—note the instance reported by the Grand Master of California—are beginning to modify the effect of suspension; making a difference between suspension for non-payment of dues and suspension for other causes."

"Intemperance is a disease, contracted as other diseases by a departure from the laws of health, and must have the same result as other diseases—premature death. We hold that a Brother should not be denounced as an immoral man or a bad mason because he has the typhoid fever, consumption, or small-pox.

"We say, Brethren, 'touch not, handle not, TASTE NOT'—not because of the 'reason assigned' by the generality of the addresses delivered before masonic bodies,—not because one may disgrace masonry—no man, no matter what he does, can do that; a mason may bring disgrace upon *himself* but he cannot upon masonry; but because he is sowing the seed of a dangerous disease; the more dangerous because of its insidiousness. The disease is contracted in the company of the genial and generous; the seed is sown, surrounded by, as it is termed good-fellowship, the growth of the disease is so slow, that not a thought of danger is had. Step by step progress is made until,—'old fellow you was tight last night,' 'but such things will happen,' 'we had a good time,' and the matter becomes, instead of a warning, the subject of jokes, but when developed what then? Jeers instead of jokes, avoidance instead of pursuit; denunciation and vituperation by those who assisted in bringing about such condition, and who are themselves on the same road, the difference is, that without thought or apprehension, one is only a little in advance of the other, retarded by a stronger constitution or more discretion."

* * * * *

"It is hypocrisy and deceit for any man that drinks at *all* to denounce his Brother, who happens to 'get over the bay,' the latter may not have used one quarter the quantity that the former has—oh! but if he can't stand it he should not use it,' true but how soon will you be in the same predicament? 'The best swimmers are oftenest drowned.' 'Oh! never fear me, I know when I have enough—I will never reach his condition,' and yet you are traveling the same road and cannot avoid reaching the same point unless you leave the road or death intervenes.

"Laugh and sneer as you may, ye genial, generous men of good intentions, ye masons who see no harm in *sociality*, who never have, and scout at the idea that you will ever be the worse for a little indulgence—ever will be caught over the bay—so sure as God lives the time will come if you persist in running the chances; the disease grows,—grows insidiously.

"If you will not heed what the 'second sober thought' tells you will be the inevitable result, drink, tittle as you may individually, but smother your generous impulses, and don't invite your Brother to join you, or if you do and he succumbs to the natural result before you do, don't denounce him, don't injure him and his family by proclaiming his misfortune—his faults to those who know nothing of it. You have started him down hill, if you will not try to arrest his progress, don't hasten it, by covering him with mud and slime, and then to make consistency more patent, remembering, while conveying him to his last resting place that he had virtues that, in life you ignored; and after it can be no benefit to him or his, 'forget his foibles whatever they may have been.'"

MISSISSIPPI, 1874.

Two hundred and thirty-two lodges represented: a petition that the Grand Lodge would found an Orphan Asylum presented and referred to a committee to report in 1875: six charters and three dispensations granted and one dispensation revived: the Institution reported as, in the main, in a flourishing condition.

The Grand Master (R. P. BOWEN) in his address congratulates the craft upon the prosperity that had prevailed during the year: counsels moderation and harmony in the disposition of a matter that had caused a good deal of excitement in the Grand Lodge and elsewhere: makes an appeal in behalf of the Orphans' Home: makes a concise report of his official acts: announces

the death of Past Grand Master RICHARD COOPER, and Past Grand Warden, Judge WILLIAM L. SHARKEY; and reports twenty decisions.

The Grand Lodge changed the law in regard to proxies, repealing the provision requiring a proxy to be a Past Master.

The Grand Secretary says:

"The financial operations of the Grand Lodge seem now to be adjusted upon self-sustaining principles, and, with average expenditure, the receipts will add a small balance annually to the Grand Lodge Treasury. For once, I have no recommendation to make upon the subject of finance."

But the matter which particularly exercised the members of the Grand Lodge was what is known as "the Speight case," now well known all over the country. Indeed, so much interest did the case excite, that for quite a while the ordinary salutation of a Mississippi mason to a foreigner was "What do you think of the Speight case?"

A lodge tried Bro. Speight, found him guilty and indefinitely suspended him; two months afterwards he petitioned for restoration, which was refused; thereupon he appealed to the Grand Lodge: the majority of the committee to which the case was referred reported, sustaining the action of the lodge, but a minority report was made and adopted by the Grand Lodge, that the action of the lodge be set aside and a *new trial ordered in another lodge* (named in the report). The second lodge tried and acquitted Bro. Speight, and the first lodge appealed to the Grand Lodge from the decision. The appeal was dismissed by the Grand Lodge, and the lodge ordered to *insert Bro. Speight's name on the roll of members*. He appeared at the next meeting of the lodge and claimed the rights of a member, which the Master refused to accord, but proposed to entertain another petition for restoration, which Bro. S. refused to make, but "demanded his rights." The Master then consulted the Grand Master and the Committee on Jurisprudence, who seem to have certain powers vested in them during the recess. The Grand Master ordered the Master to see "that the resolution of the Grand Lodge was complied with at once," and, thereupon, S.'s name was entered on the roll.

Soon after that the Committee on Jurisprudence reported that the action of the Grand Lodge in ordering the name to be placed on the roll was void, as being in conflict with the Constitution: that the Grand Lodge had no constitutional power to send the case to the other lodge for trial; that the petition for restoration did not take away the right of appeal; and that Speight stood as a suspended mason with an appeal pending. The report of the committee was adopted, after a prolonged discussion, by a vote of 754 yeas to 68 nays.

We have not taken much interest in this case because it depended on local law and usage. The case is another illustration of the correctness of our practice. With us, the Grand Lodge on the appeal would have finally decided the case, and saved all the subsequent trouble. But our Constitution (we are sorry to say) contains the unjust provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which deprives a member of his membership, when a

lodge deprives him of it, legally or illegally: but we trust the Grand Lodge will remedy this at the approaching Communication.

In 1873, the year after the Grand Lodge had taken its first action, the committee reported that that action was illegal and void, but the Grand Master presiding declared that the matter had been finally passed upon by the Grand Lodge and further proceedings were not in order; but in 1874 this action was practically revised. In 1875, as we learn, the appeal came on to be heard, and though the committee reported at great length their report was not accepted, but a resolution was adopted closing the case by affirming the original action of the lodge. But *quære*: upon what principle can it be held that the original action of the Grand Lodge, reversing the action of the subordinate, was not valid? The additional order sending the case to another lodge for trial being held to be void, we confess we cannot perceive how that invalidates the action which the Grand Lodge was entirely competent to take: it really seems to us that when the Grand Lodge reversed the action of the lodge, *the case stood for trial by the lodge upon the original charges*. It may be that the action in 1875 was after a second trial in the lodge: but as we understand it, the Grand Lodge in 1874 decided (erroneously, as it seems to us) that the *status* of Bro. Speight was that of a suspended mason with an appeal to the Grand Lodge pending.

We have no wish to revive the case by any suggestions, but as we should seem to be remiss if we did not discuss this famous case, we have given as intelligible an account of it as we could, with our impressions about it. However as the Grand Lodge reversed its own action and confirmed that of the lodge, *before the latter had again acted*, it is probable that the sound doctrine is that the last action of the Grand Lodge is final.

The Grand Lodge decided that a lodge has no right to dismiss charges against the consent of the accused, but must proceed to trial; and adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That while as a general rule lodge halls should be used only for masonic purposes, yet cases of necessity may arise in which the use of said halls by other bodies may be allowed—and Subordinate Lodges are authorized in such cases to allow the use of their halls to any orderly body, the objects of whose meetings are lawful and laudable, and not opposed to or antagonistic with the principles of our Institution."

* * * * *

"On the subject of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, your Committee agree with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, that the boundaries of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction should always correspond with those of the State, and that such jurisdiction is absolute and conclusive, and that no Grand Lodge has the right or can lawfully encroach upon the jurisdiction of another; and that any such encroachment rightfully places such Grand Lodge, Orient or other governing body, and those of its obedience, out of the pale of masonic recognition, and that no masonic communications should be held with them. This, your committee believe to be the well established doctrine on the subject of Grand Lodge Jurisdiction in America; and to enforce and carry into effect this principle, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That encroachments upon the jurisdictional rights of American Grand Lodges should not be submitted to, and that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi will unite with her sister Grand Lodges in refusing to hold masonic communication with all masonic powers who, on being requested, shall refuse to recognize the American doctrine of exclusive and absolute Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, and who decline to break off friendly relations with those who violate it."

Propositions were made to amend the constitution in reference to restoration to membership, sending a case to another lodge for trial, and some other points involved in the Speight case; but action was deferred to the next annual communication.

The following report and resolution was also adopted:

"Your Committee on Complaints and Appeals, respectfully report: That it has been represented to it, that, during the late war, Washington Carroll, then a Master Mason, was temporarily in the State of Alabama; that whilst there he was overtaken by intoxication and was suspended from masonry by Greensboro Lodge, within whose jurisdiction he was found; that said Washington Carroll has reformed, but like many in our midst, has been stripped of his property by the vicissitudes of war, and is not able to incur the expense of a protracted visit to Alabama to obtain, if possible, a reversal of the sentence of suspension, even if said lodge possesses any power on the subject.

"Therefore, this Grand Lodge most respectfully but earnestly invites the attention of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Masons in Alabama to the case of Mr. Carroll, and feel perfectly assured that the justice and wisdom of our sister Grand Lodge, in that fraternal courtesy ever extended to this Grand Lodge, will adopt every measure to correct any injury, if any done, to Mr. Carroll, or extend such charity and forgiveness to him which repentance and reformation evoke.

"We beg leave to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary is directed to forward a copy of the foregoing report to our esteemed Bro. Thos. M. Bragg, our Grand Representative near the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama."

This recognizes the correct law, that when a mason commits an offense in the jurisdiction of a foreign lodge, it has the right to discipline him therefor.

The Report on Correspondence (57 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. H. BARKLEY. We concur in the following, and wish that several Grand Lodges would appropriate to reprinting their old Proceedings, the money that is spent in printing names:

"An examination of the proceedings of our last Annual Grand Communication, shows that one-third of the pages are taken up with the returns of Subordinate Lodges. What profit the Grand Lodge is to derive from these long lists of names we confess ourselves at a loss to discover. Let the names of the officers of the Subordinate Lodges be printed if desirable, but none others, and thus a great saving will be had to the Grand Lodge treasury every year. We throw this out for the benefit of those who are eager to curtail our annual expenses.

"Cheap labor, like cheap fabrics, is in the main valueless, and we take our stand among those who seek for the best that can be had in the market."

* * * * *

"Bro. Scot takes affectionate leave of his Brethren of the Correspondential Corps. A shade of sadness passes over the heart as we read one after another these farewell messages from our Brethren, with whom we have been accustomed to exchange fraternal greetings.

"Among the 'Princes of the house of Judah,' none are worthy of more honorable mention than our retiring Brother.

"In addition to his report, Bro. Scot gives us an 'outline of the rise and progress of the Order' in his own State, which is marked with ability throughout, and by his research in this direction, his name will live and be kept alive upon the masonic page until the latest generation shall have passed away.

"He assures us 'that what little leisure he may hereafter have "may" be given to the elucidation of the history of the early lodges.'"

He discusses at some length the sound proposition that a Grand Lodge cannot legally allow any one to vote therein who is not a member, according to the constitution, or a proxy appointed by such persons and in such manner as the constitution provides.

MISSOURI, 1874.

One hundred and eighty-eight lodges represented: the work exemplified: twenty-one charters and two dispensations granted, and charters refused in five cases to lodges *u. n.*, and the dispensations revoked: one of the new lodges is in New Mexico: a new edition of the constitution ordered: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized.

In the address of the Grand Master (RUFUS E. ANDERSON) we find many valuable suggestions.

He found that much good resulted from the visitation of lodges by the Grand Master; and so important did he esteem it, that he advised paying the Grand Master a salary of \$5,000 a year to enable him to devote his time to this, but the Grand Lodge did not agree with him. He complained that the District Deputy system is not efficient, as some of those officers are "too cowardly, too careless or too corrupt to do their duty;" and some are unable to attend to their duty on account of their business, and others on account of their poverty. He emphasizes his views by calling attention to the fact that one-quarter of them made no reports: from what he observed and saw he was of the opinion, that the revocation of about one charter in five would promote the good of the craft. He also says, he had not the faintest conception of the amount of correspondence incident to the office of Grand Master, and in this connection he asks, "Is there no way to induce Masters to read the law?" He suggests that they should be required to produce evidence that they have read the constitution and laws before installation.

Among his decisions are the following:

"In a masonic trial a mason's wife is a competent witness for or against him. Her relation to the accused may affect the credibility, not the competency of the witness."

* * * * *

"In the absence of the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden must preside over the lodge. Neither a Past Master nor a District Deputy Grand Master can open a lodge and confer degrees or transact business with the Senior Warden in the West. One of the three principal officers must be in his place as Worshipful Master during the whole of the session."

We have not so understood the law : it does not correspond with the practice in this section, nor in Bodies not masonic : in Maine, however, the old doctrine that in the absence of the Master, his authority reverts to the Junior Past Master, present is partially recognized. But beyond that it has been a general practice for a Warden, in the absence of the Master, to invite some other Brother to take the East, who is obeyed as Master as long as he remains there ; but the Warden assumes the East whenever he deems it necessary.

"A notice from a United States attorney to witnesses not to testify in a masonic trial, until after trial in the Circuit Court, is a *nullity*, and furnishes no excuse for a witness refusing to testify.

"It is well settled in this Grand Jurisdiction, that it is not necessary to await the issue of an indictment before proceeding to try a mason in his lodge for the offense for which he stands indicted.

"An installation of the officers of a lodge cannot be had, either public or private, without opening the lodge. The records of the lodge must show the installation of its officers, and this can only be made while the lodge is in session.

"A Worshipful Master cannot appoint a committee of the lodge when the lodge is not at labor. The records of the lodge must show the appointment of its committees to authorize them to act, and they can only be made while the lodge is at labor.

"In the absence of the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden is Master of the lodge, having all the authority that the Master would have if present, and should sign the Record of the Proceedings as 'Acting Master.'

"In the absence of any provision therein to the contrary, the by-laws of a lodge may be altered or amended by a *majority* vote.

"The Worshipful Master must preside when present in the lodge, even though interested in the trial of a Brother in progress before the lodge. He must retire if he feels a delicacy in presiding."

We do not concur in this, and it is not law in this jurisdiction.

"Section 8 of article 21 requires a petition for affiliation to be accompanied by a dimit or other documentary evidence of the good standing of the applicant and his release from the membership of the lodge from which he hails. "A," hailing from Massachusetts, presents his diploma from a lodge of that State, and claims that under their law the conferring of the degrees did not *ipso facto* make him a member, and that an additional fee of one hundred dollars was required to affiliate. This would be a strange law any where else but in Massachusetts.

"*Decision.*—If the law of Massachusetts be as represented, then "A" was not a member of the lodge that made him a mason, and if found worthy, he may affiliate with a lodge in this State by presenting his diploma with his petition."

Softly ; this has been the law and practice in Massachusetts for nearly a century and a half, and was law over one hundred years in Maine, and till some three years ago : and we believe that the practice was universal in the early days of all the older Grand Lodges.

Of the "McLEAN case," he says :

"During the administration of Most Worshipful Brother Thomas E. Garrett, complaint was made to him that St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais, Maine, had infringed upon our jurisdiction by making a mason of one George W. McLean, a resident of Missouri, while he was temporarily sojourning with them. The matter was referred to the Grand Master of Maine, who promptly took hold of the matter, and St. Croix Lodge becoming contumacious its charter was arrested, but finally restored upon its 'coming to its senses.' To screen or divert attention from their own illegal act the lodge preferred charges against

Mr. McLean for imposing upon them, or something to that effect. As the *finale* of the matter, I have a letter addressed by St. Croix Lodge to Mr. McLean, under date of September 17, 1874, informing him that all charges preferred against him by that lodge are withdrawn and he is fully acquitted. In his communication, the Secretary says: 'I am also instructed to assure the lodge at Kansas City of our good faith and intention in the whole of this transaction, and state to that lodge that the fee for making you a mason is subject to its order.' Mr. McLean, I am advised, is 'good material,' and took the degrees in Maine without any intention of avoiding an investigation of his character here, but in ignorance of the rule on the subject. Now that the Grand Lodge of Maine has done its duty, St. Croix Lodge made the *amende honorable*, and the rights of our Grand Jurisdiction fully vindicated, I would recommend that George W. McLean be recognized as a non-affiliated mason, and that any lodge in our Grand Jurisdiction be authorized to entertain his petition, as though he had been made a mason in this jurisdiction, and affiliate him if found worthy."

His recommendation was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

He copies the following from "The Freemason" with approval, in relation to selecting the officers of a lodge:

"1. Vote for the man that can work well, for the attendance at the lodge depends very much on the efficiency of the officers.

"2. The Worshipful Master should not only be an efficient lecturer, but he needs to be a man of sound judgment; his capacity as a business man being called into frequent requisition.

"3. The officers should be men noted for their punctuality. A person born a half hour behind time, seldom, if ever, catches up. Don't trust to promises of reformation, but elect members who are *habitually punctual*.

"4. Don't elect men of questionable occupation or character, but remember that the officers are most conspicuous in a public procession, and that on the Worshipful Master devolves the sacred duty of performing the last sad office at the grave of a deceased Brother.

"5. Do not elect a Warden that you would not be proud to see presiding in the East, in the processions, or at the grave.

"6. Do not vote for a man whose appetites are stronger than his good intentions. But elect him whose good resolutions are stronger than his appetite, and who is as jealous of the honor of Freemasonry as he is of that of his mother, wife or daughter. The former may sometime be on hand when his presence will give you pain. But the face of the latter will be a light to the lodge, and a joy to the hearts of the Brethren."

"With the *right* man for Master, and the *right* sort of men for the 'Investigating Committee,' we may hope for an enforcement of the law from *within*, and protection against counterfeits from *without*."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following in regard to one of the decisions, which we copied:

"That 'one of the three officers of the lodge must preside,' is law. There is no evading that proposition. The presiding officer, be he the Worshipful Master, Senior Warden or Junior Warden, is wholly responsible for the conduct and proceedings of the lodge during its session. That is equally clear. It has been recommended by this Grand Lodge, that the presiding officer *ought* to be in his station during the whole of the session of the lodge, clothed with his jewel of office. This is sensible advice, and should be followed. But the Grand Master rules, that 'one of the three principal officers must be in his place as Worshipful Master during the whole of the session.' And just here rises a serious question, which must be met. The question is, for example:

"Say the Senior Warden has charge of the lodge as the acting Master; say, during the session of the lodge, the acting Master, from some necessity that exists, takes the Senior Warden's or the Senior Deacon's station, having placed another Brother in the Master's station; does this transposition of officers for the time being invalidate the work or proceedings of the lodge?"

"We think it does not. The acting Master is present with the charter, and the power he wields under it. He disposes the officers and arranges the work. It is a good and lawful lodge, even if he does station a Brother to conduct the work and the routine of business, while he himself is speaking for the Senior Warden or Senior Deacon. The mason made under such an arrangement of work is regular, and the proceedings of the lodge are valid."

The following from the report of one of the Deputies, is good reading in other latitudes:

"There is one fault, and a serious one to me, that met me almost everywhere, at which I was much surprised, and for which I do not know any remedy unless some action is had by the Grand Lodge, or Grand Master's visit. That fault is masonic reading, particularly the reports of the Grand Lodge, and the Book of Constitutions. I find that when the reports are sent to the lodge the Secretary takes them from the office, and probably opens them, and then lays them away, and that is the last of them. In some lodges I found them as clean and new as when Bro. Gouley sent them. Some of the Worshipful Masters seldom, if ever, look into the Book of Constitutions. One of them did not know that there was a form of burial ceremonies until I showed it to him. Brother Gouley's Freemason has but few subscribers in this district, and unless the Masters, Wardens and Brethren can be induced to read and search for masonic light and knowledge in the reports, as well as the Book of Constitutions, the Grand Master will always be answering some masonic question of law. Let the brethren read more, and study masonic law, and they need not question the Grand Masters."

BRO. GEO. FRANK GOULEY presented the Report on Correspondence (154 pp). We regret to learn that his eyes have been troubling him, though we ought not to be surprised, when we look at the fine print in these Proceedings. He says:

"At the time of commencing our report we are just beginning to get over a severe attack of temporary affection of the eyes, and it is even now with great difficulty that we can either read or write, and we offer this as an honest apology for any shortcoming in this review, and hope the Grand Lodge and our Brother correspondents will accept it as such. We shall try and do justice to all the Proceedings before us, and shall, as last year, confine ourselves chiefly to questions of jurisprudence and decisions, for we are satisfied that nine-tenths of the work thrown on Grand Masters and Grand Lodges arises from an inexcusable ignorance on the part of Masters in not studying the law."

In his review of Colorado, he says:

"The Grand Lodge was opened in the following manner, as per the record:

"A Lodge of Master Masons was opened, in due form, by R. W. Webster D. Anthony, Deputy Grand Master.

"In reply to Most Worshipful Grand Master Teller, the Grand Secretary announced that Representatives from a constitutional number of lodges were present, had made returns and paid the dues of their respective lodges.

"The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge was opened in AMPLE FORM.

"Prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

"The reading of the minutes of the last Annual Communication was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of members."

"We must say that we do not exactly see through the necessity of this form of opening.

"In the first place, we do not see what kind of a charter the Deputy Grand Master had, under which to open 'a lodge of Master Masons.'

"In the second place, we do not see what it could accomplish, for it is certainly not competent for a lodge of Master Masons, without a charter, to sit in judgment on the credentials of a sovereign Grand Body.

"In the third place, any Grand Lodge can meet without a quorum, and adjourn from time to time until it gets a quorum by summons or otherwise; and

we hold that the Grand Master should have opened the Grand Lodge, and ascertained from the Committee on Credentials if a quorum was present, and if so, then go ahead—and if not, then send for them, and call off until the delegates arrived. This is the 'old style,' and we like it best, because it looks more like square work. We do not know where our good brethren of Colorado get their idea from, but we hope they will abandon it, for it won't stand the test of logic or usage."

We fully concur with him, though we have seen the same course (in part) adopted in our own Grand Lodge.

In replying to our suggestion that his Grand Lodge would do well to pronounce judgment in many cases that come before it on appeal, rather than send them back for a new trial, he says:

"In reply we say, that under our law our Grand Lodge cannot act upon the case of a subordinate member, except upon appeal, after action first had by the lodge, and only then by affirming or reversing the decision, or ordering a new trial; for if it could have declared Brother Moody guilty, and ordered him to be suspended or expelled upon less than a two-thirds vote, it might also do so if only one member had voted guilty and taken an appeal from the votes of the other thirty members, who probably knew more about the circumstances of the case than merely appears upon the surface of the transcript of testimony sent up. We agree with Brother D. that his process would be the *shortest* way to 'settle the hash' of the accused, but we doubt the justice of it, and should dread to see such a precedent set."

The precedent has been set and acted upon for more years than either his or our Grand Lodge has existed. His reasoning would prevent the Grand Lodge from ever reversing the decision of a lodge, on the ground that the decision is against the evidence. The sending of a case back for a new trial always excites ill feeling; and if at the first trial, there was any undue excitement, it is revived and greatly increased in the second, and the harmony of the lodge is apt to be disturbed so as not to be restored for a long time. Of course we do not pretend to understand the Constitution of that Grand Lodge: but the reason above given is not a sound one, and we question whether the Constitution is limited to the extent stated by him. We find that the Grand Lodge has power—

"To hear and decide all appeals from the decisions of subordinate lodges."

And in cases of appeal—

"The Grand Lodge, on receipt of the appeal and evidence, shall be possessed of the cause, and shall proceed to examine and try the same upon the evidence so transmitted, and decide the matter finally."

This would seem to require the Grand Lodge to dispose of the case, and actually prohibit it from sending a case back for a new trial. But this is of no particular consequence, for it is an easy matter to amend the Constitution, and the question is not so much a construction of the Constitution, as an inquiry into the justice and propriety of having the Grand Lodge "decide the matter finally."

Several cases before the Grand Lodge illustrate the wisdom of this. In one case, a member was found guilty of embezzling the funds of the lodge while Treasurer, but the lodge refused to assess any punishment whatever. The Grand Lodge sent the case back for a new trial. In another case, the

evidence showed that the charge was really a mere business matter, but the accused was found guilty and expelled: the Grand Lodge sent the case back for a new trial, and ordered in a certain contingency that the charges be *dismissed*.

In another case, the Grand Lodge reversed a sentence of conviction, and declared the proceedings null and void.

In another case, a sentence of expulsion was reversed, on the ground that there was no evidence to sustain the charges, and the accused re-instated in all his rights and privileges as a mason.

In another case of embezzlement, the lodge acquitted the accused in face of the most positive evidence and the Grand Lodge sent the case back for a new trial.

In another case, the Grand Lodge reversed a sentence of suspension, and ordered "the time of his suspension to expire now."

These cases are sufficient to show that the Grand Lodge *does* decide cases finally in favor of the accused. The principle carried out must include all cases. Of course the Grand Lodge will not reverse a sentence of acquittal and punish the accused unless it is a clear one. In doubtful cases a new trial is ordered, or the acquittal confirmed. In the vast majority of cases, the decision of an experienced, intelligent and impartial committee upon the evidence is more likely to be correct, than the decision of the lodge after the excitement of a trial. In the case supposed by Bro. GOULEY, if the thirty members were too weak, too corrupt, or too ignorant to decide according to the evidence, there is no great danger in reversing their decision: in fact, in the case referred to, the Grand Lodge in effect declared that those voting for acquittal had no appreciation of the dignity of their profession, or respect for the character and standing of the fraternity.

But after all, the very ordering of a new trial in case of an acquittal, is a command to find the accused guilty upon the same evidence; and there is very little difference between *doing* a thing and *ordering it to be done* by one who is bound to obey the order. Our own experience and observation have taught us that the Grand Lodge, upon an appeal, is as sure to do justice, as any human tribunal can be.

MONTANA, 1874.

Sixteen lodges represented: one dispensation continued: and a committee appointed to revise the work.

The Grand Master (SOL STAR) says that prosperity and harmony had generally prevailed: announces that on January 9, 1874, the Grand Secretary's office was burned, and with it the Grand Lodge records, archives and library: gives a statement of his official action; and closes his address by congratulating the craft upon the advancement that had been made in that jurisdiction in the decade since their organization: he says:

"It has been a decade of worthy progression, from the night of outlawry and fierce conflict, into the full day of Order and Peace. In that day, amid the turbulence and strife of the seekers of gold, and those who held life and law and morality but as things to be trampled upon and destroyed, there were good men and true, who laid deep and firm amid these mighty mountains the foundation of our masonic edifice. Not with raised voices, or to win the plaudits of the multitude, did they toil. To them the noble task of these silent workers of the world, whose crown and compensation is the gratitude of hearts that shall throb responsive to their memories when, beneath the coffin-lid and the acacia, the tried hands shall be crossed over stilled and faithful bosoms. Scarce a decade has passed since then, and already the many beautiful Halls and Temples dedicated to masonry attest the zealous industry of the Craft, while harmony and good will prevail amid our ever strengthening ranks. As the years have come, days of brighter blessings have dawned on each masonic heart. Where crime and ill-used power and all the ruder passions held control, there is now order, morality and fraternity. How much of this is due to those who established our Order amid the tumult of that ruler day will never be written; but enough is known to render still dearer to us those ties which bind us in unseverable Brotherhood, to prompt a warm tribute from our hearts, and inspire us each and all to emulate their fidelity and zeal. To-day some good tidings from the lodges of this jurisdiction, and from beyond our borders are borne to us the watchwords, 'All is well.'

The Grand Secretary gives a fuller statement of the loss by the fire:

"Perhaps, and probably if they had been received as early as they should have been, they would all have shared the fate of others and been destroyed in the fire of January 9, 1874, which burned my office and everything, to the minutest article, of its contents. To our Grand Lodge, as well as to myself personally, it was a disaster of the first magnitude. When it became evident that the flames and winds were in league, laughing to scorn the utmost of human exertions, my first care was to remove the original records and most valuable and easily transportable of the Grand Lodge property to a more secure place; but all my labors were fruitless of anything except exhaustion, for they perished at last, and nothing was recovered but the seal from the cinders.

"The loss of the original records and files of official papers is irreparable.

"The entire stock of blanks that I had procured with much care and expense was lost. All the copies that remained of our several annual publications of Proceedings were converted to undistinguishable ashes, and the necessity of a reprint, which had already confronted us, can not much longer be deferred without serious embarrassment. The efforts I had made to gather scattered volumes into the nucleus of a library only increased our loss, for everything was consumed; even my hopes were paralyzed for a time, and there has been very little even in the months that have elapsed since, to enkindle very strong hopes of repairing our losses. Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, Bro. Baker, of Rhode Island, and Bro. Taylor, of Nevada, are all outside of our own jurisdiction that have contributed to make good our loss, and to these and others especial gratitude is due from our Grand Lodge. Circulars were sent to all the Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence, but, save those instances named, nothing came of it. Probably they thought we might have taken better care of our property or procured insurance—so some Grand Lodges answer their own subordinates. Thank Heaven! we are able to do without what we can't pay for and procure honorably without begging. But it is time for this Grand Lodge to take some care for itself. It will prove better economy in the end to have some more stable and commodious office than the coat-tails of your Grand Secretary, and till some steps are taken towards having a safe office and suitable cases it will not be wise to expend money or time to collect a library."

Since the foregoing was written our Grand Secretary has forwarded copies of Proceedings of our Grand Lodge (except Vol. 2).

This Grand Lodge frequently has a close vote on some question, and this year it was in reference to the place of meeting *next* year. A motion was made to meet at Helena, and a motion made to amend by substituting Virginia, and the yeas and nays being called, the Grand Secretary announced the vote as 29 yeas to 30 nays, but before the Grand Master announced the result, a motion was made for a re-count, and pending that another motion was made and carried to postpone the matter until the next day, when the motion for a re-count was declared to be the first business in order, and (without its appearing whether a motion to re-count was carried or not) "the vote was then carefully retaken by yeas and nays and finally announced by the Grand Master as being 30 yeas and 29 nays:" thereupon a motion was made, taken by yeas and nays, and carried (yeas 35, nays 32), to postpone the matter to the next day, when in turn "Virginia" was struck out and "Rudersburg" inserted by a vote of 46 yeas to 21 nays, and then the resolution adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 6 nays. We wonder, if the session had lasted another day, whether Rudersburg would have been struck out too! We imagine this was all done to keep the craft bright in parliamentary tactics, and when we visit that Grand Lodge, we intend to carry the latest edition of "Cushing" in one hand and "Jefferson" in the other.

Another report elicited "some sharp comment and warm discussion:" upon another report "a lively debate ensued:" another report "occasioned considerable debate:" and other reports were fully discussed: we presume the warmth and liveliness were within the bounds of masonic propriety, and this being so, we are glad to see that measures are fully understood before they are adopted. We do not think Montana has much "hasty legislation."

Bro. HEDGES in his review of Iowa, hits the nail on the head:

"Bro. Chapman is the avowed champion of individual rights, which is good, but he seems unduly worried over the subject of 'modern jurisprudence,' which he likens to 'a besom of destruction' sweeping over the masonic body; and to give it a 'quietus,' I presume, the idea of Bro. Chapman corresponds with that expressed by Jefferson, 'that we are governed too much.' These sentiments are both of them false. It is true that we have too much poor legislation and bad government, but it is the only way out to daylight and solid footing. The only way men will learn is through suffering and by their own mistakes. There is no use of shedding tears or despairing, or saying that we are going short-shift to the devil. There is nothing like discussion to evolve light and truth. The orators of Solon's time, and their audiences too, were very different from those of this day. Jefferson said, too, that 'there was no danger from error if truth is left free to combat it.' Our doctrine is, turn them both loose in a free fight, and we have no worry over the result. 'The fittest will survive.'"

While too much discussion is tiresome, it is never dangerous. The dangerous legislation is much more likely to be that which passes in silence. We are quite of the opinion that a new Grand Officer, by the name of the "Grand Objector," whose duty it should be to *oppose every proposition*, would be an exceedingly useful one. In other countries they have a "Grand Orator," whose duty it is, after the discussion has closed, to give his views upon the pending proposition.

Last year we noticed a case in which the *Grand Master* set aside the proceedings of a lodge on the trial of a member, as being against evidence. The matter caused considerable discussion in the Grand Lodge and the Grand Master's course was sustained. It seemed to us a breach of law, and that the Grand Master had exceeded his powers. The Grand Lodge passed a resolution in regard to it. During the year a case came up in which a mason who had been disciplined desired to appeal to the *Grand Master*, but the latter found that he could not entertain the appeal, and in his address, he says :

"I desire here to call your attention to a defect in our by-laws by which the Grand Master is divested of executive power during recess of the Grand Lodge, and becomes, under circumstances, if not a mere honorary, at least only an advisory officer."

* * * * *

"The resolution seems subversive of good order and masonic discipline, virtually rendering subordinate lodges independent of control during recess of the Grand Lodge, and encouraging violation of the by-laws by debarring the Grand Master from executive authority. Your attention is most earnestly called to this resolution, that there may be some well-defined law established as to the duties and powers of the G. M. in such cases."

The resolution was repealed, carrying the implication that *during the recess*, one convicted by his lodge can appeal to the Grand Master. This is contrary to what we understand has been the law from time immemorial : we have elsewhere in this report discussed the matter, and will add no more, except that we admit that the Grand Lodge may, by express legislation, confer this power upon the Grand Master. And if it should require a transcript of the proceedings in every case to be sent to the Grand Master for examination, with power to order a new trial if he found the proceedings irregular, the provision would be a wise one.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. He gives a report involving great labor, as he has made few extracts, giving us an analysis of the Proceedings in his own language.

In his review of Alabama, he says :

"This volume contains several appeal cases fully reported, in all of which justice and equity seemed to have been happily blended. In several of these cases the penalties inflicted were increased, and the lodges censured for dereliction of duty. One of these cases arose between two members of the State Senate, who paired off on the square, in violation of which one of the parties appeared, and voted as his duty to the law and his constituents required, but contrary to a foolish and unlawful agreement. Lodge voted suspension. Grand Lodge added expulsion. It was a good case in which to punish both parties."

And under the head of Canada :

"One of his acts, in warranting a lodge to be established at Jerusalem or vicinity, has already received considerable notoriety through the masonic press, and elicited a variety of comment. Our versatile and rather volatile Bro. Robt. Morris was the prime mover, and becomes W. M. of 'The Royal Solomon Mother Lodge.' Several other distinguished masonic brethren, of whose intended departure to 'Canaan's happy shores' we had not been advised, also appear as petitioners and constituent members. Not one is a genuine resident of Palestine, or ever intends to be. It is a sort of knight-errantry movement, calculated to provoke the comment of a smile. From our present

standpoint we fail to see how this move is going to reflect any credit upon, or perform any service for masonry; however, we are liable to be astonished, and confess that we shall be, if this new 'star in the east' emits any more light than the tail of a comet."

Of Bro. PARVIN's report on non-payment of dues, he says:

"Non-payment of dues is doubtless raised by many to a higher rank as an offense than it deserves; if the result of willful obstinacy or excessive selfishness, where at the same time there is abundance of means, it rises to the grade of a gross offense against masonry, and should be punished accordingly, even to the extent of expulsion. So far as we have noticed, the tendency of action on this subject is towards excessive punishment, but we fear Bro. Parvin is going too far in the other direction."

We give the first half of his review of Maine to show the manner in which he *does* things:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine held its Fifty-fifth Annual Communication at Portland, from 5th to 7th of May last, inclusive, and sends forth to the masonic world a volume of 260 pages, of which no higher praise can be given than to say that it is no whit inferior and in many respects is superior to any of its former annual contributions. It is graced with steel engravings of Grand Masters Bradford and Lynde, one a veteran in years and both in masonic service, departed during the year. 'Though dead, they yet speak' in their pictured presence. Their work and influence are not ended—their memories still live and labor in loving hearts."

"Of 171 lodges, all but 15 were represented at the opening. We noticed that with the craft in Maine, the first day of Grand Lodge session is not lost; business opens at once at 9 A. M.; the committees, appointed a year in advance, have their business in hand; everything is well done, with no sign of haste; the work is exemplified in all the degrees; and yet three days prove ample for the whole business."

"Grand Master Cargill, in a plain, straightforward, business way, details his chief official acts, and so many of his decisions as seemed to involve any new points or applications of law; in manly sorrow referring to their own great loss. His decisions, with slight modification, were approved and adopted as future law. His words of advice to those who would profane the sanctuary of the lodge by dragging in outside quarrels are worthy of reprint, and are of universal application:

"I find many wish to make the lodge a kind of receptacle for all the disputes that may arise in the community in which it is located. I have found meeting-houses, school-houses, highways, byways, and almost every namable and unnamable thing in some of our lodges, much to the detriment of their welfare. I always *urge* the importance of keeping all such matters at a proper distance from the lodge."

"It always seemed to me that those who imbibed the true spirit of masonry, would not only keep such quarrels and disputes out of the lodge, but out of existence."

"The Grand Lodge of Maine is to be congratulated not only upon the integrity and capacity of its Grand Treasurer, but upon his vigilance and activity in hunting up inheritances. It seems that some brother of the suspicious name of Morgan had bequeathed to the Grand Lodge of Maine a rather ill-defined tract of land which Bro. Dodge felt in duty bound to hunt up. His extraordinary exertions thus far seem to have been poorly rewarded by the discovery that the land is a huckleberry swamp partly under water and wholly under mortgage for much more than it is at present worth. But the indefatigable Dodge promises to keep his eye on the spot, and we fancy to ourselves that some daughter of a royal house wandering by the water-courses of Scarborough may find another 'Moses in the bulrushes,' in this instance asserting Grand Lodge sovereignty against squatters' rights, and hunting up that depot site."

"The finances of this Grand Lodge are eminently sound. The ordinary

receipts and expenditures are about \$5,000, with a healthy balance in the Treasury. The Charity Fund amounts to \$16,500, with a steady growth.

"From the Committee on Returns we learn that all lodges save one had made returns showing healthy growth and improvement in every item except 'deprived of membership,' which we take to mean much the same as 'stricken from the roll' for non-payment of dues. The present membership is 18,118, an increase of about 1,000 during the year.

"Every lodge in Maine is required to furnish its history, and it seems that most of them have complied with the order. We have great curiosity to know how full these histories are, what matters are embraced, and what is to be done with such a mass of historical matter. Give us light!"

He has since received some of our histories, which we trust speak for themselves.

He further says:

"We are not fully decided about giving up 'the previous question.' It turns upon the question how much our Grand Lodges are Legislatures. In our opinion, we need either this legislative check, or power enough in the Grand Master to put limits to frivolous or factious proceedings. We are open to argument, and desire more light."

We still adhere to the old rule, that the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge, and the Master in the subordinate lodge, is *Master*, and directs the business according to his own judgment. We have supposed that if there is *one* immemorial usage, it is that when the Grand Master (or Master) rises in his place every other one present (unless there has been a special order to the contrary) takes his seat. At any rate, we do not suppose any one will deny that the Grand Master's use of the gavel is governed only by his own "will and pleasure." We have received it as instruction from our earliest masonic recollection, that when during the pendency of a discussion, the Grand Master (or Master) rises in his place, it is to signify his "will and pleasure" that the discussion terminate and the question be put.

We had determined to shut our eyes and make no more extracts from these Proceedings, but our resolution gave way when we found our own experience so forcibly described by him, as follows:

"Our progress has been fettered by an unusual demand of our attention to a large variety of other matters. There has been nothing like continuity in our reading or writing; hence, many things that we had intended to notice were not present in our thoughts when the pen could be brought into service. Out of the mass of matters reviewed, it would be surprising if many things have not escaped notice more important than some that have been selected for comment. We could have constructed this report, as many do, out of extracts, at a much less cost of time and labor, and with a majority of readers the production would have been better received therefor; but we have doggedly followed our conception of duty toward those for whose especial benefit this work was undertaken. We find it much easier to satisfy others than ourselves; though we have fallen far short of realizing our own ideas of a good report, we can say we have done the best we could with means at command. We shall be heartily disappointed if we are not accorded a liberal amount of fault-finding at home and abroad. This is our fourth attempt to discharge this trust, and every time we have reached a fuller and truer appreciation of its magnitude. Every time, heretofore, we have been rash enough to think that the next time there would not be so many obstacles and interruptions, and each time they have increased rather than diminished, so that now we feel to record our deliberate expectation that we shall never hereafter

have less to do or contend with. One of the corollaries of this state of mind is a nascent indifference to criticism. No one will ever take the trouble to pick out and point out in our work a fraction of the faults of which we are at this moment conscious. So 'Lay on Macduff,' etc."

And we wish the following would be read by every mason in Maine:

"On the other hand, we have gained already great rewards of our labors. No one can look out and over this great and growing masonic world of ours, and witness the operations of its essential conservatism in conflict with all the progressive tendencies of the age, and the development of the outer Body of the Institution in obedience to the enlarged, better defined, and more active spirit, without being interested and instructed.

"The question arises involuntarily in the mind of the observer, 'What is the tendency of all these influences at work? What is temporary and perishable, and what is worthy to live and destined to be permanent?'"

* * * * *

"Are we going to found schools, asylums, and hospitals? Already the State is in advance of us, and has made or is making ampler provision for these ends than we can. No, our mission lies not in this direction. We have voluntarily and wisely closed our doors to questions of creed and politics. The Moslem, the Hindoo, and Christian together kneel at our altar; emperors and princes meet on our ground-floor with the rich and the poor among their subjects, and forever on a level. It surely is not for public displays and processions, or convivial occasions and purposes, that our society exists, or can hope to continue its existence. These are but toys for children."

* * * * *

"After all, is not the only real, the highest purpose for which we can exist, one of so humble a nature that it is overlooked, forgotten? That is the cultivation of a higher manhood, in the loving service of God and humankind. To finish up the human being to the highest point of mental and moral development, seems to be the end of the Creator in framing the Universe, and the course of His providential dealings. What higher aim can we propose to ourselves than humbly imitate His plan, and co-operate with Him?"

"*Temperance and Charity* are the proper fields for our heavy work, so far as they are revealed to our careful search and inquiry. No two words in the language are more used and less understood. They stand for traits in human character that constitute its substantial value. They are to be studied, not in beautiful sentences and glittering generalities, but practically, where they cut sharp and deep into our self-love; where they cost time, labor, and money. With all the talk about these themes, they are less comprehended than any subject in the world, and there is more general and gross ignorance regarding them. '*Hoc opus, hic labor est.*' We want more inside and less outside work; fewer members, with more masonry; less fuss about dues, and more attention to duties; less ritual, and more spirit of masonry. We are becoming obnoxious to the charge that our most precious jewels came from the goldsmith's, that we are indebted for our most valuable and attractive Temples to the operative rather than the speculative masonic art. From the days of adversity and persecution, our Institution came forth purified and strengthened. The more doubtful issue is now pending, 'Can we endure prosperity without making fools of ourselves, and courting our own destruction?'"

EDWARD S. STACKPOLE, a "Maine Boy," who "sat under our instruction" before either of us were masons, was elected Grand Master.

NEBRASKA, 1874.

This pamphlet is printed on the whitest of paper, with a wide margin "to permit re-trimming" as we are informed on the covers. Bro. BOWEN is a *live* Grand Secretary, and we congratulate him upon his success in the improvements in his department which he has inaugurated.

Thirty-eight lodges represented: ten charters granted: and an immense amount of business, of local interest only, transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (MARTIN DUNHAM), is very brief, being limited to a statement of his official action. He reports one decision, which was confirmed by the Grand Lodge—that Chapter Past Masters cannot be recognized by *actual* Past Masters.

The Grand Secretary makes the following recommendation, which was adopted:

"That the proceedings of the Grand Lodge be re-printed from its organization, and be also stereotyped—with continuous paging, wide margins to permit re-trimming, full and complete indices and on good paper. As this will require labor, time and funds, he recommends that it be done without haste, and be extended over several years. From \$150 to \$300 per annum should be devoted to this work, which may be entrusted to the Grand Secretary, or some other Brother, as the Grand Lodge may deem best. One copy of this issue should be furnished to each lodge in the jurisdiction, and one copy to each Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence; all other copies to be sold at cost. The number of copies to be printed at the time of issue need not exceed three hundred, as at any time additional copies could be printed from the stereotype plates for the cost of press-work and paper. This is recommended strictly on the ground of economy."

We are inclined to believe that *all* reprints ought to be stereotyped.

Amendments to the by-laws for the appointment of committees in advance, proposed by him, were adopted, with a further provision that the Grand Master may refer matters to them in the recess or call them together in advance of the session.

He had invented a Compendium, which, if lodges will keep it up, will show the history of each lodge in a condensed form, but we fear that he will find it exceedingly difficult to make Secretaries do their duty in respect to it. We shall watch the success of this plan with much interest.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, This M. W. Grand Lodge has heretofore, and always, recognized the American Masonic Monroe-doctrine of sole and exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction within the state or province wherein a legally constituted Grand Lodge exists; and

"Whereas, The Grand Lodge of Hamburg has, in violation of the said doctrine, planted lodges in the jurisdiction of our sister Grand Lodges of New York and New Jersey; and

"Whereas, also, in violation of said doctrine, the Grand Orient of France has assumed to recognize, sustain and hold fraternal intercourse with the notorious and spurious body known as the Supreme Council of the Anc. and Acc. Scottish Rite in and for the Sovereign State of Louisiana; and

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge has remonstrated against such violations of the rights of our sister Grand Lodges, and has fraternally requested the said Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and the said Grand Orient of France, to rescind and revoke their said acts of infringement; and

"Whereas, The said Grand Bodies have persistently failed or refused to make the *amende honorable*: therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hereby estrange and estop all fraternal intercourse between this Grand Body and the said offending Grand Bodies, and that masons of this obedience are prohibited from holding any masonic intercourse whatever with the said Grand Bodies, or with masons of their obedience. And be it further

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will henceforth require as a condition precedent to fraternal intercourse between this Grand Lodge and all other Grand Bodies, the full and unqualified recognition of the said 'doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction.'"

We regret that the Grand Lodge took measures looking to the formation, under its sanction, of a "Masonic Life Assurance Association," with the Grand Secretary, *ex officio*, as Secretary. If Grand Lodges do not prohibit individual masons from associating themselves together in that relation and assuming a masonic name, it is as far in that direction as a Grand Lodge ought to go.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That in case of suspension or expulsion by a subordinate lodge, and from which an appeal is taken, and the action of the subordinate lodge is reversed by the Grand Lodge, the *status* of the brother affected is the same as though no action had been had in his case by the subordinate lodge."

The Grand Orator, GEORGE S. SMITH, delivered a fine address. Speaking of masonry, he says:

"The inquisition has stained it with blood; despotism has pursued it to destruction, and everywhere, except in the land of liberty, it has felt the arm of unjust and tyrannical power, and even here where liberty flaunts her glorious banner and freedom of thought, the pride of our institutions, masonry has been denounced and falsified; but, my Brethren, with a steady, growing popularity, it has overshadowed all opposition, has silenced the vicious lisping of its bitterest enemies, and gives perfect confidence and faith to a skeptical world. Yet it vaunteth not itself, and is not puffed up; but standing upon the lone tombs of departed enemies it drops the silent tear of charity and sympathy, and leaves the reckoning of the soul alone to the God who gave it."

Bro. J. N. WISE presented the Report on Correspondence (185 pp., including the review of proceedings of Foreign Grand Bodies taken from the New York report).

Referring to a provision of a Grand Lodge Constitution which prohibits the voting for any one not put in nomination, and in case of no choice, limiting the votes to the two highest candidates, he says:

"We believe the above section to be *unorthodox* in principle and practice. It is an abridgement of one of the most sacred rights of a *Freemason*—that of casting his ballot for whom he pleases, and as oft as he pleases. It bears too strong a resemblance to that other plan, sometimes resorted to, of authorizing Bro. John Smith to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for Bro. Tom Brown for Grand Treasurer; which practically takes from the *forty-nine* their right to cast their ballots for whom they please, and vests that right, by *self-constituted proxy*, in the *fifty-one*, to cast the vote of the *forty-nine* for Bro. Tom Brown, for whom they—the *minority*—could not conscientiously cast their votes, were they accorded one of their dearest rights."

We prefer, when there is believed to be no opposition to the re-election of an officer, that a few should vote and the rest refrain from it.

The following is to the point:

"We take it as sound doctrine, and as a pretty well settled principle of masonic jurisprudence, that the Grand Lodge has not the right to either *make or break* membership in its Subordinate Lodges. An appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, from the judgment of a Subordinate Lodge by which a Brother was suspended or expelled. The Grand Lodge finds the proceedings *regular*, and affirms the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge—the Brother is expelled, or suspended as the case may be. If, on the other hand, the proceedings are found to be *irregular*, the Grand Lodge reverses, or sets aside, the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge, and the Brother is left where he was previous to trial—a member of the lodge. Now, in either case it is the action of the Subordinate Lodge that *makes or breaks* the membership; the Grand Lodge only reviews the proceedings below, and pronounces them *right or wrong*."

The only exception, which has ever been recognized to this is, that the Grand Lodge, by constituting a new lodge, changes the membership of the members.

In regard to that "Grand Gift Concert" which was advertised as in aid of building a Masonic Temple, he says, and we are glad his attention was called to the matter, because it was understood that the promoters of it were masons:

"The Grand Lodge simply made a deliverance upon the subject of *Lottery Swindles*, and Grand Master Hill issued and sent forth his manifesto in pursuance thereof, warning the masonic world against a scheme inaugurated at Omaha, in this jurisdiction, by a lottery swindler who proposed to get up a gift concert to aid in building a Masonic Temple, in order, as we suppose, to secure the endorsement and patronage of masonry. But we are happy to state, for the benefit of our Florida brethren and all others interested, that Grand Master Hill's *Bull* blasted the scheme."

In his review of Indiana, he says:

"We will not stop to discuss the question of *common usage*, but we are very greatly mistaken if the lodge over which we have had the honor to preside for long years, would not *make haste* to reimburse any lodge who should be to the expense of taking care of one of her children in his last illness and burial. And while we admit that a masonic charity should be as extensive as the *figurative* masonic lodge, there nevertheless may be exceptions to the general and common every day acts of charity which masons are called upon to perform, and among these exceptions may be mentioned *extraordinary* taxes upon the charities of the craft, such as the case hereinbefore in controversy, which certainly call for reimbursement."

And in reference to this the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge be directed to again call the attention of the Grand Master of Indiana, through the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, to this matter, and request that Noblesville Lodge, No. 57, be directed to pay the amount expended by Lincoln Lodge, No. 19, for the funeral expenses of Bro. J. Greathouse, forthwith."

The only comment we desire to make is to reiterate the opinion hitherto expressed, that to recognize the doctrine of the right to require reimbursement in such cases would be one of the most dangerous of innovations, inasmuch as it changes the fundamental principle of the Institution.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Among his decisions we find the following:

"A Lodge has a right to receive a report from any member of a committee, and act upon it, if no one makes objection, and it is a proper time to make such report."

"We dissent. We hold it to be improper for a lodge to receive and act upon a report from a minority of a committee, unless there be a majority report also submitted to the lodge."

A lodge has the undoubted right to discharge a committee, at any time, from the further consideration of the matter submitted to them, and refer it to a new committee, or act upon it at once. Also, if one member of a committee is present when it is a proper time to make the report, the lodge may hear what he has to say and then proceed to act, discharging the committee. Whether it would be *courtesy* to the committee to do this, depends upon the particular circumstances of each case.

He suggests that our Morgan bequests be named "*Newfoundland*;"

"It appears that the Grand Lodge of Maine is about to come into possession of an immense fortune in the shape of a legacy, wherewith we arise, raise our hat, and tender to our brethren in the northeast corner our most profound congratulations at their '*Newfoundland*.' The discovery of this long-hidden treasure was made by a sort of a *dodge*, and as the craft at large will be rejoiced at the prosperity of our Maine Brethren, we transfer the following from the report of the Grand Treasurer, as throwing light upon the interesting subject."

Quoting from the Report of our Committee on Jurisprudence, he adds:

"It is with feelings of trepidation that we venture, in the face of Bro. Drummond, to ask, *wherefore*? If a rejected applicant becomes the property, *solely*, of the rejecting lodge, as we believe it to be universally held and conceded, why is the consent of another lodge necessary, as suggested in the above report? If such consent is necessary, then the rejecting lodge has only partial or conditional ownership and control of its own material. We hold that when a man once applies to a lodge, in the proper, legal manner, for the degrees of masonry, and is rejected, he, by virtue of such application, becomes the property of the lodge he petitions, whether he be elected or rejected; and hence that lodge has the sole, indisputable right to do with that material as it sees fit—use it in the construction of the temple, or again cast it aside; and no other lodge has the right to ask, *wherefore*?"

"We presume, however, that the foregoing report was governed by a *local* regulation."

Exactly: the last line answers his question: in addition to the law requiring a rejected candidate to apply to the lodge rejecting him, we have another provision requiring *all* candidates to apply to the *nearest* lodge, or to *some* other lodge with the consent of that lodge.

Quoting our remarks last year in relation to prayers, he adds:

"Thanks, Brother Drummond, that is just in accord with our views. If we were to ask a Brother of the Jewish faith to offer prayer in our lodge, we should expect him to pray according to his conscientious convictions. If we call upon one of the Christian faith, we should grant him the same liberty of conscience. Let the prayers be conscientious and earnest, and let us ask no further questions, or make any further requirements."

"In the report of the D. D. G. M. of the eighth masonic district, we find the following in the report of his official visit to Phoenix Lodge, which we extract for the purpose of making some remarks upon the subject. He says: 'And what is most gratifying to me, this lodge is never opened nor closed without prayer or charge, or both, which I believe should be given in every regular and well-governed lodge.' We think every regular and *well-governed* lodge is opened and closed with prayer. For we hold this to be a self-evident fact, that a lodge *cannot* be *well governed* without first invoking the blessing of Deity. And we are expressly taught that no man should ever enter upon any

great and important undertaking without first invoking the blessing of God. And yet we have, time and again, witnessed the opening and closing of lodges without any reference to that *Being* whom we are wont to call the mason's God, and whom, we are taught, masons reverence and serve."

NEVADA, 1874.

Fifteen lodges represented: one charter granted: GEORGE ROBINSON received and welcomed as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine: report of Committee on Non-affiliation not ready and further time given: a proposition to create a fund for building a Masonic Temple indefinitely postponed: a measure looking to the formation of a General Grand Lodge defeated.

The Grand Master (HORATIO S. MASON) announces the death of DAVID L. HASTINGS, Past D. G. Master, who was buried by the Grand Lodge at a special communication: announces that the craft is in a prosperous condition: reports his official action and decisions: and suggests some changes in their regulations.

The following decisions were made by the Grand Lodge:

"A brother hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York can affiliate with a lodge in this jurisdiction without producing a dimit. Our Constitution provides that a brother applying for affiliation, his petition shall not be received unless it be accompanied by a proper dimit from the lodge of which the applicant was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation, in writing, of his inability to furnish such dimit. We are of the opinion, that as the Grand Lodge of New York prohibits its lodges granting dimitts to its members until they shall affiliate with some other lodge, we think this fact would be a sufficient explanation for not being able to produce such dimit, and would not be in conflict with the provision of our Constitution above quoted. But the brother should be required to accompany his petition with a certificate from his lodge that he is in good standing therein, and that a dimit will be granted him from his lodge on their being officially informed of his affiliation with a lodge in this jurisdiction."

* * * * *

"A strange brother applying to a lodge to be examined for the purpose of visiting, should not be turned away from the lodge without an examination, unless it would cause great inconvenience to the lodge to examine him: though we think he has not the right to, and ought not to, demand an examination when the lodge has been opened and has important business on hand. Under those circumstances, he should be courteously informed of the inconvenience of examining him, and invited to present himself at some future time."

The Grand Master says:

"The question—Can a *W. M.* remove an appointed officer at will?—is important, and with your kind indulgence I will give you my reasons for saying that he can, and the first argument is that the power that can appoint can always remove; there is a wide difference between appointing and electing; further, when a brother is appointed to fill a station, he enters into a sort of an agreement to perform certain duties; and if he fails to perform those duties by reason of inability or indifference, he forfeits his right to the position and should be removed, and if he be inefficient or indifferent, he should be removed on general principles and for the good of the craft, and another appointed who can and will perform the duties of the station. It may be thought by

some that this decision is an innovation. Well, suppose it is; this Grand Lodge is accustomed to that. It was an innovation when the separate ballot for degrees was abolished; it was an innovation when it was declared that the Grand Master did not possess the right to make masons at sight. If, then, there be any more rubbish lying in our pathway to an enlightened progress, why may we not remove that also?"

But the Grand Lodge decided as follows:

"We think the Worshipful Master has not the right to remove an appointed officer during the period for which he has been appointed. We are aware that it is held by some, that as these officers are appointed by the Worshipful Master, they are removable at his pleasure. This is not in accordance with the principles which govern the tenure of all masonic offices. Although they are indebted for their positions to a preliminary appointment, they are subsequently installed like the other officers, and are bound to the performance of their duties for a similar period. In act, it is the installation, and not the appointment, that makes them officers of the Lodge; and deriving, therefore, their right to office from this ceremony, they are to be governed by the same rules which affect other installed officers. The appointed officers having once been installed, derive their tenure of office from that installation, and cannot be removed by the Master; the office can only be vacated as provided for in the Constitution."

A lodge had expelled Past Grand Master WILLIAM A. M. VAN BOKKELEN, and he appealed: the committee reported that he was guilty, but that expulsion was too severe a penalty: the Grand Lodge affirmed the expulsion by a vote of 43 to 30, a proposition to acquit him failing by a vote of 61 to 15.

BRO. R. H. TAYLOR presented the Report on Correspondence (87 pp.), to which he adds a Digest of the Decisions reported (16 pp.).

He holds that a mason has a right to affiliate with any lodge to which he chooses to apply and which chooses to receive him; that the word "subordinate" cannot properly be applied to the blue lodge (we have often so used it, and if "the blue lodge" is not "subordinate" to the Grand Lodge, will he tell us why?); that when the Grand Lodge reverses a conviction by a subordinate (there it goes again!) lodge, the accused cannot be said to be "*restored to membership*," because "the trial being a nullity the brother's membership had not been taken from him:" he commends Grand Master CARGILL's refusal to grant a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public on "Decoration Day:" thinks that it is the better doctrine that one casting a negative ballot should never be allowed to disclose the fact; and that the rules of the civil law in regard to the admission of testimony, being the growth of long experience and founded upon the principles of justice, should be adhered to in masonic trials.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"To answer Bro. Drummond fully on the 'demit' and 'dimit' controversy, we would be obliged to go back and quote a series of his and our former paragraphs. So we simply say, now, that if a member may 'lay down his membership,' without action of the lodge; that is, if he may resign his membership without the consent of the lodge, we think it may be correctly said that *he demits*. If, on the contrary, the lodge must act, and consents to the severance of his membership, *it demits him*."

That is it, exactly!

In his review of New York, in relation to a case in Maine, he says:

"To all of which we agree; but the unreflecting reader might jump to a conclusion which Bro. Gibson's language does not warrant. If a mason is deemed to have committed an offense against the laws of masonry, which at the same time is an offense against the law of the State, charges ought at once to be preferred against him in his lodge, and his trial proceeded with, without waiting to see what the civil tribunal is going to do about it. But, in our opinion, if during the progress of the masonic trial the case is taken in hand and is going on in a State court, the masonic trial ought to be suspended, until the trial in court is concluded; for the reason that the Brother cannot attend two trials at the same time, and, as the State court won't wait for us, we ought (in deference to the rights of a Brother) to wait for it. The acquittal of the accused in the State court, however, should not affect the masonic trial, which should, nevertheless, proceed; and if the evidence justifies it, a verdict of guilty arrived at, notwithstanding his acquittal in the State court. The question of the effect of a judgment of conviction in a State court is not involved in this discussion."

We agree with him fully, that when a conviction is reversed by the Grand Lodge, the accused has never lost his membership. But a few years ago, when we broached the doctrine, that, in the absence of express provision to the contrary, an appeal vacates the judgment appealed from, it was denied by the majority of the reporters, (and we think by Bro. TAYLOR among the number,) and it was held, that the judgment of the lodge stands, till reversed by the Grand Lodge. If that is true, in cases of expulsion, the accused loses his membership for the time being and the reversal of his sentence restores his membership and masonic standing at the same time: and it was upon this precise ground that an attempt is made to justify the loss of membership, when the Grand Lodge reverses the action of the lodge.

"Under which King?" Bro. TAYLOR?

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1874.

Nineteen lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized, and its representative received with due honors: the work exemplified: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (JOHN V. ELLIS) says:

"Peace prevails within our borders, and a kindly and generous spirit pervades all the lodges that I have visited. When differences have arisen they have, as a rule, been amicably settled, and there have been no troubles of a serious or complicated nature. The craft is growing in numbers and in wealth; most of the lodges own their own halls; with one or two exceptions, they are meeting in rooms occupied by themselves. I trust in a year or two even these exceptions will not have to be noted. The legislation of Grand Lodge can do much to advance the general welfare of the craft. But the observance of masonic principle, the cultivation of the genuine spirit of the Fraternity, the practice of masonic charity, the submission to the law of universal love, rests with each individual brother much more than on any example or precept or regulation of Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"Informal application has been made to me twice during the year, to ascertain whether or not I would consent to the erection in this city of a lodge composed exclusively of men of color. There are resident here colored men

who have been made in a regular lodge in the city of Halifax. There are others claiming to have been made masons in the United States, under an authority not known to, or recognized, by this Grand Lodge. Of course a warrant could only issue to regular masons, duly affiliated with some lodge upon our registry. But I have explained to the gentlemen who have spoken to me upon the subject, that I do not think it advisable to establish lodges composed of men of any particular sect, color, opinion, or nationality, as such; it is to unite men of all kinds on the broad principle of human brotherhood that the masonic institution exists. To establish such a lodge would simply be to create a distinction where now there is none. I trust and believe that the doors of our lodges are open to all good men without respect to color."

* * * * *

"A complaint was made by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, that Alley Lodge, No. 14, had admitted into the Fraternity Jason C. Davis, who had been rejected in Lewy's Island Lodge, in that State. The Worshipful Master of Alley Lodge replied in effect that Davis had resided the constitutional period within the jurisdiction of his lodge. Assuming this statement to be correct, it appeared to me to be conclusive of the right, under our Constitution, of Alley Lodge to proceed. If it is deemed advisable to prevent lodges receiving persons who have been rejected in another jurisdiction, it will be necessary to make a regulation to that effect. At present one year's residence is the only limitation."

In relation to the last, the Grand Lodge accepted the following report:

"In reference to the complaint of the Grand Lodge of Maine of the admission of a Brother by Alley Lodge who had been rejected in the jurisdiction of Maine, your committee are of opinion that it is not at present advisable to make any change in the Constitution of this Grand Lodge as to the qualification of candidates in this respect."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That while, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, a mason is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Fraternity, until he be suspended, excluded or expelled, after having undergone a regular trial, there is nothing in the general regulations of the craft to prevent lodges, if they desire to do so, enacting a by-law, providing that brethren in arrears of dues on the night of the annual election in their lodge shall not be eligible to vote at such election or to hold office."

* * * * *

"That any brother hailing from a lodge beyond the jurisdiction of New Brunswick, desiring to be received as a visitor in any lodge within the Province, and who cannot be vouched for, shall, previous to undergoing an examination, be required to produce a certificate from the Grand Lodge to which he belongs; and if he cannot produce such certificate, no examination shall take place, and he shall be refused admission."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1874.

A Semi-annual Communication was held, at which the work was exemplified by three lodges—each lodge conferring one degree upon a candidate elected by it.

At the Annual Communication sixty-four lodges were represented.

The address of the Grand Master (NATH. W. SUMNER), is chiefly devoted to matters of local interest.

Among his decisions are the following:

"When charges are made and pending against a member of a lodge, he has the right to vote at the trial of another Brother who is on trial for the same offense.

"That 'we are not able to agree,' is not a proper report for an investigating committee to submit. They should make a definite report.

"That for its own jurisdiction, a Grand Lodge has a lawful right to make a regulation, or the Grand Master thereof to issue an order, that will be obligatory upon all lodges to require a visiting Brother, previous to his examination, to furnish a certificate of membership, or some evidence of his good standing in the lodge from which he hails."

An article of the Constitution was amended so as to read as follows:

"Any Brother, who has been discharged from membership for the non-payment of dues, shall not be admitted to membership in any other lodge until the same are paid or remitted. And any Master Mason, who shall voluntarily remain non-affiliated for the term of one year, shall not have the right to visit any lodge; join any procession, receive relief from lodge funds, or burial."

We find the following:

"A communication was presented from Mount Vernon Lodge, in regard to Bro. John McCrillis,—who recently died at the advanced age of over a hundred years,—with the request that a memorial page be devoted to him; and was referred to a committee, which presented the following report, which was accepted:

"While we read with sympathetic sorrow the communication of Mount Vernon Lodge, in relation to the death of one of their aged members, and contemplate with satisfaction the manifestations of fraternal feeling on such occasions; yet, in the opinion of your committee, to grant the request of Mount Vernon Lodge (as Bro. McCrillis was not a member of the Grand Lodge), would introduce a matter foreign to the usual and regular course of this Grand Body."

Bro. JOHN J. BELL presented the Report on Correspondence (98 pp). Quoting the following:

"A mason having joined a church, the laws of which require a renunciation of masonry, notwithstanding he holds a dimit, is not entitled to its benefits, neither is the widow of such an one so entitled after his death."

He says:

"Although we find this generally approved, we think it wrong. A mason cannot by any renunciation deprive himself of his masonic character, or absolve us from our vows to him or those dependent upon him. If he renounces masonry, it may be a ground for discipline, even to the extent of expulsion, if the enormity of the case warrant it; but no act of his can alone deprive him of his *status* as a mason. Our vows are sacred, and can only be released by solemn judgment of forfeiture after due trial. It is a part of the great struggle now going on to assimilate Freemasonry with Odd Fellowship, the Order of Redmen, Knights of Pythias, and other modern societies, by depriving it of its peculiar feature of entirely voluntary action, and requiring the mason to be a member of some lodge, under penalty, as in these other societies. Such never, in all history, was the character of our Craft. On the contrary, once a mason always a mason, whether connected with a lodge or not, has always been our peculiar boast and our greatest strength."

* * * * *

"They disapprove the action of the Grand Master of Connecticut, in making masons at sight, and claim that the right does not exist, unless expressly given in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. We remember when the first doubt of the existence of this right was suggested, and we are not a very old mason. As the apprentices and craftsmen have been deprived of their ancient right to participate in the business of the lodge,—an innovation not entirely completed until our day,—so we expect to live to see the right of making masons at sight

eliminated from American Freemasonry. Yet, every Master has assented that it is not in the power of any man, or body of Men, to make innovations in the Body of masonry."

* * * * *

"As all non-affiliates are now held in California to be suspended *ipso facto*, may that not account for their not assisting an institution which disowns them? That it has not strengthened the lodges is apparent, although the law has for many years been enforced. Instead of further coercion, would it not be well for California to try the effect of the ancient usage, tested by centuries of success; and, while teaching it to be the duty of every mason to be a member of some lodge, yet allowed him to remain unaffiliated, if he could not, from infirmity of disposition, satisfy himself in the performance of that duty."

Of "side" and other degrees, he says:

"He defends the Eastern Star, which he claims to be, at the time of his writing, in the ninety-first year of its existence, and complains,—

"Some Grand Lodges have thought proper to legislate against it, which they have no more right to do than they have to legislate against Royal Arch Masonry, Cryptic Masonry, the Order of Knighthood, the Ancient and Accepted Rite"—and some other societies which he names. Precisely, as to those we quote: Grand Lodges have full right to prohibit all masons belonging to either of them, or any other which claims to be masonic or to be based upon masonry and there are not a few who think it would be well if they exercised the right."

We are inclined to think, after a good deal of reflection, that Bro. BELL states the true rule in the following:

"We think no masonic Body should ever appear in public, except to perform some masonic work. No Brother should be buried with masonic rites, except after the request of himself or family. The volunteering to bury the body of a Brother is opposed to our notions of the proper office and duty of the lodge. As a rule, the performance of different rites on such occasions is in bad taste, and produces evil rather than good. If a Brother mason was a member of other societies who have ceremonies which they perform on such occasions, let him or his family decide whether they wish those or ours to be performed. If ours, let that be all except the customary religious rites. If any other rite is to be performed, let the lodge and the masons cheerfully assent, and not appear in their masonic character. We have known hard feelings to arise on such occasions; but the above rule, steadily adhered to, will certainly obviate all such."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"He cannot see 'why a lodge may not prolong its regular communication from day to day till the business be finished, as well as a Grand Lodge,' nor can we; but instead of calling to refreshment in the slipshod way Grand Lodges do, although they will not permit the particular lodges to commit such irregularity, the lodge should be *closed* till the time of re-assembling, and then again *opened*."

Our remark was made for this jurisdiction, in which, if our *written* law is strictly followed, it is a practical impossibility for lodges to go through a trial, lasting more than one day. They are required to have trials at special meetings; cannot call off or close, from one day to another; and a special meeting is practically confined to a single day.

Commenting upon the report of a committee which declares the right of appeal to be a landmark, and, therefore, that if the Grand Lodge reverses a conviction, the accused should not lose his membership, he says:

"It would puzzle anyone, we fancy, to find any such land-mark in Webb or

Preston, although the first statement is undoubtedly good law. The 'most of the Monitors' will be found to be Mackey *solus*. A few years ago the doctrine of the committee was one of the peculiarities of South Carolina masonry, and unknown elsewhere. Its consonance with the civil law and its plausible appearance have of late caused it to be adopted in several Grand Lodges; but it is none the less an innovation, and one not likely to preserve the harmony of the Craft. It may save a few unaffiliates, and it would almost seem, as though some brethren care less for harmony than members, by the way they insist that every mason must be a member of a lodge."

It strikes us that the same argument would justify two-thirds of a lodge in ousting a member at their own pleasure; and yet Bro. BELL so ably maintained that no member should be deprived of his membership, except after due trial, that almost every Grand Lodge adopted his views. But if a lodge may by vote suspend or expel a member, and on the reversal of this vote on appeal, he still loses his membership, a "due trial" does not come up to the dignity of even a farce.

We fully concur in the following, except so far as it holds that a lodge is under no greater obligations (*masonically speaking*) than to other affiliated masons:

"This sort of claim, it seems to us, entirely mistakes the character of masonic relief, whether afforded by the individual mason or the lodge. By our obligations we are bound to relieve a distressed brother to the extent of our ability, and this obligation is upon the individual mason, and not upon any organization. Lodges were originally, and until a very late date, social organizations, merely for the practice of our rites, and other social enjoyment. As the experience of the calls of charity became more numerous, it was found that it could be more effectually done through the lodge than by individual effort. But the lodge charities, like those of the individual, were guided by the rule of the obligations of distress on the one side, and ability on the other. The lodge never was, or should be an insurer to pay back an equivalent for the money paid in. The money that a brother pays to the charity fund of his lodge, he pays, not that he may be assisted in any future contingency, but that his obligation to assist the needy craftsman may be fulfilled; and his lodge owes to him no greater or other duty of assistance than to any other member of the craft who is affiliated with some lodge. As the lodge owes nothing to him, it can owe nothing to another lodge who furnishes him assistance. The assistance furnished is only the convenient way in which the brethren comply with their vows to a worthy brother in distress. Of course, in the case of lodges such as the Grand Master speaks of, it would be highly masonic for lodges more happily situated to aid them in their duty; but this would and should have no connection with any assistance afforded to any particular person. It is one of the errors arising from the reflex action of the modern imitative societies upon masonry, which here, as in numerous other places, are undermining and destroying those peculiar features which are the glory and strength of the craft."

In his review of Canada, he says:

"The Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, at Jerusalem, seems to be a contrivance of the somewhat notorious Rob. Morris. The charter granted it directly by the Grand Master is not in the usual form. The large majority of the members named are masons of distinction in this country, who certainly do not intend to reside at Jerusalem, and who, by the provisions of the laws of the jurisdictions in which they reside, could not become members of it without dimitting from their lodges at home, which we do not believe they will do. In fact we doubt whether most of them had any knowledge that their names were thus used. From all the circumstances, we fear that new trouble to the craft will come from this last bantling of Rob. Morris."

It seems that there is no foundation for the doubt he expresses, though at one time we shared it with him.

He announces his withdrawal from the committee, but we see that he was re-appointed, and, therefore, will not say how sorry we should be to lose his labors in this department, in sustaining ancient usages and opposing all innovations.

NEW JERSEY, 1875.

One hundred and twenty-five lodges represented: the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized: \$1,716.50 had been contributed and forwarded to the Louisiana sufferers: a complete file of the Proceedings ordered to be forwarded to the New Jersey Historical Society: five charters granted: a "Grand Instructor" appointed to communicate the work to the District Deputies three times a year and to lodges whenever requested, with a salary of \$500 a year, and \$5.00 a day and expenses when visiting lodges: affiliation fees abolished.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM A. PEMBROOK) submits with his address the proceedings of the Canada and Quebec committees: gives a succinct statement of his official acts and decisions: and closes with some suggestions in relation to the *moral teachings* of Freemasonry.

Among his decisions is the following, which was confirmed by the Grand Lodge:

"The right of a Master Mason to vote at the Annual Election of Officers in the lodge of which he is a member, can only be affected by suspension or expulsion. He cannot be deprived of such right on account of failure to pay his dues, until regularly suspended in accordance with the 17th General regulation. Any by-laws of a Subordinate Lodge prohibiting members who are in arrears from voting is therefore null and void and should be rescinded."

The Grand Master refused to lay the corner stone of a bank building, on the ground that it was neither a *masonic* or a public building, and the Grand Lodge approved his course.

The following was also adopted:

"The committee see no reason to deny the right of a masonic lodge to lease its lodge room for the use of societies not masonic which are not prohibited by existing resolutions of the Grand Lodge. The propriety of doing so must be left to the judgment of the lodge."

BRO. MARSHALL B. SMITH presented the Report on Correspondence (76 pp). Referring to the part of the address of Grand Master CHAPMAN, of Iowa, which we have copied, he says:

"We rather suspect that he is very nearly right; but we find on going further into the proceedings that he gives thirty decisions, with reasons for each, covering six and a half pages; also ten pages of the opinions of the Chairman of Committee on Jurisprudence upon them; and then we have a report made in Grand Lodge on similar subjects covering seven pages. It would seem that they are a little too much given to jurisprudence in Iowa."

Quoting the following decisions:

"It is not within the power of any mason, or any body of masons, to voluntarily withdraw from the Order of Freemasonry.

"No lodge has the right to contribute to the relief of any of its distressed members, while such members are sojourning within the jurisdiction of another lodge, unless the consent of such lodge is first obtained."

He adds :

"We cannot agree with either of these decisions. Of course no mason can ever be at liberty to disregard the solemn engagements he had made, but he certainly has the *right*, if he be in good standing, to withdraw from the institution, however we may question the expediency or propriety of such withdrawal. As to the second of the above decisions, in our judgment any lodge has the right to relieve any of its own members wherever and whenever it may see proper to do so. We do not know, however, that a lodge in New Jersey is bound to pay the funeral expenses of a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, and then have no notice whatever taken of its fraternal act: not even so much as 'thank you.' An instance of this kind occurred a few years ago. No reimbursement was ever desired or 'demanded,' or we might suppose that such a case was covered by the following decision of Grand Master Morton :

"A lodge of masons contributing to the relief of a distressed sojourning mason, has no right to demand reimbursement from the lodge of which such distressed sojourning mason is a member."

NEW YORK, 1874.

Six hundred and forty-six lodges represented : fifteen charters granted (nine for lodges in New York City and three in Brooklyn) : the work exemplified by the Grand Lecturer in a subordinate lodge.

The Grand Master (C. G. Fox) says :

"In reviewing the past year as affecting the interests of masonry in this jurisdiction, I am gratified in being able to report a fair degree of prosperity as respects the growth of the subordinate Bodies and their financial and masonic standing. The condition of the lodges throughout the jurisdiction will compare favorably with their standing in former years, and harmony generally prevails. But there still exists the usual degree of confusion and discord resulting from the abuse and misuse of the ballot, and the unseemly desire for office—constant sources of trouble and vexation. These irregularities are the natural results of the careless action of lodges in the past, in the admission of members, and they are now suffering justly perhaps from the neglect of prudent and thorough investigation of the material composing them. The chief defect in the management of many lodges is their anxiety for *work*, and the consequent increase of members at the expense of almost all the other essentials of masonic purpose and practice. These evils will continue to annoy and embarrass until the Brethren learn to appreciate the fact that, unlike all other organizations, masonry derives no strength from numbers merely; that intelligence and virtue are the only proper pre-requisites for admission to membership; and that true prosperity consists in the cultivation and practice of the moral and social virtues, a more intimate knowledge of the history, laws and customs of the Craft, obedience to its requirements, and a willing compliance with the obligations of masonry in the spirit of love, honor and truth."

He pays a tribute to the distinguished dead of the year, among whom he names Past Grand Masters BRADFORD and LYND.

He found the correspondence incident to his office to be so large, that he advised the publication of an "Official Bulletin," but the Grand Lodge did not adopt his suggestion.

The following shows that he appreciates the mission of masonry and is not to be moved from the proper course, even by an overwhelming influence: the last paragraph is especially interesting. We received an invitation to "walk into that parlor," but it was printed on *too thin* paper.

"In November last a circular, purporting to be signed by several Brethren of New York City, was issued and forwarded to all the lodges in the jurisdiction, in which the attention of the Brethren was called to the alleged cruel and inhuman treatment to which masons and their widows and orphans were subjected in the island of Cuba, by the Spanish authorities and their dependents, and the atrocities said to have been committed by them on certain occasions were carefully recited, and the lodges were called upon, 'in the name of humanity, and in obedience to a sense of justice,' to request the Grand Master 'to call an emergent communication of the Grand Lodge to take such action thereon as the exigency seemed to require.' The resolution preferring the request was adopted by more than one half of the lodges of the State, and duly forwarded to the Grand Master, signed by their officers and under the seal of the lodges.

"The matter is referred to at this time out of respect to the Brethren of those lodges which adopted, in good faith, the recommendation of a self-constituted committee (who acted without legitimate authority), in the belief that the statements made were true, and to explain the reason why their wishes could not be complied with. The account of the reported butcheries and outrages was improbable on its face, there was no reliable testimony to establish its truth, and it was wholly discredited. At the same time the people of this country were in a state of feverish anxiety at the prospect of war with Spain, consequent upon the treatment to which the crew of the *Virginius* were subjected on their capture in Spanish waters, and a suspicion was entertained that an attempt was being made to use the Fraternity as a means of strengthening the popular excitement in favor of the prosecution of hostilities against Spain, on the part of this country, for the benefit of the Cubans.

"If the story of their wrongs, in all the detail as presented, was true, the masons of Cuba and their families were entitled to our sympathies and our fraternal assistance; but the Grand Lodge could do nothing to aid them in their extremity, by holding an emergent communication to consider their condition; but, on the contrary, such a course would rather add to their misery, if that were possible, by drawing the attention of their persecutors to the fact that masons elsewhere were seeking to arouse the indignation and turn the civilized world against them—which would inevitably result to the disadvantage of those whom it was desired to assist. If it was designed by the movement to use the fraternity in shaping the political aspect of the question of a war with Spain, it was equally improper to convene the Grand Lodge—for masonry cannot legitimately be employed for any such purpose.

"This opportunity is taken to make due acknowledgment to the Brethren who originated the call for an emergent communication in this instance, for the compliment paid the Grand Master, in seeking to induce, through the influence of the subordinate bodies, a favorable response to their desire, rather than present a matter for his decision, which their judgment must have assured them would have met with an emphatic refusal."

He says that the Constitution adopted in 1873 had worked well as a whole, but needed modification in several important particulars: of non-payment of dues, he says:

"The refusal or neglect to pay dues, when there is ability to discharge the obligation, indicates a want of integrity, and is a clear violation of a solemn compact; and in either case deserves the condemnation of all just men, and ought, in common fairness to the faithful and diligent craftsmen, to subject the delinquent to a deprivation of certain privileges. My opinion is, that the just penalty for the non-payment of lodge dues should be *suspension* from all

the rights and privileges of masonry, save that of charity (for that right is derived from a higher than a written law, and, in its application, the masonic teaching recognizes no distinction among masons). This penalty should only be inflicted in accordance with safeguards established by the Grand Lodge, and should continue until removed by the payment of the amount due at the time of suspension."

Asserting that in some lodges, the dues are so low as to induce them to accept unfit candidates to get the means of paying the ordinary expenses, he recommends that the minimum dues be fixed by the Grand Lodge, as the initiation fee is.

The Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund report the substantial completion of the Hall. Nearly \$30,000 had been contributed during the year. The property is valued at nearly \$1,000,000, and subject to a debt of about \$350,000.

The report of the efficient Grand Librarian, Bro. JOHN G. BARKER, shows a gratifying increase in the library. He had added 150 new volumes, and had some 300 more ready for binding.

The New York Board of Relief reports the expenditure in charity of \$4,800 during the year.

Kane Lodge was authorized to re-print the Proceedings from the organization to 1852, inclusive. This would be a great service to the craft, and we wish the Grand Lodge had secured the success of the plan by taking 100 copies itself and requiring each lodge to take a copy. We believe no investment of an equal amount could be made, which would so much benefit the masons of that jurisdiction.

Among the appeals are some of considerable interest. In one, certain members were tried for presenting a paper to the lodge stating that they believed that the manner of taking the ballot on a petition "was intended to defraud a portion of the members of the lodge from voting," and were convicted: on appeal, it was decided that no masonic offense was charged, it appearing that the word "defraud" was used only in the sense of "deprive." It seems that the accused supposed that the petition would be voted upon at a certain stage of the work of the lodge, and it not coming up then, they left: but it was afterwards taken up and acted upon. In another case, a husband desiring to assign certain mortgages to his wife, and as that could be done only by assigning them to a third person and that person assigning them to his wife, procured the accused to act as such third person, and he did so. Then he commenced a suit against the husband and wife, alleging that he had owned the mortgages and assigned them without any consideration, and threatened to prosecute the case unless he was paid quite a sum of money. The husband was a mason and filed charges against him for endeavoring to defraud a brother mason: it was set up in defence that the matter was a business transaction, and not cognizable by the lodge: but the Grand Lodge held that the transaction was not justifiable in law, morals or masonry, and that the accused was "as much in error as to masonry as to law," and confirmed his suspension for five years.

We would have changed only one thing: we would have awarded the penalty the trial commissioners recommended—expulsion, which, however, was not adopted by the lodge. In another case, a member was tried and convicted by the lodge of the use of hard language of various kinds: the conviction was reversed, the committee saying:

"The evidence before the Commission appointed to try the accused on the charges above recited, discloses an attempt by various Brethren to deprive the respondent from preventing the initiation of a candidate, to whom he had objected upon the ground that he did not believe he had been properly accepted, and that stratagem and unfair means were resorted to to accomplish the initiation of such candidate.

"The rights of the members of a lodge are co-equal, and any attempt to deprive one of his rights is just cause of complaint, and such attempt should not be justified by the Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"Much of the testimony is of a negative character; but this much is apparent, that there was a successful attempt on the part of members of the lodge to initiate a candidate against the well understood objection of a member.

"This may have led the appellant to use language strongly expressive of his feelings, but not such as to justify his being put upon trial for a masonic offense."

Various amendments to the Constitution were adopted, and among them, one providing for the granting of a dimit to one who has removed from the jurisdiction. Provision is also made for dropping a member from the roll at his request, whereby he becomes a non-affiliate. We copy the provisions in relation to non-payment of dues and non-affiliation:

"§46. A lodge shall have the power to enact a by-law which shall provide a penalty for the non-payment of lodge dues, which penalty shall be unaffiliation; but such penalty shall not be inflicted except for the non-payment of at least two years' dues, nor until the Brother shall have been duly summoned thirty days previous to pay said two years' dues, or show cause why he should not be adjudged an unaffiliate for such non-payment. If within the said time he shall show that by reason of indigence he is absolutely unable to pay the same and support himself and family, such penalty shall not be inflicted during the continuance of said indigence, without a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present and voting at the time of such action. Any such unaffiliated Brother may be restored to membership by a majority vote of the members present, and voting at a Stated Communication, provided he shall have paid the amount due at the time of such unaffiliation.

"§42. One who shall remain an unaffiliated mason within this jurisdiction one year or more shall not be allowed to visit any lodge, or join in a masonic procession, nor be entitled to receive masonic relief or burial."

The Report on Correspondence (189 pp., of which seventy pages is devoted to Foreign Grand Lodges) was prepared by Bros. JAMES GIBSON and M. PINNER, the former reviewing the proceedings of the Grand Lodges in North America, England and France, and the latter the rest. The German Grand Lodges have formed a confederation and the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction was raised, and the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg prepared a report sustaining the views of that Grand Lodge. Bro. PINNER prepared a reply and caused it to be forwarded and distributed among the Grand Lodges composing the confederation. The report and reply are given in these proceed-

ings, and the reply seems to us so conclusive that the confederation must adopt its conclusions. The craft are under great obligations to Bro. PINNER for the able manner in which he has performed his duty. No synopsis of this review can do it justice, and we cannot extract the whole.

Bro. GIBSON evidently devoted much time and labor to the preparation of his report, as he examines minutely all the Proceedings. It is of course utterly impossible to follow him and give all the matters of interest in his report; but we must content ourselves with referring the Brethren to it, and condensing a few matters comparatively into a brief space. He objects to the action of the Grand Lodge of Alabama in expelling a mason for violating his pledge as a mason given in a political matter, on the ground that if this is allowed, we shall soon have the disciplinary powers of the lodge invoked in business transactions, on the pretense that a mason, pledged his word as such: claims that the right of burial is an absolute right which a lodge cannot in its discretion refuse; holds that our obligations are as great to a brother's widow and orphans as to a brother himself; dissents from the doctrine, that an appeal from a decision of a lodge inflicting reprimand, is waived by dimitting; defends (not to our assent, however) the provisions of the New York code in respect to non-affiliation; holds that the granting of a dispensation for opening a new lodge is the *exclusive* prerogative of the Grand Master, which ought never to be taken from him [we agree in the expediency of requiring the concurrent action of Grand Master and Grand Lodge in establishing a lodge, but do not see why a Grand Lodge may not grant a limited authority for a limited time for a new lodge, as well as the full authority—for the greater includes the less] concurs in the "Mixed Funeral" resolutions of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; maintains the power of Grand Masters "to make masons and confer degrees at sight:" holds that it is a landmark that one who has not served as Warden is ineligible as Master; that the theory, forms and ceremonies of Ancient Craft Masonry, and all analogy, are against the existence of the office of Deputy Grand Master; and that a Master, actually installed into office, is a *Past Master*, as that term is used masonically: hopes that "that fatal day will never be reached when the grand old institution of masonry shall be converted into a money-grabbing concern, and its glorious temples into the dens of the money-changers;" thinks that Grand Lodges, while they may found general charitable institutions, have no power, or ought not to raise money to disburse in individual cases, but we cannot see the ground for any distinction; commends the decision of our Grand Lodge in the Oriental Star Lodge case; objects to naming lodges after men, living or dead, as being a sort of man-worship; holds that when the Grand Lodge reverses the judgment of a lodge, that there has really been no judgment of the lodge at all, and, therefore, membership cannot be lost by an *attempted* judgment; from which we infer that he holds with us, that in the absence of express regulation, an appeal vacates the judgment appealed from: also holds, that a lodge cannot

try a member who is Grand Warden at the time; this cannot be done in Maine, because the Constitution expressly gives that power to the Grand Lodge; but in the absence of such provision, we believe that a lodge may try any member who is not the acting Grand Master, District Deputy Grand Master, or Master, and that the case of a Grand Warden is not analogous to that of the Grand Master, as Bro. GINSON argues: dissents from the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in 1873 in "the Speight case:" holds (if we understand him, tho' we cannot think it *possible*) that in the recess an appeal lies to the Grand Master, and from him to the Grand Lodge: and dissents from the decision that the loss of a leg disqualifies one from being a Master.

There are some matters which we wish to notice at greater length. He quotes this decision:

" 'That a candidate should not be rejected because he is a Roman Catholic. He should be informed that the policy of his church is hostile to masonry, and that he would not be permitted to divulge masonic secrets in confessional, and if he then promises allegiance to our Institution, there are no grounds for his rejection.' "

And adds:

" This decision places the acceptance of candidates thus situated, on a reasonable basis, one of which no complaint can be made. No applicant is thereby excluded by the fraternity from its portals on account of his religious faith. If he refuses to become an initiate because he will not pledge himself to keep the secrets of the craft, that exclusion arises from his own fault."

But suppose it is known that the sect, to which he belongs, holds as an article of faith, that his duty to his church is paramount to all others, and that a pledge of the character indicated in the decision should be broken as inconsiderately given, would a lodge be justified in admitting him? We have known several instances in which the members of a certain sect have been required to renounce masonry before the last rites of their religion would be allowed; and we have never known an instance in which masonry was not renounced under such circumstances. As an individual, we have a decided opinion upon the propriety of allowing a member of *that* sect to be made a mason: not because he belongs to the sect, but because he is presumed to hold the view that masonry is inconsistent with his religion, and that he will renounce it whenever required by his religious superior.

Speaking of the right of objection after ballot, he relates the following, which is new to us:

" If it is intended to hold that under any circumstances, a member of the lodge, then present, cannot, even when the *obn.* is about to be taken, absolutely, by an objection, interdict the further advancement of the candidate, then we dissent from the decision. This right of objection, at any stage of the proceedings, is a masonic right, and ought not to be *impaired* in the slightest degree. When it is remembered that the bitterest persecution the fraternity ever suffered in this country, arose from *not* allowing to the objecting Brother, the full force of this right, we think the craft will be chary hereafter in its refusal. 'The celebrated W. M., of notorious memory, was taken out of the lodge on such an objection, when the Master's degree was but half conferred on him, and remaining more than an hour in the ante-room, while the lodge discussed the propriety of permitting him to go out into the world in that condition.

And its expediency being doubtful, through fear of him, the objection was withdrawn, and he was brought back, and fully invested. After which he attended the lodge but a few times, sufficiently to get the lectures committed, and then became what he before intended, and which was suspected, and charged by the objecting Brethren,—an opened and avowed enemy. Better would it have been for the majority of that lodge, and for the institution at large, had the single constitutional objection of that Brother been allowed its full force and power. Here is a case to warn all to abide by the ancient landmarks."

He dissents from the action of Maine on the Louisiana resolution, as follows:

"This is an exceedingly broad structure erected on a very narrow foundation, and is therefore in violation of all masonic rules as to the construction of great works. The chief reason given for the adoption of a course proposed by Louisiana is: 'They that are not with us, are against us.' This is a *non sequitur* in fact, and no reason. The Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland and England, are *not* with us, on this question—are they therefore *against* us? But we do not intend to discuss this question anew, and must refer to what was said touching the question last year, and heretofore under the head of Louisiana."

To which we find, under the head of Iowa, a perfect answer from his own pen:

"Our view of this matter is, in brief, that every Grand Lodge is the **KEEPER** of a great trust—that of preserving the ancient **LAND-MARKS**, and disseminating **LIGHT**. No one of them has any right to break down or remove any of them, or stand idly by and see it done *by any other*. No Grand Lodge can shelter itself from being called to account for its negligence and inattention, by the answer of CAIN: 'Am I my brother's keeper?' For we say to all such shuffling excuses, that they form no justification, as such Grand Bodies have a duty, obligatory on each of them, to look well to every other, and see that no infraction or destruction of a land-mark is had by either, as far as in their power to prevent. Of course, examination of their proceedings must be had for those purposes—then discussion—then remonstrance and protest, followed, if no other remedy can be found, by withdrawal of recognition, representation, or communication."

In his review of Washington, he thus speaks of a proposition to connect a "Mutual Benefit" organization with the Grand Lodge:

"It is to be hoped that if an increase in the number of masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Washington, will only enable them to enter into speculations in life insurance, or any other mere business matter, that they will never increase. Brethren of Washington, 'let the dead bury their dead.' You have nothing to do with the matter. It is not masonry! 'Where the carrion is, there will the vultures gather,' to riot on and enjoy the carcass. But you have a nobler work before you—one worthy of all the spare time you can devote to it—give *that*, your masonic attention! And let business, as masons and as a Grand Lodge, alone!"

He has devoted considerable space to one matter, which is one of great delicacy to for us to discuss in this report, on account of our position; but for the same reason our silence might be construed into assent to his propositions, to some of which we do not assent.

In his review of one report, he says:

"The report reviews the proceedings of forty-six Grand Bodies of North America, and among them we are happy to find those of New York for 1873. He also examines the Proceedings of the 'Supreme Council A. A. S. R. **NORTHERN JURISDICTION**,' for 1873.

"The last, we judge, has, or ought to have, as little to do with **ANCIENT**

CRAFT MASONRY, as have the proceedings of the 'Grand Commanderies of the TEMPLAR ORDER OF KNIGHTS,' or those of the Grand Chapters of CAPITULAR, or the Grand Councils of CRYPTIC MASONRY.

"But, on some accounts, we are glad to see this review of the action of that COUNCIL. And, in course, it may be necessary to say something, and it *will* be proper to quote from the review."

That is exactly correct, and yet circumstances might arise in which a reviewer might deem it proper to give some information concerning either of those organizations.

He further says :

"There are among the representative men in that RITE in this country, brethren for whom we entertain the highest respect, and for whom we know we feel a personal and fraternal affection, that we hope will pass from us only with life's last pulsations. And, therefore, what we say on the subject, cannot possibly be considered as otherwise than said from a regard to the best interests of our Fraternity, and with no desire to wound the feelings or affect the interests of those holding to that RITE. We believe that RITE to be all they claim it to be, simply because they so claim, and that we place confidence in their statements—but it is not ANCIENT CRAFT MASONRY, nor do they claim it so to be. And it is precisely on this ground that we stand. We do not say you are against us, because you are not of us—but inasmuch as our systems are different, *let us agree to differ*. There is no need of any conflict because of that difference, if only we all possess a conciliatory spirit.

"It is not to be disguised, however, that since the revival of the SCOTTISH RITE in this country, there has been gradually created a certain feeling of distrust toward the Grand Bodies controlling it, by members of Grand and Symbolic Lodges, and this feeling, from whatever cause arising, we believe, the interest and welfare of both requires, nay demands, should be immediately repressed, if it be possible. The cloud is now small, and 'like a man's hand'—but all such evils grow with inattention; and wise foresight and sagacious action by the NESTORS of our Craft ought to be called into requisition, and allay irritation, and avoid the approaching danger.

"In our judgment, the whole difficulty may be traced to the imprudent manner in which the Grand Lodges accepted less than an absolute withdrawal of all right or authority by the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite, over the Symbolic degrees or lodges conferring them, and the acknowledgment by those councils that the exclusive control over them and of planting and governing lodges for those purposes, was in the Grand Lodges. Had this been done then, distrust could never have arisen, except from some unlawful action had by those Councils. But instead of this a *wavier* of the right to confer those degrees, and of control over the lodges, was accepted. We judge now that the adoption as a part of their organic law, by whatever name that may be called, by the two Supreme Councils, North and South, to the effect above stated, would cause all difficulty to cease. But as it now stands, we consider that it lies in the power physically, of those Councils to revoke their waiver. We do not believe that the present generation will see any such thing done. But Ancient Craft Masonry, in her long life, has seen stranger things than that—has suffered worse wounds than that, and those too from 'the house of her friends'—and *she still lives*. We do not, because she has survived attacks that would have crushed a giant—because her vitality *seems boundless* and inexhaustible—therefore wish to subject her strength and stability to constantly recurring and unnecessary waste and attrition. The WORLD, the FLESH, and the DEVIL, present evils enough for her to endure and to conquer, as she WILL, without being compelled to subdue, or be subdued by the children of her own household of the faith, and to whom she has ever been a generous and loving mother."

And in another place he says :

"The offer by the Councils of the A. and A. S. Rite, to waive their claim over the symbolic degrees in favor of the Grand Lodges of F. and A. M., reminds the student of how ancient Troy came to destruction. She received within her walls the wooden horse as a gift from the Greeks, which had been treacherously filled with her enemies. These, basely profiting by her hospitality compassed her destruction. Let us take heed to the counsel of her sage adviser: *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*; and not unwisely imitate her example and meet a like fate. Stand firm to the position we have taken, substantially the same as above stated of Illinois. We do not accept of any *waiver* of the right by any other power to confer the blue lodge degrees, within the territory of New York—no other power having that right, it cannot waive it. One cannot part with that which he has not got, nor waive the exercise of the right which he does not possess. The making of masons, including the conferring of the symbolic degrees of masonry, and the warranting of lodges having the like powers, is the exclusive prerogative of the Grand Lodge of New York, within its territorial jurisdiction. And this without any regard to the mere *rite*, form, ceremony, manner, symbol or type in which, or by which, the work is done. These are merely the shell or husk which holds, covers or embraces the fruit or kernel of light which is conveyed to the initiate. If the Grand Lodge of New York shall ever yield this exclusive prerogative from the fear of power, the love of ease, the blandishments and persuasions of the unfaithful, or the insolence of an aggressor, or from any other motive, she will have parted with the jewel of TRUTH, the PEARL of her diadem, and deserve to be buried in the dust of her fallen temple, and then, on some stone among the ruins of which, ought to be inscribed: MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN."

And again:

"The question of the Scottish Rite, and its claim over the symbolic degrees of ancient craft masonry, is discussed quite fully, and with fraternal courtesy, by Bro. Scot, who holds that this *rite* is not inimical to the existing Grand Lodges, or to ancient craft masonry. He quotes the action of the Southern Supreme Council of that *rite*, 'disclaiming any hostility or opposition' thereto, and pledging that they would 'seek to act and work in harmony with them.' That he had heard 'Brother Albert Pike say in open lodge that the Supreme Council had wisely abstained from exercising any control over Symbolic Lodges,' and that the Supreme Northern Council, and its governing head, held the same opinions. To this it may be added that the latter Grand Body has passed a resolution, in substance, *waiving* its right to confer the symbolic degrees within the territory of an existing Grand Lodge. This places the exclusive control of those degrees upon anything but an enduring basis. The *ipse dixit* of one man, and the resolutions of the two Grand Bodies, not disclaiming the right, only its exercise; and merely *REGULATIONS*, not organic, and which may be changed at will,—have not, in their nature, that permanence and stability which ought always to characterize the foundations of great institutions."

We presume a Grand Chapter might establish a Body and *call* it a masonic lodge, but we do not apprehend that we need have very serious apprehensions that it ever will be done; or, if attempted, that any very serious evil would result from it, as such a body would be held to be clandestine. The same is true of the A. and A. Rite; and there is no more reason to apprehend that that Rite will take such a course than there is that the Grand Chapters will.

The organic law of the Northern Supreme Council is that the degrees "shall not be conferred upon any person unless he is a Master Mason in good standing, in the State of his residence."

It has *never* included the first, second and third degrees in its list of degrees, and has never from its organization conferred any of them: on the contrary,

it has always expressly recognized the fact that symbolic lodges have *exclusive* jurisdiction over them : when the Rite was first introduced into this jurisdiction, it was expressly stated that " the first, second and third degrees are given in the symbolic lodge : " in every instance in which the question has arisen, it has maintained to the uttermost the doctrine that the Grand Lodges have *exclusive* jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees.

But further ; it is the settled law of the Supreme Council that discipline by the symbolic lodge carries its effect to the rights of any of its members. If his lodge should expel the Grand Commander, and the expulsion be confirmed by the Grand Lodge, he would be held to be expelled in the A. and A. Rite. That this is no mere theory, proof has already been given. An Active Member of the Supreme Council was expelled by the Grand Lodge of New York, and was held by the Supreme Council to be thereby expelled from all his rights as a Scottish Mason ; he was afterwards restored by that Grand Lodge, and the Supreme Council expressly decided that such restoration restored him in the Scottish Rite.

In view of these things, are we not borne out in our assertion that there is as much danger of the establishment of lodges by Grand Chapters, as there is by the Supreme Council ?

It is true that in countries in which the York Rite is not established, the Supreme Councils of the Scottish Rite have established lodges : but it is equally true that the Grand Lodge of New York practically does not recognize them as masonic Bodies, with Bro. GIBSON'S full concurrence, as the following shows :

" The Grand Lodge of New York has placed itself on the same ground, and has refused all masonic recognition of, or interchange of representatives with, these Bodies, on the ground that she does not know, and has not the means of proving them masonically, and even her Grand Master could not, as such, visit them masonically, and remain with them during their communications, as would be the case with a Grand Lodge."

In Chili, such Bodies formed a Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of New York recognized it ; and it condemns the action of Massachusetts in chartering a lodge of the York Rite in Chili, though the Grand Lodge there was formed by lodges of the Scottish Rite.

It may be that we are in error, however, and that New York *does* recognize the lodges as regular, but does not recognize the Body which created them, and governs them. Either position has its difficulties ; and we can see no solution to them, save that of holding that York Rite Masons cannot recognize masons of any other Rite, or that they must recognize also, the system of government and polity of the other Rite, as masonic, though it differs from their own. We have been inclined to adopt the New York view, but reflection increases our doubts as to its correctness, especially as it puts outside of the pale of masonry all the Grand Bodies of the world, outside of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, with a few exceptions.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1874.

One hundred and eighty-nine lodges represented: twelve charters granted: the Grand Lodges of Utah and British Columbia recognized: no Report on Correspondence.

The Grand Master (JOHN NICHOLS) gives the Grand Lodge a cordial welcome to the city of his residence; calls attention to the teachings of masonry in the following forcible language:

"Masonry instructs us to our duty to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to our neighbors and ourselves. It bids us have faith in God, hope in immortality, and charity for all mankind. It teaches us that the faith of those whose trust is well founded will end in the realities of a better life; that hope will end in fruition, but that charity extends beyond the grave, throughout the realms of eternity. The brightest jewel in the Masonic Casket is CHARITY. And when a mason uses the term Charity, in its true sense, he means not only the giving of alms, the relieving of the pressing wants of the sick and destitute, but includes in it likewise a desire to view with a lenient eye the faults and imperfections to which poor human nature is subject. Masonic Charity, in its comprehensive scope, views every man as a brother; weeps over his miseries, and seeks to enlighten his ignorance, defends his helplessness, strives to relieve his wants, whispers good counsel in his ear, rejoices in his prosperity, and glories in his emancipation from error, superstition and vice. It recognizes the universal brotherhood of man, and seeks to prove its reality by acts of fraternal sympathy and kindness."

He pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of P. G. M. PATTERSON, Ex-Gov. CLARK and Past Gr. Sec. LAWRENCE, who had died during the year.

He recommends the publication of a digest; the continuation of the Committee on History; and a change in their revenue system, which is unequal, in that it taxes each lodge the same amount, without regard to size.

He announces the continued prosperity of the Orphan Asylum; and urges its claims upon the voluntary contributions (for it depends upon these) of the craft in heart-stirring words.

The Grand Treasurer reported that the Grand Lodge Hall required repairs to a greater amount than the funds would allow, in order to make it safe for the Grand Lodge to meet in: the Good Templars and Odd Fellows tendered the use of their respective halls, and the offer of the former was accepted with a vote of thanks to both.

The Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum makes a very interesting report, from which we take the following:

"The receipts of the Orphan Asylum from December the first, 1873, to December 1, 1874, were ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-four cents. The disbursements, during the same time, were ten thousand seven hundred and one dollars and fifty-seven cents, leaving on hand eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents. The receipts in kind include a large quantity of food, clothing and bed clothing. These contributions have been made by Masons, Odd-Fellows, Patrons of Husbandry, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Friends of Temperance, Literary Societies, Colleges, Sewing Circles, Bands of Music, Christian Associations, Churches of various denominations, and by individuals not members of any church or society. The Jews especially have been quiet, but liberal in their offerings. Help has come to us across the rugged mountain tops of the West, and from the sandy shores of the loudly roaring ocean. Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York,

Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, Texas and California have rendered timely and valuable assistance. What a compliment to masonry! So many organizations and so vast a multitude of individuals have said, 'We approve your work, we have confidence in your economy and honesty, and we give you our co-operation!' O! that we may prove worthy of a confidence so great, and be found equal to a responsibility so vast and overwhelming."

The subject of non-affiliation has been much discussed in this Grand Lodge, and the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That any member of a subordinate lodge who shall apply for a dimit, it shall be granted him upon his producing the Secretary's receipt that he has paid all lodge dues, if there be no charges against him; *Provided*, That any mason who thus becomes non-affiliated, by his action distinctly releases all members of lodges from any and all masonic ties between himself and them, retaining no masonic right except that of petitioning any lodge for membership."

The following report was adopted:

"That the action of Knap of Reeds Lodge, No. 158, in the expulsion of William Hobgood, be not sustained. He is charged with 'unmasonic conduct,' specification, 'disobeying legal summons.' He did not appear at the lodge on the day set for trial. The proof was that he told a brother that he would not appear for the reason that he had connected himself with the Roman Catholic Church and that he was opposed to secret societies.

"Your committee unhesitatingly say that masonry knows no sect, creed or opinion, and we recommend that William Hobgood ought to be permitted to withdraw from the lodge honorably, if his conscience does not permit him to belong to the masonic fraternity."

The Grand Secretary was directed to prepare and publish the Masonic Digest.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1874.

A Special Communication was held January 13, 1874, on account of the death of their venerable and beloved Grand Master, ALEX. KEITH, as announced by us last year.

In accordance with the following provision of their Constitution,

"Should the Grand Master die during his Grand Mastership, or be rendered incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the Deputy Grand Master, or in his absence the Grand Wardens, shall assemble the Grand Lodge immediately to record the event. The Grand Lodge shall appoint three of its members to invite the last preceding Grand Master to act until a new election takes place. Should he decline, or be unable to act, then the last but one, and so on. If no former Grand Master be found to act, the Grand Lodge shall be summoned to elect a Grand Master."

the Deputy Grand Master called the Grand Lodge together, and the Junior Past Gr. Master, S. R. SIRCOM, was invited, and consented to assume the duties of the office of Grand Master. In this country, generally in such cases, the Deputy Grand Master succeeds.

Resolutions of respect and love towards Grand Master KEITH and sorrow for his death, were adopted at this Special and the ensuing Annual Communications.

At the same session the purchase of the Masonic Hall property in Halifax was authorized; and it was afterwards consummated.

At the Annual Communication, thirty-seven lodges were represented: one charter granted: "gift enterprises" condemned; and a Committee on Library appointed.

The "Acting Grand Master" (S. R. SIRCUM) devotes his address to a sketch of the life of Bro. KEITH and to matters of local interest.

The Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and all the District Deputies, made full reports, showing that those officers had all been zealous, efficient and prudent in the discharge of their duties, and, as might be expected, that the craft are harmonious and prosperous.

We are exceedingly glad to read the following:

"The committee appointed to collect old masonic documents, &c., &c., beg to report that they have received from Brother Twining, late District Grand Secretary, and other sources, a number of books, among which are those containing complete minutes of proceedings of the late Provincial and District Grand Lodges under English authority, from the year 1796 to the time of the union in 1869. Also, letters and register books, together with a number of old papers, which, no doubt, contain a great deal of interesting matter, but which your committee have not had time to examine and arrange. They have also the pleasure to report that Bro. Fraser, late Prov. Grand Secretary under Scottish authority, has promised to place in their hands all old documents and books in his possession containing anything that may be thought interesting or useful in connection with Scottish Masonry in this Province."

In these documents there is much of interest relating to the history of masonry in this country, and we hope they will be published at an early day.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge is published with these Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (158 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE T. SMITHERS. It is a very full and carefully prepared synopsis of the Proceedings.

Referring to the decision about creed, which we quoted in our review of New York, he says:

"A mere promise of any allegiance given before initiation would be valueless, and would vanish at any time that 'the policy of his Church' might bring the pressure of the Confessional to make him divulge masonic secrets. We know in Nova Scotia, numbers of instances in which masons of years' standing, and good at that, have been compelled in sickness, by *ghostly influences*, to at least *withdraw* from the craft to which they had been long and earnestly attached."

And of the decision that a mason, who has lost a leg, is not eligible to the office of Master, he says:

"It certainly seems a case of hardship that a Bro. who has served the craft for years, perhaps, with 'freedom, fervency and zeal,' should (if he by accident or visitation beyond his own control, become maimed or lose his leg), be debarred from accepting office upon that account. The case is altogether different when an applicant for degrees is physically incapable, because then the material is unfit for use; but to say that if a perfected stone in the building gets *chipped* that the edifice is so injured that it must be removed, even at the risk of bringing the surrounding stones about the workman's ears, is so forced a construction of the landmark that it possesses no weight worthy of consideration."

OHIO, 1874.

Four hundred and twenty-five lodges represented: the Grand Secretary ordered to bind fifteen sets of the proceedings for the use of the Grand Lodge, in order to do which he needs those of 1858, 1859, 1860, 1862 and 1868: \$1,700 reported as contributed and forwarded to the sufferers in Louisiana: eighteen charters granted, two dispensation continued and two withdrawn.

The Grand Master (ASA H. BATTIN) gives a concise but full account of his official acts, and discusses several matters of peculiar interest to that jurisdiction.

Of the "Crusade" he says:

"During the early portion of the present year a wave of popular excitement swept over the State, generally known as the 'Crusade,' directed against the traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors. Many of our members took an active part in the movement, while others saw fit to oppose it. The excitement ran very high for a time, and it would have been strange if its influences had not been felt by our lodges. I was solicited by many of our Brethren to define the duties of lodges in the crisis which seemed to be impending, and I gave the matter serious consideration. This Grand Lodge has taken high ground in relation to the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage in violation of the laws of the State, while the precepts and principles of the Order in regard to temperance (one of the cardinal virtues) are too well defined and too well known to admit of cavil. Believing that the excitement, like all other great excitements, would soon pass by, and that the best remedy to prevent serious results in the (then) great emergency, would be to prevent our lodges from entering into any entangling alliances with any and every society or organization for the promotion of moral reform, I issued and have sent to each subordinate lodge within our jurisdiction a circular letter (a copy of which is herewith submitted), which I have reason to believe greatly assisted in allaying the excitement which prevailed among the Brethren, and prevented rash action upon the part of some lodges, which would have resulted in confusion among the workmen. The letter contains my own sentiments, plainly expressed, and I have seen nothing in the events that have since transpired to change my views as therein set forth. I submit my action for your consideration."

The circular is too long to be copied: it proceeds upon the grounds stated in the above quotation, and is, in its tone and matter, a model that can be followed with entire safety.

The Constitution provides "that all ballotings for the degrees shall be had at Stated Meetings," and the Grand Lodge decided that this provision cannot be dispensed with by the Grand Master: it also decided that the Grand Lodge has no power to require lodges to refund money expended for their members by relief associations: also, that when a Master is removed from office, the Senior Warden succeeds, and that it is improper for the Grand Master to authorize the election of a new Master; also, the Grand Lodge having defined lodge territorial jurisdiction by township lines, that the jurisdiction changes as those lines are changed.

On the question of taking away the power of expulsion for non-payment of dues, the following was adopted:

"Your committee do not concur with the M. W. Grand Master in the opinion expressed by him in said address, 'that it would be beneficial to the craft in this jurisdiction, if the rule on this subject could be so changed as to dispense with

expulsions for non-payment of dues, except in cases of willful contumacy.' We find that the provisions on this subject are contained in sections 22 and 23 of the by-laws which are coeval with the Grand Lodge, and owe their existence to the fact that our fathers found it necessary, by compulsory process, to provide means for masonic purposes and for the expenses of the lodge. It must be conceded that a lodge cannot now discharge its duties and defray its expenses, unless funds can in some way be provided for these purposes; and why not in the way provided in the sections above cited?

"Can any good reason be given why a man who voluntarily assumes the duties of a mason, should not be expelled if he refuses to aid the lodge in providing means to discharge its paramount duty? He certainly cannot plead ignorance of these provisions; for they are published, and may be read by all who desire to be advised on the subject. This subject has frequently been brought to the notice of the Grand Lodge, at former communications, and fully and elaborately discussed; yet as no one has hitherto devised a scheme by which the necessary expenses of lodges could be paid without money, the plan of our predecessors has been permitted to stand; and, as at present advised, we recommend that no changes be made in the present provisions on this subject."

It was decided that the sale of intoxicating liquors, *contrary to the law of the State*, is a masonic offense.

A lodge was formally censured for inflicting an insufficient sentence, but it was decided that no appeal is allowable in such a case. Almost every other Grand Lodge holds to the opposite doctrine, and this case is an illustration of the absurdity of presuming that a lodge will err only *against* the accused.

The proceedings contain abstracts of the returns of the lodges arranged by counties, a table showing the time of the Stated Meetings of each lodge, the Code of Jurisprudence, a list of the officers of the masonic Grand Bodies in the United States, with the date of the organization of each, a list of foreign Grand Lodges and Grand Orients, and other matters, for which Grand Secretary CALDWELL seems to have a special taste, and a peculiarly happy faculty for collecting and arranging. The Report on Correspondence (51 pp.) was also presented by him. It is novel in its arrangement and (for a great part) in the matters discussed. He devotes some thirty pages to history, and collects the utterances of the various Grand Lodges in relation to "Dram Selling," "Masonic Burial," "Men of Color in connection with Masonry," "Dimits," "Electioneering for Masonic Office," and "Mileage and Per Diem," with notes upon various matters. His "history" is very interesting, though one part of it is of very questionably correctness. He makes the term "Brother Jonathan," originate masonically in connection with Jonathan Belcher. His argument is ingenious and very well put, but the stern logic of dates is against it. His sketch of the growth of masonry in the West, affords food for serious thought, not only by the mason but by every reflecting mind. He calls for a masonic Congress to meet June 24, 1876, and suggests various matters for its consideration; but we have the impression that the antipathy to a General Grand Lodge will prevent even such a meeting as he proposes.

OREGON, 1874.

A Special Communication was held Oct. 8, 1873, to lay the Corner Stone of the Capitol Building at Salem. The proceedings are given in full, including the address by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK, which is exceedingly interesting, especially the historic portion.

At the Annual Communication forty-eight lodges were represented: a "Penal Code," with provisions for the manner of conducting a trial, adopted: two charters granted: the Constitution, &c., published with the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (T. McF. PATTON) is able and exhaustive, and shows that "idleness has not left its traces upon any period of his administration."

Among his decisions is the following:

"The refusal of a Master Mason's widow to allow the fraternity to perform the burial service, and neglecting other kind offices tendered her in her hour of desolation and affliction, will not debar her at any subsequent time, so long as she remains his widow, to claim relief when in distress, for herself or children. Nor will any act or word of her's release the fraternity from their obligations to respond. The right of relief inures to her by virtue of her husband's good standing at the time of his death, and the claim should be respected."

And he might have added "and it affords an opportunity for the exercise of real masonic charity."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge has received, officially, the gratifying intelligence that the difficulty growing out of jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and Canada, has been amicably settled, and the brethren there are now rejoicing under the significant name of the United Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Quebec. Therefore,

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, with feelings of true masonic pride, extends to its brethren of Canada and Quebec its hearty congratulation over the final friendly adjustment of their domestic troubles, and their restoration to these relations of masonic intercourse which are marked with brotherly love and harmony, and which are essential to their prosperity.

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master elect, and Past Grand Masters Chadwick and T. McF. Patton be and they are hereby appointed a committee upon the part of this Grand Lodge, to correspond with our Washington and Idaho brethren, and make arrangements for a masonic re-union upon the seashore."

* * * * *

"WHEREAS, The attendance upon the Centennial Celebration to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, will be largely composed of masons from different parts of the world, who, for the good of masonry, should meet in a Masonic Body—Therefore,

"Resolved, This Grand Lodge fraternally suggests to our sister Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, that measures be instituted whereby a re-union of the masons who shall attend the Centennial Exposition in 1876 may be had, and this Grand Lodge will co-operate with other Grand Bodies in furtherance of this object."

A Committee on History was appointed; and measures taken to secure a Grand Lodge Library.

The officers of the Grand Lodge were installed in public, with an excellent address by Bro. J. N. DOLPH, Grand Orator.

The Report on Correspondence (45 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK.

In his review of Arkansas, he says :

" Bro. Du Val suggests the adoption of an edict requiring each subordinate lodge to keep a 'Roll of Honor,' upon which shall be enrolled all those who have been regularly affiliated members of the Order for fifteen years or more; and from the date of such enrollment no lodge dues shall ever thereafter be chargeable to them. The argument for this proposition consists mainly of two points. It would stay in a great measure against the non-affiliation of that large class of brotherhood who, after a membership varying from eight to fifteen years, from masonic indifference, seemingly the natural result of the increase of the cares and responsibilities of life, sever voluntarily their connection with the Order, or permit suspension for N. P. D. to accomplish it. Second : Fealty and devotion in every relation of life secure, sooner or later, grateful recognition and reward. Now, the mason who has given the prime of his manhood to the Order, who has 'borne the heat and burden of the day,' deserves distinction and assignment to the post of honor. We favor this proposition."

Of "Androgynous Masonry," he says :

"From what we know of 'these societies,' there are no members of them who believe those societies are masonic, even if they are 'taught to believe that they are.' We have yet to find the first person who teaches that they are masonic or that they have any claims upon Blue Lodge Masons because they are called Masonic Bodies. We do not look upon them as a success by any means. The fact that they bear the name of masonry creates a resistance from masonic sources to any claims upon the attention of masons as such, which they might otherwise have. Masons, it is true, join them, but not because they are in any part of masonry. It is from this cause, in a great measure, that Androgynous Masonry flourishes in but few localities, and not extensively in any. All we have seen of its workings is confined to this State, and here as well as elsewhere, it has felt the frost of a cold and rigid opposition—or, in other words, a severe 'letting alone.' While we may safely say that we never expect to see this institution amount to much here, if even it should have an existence at all in a few years, we think the charge that the votaries are taught to believe it is masonry in the general acceptance of that word, does the members of those societies great injustice."

Our statement that "their votaries are taught to believe that they *are* masonic," was founded upon our observation and experience, and it must be modified accordingly. But every lady we have ever met who claimed to belong to that Order, has expressed great astonishment at our not recognizing her, and greater at our statement that there was nothing by which we, as a mason, could recognize her as being what she claimed to be. And one expressed great indignation, telling us expressly that either we were deceiving her, or else those, of whom she had obtained her degrees, deceived her. We think that there must be something, that makes the great body of the women who join that Order think that they are masons. The very use of the term "Androgynous Masonry," leads to that conclusion. And when we read in the public prints that Vinnie Ream has received eight degrees in masonry conferred by a distinguished mason, there is *some* ground for us "outside barbarians" to think that it is quite generally understood by the recipients that their degrees *are* masonic.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1873.

We have only a pamphlet of some fifty pages, giving a meagre abstract of the proceedings at the various Communications during the year.

The Grand Lodge decided that an objection to a candidate, after he was prepared for the first degree, is not made too late.

On September 26, 1873, the Temple was dedicated: the proceedings are given in full in a Memorial Volume published by authority of the Grand Lodge, though not by it.

The Building Committee report that \$1,568,912.82 had been received on account of the Building Fund: that not one cent had been lost: and that the whole expense of the trust was \$170.79.

The Report of the Library Committee shows good progress: they report a resolution authorizing the publication of the early Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, but it does not appear whether it was adopted or not.

Resolutions were adopted tendering thanks to the Architect, JAMES H. WINDRIM, a graduate of Girard College; to the Superintendent, ALLEN BARD; and to CHARLES H. KINGSTON, the Secretary of the committee. If the two former are as deserving as the latter, this was a compliment fully merited.

The retiring Grand Master (SAMUEL C. PERKINS) and the new Grand Master (ALFRED R. POTTER) made brief but very appropriate addresses.

BRO. HENRY M. DECHERT, for the Committee on Correspondence, presents an explanation why no extended report is made, promising ample satisfaction next time.

We copy the following from his brief report: we have noticed the same thing, but have refrained from speaking of it, as *our* doing so might seem to be discourteous:

"A perusal of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges in the Western States and Territories furnishes a vivid picture of American progress. In our Eastern jurisdictions the proceedings fall into an established *routine*, fixed by the practices of years and centuries, but in these newer Grand Lodges the presence of our venerable institutions, among the novelties and the vices of border life, sometimes leads to quick and sharp decisions, which among us would seem to be unmasonic. But it must be remembered that in many instances these decisions have been made in the interest of good order, virtue and morality, and in a hand-to-hand struggle with rough, brawling immorality. These Grand Lodges sometimes startle us by innovations which press hard upon the letter of the law, but they convince us that they understand its spirit, by making every lodge room the safe shelter of morality, charity and brotherly love."

RHODE ISLAND, 1874.

The Proceedings are adorned with a portrait of THOMAS A. DOYLE, Past Grand Master.

Various communications were held during the year.

A Report was submitted upon the matters at issue between the Grand Lodge

of Louisiana and the Grand Orient of France, from which the following are extracts :

"The doctrine of this Grand Lodge respecting its jurisdiction has ever been, that its authority was supreme and complete, through the limits of the State; and the same supremacy it accords to its sister Grand Lodges in their respective States and Territories. In the case under consideration, your committee deem it of no importance to inquire whether it is a Council, Consistory, or any other body or assemblage of men, who attempt to confer the first three degrees of masonry without the authority of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction; they (such bodies) and their abettors, must be held to be irregular, clandestine, and enemies to the best interests of society and Freemasonry."

* * * * *

"Your committee, after a careful and full consideration of the foregoing facts, deem it necessary to recommend the passage of a resolution by the M. W. Grand Lodge, forbidding all masonic intercourse between the members of the Masonic Fraternity of this jurisdiction with the initiates and members of the so-called 'Supreme Council of Louisiana' and its subordinates, and with the initiates and members of the Grand Orient of France and its subordinates."

The consideration of the report was postponed to the next Annual Communication and then to the next semi-annual, and we do not know whether it was ever acted upon, or not.

The Grand Secretary reports progress in the Library, and feels safe in asserting that they "have as large and as complete a collection of Grand Lodge Proceedings, if not larger, than is possessed by any library in this country." In relation to this, our name is Thomas.

Committee on Library were directed to ascertain cost of printing the Proceedings from organization to 1860, and what number of copies can be sold, and if enough are subscribed for so that the expense to the Grand Lodge should not exceed \$100, to cause the work to be done.

The Committee on Grand Officers' reports were divided as to several of the decisions of the Grand Master, and made two reports thereon, the consideration of which was postponed to the next session. One of the decisions was that a lodge has no right to aid one of its members while sojourning in the jurisdiction of another lodge, without consent of such lodge. The majority of the committee declare that the decision is not correct, and we marvel how such a decision could be made. The minority of the committee argue it partly on the ground that it is the duty of a lodge to relieve all within its jurisdiction; but it by no means follows, that it is not the duty of the home lodge also.

The Grand Master (N. VAN SLYCK) expresses his regrets that in the lodges in that jurisdiction, they have had no dues, but have depended upon initiation fees to pay their expenses. One result has been the bringing of undesirable men into the order; and another is that the lodges are not in a condition to do anything towards building a Temple for the Grand Lodge. We are not sure that this last result (save as indicating poverty) is an undesirable one.

In Rhode Island the Grand Master exercises the old power of dispensation, and dispenses with the law in particular instances, without any reservations in

the Constitution for such purposes. We find among those granted by Grand Master VAN SLICK, one allowing a lodge to dispense with regular meetings during certain months: and one to change a stated communication from the day fixed in the by-laws to the day previous.

The following will apply to other jurisdictions:

"It has come to my knowledge on more than one occasion, that some of our Subordinate Lodges are receiving applications for release of jurisdiction directly from lodges in other States, and are acting upon such applications, notifying the result thereof, without reference to the Grand Master or this Grand Lodge: nor is this all, they are also making applications themselves to Subordinate Lodges in other Grand Jurisdictions, for release, etc., without such reference. This cannot be further permitted; all official correspondence between Subordinate Bodies in different Grand Jurisdictions should and must hereafter be conducted through and by means of the office of the Grand Secretary, where it will be subject to the supervision and control of the Grand Master. No Grand Master would for a moment think of corresponding with any one but the Grand Master, in relation to anything appertaining to the craft within his fold, and is it not much more improper for another so to do? This is not permitted anywhere to the extent to which it has been done here, so far as I am informed, and it should be permitted here no longer. I therefore ask that an edict may be passed upon this subject, regulating the same in accordance with the foregoing suggestions."

The communication of Grand Master CARGILL, announcing the deaths of P. G. Masters BRADFORD and LYNDE, was read in open Grand Lodge.

DANIEL SAYLES, expelled in 1863 for disobedience of orders of the Grand Master, was unanimously restored upon his own petition.

No Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1874.

A Special Communication was held Oct. 28, 1874, to attend the funeral of B. RUSH CAMPBELL, Grand Secretary, by whose death the craft has sustained a very severe loss.

At the Annual Communication, one hundred and forty-three lodges were represented: the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory recognized: thirteen charters granted.

The Grand Master (J. B. KERSHAW) pays a feeling tribute to the memory of Past Grand Masters, ROBERT S. BRUNS and B. RUSH CAMPBELL. The Grand Lodge adopted preamble and resolutions to the memory of Bro. CAMPBELL, and also publish the proceedings of other Bodies of which he was a member. The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to present memorials of both these Brothers: their report is not published with the proceedings, but is to be published in pamphlet form.

The Grand Master says:

"During the year, I had some correspondence with the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Iowa, respecting the irregular conferring of the third degree by one of the lodges of that jurisdiction, upon one O. W. Bennett, who had been entered an Apprentice and passed to the second degree, in Franklin Lodge, No. 96, of this jurisdiction, and was raised by a lodge in Iowa, without

the consent of his lodge here. As my Most Worshipful Brother responded courteously, and it was ascertained that the alleged irregularity had occurred under the rule of a former Grand Master, who gave a dispensation authorizing the action of said lodge, I did not think it advisable further to pursue the matter, though it seems to have involved a palpable violation of the rights of Franklin Lodge, thus to deal with its material without its consent."

The following was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"The controversy between this Grand Lodge and that of Iowa, in reference to the conferring of the third degree by a lodge in the latter jurisdiction, upon one O. W. Bennett, who had been regularly initiated and passed in Franklin Lodge, No. 96, of South Carolina, without the consent of or notice to Franklin Lodge. Your committee concur most heartily with the Grand Master, in considering this as being contrary to all masonic law and precedent, as well as a gross violation of masonic courtesy. Still, for the reasons set forth in the address of the Grand Master, your committee further concur with him, in deeming it inexpedient that any further action be now taken in the premises, but recommend that, with this emphatic protest and expression of our disapproval, the subject be dropped."

The committee express themselves as highly satisfied with the working of the District Deputy system recently adopted.

It was decided that when a Senior Warden, in the absence of the Master, through courtesy, places a Past Master in the East, his ruling prevails while he occupies the chair, although the Senior Warden would rule the other way.

When a lodge is called to try charges against the Senior Warden, and the Master is absent, the Junior Warden should open the lodge and preside.

We are pleased to note the following:

"Bro. Augustine T. Smythe presented to the Grand Lodge a jewel which had been handed to him by Bro. Daniel H. Wheeler, of Plattsville, Nebraska, marked Union Kilwinning Lodge, No. 4.

"Bro. Henry Buist offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master do address a communication to Bro. Daniel H. Wheeler, in the name of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, thanking him for his kindness in returning the jewel referred to, and for the fraternal spirit exhibited thereby; and, also, that he transmit the said jewel to the lodge to which it belongs."

The Special Financial Agent (W. G. DeSAUSSURE) had so well managed the matters of the Hall, that his powers were continued another year, and a special vote of thanks was tendered to him.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, the Grand Secretary *pro tem*.

In relation to non-payment of dues, he says:

"We do not see how a lodge is to maintain its discipline, or even to sustain itself, unless it has the power to enforce its regulations; and unless the members annually contribute to its treasury, it is not easy to see where the charity fund is to come from, or even how its necessary expenses are to be paid. No worthy mason, who being unable to pay his dues, states his condition to the lodge, is in danger of being stricken from the roll. This extreme penalty is only intended to apply to those drones in the hive, who, accepting all the rights and privileges of masonry, are unwilling, although able, to contribute their fair proportion towards its prosperity and usefulness. Such deserve not only suspension from their own particular lodge, but to be put entirely outside of all masonic intercourse."

In conclusion he says:

"Although performed under disadvantages, my duty has been a pleasant one; and I shall, in the future, esteem it a privilege, in my Report on Correspondence, to be brought into communion with the brightest masonic thinkers and hardest masonic workers on this Continent.

"Never before has masonry been more prosperous and flourishing than now, and it is a matter of congratulation, that since the differences between the Grand Lodges of Canada and Quebec, have been arranged, the most fraternal union and harmony exists between all the Grand Lodges in America. That it may so continue, is the prayer of every true mason.

"Peace on the whirling marts,
Peace where the scholar thinks, the hunter roams,
Peace, God of Peace! peace, peace, in all our homes,
And peace in all our hearts!"

The mantle of his beloved predecessor has fallen upon one, who will evidently wear it with credit to himself and satisfaction to his Grand Lodge.

TENNESSEE, 1873.

Three hundred and fourteen lodges represented: eleven charters and nine dispensations granted: the Grand Lodge of Greece recognized: the entire edition of the Reprint of the Proceedings (1813 to 1847) purchased by the Grand Lodge, and one copy ordered to be forwarded to each Grand Lodge, and to each lodge in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Master (D. R. GRAFTON) makes a touching allusion to the losses by the pestilence, and in that connection makes a stirring appeal to his Brethren to complete their "Orphans' Home."

Of the epidemic at Memphis, he says:

"On the 5th of October I called on the masonic fraternity, through the daily papers, to aid our suffering brethren in Memphis. The call received an immediate and liberal response from all parts of the United States. Among other responses, I received the following telegram from the M. W. Grand Master of Illinois:

"CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 9, 1873.

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in the State of Tennessee:

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, now in session in this city, extends fraternal sympathy to their brethren who are suffering by the prevailing epidemic at Memphis. You are authorized to draw upon me at Dixon, Ill., for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be devoted to the relief of our needy brethren, their widows and orphans, in Memphis, sufferers by the epidemic.

JAMES A. HAWLEY,

Grand Master of Masons, Illinois.

"The large number of contributions received from this and other jurisdictions will be duly acknowledged by the Masonic Board of Relief of Memphis. Promptly, nobly, and generously has the masonic fraternity responded to our call. Never, so long as memory lasts, and reason holds her sway, can the masons of Tennessee forget the many expressions of fraternal sympathy and the generous aid extended to our suffering brethren of Memphis. Without disparagement to others, I venture to present one other response: 'The masons of Ohio, in convention at Columbus, give five hundred dollars to Memphis, and say, if more is needed, the call will be answered by every lodge in Ohio.' In the name of the widows and orphans of Tennessee I say, from the very depths of my soul, God bless our noble brethren of sister jurisdictions!

"I deem it my duty to commend the brethren of the Masonic Board of Relief

at Memphis for their faithful discharge of duty in the cause of suffering humanity. When Memphis was stricken with that terrible epidemic which has made so many homes desolate—when the inhabitants were fleeing from the scourge—when the dead and dying were being deserted, and but few were left to administer to the wants of our suffering brethren, the members of this Board, with a heroism born of the true spirit of masonry, bravely, nobly, stepped into the breach, and, in their administrations of love and mercy, held their lives not dear in the cause of suffering humanity. One of their number, the deeply lamented Brother George D. Plummer, gave up his life in his devotion to duty. Truly have these brethren thus exemplified the principles of our Brotherhood."

BRO. PLUMMER died a martyr to duty, and his name should be cherished with the names of all those who have given their life to relieve suffering humanity. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a memorial page in the Proceedings of this Annual Communication be appropriated to the memory of our deceased brethren of Memphis, who fell victims of the late epidemic, to be headed with the name of Bro. George D. Plummer."

The Grand Master, being about to remove from the State, took an affectionate farewell of the Grand Lodge.

The Memphis Masonic Board of Relief acknowledge the receipt of nearly \$33,000—\$125 from Maine.

BRO. JOHN FRIZZELL presented a brief Report on Correspondence (10 pp.), devoted to a list of Proceedings received, such decisions as he deemed of interest, and an account of the Kentucky "Masonic Orphans' Home."

TEXAS, 1874.

One hundred and seventy-two lodges represented: twenty-eight charters granted, three restored and one revoked, and five dispensations continued.

The Grand Master (JAMES F. MILLER) opens his address with the following cheering words:

"MY BROTHERS:—We have to-day opened the Thirty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Texas, under auspices more favorable to the peace and harmony of our honored institution, and with more assurances of prosperity and progress than at any of the thirty-seven Grand Annual Communications that have preceded it. From an extensive correspondence with the Subordinate Lodges in all parts of our extended territory, and from the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I find that with few exceptions, the lodges are prosperous and working harmoniously. Their membership is increasing as rapidly as is prudent or desirable. The number of non-affiliates is decreasing. The average attendance of the members at the communications of the lodges have increased in all cases where proper care has been taken in the selection of officers. The lodges have almost universally gone earnestly to work to enforce discipline and obedience to the moral teachings of our Order. Special attention has been given in most lodges to the moral fitness of candidates. Brotherly love and forbearance seem to have been the rule of action, and the practice of charity universal. Notwithstanding a severe epidemic of yellow fever in a few localities of our State, our Order is to-day unusually prosperous, and we have confident hope of continued and increased prosperity, usefulness and happiness, if we but continue faithfully to discharge our duties as citizens and as masons. No great calamity has befallen us. We have not been visited by any of the severe casualties that have been

unusually numerous; even death seems to have passed our membership by in this jurisdiction. The reports of the lodges show an unusually small death rate. For all these blessings we should be humbly thankful to the great Jehovah, 'for His goodness and mercy endureth forever.'"

He fears the undue increase of lodges, the admission of "negatively good men," and the election of incompetent officers. He had been called upon to decide about *two thousand* questions of masonic jurisprudence, usage or ritual! He had decided that no appeal lies to him in the recess, from the action of a lodge; and as follows:

"2. That it is the duty of the Jr. Warden to prefer charges in all cases where an unsettled grievance is known to exist, but this does not deprive the aggrieved brother, whether the W. M. or private member, of the right to prefer charges himself, when none are preferred by the Jr. Warden, and to sign the charges himself, if the Jr. Warden refuses to do so.

"4. That a candidate who, in answer to the usual questions, tells the S. D. that he had petitioned to, and been rejected by, a lodge in a distant State twenty years before, is not entitled to proceed and have the degree conferred on him without the consent of the lodge that rejected him, if it is still working. Neither lapse of time, distance, nor removal from one jurisdiction to another can be held under our regulations to defeat the jurisdiction acquired by regular petition and ballot.

"5. That when a mason dies, being at the time under suspension for non-payment of dues, his family cannot, after his death, pay up his dues and thereby restore themselves to such masonic privileges as they would have had if he had died in good standing in the lodge. A mason's family can have no masonic privilege except through the mason himself; after his death his status towards the Order cannot be changed by any act of theirs.

"14. A lodge had recommended the petition for a new lodge, but before the dispensation issued, withdrew their recommendation; held that they might do so, and that it was my duty, under the circumstances, to refuse the dispensation.

"17. That a lodge in Texas, within whose jurisdiction a mason resides and commits a masonic offense, must prefer charges and try him, although the mason may be a member of a lodge in Arkansas. That the lodge trying the brother should notify the lodge to which the accused belongs, in case he is convicted.

"18. That after a lodge receives a petition for degrees it must be balloted upon, unless it appear that the lodge has no jurisdiction in the premises, or that the petitioner is physically disqualified. The report of the Committee on Character cannot dispense with the necessity for the ballot.

"21. That our funeral ceremonies must not be performed at the grave of a deceased brother more than once. A brother having been once buried with the usual masonic ceremonies, by a lodge of which he was not a member, is a full and complete burial, and the lodge of which he was a member should not again perform the funeral service at the grave."

Objections were made to the installation of a Master, were investigated and the installation prohibited: on appeal to the Grand Lodge these proceedings were approved and confirmed.

In consequence of troubles having arisen from the joint occupancy of Halls, it was forbidden.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Resolution No. 93, adopted by this Grand Lodge (see Proceedings of 1873, page 242) prohibiting a mason from being a member of two lodges at one and the same time, shall not be so construed as to apply to a

mason producing a certificate showing that he is a life member, in good standing, of a lodge under any other jurisdiction than this Grand Lodge."

And the following:

"In relation to the memorial of the Texas Masonic Library Association, we recommend that they be permitted to use one of the rooms now occupied by the Grand Secretary, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between said Association and the Superintendent of the Masonic Temple.

"We further recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized to turn over to said Association all the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges now in his possession, together with a full set of the printed Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas, provided that said Association agree to catalogue and preserve said reports and not to remove them from the Masonic Temple; and provided further, that the Grand Lodge, its officers and committees, shall have free access at all times to said library."

Bro. E. H. CUSHING presented the Report on Correspondence (72 pp.) He commends the appointment of Standing Committees in advance; is inclined to favor the plan of relieving members from dues after long service; doubts the success of the compulsory dues system; has no confidence in the ultimate success of masonic mutual insurance companies; denies the right of Grand Masters "to make masons at sight," except when expressly given in his Grand Lodge Constitution; holds that a Past Master is amenable to discipline in his lodge, the same as any other member; and in reference to the manner of opening a Grand Lodge, says:

"The twentieth Annual Meeting was held at St. Paul, January 14, 1873, Grove B. Cooley, Grand Master, who first opened a Master Mason's Lodge in *due form*, apparently to examine and find out if he could open the Grand Lodge in *ample form*. Whilst we do not object to presiding officers rehearsing their duties before taking the chair, we still do not see what those Master Mason Lodges, that Minnesota, Ohio and some other Grand Lodges use to pry their Grand Lodge open with, are. Are they chartered Bodies? Have they by-laws? Have they any rights that Foreign Correspondence Committees are bound to respect? Apparently they are not the Grand Lodge, else why not call them so, and yet they undertake such Grand Lodge work as passing upon the qualifications of members of the Grand Lodge, or rather in this instance of finding out whether there is a Grand Lodge present to be opened. We look upon them as decidedly awkward."

UTAH, 1874.

This young Grand Lodge sends us a finely printed pamphlet of over 160 pages, showing that while this Grand Body is one of the youngest, it is one of the most zealous and active that we have. Much of its prosperity is due to its very efficient Grand Secretary CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

Five lodges represented: annual receipts about \$1,250, and expenses about \$1,100: all of the lodges also reported as having funds on hand, one \$2,300; another \$3,556; and in all by the five, about \$7,000, besides having expended \$1,085 in charity: Board of Relief of Salt Lake City had expended \$883.29: the work exemplified: one charter granted: a Code of Jurisprudence adopted.

The Grand Master (LOUIS COHN) alludes to the fraternal dead, mentioning Bros. BRADFORD and LYNDE: makes various recommendations for the consid-

eration of the Grand Lodge, especially cautioning the craft against too much masonry by cultivating the "higher degrees" at the expense of the lodge degrees.

The Grand Secretary makes a full and detailed report, showing the efficient manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office. He had found that there were in Utah 212 members of lodges in other jurisdictions, and ninety-five non-affiliates, and there were seventeen who refused to answer his inquiries.

His report as Librarian shows that he has doubled the number of volumes in the library. He gives a list of the volumes presented, and of the periodicals received (among them the *TOKEN*), and the thanks of the Grand Lodge are tendered. He urges the Brethren to subscribe for some one of the periodicals, warranting them that if they try it, they will continue it. He says that in some cases, "the most persistent correspondence could not induce the Grand Secretary to answer his letters," and adds, "This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true." We have heard this complaint before, and if it is well founded some measures should be devised to remedy it. He had found by experience that he could not sell their Proceedings, only seventeen copies having been purchased in all. He makes a strong appeal to the members of the Grand Lodge "not to let this enterprise go to the grave:" it *will* not as long as Bro. DIEHL is "to the fore."

A petition was presented to heal a mason made under the authority of the Grand Orient of France; and a general regulation for such cases, allowing a lodge to heal, was reported and discussed, but not adopted.

The following resolutions and report in regard to non-affiliation were adopted:

"Resolved, That all non-affiliated masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for the period of six months, but such non-affiliates shall petition some lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, or contribute to some chartered lodge in this jurisdiction its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance, shall be debarred from all masonic rights and privileges, as follows:

"1st. They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge.

"2d. They shall not be allowed to appear in any masonic procession.

"3d. They shall not be entitled to masonic charity.

"4th. They shall not be entitled to masonic burial.

"They shall be deemed drones in the hive of masonry, and unworthy our protection as masons.

"And we, your committee, would recommend the following for your consideration. That all lodges shall be required to have posted at the entrance to their lodge-rooms, the names of all non-affiliates remaining such after the expiration of the time stated, namely: *Seven months*. And they shall every three months transmit a list of the same to the Grand Secretary, to be by him forwarded to all subordinate lodges, and by them posted in like manner.

"And we would further recommend for your adoption the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the resolution embodied in this report, be printed on the back of all dimits granted in this Grand Jurisdiction."

Bro. DIEHL presented the Report on Correspondence (79 pp). He holds that seven members should be present in order to do business: does not believe in the necessity of one's being Warden before he is Master: claims

that masonry is a "progressive science," and in that connection tells the following good story:

"While the telegraph brought the news of the battle of Sedan and the capture of Napoleon to San Francisco, a very excited Frenchman and a calm, clear-headed German stood by a newspaper bulletin board in Montgomery street discussing the condition of affairs in Central Europe, and during their discourse, the German claimed that the German soldiers were the superiors of those of La Belle France. This the Frenchman denied, and to prove his argument, spoke of the fighting done by the French troops at Solferino and Magenta. 'Dat's all right,' replied the German, 'I knows dat, but how is it youst now, eh?' 'Oui,' said the Frenchman, 'but you no recollect ze French at Austerlitz and all ze fights by ze grand Napoleon.' 'Yes, yes,' coolly replied the German, 'dat's all right, but how is it youst now, eh?' This answer seemed to anger the Frenchman, who then went over the whole history of France, back to the days of Charlemagne, to prove the superiority of the French soldiers. 'I understand you very well,' replied the German. 'I don't cares for the old soldiers, vat I wants to know is, how is dat youst now, eh?' The Frenchman saw that he was beaten, and that he could not convince the German, and left in disgust.

"And so with these 'very old regulations.' 'We knows dat all very well, but vat we wants to know is, how is dat youst now, eh?'"

He commences his review of Maine, as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine lost during the year two distinguished workers in the vineyard of Freemasonry. Past Grand Master Freeman Bradford, aged seventy-one years, and Past Grand Master John H. Lynde, aged forty-six years. A steel engraving of each of these 'beloved and lamented' adorns the pamphlet for 1874. The steel plate and portraits of the former were presented to the Grand Lodge by Greenleaf Royal Arch Chapter, and of the latter by the Maine Consistory. In looking at Bro. Lynde's youthful face and beaming eyes, we were reminded of Schiller's elegy:

"How lovely with youth,—and with youth how delighted,
His days, in the hues of the rose glided by!
How sweet was the world, and how fondly invited
The future, that fairy enchanting his eye!
All life like a paradise smiled on his way,
And, lo! see the mother weep over his bed,
See the gulf of the Hades yawn wide for its prey,
See the shears of the Parcae gleam over the thread!"

Of Grand Master CARGILL's address, he says:

"He had granted a few dispensations for conferring the degrees in less than the lawful time (just a few too many); refused to grant a dispensation to a W. M. to join a public parade with his lodge on Decoration Day; suspended a W. M. for six months from office, for parading his lodge at a Fourth of July procession; granted a dispensation to thirty-two petitioners for the formation of a new lodge; laid corner stones; dedicated halls; answered all law questions; gave good counsel and fulfilled all other duties appertaining to his office, faithfully and well."

In reply to us, he says:

"Well and good Bro. D., you shall have all the information you desire in relation to masonry in Germany, providing you care anything about it. We thought you didn't when we read your leaning towards the opinion of Bro. Brown, of Kansas, regarding German Lodges in America. Allow us a few words on the subject.

"The original language of masonry are its symbols, signs, etc.; its motto Humanity; its extent the whole globe; and it matters but very little in what language our teachings are spoken, if they are practiced, and the laws of the Grand Lodge obeyed. There are few masons we think more of than of Bro. Brown, but in this instance he is wrong, and is showing a little too much nativism. This 'when you are among the Romans do as the Romans do,' is

just what Brigham Young tells the Gentiles in Utah Territory, and accordingly demands of us to believe in his revelations and practice polygamy. Do we obey? Not much! And for our disobeying we are called intruders, hirelings, carpet-baggers and 'sich-like.' It is a good thing for the thousands of foreign born masons in this Republic, that but few distinguished masons coincide with Bro. Brown, and, so far as we know, no Grand Lodge does, under whose geographical boundaries the German element predominates, and in every such State do we see the German Lodges in a healthy and flourishing condition. The German in its character is a cosmopolitan, and while he loves his fatherland and his mother tongue, is no less a law-abiding and true citizen to the country of his adoption.

" 'There is the German's fatherland,
Where oaths are sworn but by the hand,
Where faith and truth beam in the eyes,
And in the heart affection lies,
Be this the land,
Brave German, this thy fatherland !'

"Need we say more, Bro. D., and don't you think yourself that anybody who claims such a country his fatherland, is apt to make a good and true mason, no matter whether he spells the name of the great 'I AM' with a 'd' or 't'? Beg pardon, Bro. D., the subject made our teutonic blood run a little quicker, but perhaps you know something about that from experience."

We certainly never thought Germans do not "make good and true masons;" we *know* better; our point is that while they have learned their adopted language, to work in their native tongue tends to build up a wall of separation between them and their Brethren, while the effort should be to assimilate and mix as much as possible: especially as very few, if any, will return to their "fatherland" to reside. Of course *our* "fatherland" is the greatest and best in the world; but we are willing to admit that Bro. DIEHL's comes next!

VERMONT, 1874.

Ninety-one lodges represented: a committee appointed to prepare a Digest of the decisions of the various Grand Masters, and report the same at the next session: a *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents ordered: a committee appointed to procure a testimonial for the retiring Grand Master, PARK DAVIS.

In his address, he says:

"I received from Brother Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of Maine, a circular bearing date March 20, 1874, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of M. W. Bro. John H. Lynde, Past Grand Master of that State. He was, at the time of his death, our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine. I had the pleasure of a brief acquaintance with him. He was a native of Vermont, and I had from his own lips the assurance of a strong attachment for his native State. He was struck down in the prime of life, yet during the period of a brief existence he attained a position of the highest esteem both as a mason and a citizen.

"I immediately replied to the circular and took the liberty in behalf of the Grand Lodge and the Brethren of this jurisdiction, to transmit the assurance of our sorrow for his decease and to tender our sympathy for the loss, which, in his death, we, in common with the Brethren of Maine, have sustained. It would seem to me appropriate to inscribe a mourning page to his memory."

His suggestion was adopted, and a page in the proceedings devoted to the memory of Bro. LYNDÉ, inscribed as follows:

"GRAND LODGE OF VERMONT.

"THIS PAGE IS INSCRIBED TO THE MEMORY OF

"M. W. JOHN H. LYNDE, PAST GRAND MASTER OF MAINE.

"By order of the Grand Lodge of his native State.

"He was Grand Representative of Vermont near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

"He attained a position of the highest esteem both as a mason and a citizen."

He announces the restoration of friendly relations with the Grand Lodge of Canada.

He says that the prevalence of indifference and intolerance is fraught with more danger to the craft, than any other evil which exists.

The following resolution was rejected by a large majority :

"Resolved, That charity being one of the principle tenets of our Order, the relief of distressed Brethren, their widows and orphans are incumbent upon the lodge of which he is or was a member. If a Brother, his widow or orphan are, when in distress, relieved pecuniarily by a lodge in whose jurisdiction he or they may be temporarily sojourning, the last named lodge should be reimbursed therefor by the lodge of which he is or was a member."

The vote adopted at the last Annual Session in relation to reprinting the proceedings had not been carried into effect. The matter was reconsidered, and a committee appointed to prepare the manuscript for publication from the organization to 1846, and requested to have their report completed by the next Annual Communication. The venerable Brother JOHN B. HOLLENBECK was appointed chairman of the committee. The work is to include addresses, edicts, &c., outside of the record, especially those made during anti-masonic times.

On August 27, a special session of the Grand Lodge was held to attend the funeral of Past Grand Master GEORGE M. HALL, in whose death the craft in Vermont sustained a great loss, and we sympathize with them.

Bro. HENRY CLARK presented a full, complete and very interesting Report on Correspondence (150 pp.)

We can only condense from his general statement some of his conclusions. The signs of the times warn us that we should be watchful to defend masonry from the attacks upon it: he calls attention to the fact that the receipts of some Grand Lodges are less than the expenditures, and concludes that it shows a want of proper economy, or that the basis of Grand Lodge dues requires changing: says that the majority condemn the making of masons at sight, many denying the right, and some, who admit it, not approving its exercise: that the weight of argument is in favor of admitting the testimony of profanes and excluding hearsay evidence in masonic trials: that the question, whether *Chapter* Past Masters can be recognized, ought never to have been raised, as it is too clear for argument that none but *Actual* Past Masters can be admitted in a convention of such: that the weight of authority is that a visitor is excluded by objections from a member, without reasons given: holds

that an objection to a candidate after election and before initiation is equivalent to a rejection, but that objections after initiation must be submitted to the lodge and passed upon by it, and that there should be but one ballot for the degrees; and maintains that when a Grand Lodge reverses a conviction by a lodge, the accused does not lose his membership.

He quotes the following decision :

"That a candidate, whose business is of such a nature, that he cannot remain in any place a sufficient period to gain a residence, falls within the principle applicable to sailors and soldiers, and may be received at any place where he may be temporarily located."

And adds :

"We dissent from this opinion, unless the applicant has some claim to a legal residence, or temporary home. Every man of this class has some place he calls home. The broad construction of Grand Master Lockwood would lead to frequent abuses and imposition. The worst material that gains admission into Vermont Lodges, is of this temporary resident sort of people, who sometimes take up temporary residence to gain admittance, being unable to procure admission at their place of permanent residence."

Of one who has done able service in this department of masonic labor, he says :

"The faithful labors of Brother James Bruce Scot, who was for many years the chairman and compiler of the Reports on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, were among the most thorough and best that have appeared from any masonic pen. In accordance with the purpose of the Grand Lodge, a presentation was made to him of a masonic jewel, in recognition of his unwearying and arduous labors, in writing their valuable reports. The Grand Master made the presentation in a brief and chaste address, which was accepted in a brief response by Brother Scot.

He gives a summary of the proceedings (1873) of our Grand Lodge, with approving comments, quoting from the report of Dist. D. G. M. Estres, remarks which he says may possibly apply to lodges in Vermont.

He approves a decision that it was not proper for a lodge to lay a corner stone, when other organizations were to follow with their ceremonies.

VIRGINIA, 1874.

One hundred and forty-two lodges represented : fourteen charters granted and one revoked : one dispensation continued : the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized : the work exemplified.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM H. LAMBERT) delivered an able address, from which we should be pleased to quote largely.

He alludes to the death of various Brethren in other jurisdictions : congratulates the craft upon the settlement of the Quebec question : cautions the Grand Lodge against a too rapid increase of lodges : advises that the fee for dispensations for new lodges be increased : refused to grant dispensations to set aside the law of the Grand Lodge on the ground that he had no power to do so : advises that the reports of the Deputies be published : says that he had been relieved of much labor by the regulation adopted last year that all matters for

his decision should be sent up through the District Deputies : and calls the attention of the craft to various matters of local interest.

He gives the following account of one of his official acts :

"On the 4th of June, I visited Fredericksburg for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a monument to be erected by the 'Ladies' Memorial Association' to the memory of the Confederate dead. The ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4. Visitors from all parts of the State were present, all business was suspended, and a vast throng was gathered at the cemetery to witness the imposing ceremonies, at the conclusion of which Major Robert Stiles of Richmond, the orator of the day, delivered a fervid and impassioned address, vividly portraying scenes of the past, and by his eloquence enchainning the attention of his hearers. The graves of our fallen heroes were then decorated with flowers, and the brilliant rays of the setting sun, falling on the gently undulating ground, with its carpet of green, presented a picture never to be forgotten."

He decided that a by-law requiring a mason to become proficient in the third degree before he could become a member is void : that the accused or any member of a lodge may appeal from the result of a trial : that an E. A. cannot be advanced without the consent of the lodge making him, though he removes out of its jurisdiction : and that a resident of that State, who is made a mason, while temporarily abroad, under the authority of the Grand Orient of France, cannot be recognized as a mason, but must petition like any profane, and the decisions were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The following resolutions were adopted :

"That a lodge has not a right to impose fines upon its members for failing to attend a funeral, though summoned to do so."

"That hereafter the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters shall be published with the printed Proceedings, and that such reports shall embrace only a succinct statement of their official action."

The following report and resolution were accepted and laid over to the next session :

"1. It is the opinion of your committee that the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, cannot establish and organize under its care and protection the plan of life insurance proposed in the memorial, or any other, no matter how meritorious, without departing from the ancient landmarks of masonry.

"2. It is the opinion of your committee that the plan proposed is worthy of the most careful attention of the Brethren as individuals."

* * * * *

"Resolved, That the Masonic Relief Association of Virginia is an institution which peculiarly recommends itself to the Masonic Fraternity of this Grand Jurisdiction, and that this Grand Lodge recommend the same to the favorable consideration of the masons of Virginia."

BRO. R. B. WELLFORD, JR., presented another of his exceedingly able Reports on Correspondence (146 pp).

He endorses the action of the Grand Lodge of Alabama in expelling the one who broke his masonic word pledged in a political matter.

He dissents from the District of Columbia "Mixed Funeral" resolutions, and gives his reasons at length. He holds that the masonic services are properly subordinated to the religious services (as is the case in Maine so far as our observation has extended) He says further :

"That conclusion precludes from participation in the ceremonials of the funeral of any Brother to be buried with masonic rites, all 'non-masonic organizations.' If organizations be excluded, individuals, if profanes, must also be excluded. It is assumed, as a premise, that the burial of a Brother is masonic labor, and that in such labor none but masons in good standing can be permitted to assist. If this be limited only to the rites around the open grave, while such rites are being performed, none can controvert it, or ever have controverted it. But the obvious intent is to cover all the funeral ceremonies, from the house to the grave; the lodge is to claim not merely precedence in the procession, but to the exclusion of profanes and other Orders, the designation of pall-bearers; and when, on approaching the grave, the ranks are opened for the hearse, as soon as that passes the lodge is to close behind in inverse order, leaving in the rear the clergy, the mourning family, as well as all others following the corpse, until the body is deposited in the grave and all the masonic labor so complete as to permit the retirement of the lodge. Then, and not until then, according to the principle asserted, can the approach of widow, daughter, mother, sister, infant son, father or brother, or christian minister, if either be a profane, be permitted, or if permitted, only permitted as masons."

* * * * *

"Where Masonic Bodies consent to appear as such in public places, where the public eye may see and the public ear may hear, the very act necessarily involves a waiver of all right to insist upon the sanctity and the exclusiveness of the lodge room. They must content themselves then with all limitations which public law and a due regard to the rights of the great public as such or any portion of the public, especially in interest, may impose, and those limitations, with impartial force, must control ours equally with other organizations."

* * * * *

"It is very right and very necessary for us from our lodge rooms, and from all the privileges of the Order, to exclude all profanes; but to gather around an open grave, when a great private, if it be not a public calamity, has commanded a presence, many of whom, debarred by sex or age from being of us, are staggering under a weight of woe which few of us can appreciate, with heart-strings wrapped around the corpse before us, and in such a presence to assert our exclusive right to pay the last tribute of affection, and to repel even such mourners with the assumption of superior claim—with a *Procul—procul oh profani*, is no less abhorrent to our feelings as men, than it is to the benign and beautiful charity which is the crown of our adorning as masons."

He takes substantially the same ground that we suggested last year, though he gives a stricter construction to the resolution than we gave to it.

Referring to the Quebec controversy, he says:

"Now, we know that it has been a question of grave discussion among our brethren in Illinois, whether, in the mammoth proportions to which the Grand Lodge of Illinois has grown, it can, without modification or sub-division, subserve the best interests of all the craft. A scheme was presented and gravely debated and considered, only a few years since, to avoid the difficulty by a system of Provincial Grand Lodges, subordinate to the Mother Grand Lodge. It was rejected; but according to Brother Singleton's idea, and it is logically consistent with, if not demanded by, the action of Illinois with regard to Quebec, upon avowed principles, in defense of which this idea is promulgated, any respectable number, not of lodges, but of masons, in Illinois, who may dissent from the judgment of the Grand Lodge, have the right to organize an independent Grand Lodge, and demand the recognition of the fraternity in defiance of any protest of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

"God forbid that we should be called to meet any such demand. Should it be so, under Brother Singleton's leading, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia may be as precipitate to welcome the new claimant for Grand Lodge independency as she was to welcome Quebec. Canada was among the first

to reach forth her hand to West Virginia; Illinois alone, save Vermont, enjoys the distinction of excommunicating Canada because she would not recognize Quebec. If, in the future, she, like Canada in the present, shall experience the retributive justice which commends to her own lips the chalice she pressed upon a sister Grand Lodge, Virginia will be by her side, as she has been by that of Canada, true to her plighted faith, and ready to maintain the chartered rights of Illinois as earnestly and as zealously as she would maintain her own."

We had supposed that Bro. W. had comprehended the arguments and propositions upon which the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was sustained; but it seems from the above that he has not as yet. As the matter is settled (as it never would have been if the principles involved had not been demonstrated to be correct), it is not worth while to pursue the matter. It will be observed, however, that he holds, in accordance with views we have heretofore expressed, and against the assertions of the Canada brethren, that her action in relation to West Virginia involved the same principle. We have hopes that Bro. W. will yet see that the Grand Lodges of Virginia and Canada were organized on the same principle.

In reference to the general law that a lodge cannot be opened without the actual presence of the charter, he confesses to share the doubts of Bro. ROBBINS whether a valid reason can be given for it. The grant of the charter by the Grand Lodge is not enough. The lodge must be constituted, and the charter formally delivered. Until this is done, the grant is of no force. The charge to the Master shows that great importance was attached to the document itself; the same idea is included in the definition of a lodge. And while the lodge continues to exist, though the charter be destroyed, we apprehend that the reason of requiring the actual presence of the charter was a precautionary one, that all might know that the lodge was a regular one, and thus give as much protection as possible against imposition by clandestine lodges.

In his review of Maine he says:

"While we yield to none in our desire to do all honor to the memory of the heroic dead, we think Brother Cargill's action in the premises was exactly right. The presence of a masonic lodge in the funeral procession of the most eminent citizen in the land who had not been a member of the Fraternity, would be a remarkable spectacle; and not less so its presence upon such an occasion as that to which Brother Cargill refers.

"A similar breach of the proprieties, aggravated by its being in violation of an express regulation of the Grand Lodge, called for a very proper exercise of discipline."

He quotes our comments on the foundation of the "Royal Solomon Mother Lodge" by Bro. Morris, and says they are "very much to our liking."

He shows that a majority of the lodges in West Virginia did not participate in the original organization of that Grand Lodge. It was understood otherwise at the time, and no one, who held that it was not legally formed, raised the question.

He holds that it requires a two-thirds vote to convict in a masonic trial. It would seem, under our present Constitution, that a majority may convict, but that it requires two-thirds to suspend or expel. In the revision to be presented at this session, the two-thirds rule is adopted, save that a majority may rep-

rimand after a conviction by two-thirds, and a refusal by two-thirds to expel or suspend.

He seems to hold that a mason may be tried for an offense committed before initiation; we do not see how charges could be framed in such a case.

In commenting upon the recently attempted innovation of allowing an appeal in open Grand Lodge from the Grand Master's rulings, he seems by implication to give countenance to the still more recently attempted innovation of allowing an appeal from the Grand Master in the recess to the Grand Lodge. In any particular case coming properly before the Grand Master in the recess, his decision is final and conclusive: and until within two years, we never heard of an attempt to appeal from such a decision. It is true that very many decisions of Grand Masters, *when announced as general rules of masonic law*, have been reversed, or rather *denied*. The decision in the particular case has never been meddled with: but it has been decided often that the principle announced was not correct, and should not be followed as a rule of conduct in the future. The distinction is clear, and we think Bro. W. must concur with us.

He holds that a Past Master cannot be tried by his lodge. Will he tell us why, and where he finds any authority twenty-five years old for his position?

Referring to our statement that "It is by no means universal that the lodges organizing a Grand Lodge take new charters from it," he says:

"We confess that we are surprised at this statement. If the lodge does not hold a charter from its own Grand Lodge, how can it be controlled? Can the Grand Lodge recall a charter it has never granted? or can the foreign Grand Lodge which granted it recall it, after it has consented to transfer its jurisdiction to another Grand Lodge? The difficulties and embarrassments which would attend any effort to exercise proper discipline seem to us very formidable, unless the requirement be universally enforced, that the old charter be surrendered and a new one accepted."

To the first question we answer, In the same manner as a lodge chartered by the same Grand Lodge; to the second, Yes; to the third, No. We answer advisedly to the first, because it has been done constantly in Maine for nearly fifty-five years; and confidently to the second, for it has been done several times in Maine. For over fifty years, nearly thirty lodges in Maine have worked under charters granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and for over one hundred years one has worked under a charter from the Grand Lodge of England. Yet all these lodges have been controlled by the Grand Lodge of Maine as readily and as fully as any of the lodges chartered by itself.

When Maine separated from Massachusetts, there were in Maine very many corporations chartered by Massachusetts. It never occurred to them that they must take *new* charters from Maine at the separation. The Legislature of Maine has often since amended and modified many of those charters, without dreaming that there was any difficulty in doing so.

For the same reason the Maine lodges did not dream that the transfer of their allegiance from one Grand Lodge to another by the formation of the

new Grand Lodge destroyed them, or made it necessary to have new life granted to them.

When the Grand Lodge of Virginia was formed the lodges did not surrender their charters. It is true that some two or more years afterwards a resolution was adopted that they ought to take out new charters. But the printed records indicate that it was not done for some years afterwards, if at all.

There seems to us a practical difficulty in surrendering a charter and taking a new one. To whom does the new charter issue? To the lodge? No, for it *has ceased to exist* by surrendering its charter, and apparently the Grand Lodge with it, for want of any members. To the individuals? No, for they are not named, and the lodge is not again constituted.

We submit to Bro. W. that his idea of a lodge is not strictly correct. His idea seems to be, that there is and *must be* a kind of umbilical cord between the Grand Lodge and the lodge, which is absolutely necessary for the life of the latter and its proper control by the former. As long as the lodge is *v. d.* this theory may be correct: but when the lodge is constituted under the charter, this cord is severed, and the lodge has an existence of its own. It is an entity of itself, and may pass under the government of another Grand Lodge, as readily as a native citizen of Maine may by change of residence pass under the laws of Virginia.

And we hold, as sound masonic law, that if the Grand Lodge of Maine should cease to exist without revoking the charters of its subordinates, those lodges could form a new Grand Lodge, which would be as legal and as supreme in its jurisdiction as any Grand Lodge in the world.

In his review of Michigan he very ably sustains substantially the same doctrine that we suggested a few years ago, in relation to prayers in lodges—that true toleration requires that the Brother making the prayer should do so according to his own conscientious belief. In connection with this subject, he discusses at length the question whether masonry requires a belief in the God of *Revelation*, or only of *Natural Religion*. Including extracts, he devotes nine pages to the discussion, and we cannot copy the whole, though no extracts will do justice to his argument. It is a matter of the utmost importance, and will elicit much discussion, as the committees of Louisiana, Missouri and New York, and the Grand Lodge of Michigan have taken the opposite side. We concur in the main with Bro. WELLFORD for the reasons given by him in the following extract:

“As we received it and we must impart it, it presumes that the impulse of an intelligent candidate, in his blindness, will prompt him to invoke primarily the guidance and protection of the God who has revealed himself as the hearer and answerer of prayer. Before his eyes can behold one ray of masonic light, he is admonished that there can be no fellowship between him and us until he assures us that he entertains such intelligent faith in that God as to accept Him as man's only abiding trust, and that even then we are not content to admit such fellowship until his pledges of faith are given under the solemn sanction of appeal to Him with reverent acceptance of His Holy Writings as the measure by which, before the High Court of Heaven, his fidelity must be tried.

"The first lesson he is taught impresses upon him the source whence we profess to derive our light, and enforces the obligations of the morality we inculcate, not by its derivation from any human intelligence, or its mere consonance with human reason, but because it draws its inspiration from, and commands obedience through faith in the God who revealed to Jacob in his vision the Ladder which spans the space between Earth and Heaven. All along his pathway he is surrounded by the symbols which represent that faith, and continually admonished by all our ceremonies of the fear and reverence due to the God of the All-Seeing Eye and the Ever-Open Ear—the God of Creation, whom sun, moon and stars obey—the God of Grace, who delivered his elect people from the land of bondage—and the God of Providence, who stood around and about them in their Exode and in all their wanderings, as a wall of defense against every enemy—the God of Miracles, who wrought their mighty deliverance by his miraculous east wind—the God of the Ark of the Covenant—the God of the Sanctum Sanctorum of the Temple at Jerusalem—the God of the Resurrection.

"If this be the God of the Deist, he may have fellowship with us; but if not, he must be sadly out of place among us, unless we are content to acknowledge that in our most solemn ceremonies we are triflers with sacred things, and that we are basely prostituting the memory and example of the great and good of other days to assist us in the perpetuation of profane puerilities.

"To eliminate from our ceremonies the God of Revelation, and to substitute in his stead the God of Natural Religion, would involve a revolution in masonry more fundamental and infinitely more disastrous than that which would unveil our most sacred mysteries to the world. It would transform an institution which has been, through these many years, a conservator of enlightened Biblical morality, into the most terrible agency to heathenize a civilized world, and could only find a parallel in the history of human folly and wickedness, in the fearful experiences of the Age of Reason in France.

"These views do conflict, we confess, with some very prevalent ideas of the universality and catholicity of Freemasonry. Those ideas are very captivating to the imagination of the young craftsman, and are abandoned reluctantly. As far as the universality is concerned, they pertain to matters of fact. And what are the facts? It is doubtless true that some institutions of a kindred nature to ours do exist to a limited extent among many people, who do not accept the faith of the Hebrew or the Christian, but how far they may be kindred is much more matter of curious enquiry than of ascertained fact. Very certain it is that among and of them there are no organized masonic lodges, or Grand Lodges, recognized as correspondents of any of the American Sisterhood."

BRO. WELLFORD argues at considerable length the question of the effect of a conviction by the lodge and a reversal of it by the Grand Lodge upon the lodge membership of the accused, in support of the doctrine that in such case the membership is lost. As this argument is the first that we have seen *on that side* of the question, and as it has not convinced us, and as our Committee on revision of the Constitution have reported in favor of the opposite doctrine, we deem it important to examine the matter somewhat at length.

He admits that upon first impression he thought differently. He also admits that the membership is lost by an *incorrect* or *illegal* judgment. This admission should settle the question the other way, unless there are irresistible reasons to the contrary. But an illustration will make this still stronger. If our lodge undertakes to deprive us of membership for non-payment of dues, it must proceed by a legal trial—one that will be held so by the Grand Lodge—or its object is not effected. But if charges, the most informal, are made, and upon inadmissible and insufficient evidence, without any notice, they are

determined against us and we are expelled, and the Grand Lodge reverses the proceedings, still we lose our membership and become an unaffiliated mason.

In these days, when an unaffiliated mason is, in most jurisdictions, *no mason at all*, the question becomes one of almost infinite importance. If membership is lost, and in consequence, all one's masonic rights and privileges are lost with them, a reversal of a judgment of conviction becomes of exceedingly little importance.

Long usage is no answer to the argument arising out of what we have stated; and it is due to Bro. WELLFORD to say that he does not base his argument upon usage.

He applies certain technical principles or analogies of the civil law, to the effect that when the judgment of the lodge is pronounced, the membership is *actually lost*. The proceedings may be erroneous, but until reversed by the Grand Lodge, the judgment is in force; and hence the membership is lost, and to be regained must be *restored*. He claims that it can be restored only by the lodge, and that no action of the Grand Lodge can restore it.

We may remark that it is quite certain that Bro. W.'s arguments will not apply to Maine, as our Constitution expressly provides that the sentence of expulsion, or indefinite suspension by a lodge, shall not take effect till confirmed by the Grand Lodge, but that until the appeal is decided the accused shall be *suspended* from his masonic rights. Nor do we perceive that it can apply in *any* case of *suspension*, as in that case the membership is not *lost*, but only *suspended*, and when the suspension is removed, the accused at once resumes all the rights of membership.

But we take issue with him on his main proposition, and maintain that the contrary is true, except when the matter is controlled by special provisions.

Bro. WELLFORD has cited the civil law and proceedings under that: the trouble with this argument is, that while we have no doubt that in Virginia the result would be as he states, yet in this section of the country *the result would be precisely the reverse*.

Bro. W.'s idea is that an appeal from the judgment of a lodge is analogous to a writ of error in the civil law. This is not so with us. An "appeal" in the civil law is never predicated in this section of the country, of a writ of error. This is not a mere question of names, for in cases of appeal, the judgment appealed from is *vacated by the appeal*, while in cases in which a writ of error is brought, the *judgment remains in force* till reversed, unless the matter is controlled by express statute provisions.

Formerly all causes were carried to the Supreme Court of the United States from the Circuit Courts by writ of error, but in 1803 the law was amended so that (in the language of one author), "An *appeal* to the Supreme Court was given instead of a writ of error," in certain cases. The same author says the "question arose at an early period, whether the term *appeal* was there used in its general sense, as descriptive of appellate jurisdiction without regard to the

particular mode, by which a cause is transmitted to that jurisdiction, or in its ordinary technical sense, expressive of the civil law mode of removal, as contradistinguished from the common law process of writ of error. *The latter was held to be its true sense.*" Indeed, in the U. S. Courts, the term appeal is every where used in distinction from a writ of error. An appeal suspends or vacates the sentence or decree appealed from, invariably, in the the absence of statute provision to the contrary. See the case of *Yeaton vs. the United States*, 5 Cranch., 281. Frequently appeals are allowed only upon performing certain pre-requisites, but when allowed have that effect, unless it is controlled by express statute provisions.

An examination of the United States Statutes will more clearly illustrate these statements. We have looked into the laws of various States and find that in all, to whose laws we have access, the same principle prevails.

There are other important considerations : proceedings in the nature of a writ of error are usually limited to the corrections of error in law, while the appeal from the lodge may be upon questions of law or fact, or even from the sentence, on the ground that it is insufficient or too severe : also appeals lie from any decision of the Master or of the lodge.

We think we have sufficiently demonstrated that a masonic appeal is not in the nature of a writ of error ; and that where the matter is not controlled by the law of the Grand Lodge, the appeal vacates or suspends the judgment appealed from. Especially is this the case in those Grand Lodges in which they examine and finally determine the case, giving such judgment as seems to be required.

Bro. W. says :

" Suppose that the law should attach to conviction by a jury the penalty of removal from office, and a state official should be convicted, by a jury, of crime. The penalty to this extent would be immediately enforced. The refusal of the subordinate court to set aside the verdict might be afterwards adjudged by an appellate court to have been error ; but would that reversal necessarily involve a restoration of the accused to the office he had hitherto held ? "

Such a case has occurred in Maine : the respondent, *after verdict*, appealed : all proceedings were stayed as matter of course ; the appellate court sustained the conviction, and he *then* was removed from office : a writ of error might then have been brought, and if decided in his favor before his official term expired, he *would be restored to office*.

Even on writs of error, Bro. WELLFORD'S conclusions are not correct, according to the practice in this section of the country.

He says, further :

" The mistake is in assuming that membership can only be lost by a *correct* judgment of guilt. If that idea be sound, a mason who is convicted of the most infamous offense by his own lodge does not and cannot lose his membership in that lodge, so long as the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge continues."

He *ought* not to lose it, if it is right to allow him to appeal ; but to prevent his exercise of the right pending the appeal, the Grand Lodges of Maine,

Massachusetts, and some others, have made the provision to which we have alluded.

Also :

"Let us take the analogies of the law of the State. The judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, however inferior it be in grade or dignity, is not a mere nullity until affirmed by a superior tribunal. The privilege of appeal is not always a matter of right, but even when it is, there are necessary limitations as to the time within which the appeal is to be prosecuted and the terms upon which the judgment is to be stayed."

But when the appeal *is* allowed, the judgment becomes a nullity, in the absence of statute law to the contrary.

Also :

"The right of resort to a superior tribunal to revise the judgment does not necessarily imply the right to suspend its force until affirmed. It would be a mockery of justice to delay all punishment of evil doing, and to allow the evil doer, even after a conviction by a jury and sentence by a court, the largest liberty of citizenship, until that judgment could be revised by a court of last resort, or the time within which he could ask such revision had been exhausted. After conviction by a jury and sentence by a court to punishment for any infamous offense, no appellate jurisdiction can properly allow, pending the hearing of the appeal, bail to the prisoner. Be that judgment right or wrong, he must remain in jail as a convicted felon until that judgment is reversed. It may be reversed, perhaps years afterwards, but the accomplished results of the wrong judgment cannot be altered. The innocent victim may have forfeited privileges in social life—may have lost in fame or fortune the hard-won earnings of a busy life—may have been deposed or removed from valued office and remunerative positions in the State, or municipalities, or business corporations—but so far as such forfeit or loss has been consummate, the judgment of the appellate court can afford him no redress."

In *all* cases of appeal, bail is allowed in this section when the offense is bailable before conviction; and in many States, bail *is* allowed after conviction and sentence during the pendency of a writ of error, so that this illustration loses its force.

But he says further :

"We will suppose a case of extreme hardship and wrong. A court of competent jurisdiction upon full hearing of both parties, by counsel, enters a decree divorcing a man from his wife, erroneously adjudging from the evidence that she is proven to have been guilty of the crime of adultery. The counsel of the unhappy woman is faithless or incompetent, and fails to ask for a suspending order, or to prosecute with diligence an appeal. When the term of court, in which this decree is entered, closes without any suspending order, it is a final judgment conclusive between the parties until reversed or superseded by the order of a superior tribunal to await the result of the hearing of an appeal. The law may concede the right of appeal ten years hence, but the *vinculum matrimonii* is broken until that decree is superseded. Before any supersedeas is awarded, the husband marries again, and issue is born of his second wife. After that the first wife is intelligently advised of her right to have her fame vindicated in a superior tribunal. She may prosecute that right without necessarily superseding the judgment. She does so, and the higher court sustains her and reverses the action of the court below. The brand of guilt which that erroneous action fixed upon her is removed, but can the judgment of reversal stamp the second marriage as concubinage and bastardize its issue, and reinstate the first wife to her original matrimonial rights? In the meantime the husband may have conveyed his real estate for valuable consideration. Can the judgment of reversal by the appellate court affect

the title of the purchaser, and subject the property to the incumbrance of the dower right of the first wife?"

In this section of the country, both questions in the above extract *must be answered in the affirmative*. He who deals with a man so situated does it at his peril. To prevent such a result, our law provides that no review shall be granted, if the party has married again. But our court has decided that it has the power to annul a divorce obtained by fraud, and has actually done it, rehabilitating the parties, in spite of the marriage of the one who practiced fraud.

He closes as follows :

"In the administration of criminal justice in the courts of the State, it is not an unfrequent matter that the appellate court reverses the sentence of the lower court, and commands it to set aside a verdict of guilty rendered by a jury of the country. If that judgment could be imagined to involve an order upon the jury who found that verdict, and the judge who approved it, to accept and recognize the accused as a social equal and a confidential associate, it would be the very essence of tyranny. Society would not concede the right of appeal, if such could be a consequence of the honest error of its ministers of justice.

"Can it be a correct interpretation of masonic law which involves such a consequence to her honestly erring votaries? We think not, and trust that the common consent of the Fraternity may acquiesce in the propriety of our Virginia doctrine."

That *would be* tyranny, but it is not in point. It would give the accused a *right he never had*, and a privilege, which, if he ever had it, was enjoyed *at the will and pleasure* of the other party, and which they could withdraw at pleasure. Can a lodge, even by unanimous vote, deprive a member of his membership, merely because it is their will and pleasure to do so? Wouldn't that also be "the very essence of tyranny"?

And in our view, the whole matter is reduced to the answer to these questions. If membership is held at the pleasure of the lodge, an illegal judgment may deprive him of it; but if it is a *right under the law*, he can be deprived of it only by proceedings in accordance with law.

We believe we are safe in affirming, that when a decision of an inferior court is reversed, the party is restored to all rights under the law which he would have had at the time of the reversal, if the decision reversed had never been made; while rights and privileges which he holds at the mere pleasure of others are not affected by either decision. There *may be* exceptions to this rule: none occur to us; and if there are any, it will be found that they are exceptional and are so made by statute.

Shall the administration of *masonic* law be less just?

We shall be pardoned for devoting so much space to this discussion, when it is remembered that under the law of most of the Grand Lodges, loss of membership is substantially a loss of all masonic rights and privileges; that it is not the mere exclusion from the society of the Brethren of his lodge as an associate and an equal, which is in question, but his exclusion from the Fraternity.

WASHINGTON, 1874.

All the lodges (sixteen) represented : three charters and one dispensation granted : the Grand Lodge of Quebec recognized : the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York, with the necessary modifications, adopted : an annual tax of one dollar a member ordered for a mileage fund : the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Oregon for a national re-union at Philadelphia, in 1876, unanimously adopted : a general regulation adopted limiting the Report on Correspondence to a table of statistics and a digest of the decisions.

The address of the Grand Master (D. C. H. ROTHSCHILD) shows that he had been an able, faithful and laborious officer.

A brother was convicted by his lodge of using "profane, indecent and grossly offensive epithets" against the Grand Master, and sentenced to be reprimanded, but on appeal the Grand Lodge expelled him.

Upon the earnest recommendation of the Grand Secretary, measures were taken to lay the foundation of a Grand Lodge Library.

The Grand Master notices in his address an attempt that had been made to represent that the craft in Washington felt unkindly towards the Brethren in Oregon. A Committee of Past Grand Masters make a lengthy report upon the same subject, indignantly denying the charge, and attributing the report to a sojourner who had an interest in having it believed to be true. In reference to this, the following resolutions, speaking, as we have not the shadow of a doubt, the true sentiments of our Washington Brethren, were adopted :

"Resolved, That there is no foundation in truth for the charge or even insinuation that there yet remains in this jurisdiction any personal feeling of unkindness, either to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Oregon, or any of its Grand or Past Grand officers, or to any member of the fraternity within that State, growing out of the jurisdictional controversy between the respective Grand Lodges, which controversy was fully and definitely adjusted upon terms satisfactory to both Grand Lodges in 1871.

"Resolved, That as the representatives of the subordinate lodges and of the craft, we here declare the thorough fraternal good will of the masons of this Territory for their Brethren in Oregon.

"Resolved, That we denounce as an enemy of masonry the malicious and mischievous man, who for motives of self-interest, would attempt to keep alive the remembrance of a settled controversy, or who would falsely charge the fraternity of this Territory with a bad faith to their masonic duties and their pledges of friendship, for his selfish aggrandizement."

The proposition for a re-union of the Grand Lodges of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho was enthusiastically adopted.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1873.

Fifty-five lodges represented : the lodges in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties have reported to this Grand Lodge, leaving but four lodges in the State now reporting to the Grand Lodge of Virginia : four charters granted, one surrendered, and two dispensations continued : a committee appointed to revise the Constitution.

The Grand Master (THOMAS H. LOGAN) says :

"I am pleased to state that so far as my information extends, the year has been one of unusual prosperity and harmony. There is, I think, a gradual and steady increase in unity of feeling and purpose, as well as in attachment to our Grand Lodge, which promises increasing honor and usefulness in the time to come."

He announces the death of WILLIAM P. WILSON, the Grand Treasurer, paying a tribute to his memory : and the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions expressing their respect and regard for him.

In closing his address, the Grand Master, in eloquent words, admonishes his brethren to live masonically.

The District Deputies make full and faithful reports, confined, however, to a statement of their official acts and the condition of the lodges, as they properly should be.

BRO. O. S. LONG submitted a partial Report on Correspondence. A review of some of the Grand Lodges was prepared by H. R. HOWARD : to these are added the account of foreign Grand Lodges from the New York Report, and the Compilation of Decisions by BRO. TAYLOR, of Nevada.

This Grand Lodge meets in November, and we ought to have received the Proceedings of 1874 : but they have not made their appearance.

WISCONSIN, 1874.

One hundred and forty-four lodges represented : seven charters granted, and a large amount of routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (R. DELOS PULFORD) is a remarkably brief and succinct statement of his official acts.

The Constitution was amended so as to prohibit the Grand Master from giving permission for a resident of the State to go abroad and be made a mason, without the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction such person resides.

The following communication was received, read and ordered to be published with the proceedings :

"To the Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the State of Wisconsin :

"The Ladies' Temperance Band of Milwaukee, many of whose members are related to the members of your Order either as daughters, sisters, wives or mothers, and therefore naturally interested in your welfare, knowing by popular report, and through the published writings of the Fraternity, that intemperance is forbidden by masonic law, and by the usual instruction given in the lodges, most respectfully beg leave to call your attention to this subject, and invite you to consider whether there be not an urgent necessity that diligent effort be made to conform the lives and conduct of members in this particular to the ancient principles, laws and traditions of the Fraternity. To reclaim, reform and restore the numerous masons who have fallen from a position which the excellent principles of the Order require them to occupy, is a work worthy of your most serious attention.

"Having no other aim in this than the advancement of purity and morality in public and private life, we beg to ask whether your worthy Grand Boyd might not aid these ends materially by taking such steps as shall be best cal-

culated to induce the subordinate lodges and the individual members thereof to more fully sustain the principles of the Order in this respect?

"Most respectfully presented by order of the Ladies' Temperance Band of Milwaukee."

The Grand Secretary makes a full report, and proposes to found a Grand Lodge Library. Many of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, even those of recent years, are missing, but we have no doubt Bro. H. will very soon make up the deficiency. He advocates a reprint of the proceedings of that Grand Lodge, from its organization to 1852 (which are *very rare*), but we do not perceive that any action was taken upon the subject.

Bro. GEO. E. HOSKINSON (Gr. Sec.) presented the Report on Correspondence (100 pp.).

Our proceedings for 1873 and 1874 are noticed with favorable comments, generally.

He says :

"Grand Master Cargill presents a plain, business-like statement of his transactions during the year. He is 'down on' dispensations to confer degrees out of time and makes some very judicious comments on 'persons who have indifferent views of masonry until they want to go to California or some other distant place, when they all at once form a very favorable opinion of the institution, and are so much in earnest about the matter that they are not willing to wait the short space of a month.'"

* * * * *

"A Lodge of Master Masons was opened," says the record, 'the Committee on Credentials reported, and a constitutional number of lodges being represented, the M. W. Grand Master declared the Grand Lodge open in ample form, and ready for the transaction of business.' Where is the authority for the convening of that lodge of M. M.'s? Where and from whom is its charter? Again, what is the necessity of so much circumlocution?"

We believe this practice is comparatively a recent one: it is so in Maine, and we have never been able to see the propriety of it.

He quotes from Bro. DONGE's report of last year, saying, "The Grand Treasurer is good deal of a wag," &c. He says, that with the thermometer at 92°, he had "faithfully and religiously" read our report through,—that is, all but the extracts. This shows what faith and religion (or long service as an editor?) will enable a man to do.

He says very many good things, a few of which we quote :

"He urges a system of 'organized charities,' and wants to see a stately asylum erected for 'indigent and decayed brethren and widows.' Though it might please some few to point to such a building as a sort of advertisement of masonry, it is an open question whether the secret plan of doing what good is possible in the world, without making a noise about it, is not full as good and decidedly more masonic."

* * * * *

"Music hath charms, but if the soul of masonry hath departed it cannot charm it back again, 'charm he never so wisely.' If we look deeper into the matter the evil will generally be found in indifferent 'work,' a lack of punctuality and thoroughness and a general yawning where there should be brisk activity. Lodge meetings are too frequent—and there are too many lodges."

* * * * *

"It is extremely difficult to exactly draw the line as to the respective rights of the member and the candidate, where the one begins and the other ends.

On the one hand we hold to the opinion that a member of a lodge should have the undoubted and unchallenged right to stand at the door of masonry and by his simple objection bar the passage to all persons desiring admission, or to any initiate upon his passage, or to the admission of visiting brethren, believing that harmony within is not to be hazarded on account of any prospective advantage to be derived from the admission of new and unwelcome material. Yet an initiate started on his passage ought to be entitled to masonic rights as well. He is a mason, and the greater of his rights is his just demand for more light in masonry. Of this right he ought not, in our opinion, to be deprived without a due examination into the validity of the objection. Perhaps the *juste milieu* would be to admit the objection, whether publicly made in the lodge or privately to the Master, and call upon the objector to substantiate the grounds of his objection, giving to the accused the privilege of introducing his defense and then leaving the subject for the lodge to determine upon."

WYOMING, 1874.

On the fifteenth day of December, 1874, Cheyenne, Loraine and Evanston Lodges, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and Wyoming Lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, all in the territory of Wyoming, met at Loraine City by their proper representatives, and organized the Grand Lodge of Wyoming. These were all the lodges in the territory which had been regularly organized under the laws of the United States.

The proceedings were regular and in due form: a Constitution was adopted, and there is no reason why this new Grand Lodge should not be recognized. We submit a resolution for that purpose, and in the name of our Grand Lodge heartily welcome this young sister into the family circle of American Grand Lodges.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1874.

At the Quarterly Communication in March, one charter was granted.

The committee on "Trials and Healing" made several reports of considerable interest. In one case a person had been twice rejected and then, while on a visit to Scotland (his native country), had received the degrees, the inquiry whether he had been elsewhere rejected not having been made. The Grand Lodge refused to heal him.

In another case, the members of a lodge had been *summoned* (not merely *notified*) to attend a special communication for the trial of charges; and yet *eighty-six* out of one hundred and ninety-six were absent, and the committee comment upon this fact in severe terms. We notice the case, to enter our dissent against its being made a precedent. We admit all the committee say in relation to the necessity of obeying a summons; but we hold that a Master has no right to *summon* the members of his lodge to a meeting, except in very extraordinary cases. This may have been such a case, but that does not appear, and the committee do not so state.

At the Quarterly Communication in July, a case was presented in which a *majority* of the lodge, but less than *two-thirds*, voted to convict, and the Master ruled that the respondent was acquitted, whereupon an appeal was taken to

the Grand Lodge. The committee make a full report, showing that there is no universal rule upon the subject, and that the Grand Lodge has always held that a majority vote is sufficient to convict. It would seem that in the absence of express legislation, a majority *convicts*, though it may require two-thirds to *expel*. The diversity of law and practice upon this question is very surprising to one who has not examined it. In our present Constitution there is no provision, but in the revised draft to be acted upon this year, a two-thirds vote is required for conviction. When the case was sent back for further proceedings, the respondent was declared expelled by a vote of 66 to 58, and the expulsion was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

At the Annual Communication one hundred and seventy-one lodges were represented: two charters were granted.

The Grand Master (SERENO D. NICKERSON) in his address says:

"Since our last Quarterly Communication, none of the bright and shining lights of this Grand Body have been extinguished in death; the past has been to most of the lodges in this jurisdiction a year of unbroken harmony, of moderate prosperity and of healthful growth; while the future gives encouraging promise of a continuance of these fortunate conditions. The retrospect and the prospect are alike suggestive of emotions of pleasure and gratitude.

"The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters represent the lodges generally throughout the State to be in the most satisfactory condition. The study of the ritual has been prosecuted with greatly increased zeal and industry. Visits have been exchanged by the officers and most active members much more generally and frequently than heretofore. As a natural result generous emulation has been aroused and a marked improvement in the work has followed. In several of the Districts the lodges have been assembled for the purpose of exemplifying the work and for mutual encouragement and instruction, under the supervision of the District Deputy Grand Master, of the District and the direction of one of the Grand Lecturers. The plan was originated seven years ago by R. W. Bro. Crafts, in the 10th District, and has been continued each year with the most satisfactory results. I renew the recommendation heretofore made that the practice be adopted in every District."

* * * * *

"During the past three years I have made eighty-two official visits, laid the corner-stones of two churches, one Masonic Temple, one Monument and one Town Hall, constituted thirteen lodges, dedicated twenty-two Masonic Halls, installed the officers of nineteen lodges, and attended the funeral services of five Grand Officers."

He urges *very strongly* the printing of the early records of the Grand Lodge, and quotes from the address in 1856 of Grand Master HEARD. He also says:

"Prominent among these objects is, in my judgment, the maintenance of the claim of Massachusetts to have been the fountain head from which sprang the masonry of this country, after the re-organization in England in 1717. This claim has recently been attacked from various quarters; in some cases by young Brethren whom a 'little knowledge' has led to hasty and unwarranted conclusions, and in other cases by some who are from inclination, habit and very nature unbelievers and destructives. The most effectual answer to these assailants, and the only one consistent with our dignity, is the production of such evidence as may be afforded by our records and archives. In the hands of a competent committee the result cannot fail to be a valuable contribution to the masonic history of the country and one which the fraternity has a right to expect from us at the earliest period possible."

The Grand Lodge referred the matter to the Directors with full power. We greatly rejoice that we are likely to have so important a contribution to the early history of masonry in America, as will be given by such a publication. We, in Maine, are specially interested, as that Grand Lodge was also ours for half a century after the introduction of masonry into Maine.

The Grand Master tenders well merited thanks to the other Grand Officers, especially to the Grand Secretary (Bro. CHAS. H. TITUS) who had also acted as Grand Chaplain in all the visitations.

At the election, notwithstanding a new Grand Master and Grand Wardens were elected, the vote was substantially unanimous in every case.

We have before alluded to the practice in that Grand Lodge of electing Grand Wardens for a single year only, by which a body of permanent members is secured, small in comparison with the whole membership of the Grand Lodge, but yet sufficiently large to give the Grand Lodge the opportunity at all times to avail itself of the services of masons of experience and learning.

A "Grand Lodge of Instruction" was held on the tenth of December for the exemplification of the work by the three Grand Lecturers.

After the installation of the new Grand Master, the venerable Bro. WINSLOW LEWIS, in behalf of WINSLOW LEWIS Lodge, presented to the retiring Grand Master, SERENO D. NICKERSON, a splendid Past Grand Master's Jewel, with appropriate remarks.

Bro. NICKERSON, though *really* taken wholly by surprise, managed to make a very neat reply. We have had occasion to be familiar with the manner in which Bro. NICKERSON has discharged the duties of his office, and we are heartily glad of this recognition of his services, for it was a compliment richly merited by the ability, faithfulness and devotion to true masonic principles which have characterized his administration.

STATISTICS.

We give our usual Table.

It will be perceived upon comparison with our table of last year, that there has been a falling off in the membership in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Ohio and Vermont. In the cases of Florida and Georgia one reason probably is a lack of full returns: in Arkansas the same reason also holds, but probably there was an error in the figures of last year: in Missouri there must have been an error in the Grand Secretary's table last year, or there is one this year, as the membership *apparently* has fallen off over 1200, while we are satisfied that there has been an actual increase. In Vermont there has heretofore been no recapitulation, and our *count* last year, was undoubtedly erroneous. We are sorry *not* to find any statistics this year, in the otherwise nearly perfect Proceedings of Louisiana. Our statistics from Pennsylvania are so old as to be of but little value.

TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.	Rejected.
Alabama,.....	10,165	547	576	583	17	24	818	159	149
Arkansas,.....	9,590	649	380	444	27	34	216	152	.....
British Columbia,*	282	23	10	21	0	2	13	6	.....
California,.....	10,965	655	607	581	14	11	226	158	258
Canada,.....	14,530	1,710	508	590	0	9	299	131	.....
Colorado,.....	1,317	107	194	39	1	2	45	10	83
Connecticut,.....	14,876	372	99	81	2	5	36	127	149
Delaware,*.....	1,112	61	14	24	1	.....	\$46	17	0
Dist. of Columbia,*	2,623	177	102	47	0	2	115	41	62
Florida,.....	1,700	148	134	133	12	.....	\$85	29	54
Georgia,.....	14,957	849	522	617	135	.....	\$486	233	290
Idaho,.....	285	29	24	21	1	13	0	1	16
Illinois,.....	39,632	2,740	1,132	1,518	78	.....	\$880	424	1,054
Indiana,.....	26,684	2,132	889	1,257	144	48	430	324	.....
Iowa,.....	16,117	1,317	695	987	22	19	.....	115	.....
Kansas,.....	6,248	543	521	351	10	.....	\$115	59	119
Kentucky,.....	21,549	1,659	.....	.....	51	.....	\$784	244	.....
Louisiana,†.....	7,788	336	200	320	24	.....	\$114	186	.....
Maine,.....	18,725	972	1,251	367	2	4	254	196	495
Maryland,.....	5,696	128	1	97	5	71	7	32	.....
Massachusetts,.....	25,409	1,760	.....	484	6	166	1	267	722
Michigan,†.....	24,997	1,518	520	861	85	.....	\$320	249	996
Minnesota,.....	5,798	487	165	235	3	.....	\$66	56	.....
Mississippi,.....	11,794	852	977	831	89	31	468	205	.....
Missouri,.....	23,832	1,576	1,029	1,050	78	.....	\$236	247	683
Montana,.....	662	48	36	59	1	3	14	1	25
Nebraska,.....	2,268	275	267	151	10	.....	\$42	14	107
Nevada,.....	1,345	93	137	77	5	1	35	12	69
New Brunswick,...	2,148	201	38	82	.....	.....	64	32	.....
New Hampshire,...	7,655	373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey,.....	11,782	789	301	297	5	2	246	108	.....
New York,.....	81,893	4,899	1,643	1,021	70	22	2,831	885	1,771
North Carolina,...	11,377	498	198	236	36	32	101	110	191
Nova Scotia,.....	3,113	448	116	152	0	3	72	36	113
Ohio,.....	20,278	1,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,043	.....	.....
Oregon,.....	2,071	155	117	97	7	8	41	16	89
Pennsylvania,†.....	34,772	2,577	991	917	22	.....	\$690	388	.....
Quebec,*.....	1,781	196	48	100	0	0	71	8	.....
Rhode Island,.....	4,139	159	15	13	2	0	0	40	77
South Carolina,...	7,040	625	.....	280	.....	.....	\$153	93	53
Tennessee,*.....	19,922	1,067	622	1,123	56	.....	\$228	29	.....
Texas,.....	16,516	1,076	1,483	1,281	69	.....	\$358	333	702
Utah,.....	340	35	24	30	0	1	7	0	24
Vermont,.....	8,294	339	100	151	3	25	35	58	102
Virginia,.....	8,798	.....	14	298	11	.....	\$216	110	.....
Washington,.....	681	66	29	33	4	4	4	9	32
West Virginia,*.....	2,963	284	91	141	4	4	59	35	109
Wisconsin,.....	9,760	572	301	418	5	17	250	111	277
Total,.....	585,269	37,984	17,091	18,472	1,117	563	12,620	6,357	8,871

* For 1873. † For 1874. ‡ For 1872. § Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	1875. Gr. Lodges.	1875. Totals.	1874. Gr. Lodges.	1874. Totals.	1873. Gr. Lodges.	1873. Totals.
Members,	48.....	585,269.....	48.....	575,929.....	47.....	556,295
Raised,	48.....	37,984.....	47.....	37,862.....	45.....	38,438
Admissions, &c.,	43.....	17,091.....	44.....	19,735.....	42.....	19,101
Dimissions,	45.....	18,472.....	46.....	19,436.....	45.....	20,130
Expulsions,	44.....	1,117.....	46.....	1,073.....	46.....	1,058
Suspensions,	31.....	563.....	41.....	3,854.....	33.....	1,008
“ npt. dues,	44.....	12,620.....	35.....	8,971.....	45.....	11,969
Deaths,	46.....	6,357.....	47.....	6,747.....	46.....	6,255
Rejections,	31.....	8,871.....	28.....	9,383.....	25.....	9,580

CONCLUSION.

In examining the history of an old lodge during the past year, we have been most forcibly struck with the gradual change that one hundred years has effected in our policy. There has been a growing tendency to introduce the *money element* into masonry. The tendency of the day is to *mutual insurance* in the pecuniary sense. A large number of organizations have been formed upon this principle. The idea seems to be insidiously creeping into the minds of masons, that masonry would be more valuable to the world by giving it a *money value*. In some jurisdictions, it has been proposed to introduce the system of dues and benefits; in others, it is proposed to take the mutual insurance organizations under the control and protection of the Grand Lodge; while in none, have Grand Lodges prohibited the use of the word “masonic” in connection with them. Also, we are constrained to say, after much thought and confessed modification of previous opinions, that the system of enforced membership, on account of payment of dues, is a great stride in the same direction, and leads to the same result.

Of the effect of such a radical change in the Institution, we have no heart to speak; every one must see that it would be a death blow to Freemasonry.

We trust our Brethren in every jurisdiction will consider this matter again, and determine whether there is not great cause for alarm; and if so, that they will give their best endeavors to prevent such a calamity.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Wyoming, and extends to her cordial salutations, trusting that year by year, our relations will become more and more intimate and fraternal.

On motion,

Voted, That the report be accepted and published with the Proceedings, and that the resolution accompanying the report be adopted.

The Grand Master appointed the following committees :

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, S. J. CHADBOURNE.

On the History of Masonry in Maine.

ROTHEUS E. PAINE, W. R. G. ESTES, F. LORING TALBOT.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM P. PREBLE, HENRY H. DICKEY.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, WARREN PHILLIPS.

On Credentials.

BENJAMIN F. ANDREWS, STEPHEN BERRY, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Amendments to Constitution.

DAVID CARGILL, HIRAM CHASE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Grievances and Appeals.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, F. LORING TALBOT.

On Dispensations and Charters.

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

Which appointments were confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Drummond presented the following report :

The committee to which was referred so much of the address of the M. W. Grand Master as relates to the death of R. W. SAMUEL S. COLLIER, District Deputy Grand Master, ask leave to report :

Bro. COLLIER, so far as your committee is informed, first appeared in the Grand Lodge in 1864, as Master of his lodge ; and he has been with us at every communication since, until his death. He was a *working* mason, very familiar with the ritual, and appreciated in a high degree the spirit in which it should

be rendered. He was peculiarly well qualified for the duties of District Deputy Grand Master, and so faithfully did he perform the duties of that office, that he held it for a number of years quite unprecedented in our history. He was first appointed in 1866, and was re-appointed the three following years. He was again appointed in 1873 and re-appointed in 1874. He laid aside his working tools only when summoned to another life; and we confidently trust that what is our loss is his infinite gain.

The committee recommend that a page in our Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
HENRY H. DICKEY,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That six hundred copies of the Constitution be printed, in addition to those bound with the Proceedings; and that the Grand Secretary be directed to send one copy to each lodge in the State, as soon as it is printed.

A complaint was made against a member of the Grand Lodge, for unmasonic conduct during the present session, and in contempt of the Grand Lodge. A resolution expelling him from all the rights and benefits of Freemasonry, was adopted; and the Grand Secretary was ordered forthwith to notify the Secretary of the lodge of which the expelled Brother was Master, of this action; and through the Secretary to direct the Senior Warden to take charge of the lodge as W. Master.

The minutes of this Convocation were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Unfinished Business reported that

they found nothing requiring further action of the Grand Lodge at this time : which report was accepted.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. John W. Hinds, Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form.

Attest :



Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

NOTE. The Committee on History wish to add to their list of "Lodges which have furnished their Histories in print," Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Howard Lodge, No. 69, and Liberty Lodge, No. 111.

REPORTS
OF
District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the First Masonic District, submits the following report, agreeably to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

There are in this District, seven chartered lodges and one u. d.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Dalton,
Monument, No. 96, at Houlton,
Katahdin, No. 98, at Patten,
Eastern Frontier, No. 112, at Fort Fairfield,
Trinity, No. 130, at Presque Isle,
Molunkus, No. 165, at Sherman Mills,
Caribou, No. 170, at Lyndon, and
Baskahegan, u. d., at Danforth.

September 24, 1874, I visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten, and witnessed work on the the third degree, which was well done, being prompt and accurate.

September 25, 1874, visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills. The lectures in the first and second degrees were correctly passed, conforming with the Grand Lodge Ritual.

November 28th, visited Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle, and saw them work in the first and second degrees, which was very creditably performed; and by request I again visited them January 14th last, and after conferring the Past Master's degree on the W. M. elect, I publicly installed their officers. The

installation services were held in the Baptist Church in the presence of a large audience.

Rev. Bro. W. H. Washburn, of Fort Fairfield, delivered an able and interesting address after the installation ceremonies, at the close of which the brethren repaired to their hall and partook of a bountiful collation prepared by the ladies of the town.

January 15th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, and installed such of their officers as were present. It being in the midst of a blocking snow-storm, the attendance was necessarily small, which prevented an exhibit of their work. Heard the lectures in the third degree satisfactorily passed.

February 18th, visited Caribou Lodge, at Lyndon, and witnessed the conferring of the first degree. I received a request from this lodge to be present and install their officers on the 29th of December last, but ill health prevented my attendance, and Past D. D. G. M. Trafton performed the services, as I have since been informed, in a very acceptable manner.

Monument Lodge, at Houlton, of which I am a member, I have regularly attended, and March 17th I conferred the Past Master's degree on the W. M. elect and installed the officers.

March 20th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, v. D., at Danforth, and was much gratified with their work and with the interest manifested. I recommend that a charter be granted them at the coming session of the Grand Lodge.

November 26, and again November 30, 1874, I made appointments to meet the brethren of Pioneer Lodge, at Dalton, but was prevented both times from keeping the appointments by bad weather and bad roads. March 17th, I went to Dalton without previous appointment, as when I left home it was doubtful if I could reach them, and on my arrival I found so many of the brethren absent that a meeting was found to be impracticable.

I have found the records of the several lodges generally well kept. Such changes as I thought necessary to suggest were kindly received and a desire manifested to comply.

The following is an abstract of all the returns received by me: the returns from Pioneer Lodge not having reached me.

Whole number of members,	395
“ “ “ initiates,	19
annual dues,	\$59.25
initiation fees,	38.00
	<hr/>
	\$97.25

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY F. COLLINS, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Houlton, April 12, 1875.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to hand you my third annual report.

October 12th I received a letter from the W. M. of Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, Princeton, complaining of the violation of their jurisdiction by Alley Lodge, of New Brunswick. The case was clear in their behalf, and I gave them information for their present guidance, and have recommended them to fully elucidate the case to the M. W. Grand Master.

December 5th, I received from the Secretary of the above lodge a letter, accompanied by a petition from said lodge, asking my approval and recommendation to the Grand Lodge, for a lodge to be instituted at Danforth; but as the document was deficient and the "steps taken" not in "due form," I returned it, with information how they should proceed; and referring them to the amendment of the Constitution, Sec. 45, page 289, adopted by the Grand Lodge at its annual session of 1874, and have not heard from them since.

January 13th, I visited Crescent Lodge, No. 78, Pembroke, installed their officers and witnessed the third degree conferred by W. M. Mincher, who is now serving the lodge for the fourth term. Bro. Hawkes brings to the Secretary's desk energy and vigilance.

January 20th, I attended a public installation of the officers of Washington Lodge, No. 57, Lubec. This occasion was fully attended by the masons and their families. Rev. Bro. C. C. Foote delivered a very impressive address, upon the "Present out-look of Masonry," after which a collation was introduced and *especially* cared for.

By invitation I installed the officers of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Eastport, March 1st, and witnessed the third degree conferred in excellent style by W. M. French, who is very accurate and impressive in manner. This, their stated communication, was largely attended, and the usual business attended to.

On account of the stubbornness of the cold weather, I was unable to visit St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Calais, and Lewy's Island, No. 138, Princeton; but at my request, Bro. Past Master Morrill, of St. Croix, attended to that duty for me, and I received his report under date of March 19th. He witnessed the E. A. degree at Lewy's Island Lodge, and "it was well done," records well kept, and harmony prevails. I think the brethren of this lodge merit high encomium for their efforts in securing to themselves a new hall. I also have good reports from St. Croix Lodge.

Most Worshipful, again I thank you for favors and courtesies received from you, and through this medium I wish to renew my obligations to the craft; and may the "Horn of Plenty" hang especially in the vestibules of the Second Masonic District.

I have received returns and dues from all the lodges, excepting Eastern, No. 7, Eastport, and have forwarded the same to the Grand Treasurer.

Four lodges have a membership of 537; initiates, 20; Grand Lodge dues, \$120.40.

Fraternally submitted,

Lubec, April 5, 1875.

W. H. HUNTER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. Master of the Third Masonic District I herewith submit the following report:

There are in this District six lodges, three of which I have visited during the year (or since my appointment in July last). It would have given me much pleasure could I have visited all of them, but absence from home a part of the year, and press of business when at home, are my excuses for not more fully attending to my duty.

Oct. 19th I visited Harwood Lodge, at Machias, and witnessed an exhibition of the work in the third degree, and I have seldom, if ever, seen the work more fully or correctly rendered. The Brethren had just re-furnished and fitted up their hall, which gave it a very pretty appearance. About sixty of the Brethren were present, and the occasion was pleasant indeed. There is a good interest manifested in this lodge, and the Brethren are very regular in their attendance. The records of this lodge are admirably kept. On the first of January I received notice of the election of officers of this lodge, and an invitation to install them; but being obliged to leave home about that time, I appointed Past D. D. G. M. Henry R. Taylor to install them, which I was well satisfied he could do much more acceptably than myself.

March 16th, I installed the officers elect of Pleiades Lodge, at Millbridge. They having no candidate at the time, were unable to exhibit the work, but from my acquaintance with the officers and brethren I am convinced that this young lodge is doing well, and very correct and careful in its work and business. On examination found the records correct, and neatly and carefully written.

March 24th, I installed the officers of Narraguagus Lodge, at Cherryfield. This lodge (of which I am a member) I have the pleasure of meeting with almost every week; it is well officered, and the officers strive to do their duty, but the great lack here is in the prevailing luke-warmness and indifference on the part of the majority of the members. The lodge, notwithstanding, is in a

healthy and prosperous condition, and has one of the finest halls in the district. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

The other lodges (Warren, Tuscan and Lookout), which I have not had the pleasure of visiting, I believe to be in a flourishing condition. Some of them report a small amount of work done the past year, which I think may be more on account of the dull times, and the consequent scarcity of money in this section of our State, than from any other cause.

The returns of Tuscan Lodge exhibit twenty-seven members expelled for non-payment of dues. On receiving the returns I immediately sent them back to the Secretary, at the same time writing him that they could only be deprived of membership, and requesting him to make the change. In answer he wrote me that the W. M. was very sure that he was right, and desired me to report them as they were, which I have accordingly done.

In closing my report, allow me to thank you for the appointment and commission which I received from your hands.

I have received the returns from all the lodges in the district, from which I gather the following:

Whole number of members,	646
“ “ initiates,	35
“ “ deceased,	6
Initiation fees,	\$72.00
Annual fees,	96.90
	<u>\$168.90</u>

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Cherryfield, April 27, 1875.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

There are ten chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once, and some of them several times.

January 14th, visited Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine; witnessed work on third degree, which was well executed; records correct, and very neatly kept. After the work, I installed the officers. The lodge then closed and we repaired to the banquet hall, where a nice supper was in readiness, to which we all did ample justice.

February 8th, visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19, Bucksport; witnessed work on first and third degrees, and lectures passed by the same, all of which was in strict conformity to the established Ritual of the Grand Lodge. Records correct and well kept, showing them to be in good hands, and the lodge in a prosperous condition.

February 19th, visited Tremont Lodge, No. 70, at Tremont; witnessed good work on third degree. Records correct and well kept. After the work, installed their officers. I spent the next forenoon with the new officers, giving them such instruction and advice, as I deemed would be of service to them. It was gratefully received.

February 20th, visited Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140. This lodge had no work. Examined the records; they were correct and well kept; installed the officers.

January 26th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, Sedgwick. After the lodge was closed we repaired to the banquet hall, found the tables bountifully spread with all that could supply the cravings of the inner man, and the Stewards in waiting. The evening was enjoyed by all present.

March 1st, made my official visit; witnessed work on second degree, which was well performed. Records correct and well kept.

March 2d, visited Marine Lodge, No. 122, Deer Isle. Two candidates for first and second degrees were expected but did not appear. The lodge exemplified the work on first degree, which was well done; examined the records, they were correct and well kept.

March 3d, visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, Brooklin; work on second degree was exemplified; it was well executed; records very nicely kept. After closing the lodge, we adjourned to the hall, where an excellent supper was served, which, judging from appearances, was greatly enjoyed by all.

March 8th, visited Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Orland; witnessed work on second degree, which was very good. Records correct and well kept.

March 13th, visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, Ellsworth; witnessed work on third degree, which was excellently performed; lecture passed on the same, which was correctly done; records correct, and well kept.

March 14th, visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, Ellsworth; witnessed work on second degree, which was exceedingly good work; the lectures were correctly passed; records correct and well kept.

By invitation from Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges, I met with them January 27th, at 2 P. M., and installed the officers of Lygonia Lodge. R. E. A. B. Marston, Grand King, then proceeded to install the officers of Acadia R. A. Chapter. As I was somewhat indisposed from the effects of a severe cold, at my request, W. Charles I. Collamore, of Bangor, very kindly consented to install the officers of Esoteric Lodge, for which favor he has my most sincere thanks.

I have received the returns and Grand Lodge dues from all the lodges in the district, and will forward the latter to the Grand Treasurer.

The following is a summary of the lodges in the Fourth District :

Number of members,	1,274
“ “ initiates,	65
Amount of initiation fees,	\$130.00
“ “ annual “	189.60
	<u>\$319.60</u>

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. NEVENS, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Bucksport, Me., March 25, 1875.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District.

This District comprises eleven chartered lodges, all of which I have visited once or more during the year.

My first official visit was made to Doric Lodge at Monson, August 31st. I witnessed an exemplification of work on the third degree, which was well rendered.

October 14th, visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter, and witnessed work on the third degree.

October 19th, visited Pleasant River Lodge, and witnessed work on the first degree, which was satisfactory.

October 22d, visited Composite Lodge, at La Grange. This lodge is not as prosperous as it should be, but I sincerely hope better things are in store for them.

October 23d, visited Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was done in a creditable manner.

November 20th, visited Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston. They had no work, and have had but little during the year, as is the case in all the lodges in the smaller towns in this jurisdiction.

December 19th, installed the officers of Mount Kineo Lodge. This lodge is prospering.

February 10th, installed officers of Pacific Lodge, at Exeter. This lodge will petition the Grand Lodge for permission to remove their lodge to another quarter of the town, at which place I think they will be better convened.

February 16th, visited Cambridge Lodge, at Cambridge. The brethren of this lodge were unfortunate in having the building containing their masonic hall carried away off of the spot by the tornado in May, 1874, thereby subjecting them to considerable expense, by reason of which they will petition the Grand Lodge at its next session for the remission of their Grand Lodge dues for the past year.

February 18th, visited Mosaic Lodge at Foxcroft, and found them prospering.

February 20th, visited Fisher Lodge, at Corinna.

I have visited Penobscot Lodge many times during the year. They perform their labors in a creditable manner.

Whole number of members,	883
" " initiates,	52
Amount of initiation fees,	\$104.00
" " annual dues,	132.45
Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge,	\$236.45

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR., *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Dexter, April 19, 1875.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I submit the following report of the condition of the lodges comprising the Sixth District:

I have visited all the lodges in the District during the past year, except two, viz: "Forest," at Springfield, and "Mystic," at Hampden. In consequence of some delay in the mail, the notice of my intended visit did not reach Forest Lodge until after my arrival there (though it was mailed some ten days previously), and it was then too late to call a meeting for the evening of that day. I passed the evening with the W. M., and found his work very satisfactory; also examined the records, and found them in good condition and neatly kept.

Have witnessed work in most of the lodges in the District, and have found the work generally correct. Have made a few corrections where required; and the kind and fraternal spirit with which they were received have made this duty more pleasant than otherwise. I have found most of the records correct and neatly kept.

"Pine Tree" and "Lynde" Lodges, constituted by you in August last, are working harmoniously and in compliance with the rules of the Grand Lodge.

The brethren are zealous and attentive, and anxious to compete with the older lodges.

I append an abstract of the returns :

Whole number of members,	1480
“ “ initiates,	82
Initiation fees,	\$164.00
Annual dues,	222.00
	<hr/>
	\$386.00

Respectfully submitted,

Milford, April 29, 1875.

JESSE PRENTISS, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

Every lodge in the District has been visited once since my appointment.

Plymouth Lodge, at Plymouth, was the first lodge which I visited after receiving my commission. The records of this lodge are kept in an admirable manner by Bro. Butman, and his books are a model which any Secretary would do well to copy. The lodge had no work at the time of my visit, but the work was exemplified on the third degree and lectures passed. The work was not done in a very thorough manner, and the officers and members are very deficient in the lectures. The lodge is doing but very little work. Its jurisdiction is quite limited, and I should judge that there was a lack of interest among the members.

I next visited Liberty Lodge, at Liberty. The records of this lodge are well kept by Bro. Cargill. Witnessed the work on the third degree. This is a good working lodge, and the best of feeling prevails among its members. Shortly after my first visit to them I was invited to meet them again and publicly install their officers, which I did in the presence of a large number of invited guests. This was followed by a supper, which was participated in by a large number of the members and their lady friends.

I next visited Seabasticook Lodge, at Clinton, and publicly installed their officers; after which about sixty couples sat down to supper at the village hotel. The evening was spent at the hall of the lodge in a *most social* manner. The records of Seabasticook Lodge are in good shape and well kept. I have not witnessed the work in this lodge, but examined them in the lectures, which were passed in a fair manner. Should judge that this was a flourishing lodge, and that there was a good interest among its members.

Have visited Star in the West Lodge, at Unity, twice, first at their annual meeting, and afterwards at a public installation of their officers. Examined their records and found them kept in a correct manner. Have not witnessed the work in this lodge, but have heard them lecture, and think there is a chance for improvement. W. Brother Moulton is laboring hard to produce an interest among the brethren, and I understand with good success. The hall of this lodge is not in good shape, and I understand that an effort is being made to provide a new lodge room, with a good prospect of success; and it is the opinion of many members that it should be done at once, as the building which they now occupy is *unsafe* in more ways than one.

Central Lodge at China, I have visited once, but at an unfavorable time for the lodge, on account of very stormy weather. The records of the lodge are kept in an excellent manner, and the members are well posted in the ritual; should consider it one of the best lodges in the District, and it is the largest in point of numbers.

Unity Lodge, at Freedom, I have visited twice. The records are well kept. Have not witnessed the work in this lodge. The members of this lodge are considerably scattered, and should judge that there had been a great lack of interest for the past year. They have made an excellent selection of Master for the present year, and he, with the other officers of the lodge, are laboring hard to create an interest.

Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont, I have visited, and witnessed the work on the second degree, which was very well done. The records of the lodge are very well kept, with one or two exceptions, and on those points the Bro. Secretary was very anxious to receive information. This lodge appears to be getting along with harmony and good feeling.

Trojan Lodge. I had appointed a time to visit this lodge, but was prevented by sickness; and I appointed Past Master Brackett, of Marsh River Lodge, to visit them for me. He reports to me that the records are well kept. He witnessed the work on the first degree, which was well done. The lodge has done but very little work for the past year, and yet there are but few lodges in the district where there is more interest manifested, and where the meetings are more fully attended.

Being a member of Marsh River Lodge, I have been present at about all their meetings for the past year. There has been a great lack of interest in the lodge; but the new Master and Wardens are doing their utmost to awaken the brethren to their duty, and the increased numbers at our meeting shows that their efforts have not been in vain. The records of the lodge are well kept.

I have been called out of the district once, by invitation, to install the officers of Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont.

I wish to return my most sincere thanks to the brethren, who have so kindly received me and treated me so cordially during my official intercourse with

them. I have tried to do my duty, and if I have failed it has been an error of the head and not of the heart.

Number of chartered lodges in the district, nine.

Number of members,	762
“ “ initiates,	29
Annual dues,	\$114.30
Initiation fees,	58.00
Total amount of Grand Lodge dues,	\$172.30

Respectfully submitted,

Brooks, April 6, 1875.

JOHN H. GORDON, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

The Eighth District is composed of seven chartered lodges and one under dispensation, seven of which I have visited.

Island Lodge, at Islesboro, I was unable to meet, but caused it to be visited by P. M. T. R. Williams, who reported it in good condition. From this report and personal observation of the other seven, I am enabled to say that throughout the District, for the masonic year now ending, there has prevailed a very commendable spirit of harmony. The lodges are governed by able, intelligent and conscientious officers, who in their masonic work adhere very nearly to the standard work authorized by the Grand Lodge. The records are well kept, and are remarkable for their neatness and correctness.

I have installed the officers of most of the lodges in my District; and on every occasion when I have visited them, I have been received with uniform courtesy and kindness, for which I return my heartfelt thanks.

July 2d, at the request of L. M. Partridge, who was one of the members of Pownal Lodge at Stockton, I visited the brethren there to look after the property belonging to the Grand Lodge, then in the care of said Partridge, and found it safely kept in their old lodge room; and after a full conference with a number of the brethren, agreed to leave it in the care of Bro. Wm. D. Colcord until the Grand Lodge should otherwise dispose of it.

March 31, 1875, I visited Perseverance Lodge, U. D., at Stockton, with R. W. Bro. Wm. O. Poor: examined their records and found them neatly and well kept: also witnessed work on the third degree, which was done in a workman-like manner and strictly in accordance with the requirements of the

Grand Lodge; and from the zeal manifested by the brethren of this lodge, and the harmony which exists in the same, we believe it for the interest of masonry in Maine that a charter be granted them at the coming session of the Grand Lodge.

In closing my report as D. D. G. Master, I feel that it would not be complete without referring to the death of Past Grand Master Timothy Chase. The fraternity at large are called upon to mourn the loss of one of its brightest lights, its staunchest pillars, its foremost supporters. The past proceedings of the Grand Bodies prove in what regard he was held by the masonic fraternity throughout the State. A long and useful life was devoted to the teachings and examples of our noble order. He loved it as his life, and stood by it in its darkest days as firmly as in those of its prosperity, subordinating every thing else to its precepts: it was his faith—his religion: by it he lived, and by it he died.

But few questions of jurisprudence have been referred to me, and most of them have been settled by referring to the standing regulations.

And now, M. W. Grand Master, for your repeated confidence in me by appointment as District Deputy, allow me to return to you my sincere thanks.

The following is an abstract of my returns to the Grand Lodge:

Whole number of members,	831
“ “ “ initiates,	35
Amount of fees for initiates,	\$70.00
“ “ annual fees,	124.50
	<u>\$194.50</u>

Fraternally submitted,

Belfast, April 15, 1875. GEORGE E. WIGHT, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Having been again honored by you with the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master for the Ninth Masonic District, I most respectfully submit this, my second annual report of the condition and standing of the several lodges comprising this District for the year ending March 1, 1875.

I find their condition as regards membership, and the number of initiates and rejections during the year, to be as follows:

Name of Lodge.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.	Rejections.
Amity,	Camden,	128	2	1
Orient,	Thomaston,	157	2	5
St. George,	Warren,	81	7	6
Union,	Union,	100	2	0
Aurora,	Rockland,	425	15	8
Mount Hope,	So. Hope,	32	0	0
Rockland,	Rockland,	365	20	10
St. Paul's,	Rockport,	118	7	4
Eureka,	St. George,	119	20	10
Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	137	13	16
Total,		1662	88	60

The above exhibit, compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of seventy-two members, a decrease of fifty-four in the number of initiates, while an increase of fifteen in the number of rejections, leaves me to conclude that committees have been more careful in examining into the character of applicants, and the lodges more cautious in their selections.

I have visited all of the lodges in the District at least once, and many of them twice, and find that harmony prevails throughout all their borders. It is with pleasure that I can report them all in good working order. Some of them have made great improvement during the past year. Many changes have been made in the officers. Young men are coming forward, full of masonic zeal, well qualified and determined to excel their fathers in masonry.

Upon inspection of the records and by-laws, I find that in all cases the records have been kept with care and accuracy, and in some of the lodges with praiseworthy neatness and elegance, and that the by-laws have been approved by the Grand Lodge, and attested by the Grand Secretary. The charters of the lodges are in a good state of preservation, and all the lodges are supplied with and have at their Communications, the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the year 1874.

As to the performance of the ritual and technical ceremonies of the Fraternity, there has been so general an illustration, both of correctness in work and of impressiveness in its delivery, that it is difficult to claim superiority for any one lodge over others in the District in these respects. Inasmuch, however, as officers differ in temperament, in culture and education, we might naturally expect to find some difference between the Masters of lodges in the rendition of the work. Some, having cultivated the faculty of memory in its circumstantial and verbal form, lay great stress upon the accuracy and exactness of the words of the ritual, while others are more careful to give to the words, by an impressive delivery and imposing address, their highest force and vigor. In every lodge in the District, one or both of these good results are seen; and, in some of them, they unite to produce the best impressions of the ritual.

During my two years' service as Deputy, I have issued Past Masters' diplomas to the following named brethren :

Names.	Lodge.	Date.
Thaddeus R. Simonton,	Amity Lodge,	January 31, 1874.
Robert H. Carey,	St. Paul's Lodge,	February 2, "
J. Fred. McKellar,	Rockland "	
A. M. Weston,	St. George "	April 8, 1874.
Eli P. Hall,	Rockland "	May 20, "
Minot D. Hewett,	Mt. Hope "	May 27, "
James Wiley, 2d,	Eureka "	Nov. 12, "
J. H. Bradford,	" "	" 12, "
Whitney Long,	" "	" 12, "
Clark D. Smalley,	Rockland Lodge,	March 2, 1875.
Ellis Watts,	St. George "	" 15, "
C. T. Hosmer,	Amity "	" 15, "
J. Fred. Hall,	Aurora "	" 15, "
Sidney M. Bird,	" "	" 15, "
Cyrus Maxey,	Orient "	March 23, 1875.
J. H. H. Hewett,	" "	" 23, "
J. C. Levensaler,	" "	" 23, "
Henry J. Cole,	St. Paul's Lodge,	" 29, "

My visits commenced with Eureka Lodge, No. 84, St. George, which I visited officially on Nov. 12, 1874, and found it to be in an excellent and prosperous condition, well officered, possessing plenty of first class material, both in the lodge as members, and among the general community as candidates; nothing further seems necessary to insure continued and permanent success. I witnessed, to my gratification, the conferring of the first and second degrees upon a candidate. In the number of initiates compared with the number of its members, this lodge stands first upon the list, having conferred the degrees upon twenty candidates.

Tuesday, November 17, 1874, visited Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, Vinalhaven. This, though the youngest, is nevertheless one of the finest lodges in the district; its apartments finished and furnished in excellent taste; every thing being in keeping with the requirements of the order. The work on the second degree, which I here witnessed, was nearly correct, and the order which prevailed such as to meet my approval. The lodge is well officered, and is in a healthy state.

Monday, January 25, 1875, it was my privilege, publicly to install the officers of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport. This pleasing ceremony was performed in presence of a large company of Brethren and invited guests. At the conclusion of the exercises, a bountiful collation was provided, where a large measure of the social element was abundantly enjoyed.

Tuesday, March 2, 1875, I visited Rockland Lodge, No. 79, Rockland, and like all my former visits, this also was a pleasant one. After the usual examinations, I witnessed work on the third degree, which indicates careful attention to the ritual on the part of the officers, and is seldom, if ever, surpassed in any lodge. This lodge is composed largely of young and enthusiastic masons, evidently disposed to be satisfied with nothing short of perfection. All seem to take a lively interest in the work, and the result, as might be expected from such a condition of things, is exceedingly gratifying.

The rule requiring permission to be obtained from the W. Master before entering or retiring from the lodge while in session, I have found "more honored in the breach than the observance." The older Brethren respect the rule even where it is not enforced, and their example has been commended to the rest, many of whom, though generally well informed in the rules of masonry, have grown up in ignorance of this one.

Thursday, March 11, 1875, I visited Union Lodge, No. 31, Union. The third degree was exemplified in a manner highly creditable to the lodge and its officers. I was received, as I always have been by this lodge, in the most cordial manner. I judge that the lodge is composed of men of warm hearts and willing hands. The records are well kept.

Friday, March 12, 1875, I visited Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden. The third degree was exemplified satisfactorily to all present. Having been present at nearly every meeting of this lodge during the past year, I can say for the work, that few lodges work as well. The charter, records, Grand Lodge Proceedings (of which this lodge has the only complete file in this District), in fact, everything connected with the lodge, is carefully preserved. It is a peaceful, prosperous and happy lodge, and is deserving of the highest praise for its untiring zeal and unceasing efforts to preserve the work in all its beauty and purity, and to be governed in all its transactions by the true principles of masonry.

Monday, March 15, 1875, I visited St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren. The lodge met under very unfavorable circumstances, as it proved a very stormy night, and but few of the Brethren attended the meeting. If the work was not as perfect as in some of the lodges, the Brethren showed great zeal and their good inclination by attending the meeting. The third degree was worked well, and was generally in accordance with the ritual of the Grand Lodge. The records are well kept. There were present, at my official visit, twenty-seven members.

Wednesday, March 17, 1875, I visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, Rockland, and witnessed the work of the third degree upon three candidates, which was grandly, impressively and correctly given, and would well repay one to witness. It also shows that the lodge has done wisely in selecting its officers for work. There seems to be much interest manifested in this lodge to bring the work up to the Grand Lodge standard, and to see who can be foremost in "that noble emulation of who best can work and best agree." Their records

cannot be excelled in elegance of execution and completeness of detail. The lodge is prosperous and harmonious, feeling a deep and abiding interest in masonry, and in sustaining its present high reputation.

Friday, March 19, 1875, I visited Mount Hope Lodge, No. 59, South Hope, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the third degree, which, although not perfect in all of its parts, was very good. This is the smallest lodge in the District and has done no work during the past year. The charter is carefully preserved and their records well kept.

Tuesday, March 23, 1875, I visited Orient Lodge, No. 15, Thomaston, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the first degree, which was given in a satisfactory manner. Although its work the past year has been somewhat limited, still it seems to be in good condition. The attendance, at the time of my visit, I regret to say, was small, and not as interesting as it would have been if more had been present. Their records are unusually well kept, being neat and accurate.

Monday, March 29, 1875, my official visits for the year were concluded by a visit to St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, Rockport. This lodge has done quite a large amount of work for a place of this size, and has made a decided improvement in the accuracy of its work since I visited it last. The work exhibited was on the second degree, and was well rendered and in good style. The lodge is fortunate in securing for its Master a Brother so well skilled in the craft, and so thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Order. A large number of Brethren were present, and under its present officers it must continue to increase in numbers and in prosperity. The records are well kept, and the great interest taken in this lodge by many of its oldest members, assures me that its success will be continued and permanent.

Various unimportant matters of masonic jurisprudence have been submitted to me for my opinion during the year, which I have decided, so far as I know, to the satisfaction of parties interested.

In regard to the work there has been a marked improvement, even over the excellence of former years. Every lodge shows more approximation towards the ritual as exemplified by authority, and more care in working out the detail. The irksomeness of my duty in making ten almost consecutive official visits, has been entirely overborne by the delight I have experienced in witnessing the efforts of able and enthusiastic officers.

For the confidence you have reposed in conferring upon me this appointment, and for the kindness and consideration which have ever characterized all your intercourse with me, while I have held it, I return to you my heartfelt thanks.

In reviewing the two years during which I have held this position, while I am quite aware that there are many Brethren in the District who could have filled it with more ability than I have done, I yet feel that my conscience does not accuse me of any intentional neglect of my duties, or that I have ever suffered any considerations of personal convenience to interfere with their

proper performance. To my Brethren throughout the District I can hardly express my thanks sufficiently, for their invariable kindness and courtesy towards me, and their constant endeavors to render my duties as little burdensome as possible. They have, also, ever manifested their loyalty to the Grand Lodge, by their prompt and cheerful compliance with every suggestion for improvement or alteration in their conduct, which I have communicated to them from you. In no District could the Deputy of the Grand Master have less to complain of in this respect than in this, judging from my own experience. It is most pleasant for me to think that the record of two years' official intercourse with them is not shaded by the recollection of an unkind word or thought. When I shall throw off the burden of official responsibility, the recollection of the cares and labors pertaining to it will be speedily forgotten; but the remembrance of the kindness and hospitality of my Brethren, will ever remain among my most grateful and cherished memories.

The following is an abstract of the returns as made to me, viz :

Number of lodges,	10
“ admitted,	102
“ re-instated,	1
“ dimitted,	17
“ died,	12
“ suspended,	2
“ expelled,	0
“ deprived of membership,	0
“ rejected,	60
“ initiates,	88
“ members,	1662
Amount of initiation fees,	\$176.00
“ “ annual fees,	249.30

Total amount of dues to Grand Lodge, \$425.30

I remain with great respect,

Fraternally yours,

Camden, March 31, 1875.

R. E. PAINE, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have, so far as was possible, complied with the requirements of my commission as District Deputy Grand Master for the Tenth District, and herewith submit my report,—only regretting that the multiplicity of my engagements

has prevented me from giving to the duties of the position the full degree of attention which their importance demanded. The same reason compels me to decline to be a candidate for re-appointment.

I have, during the year, visited all of the lodges in the District except Anchor Lodge (at South Bristol), have witnessed the work or an exemplification of it, in one or more of the degrees in most of them, and have found it correctly performed in all essential particulars. The records of the several lodges have been kept in a satisfactory manner.

I installed the officers of Lincoln and Alna Lodges; in both cases the ceremonies being performed in the presence of invited guests and followed by the usual festivities. I made an appointment to visit Anchor Lodge for the same purpose, but was prevented by temporary indisposition from keeping it, and I found no other opportunity to go there. From my correspondence with its officers, and the report of Past D. D. G. M. Bro. D. A. Campbell, who attended the installation in my stead, I have reason to believe that the lodge is in a sound and flourishing condition.

I am glad to be able to report that Lincoln, Bristol and Dresden Lodges have each made a manifest improvement in their condition and management since the date of my last report.

Alna, King Solomon's and Seaside Lodges have maintained their former excellent reputation. The harmony of the last named lodge was for a time somewhat disturbed by proceedings of a disciplinary character which were fully reported to the M. W. Grand Master; but I am happy to state that no permanent discord has resulted.

On visiting Riverside Lodge, at Jefferson, which I had unavoidably omitted to do in the preceding year, I was happily disappointed. So far as I could learn by a careful inspection of the records, its proceedings have been regular and well advised; and the officers and members, although scattered over a wide extent of territory, appear to have been punctual in their attendance on the meetings, and attentive to all the duties of masonry.

On the sixth of January last, by virtue of a warrant from the M. W. Grand Master, and with the assistance of the W. Grand Tyler and such Past Masters of this and the Ninth District as the short notice given enabled me to convene, I dedicated a new hall for Meduncook Lodge, at Friendship, and in the evening of the same day installed its officers. The ceremonies were public, and were witnessed by a large and attentive audience. This lodge is entitled to much credit for the perseverance and zeal which has enabled it to erect and furnish so good a hall for its permanent occupation. The hall is 28 by 23 feet in its interior dimensions, and has two convenient ante-rooms. It is well lighted and comfortably furnished. The lodge has expended about \$1,000.00 in its construction.

In this connection, I respectfully recommend to the Grand Lodge that so much of the Standing Regulation of 1874, No. 38, as requires subordinate lodges to pay the expenses attending the dedication of masonic halls be re-

pealed. So long as the Grand Lodge encourages its subordinates to furnish themselves with suitable accommodations whenever deficient therein, and, properly retains to itself the prerogative of dedication, it seems onerous to require of a lodge, after expending usually all its available funds in the erection of such a hall, that it shall pay the expenses of the Grand officers attendant upon the dedication. And I would further recommend that the amount paid to me by Meduncook Lodge for the purpose aforesaid—seventeen dollars—be refunded by the Grand Lodge,

The amount of work done in the lodges in this District during the past year has been considerably larger than in the year preceding, and the membership has correspondingly increased, as will appear by the following summary of my returns to the Grand Treasurer.

Number of initiates, 45, at \$2.00 each,	\$ 90.00
“ “ members, 827, at 15 cts. each,	124.05
	<u>\$214.05</u>

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEO. B. SAWYER, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Wiscasset, April 15, 1875.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with constitutional requirements, herewith please accept the Annual Report from the Eleventh Masonic District, composed of nine chartered lodges; seven of which I have visited officially, inspected their records and by-laws, and in most cases find the records neatly and accurately kept.

In five of the lodges I witnessed the work on the third degree. Augusta, Bethlehem, Dirigo and Morning Star Lodges exhibited work skillfully done, conforming very nearly to the Ritual authorized by the Grand Lodge, showing that the officers of these lodges are “well skilled in the noble science and royal art.”

I have transmitted to the Grand Treasurer the amount of the dues of the several lodges in this District, which have made full and accurate returns to me. Most of the lodges have done a fair amount of work, all of which I think has been done in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

Harmony and a desire for improvement have been apparent in my intercourse with the officers in the jurisdiction, while Brotherly love has been manifested in a great degree; yet in my official visits to the several lodges I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the members the great importance of exemplifying in our daily life and practice, and in our intercourse with the profane, the impressive lessons taught in our lodge rooms.

My intercourse with the craft the past year has been to me pleasant and agreeable; for the courtesy shown me and the cordiality with which I have been received officially by the officers and brethren of the several lodges, I desire through you, Most Worshipful, to tender my grateful acknowledgments.

The following is an abstract of returns made to me :

Total number of members,	1,035
“ “ initiates,	47
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 94.50
“ “ annual dues,	155.25
Total of dues to Grand Lodge,	<u>\$249.75</u>

Fraternally submitted,

April 29, 1875.

AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Agreeable to the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District, I respectfully submit my first annual report.

There are nine chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited during the past year, and am most happy in reporting them in a harmonious and flourishing condition; not so much in accessions to their membership—for the lodges of this District, with one or two exceptions, have done but little work the past year, as the returns will show—but in an earnest desire which I have seen manifested in all the lodges, to comply with Grand Lodge work and regulations.

June 27th, I made my first official visit to Rural Lodge, at Sidney, accompanied by several of the Brethren of Vassalboro' Lodge. Arrangements had been made for work in the third degree, but for some reason the candidate failed to appear. The work, however, was exemplified in the Master Mason's degree, which was very well done. Examined records, which are well and neatly kept. This lodge has a very poor hall, hardly suitable for masonic purposes. I have recently been informed by one of the members that decisive steps have been taken towards procuring a new one.

September 19th, I visited Relief Lodge, at Belgrade, and, although the evening was very dark and rainy, quite a number of the Brethren were present, evincing a deep interest in their lodge affairs. Witnessed work in the third

degree, which was executed in a very interesting and impressive manner. Records are well and faithfully kept.

October 3d, I visited Lafayette Lodge, at Readfield. This lodge had no work on hand, but exemplified work in the Master Mason's degree, which was rendered in the most perfect and impressive manner. The closest attention failed to discover the slightest mistake or omission made by any of the officers in the performance of their several duties. In fact, I never witnessed better work, and the records of this lodge will bear the same commendation.

October 6th, I visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne. There were but few of the Brethren present, and they not having any work on hand, I did not deem it advisable to have the work exemplified. Examined the records, and witnessed their manner of opening and closing the lodge, all of which was very satisfactory.

October 20th, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, at Mount Vernon. This lodge had no work, but exemplified that in the Master Mason's degree. This lodge being the masonic home of my predecessor, Past R. W. M. S. Mayhew, I should have been greatly disappointed, had I not found their work in strict accordance with that recommended by the Grand Lodge. They have a very neat, convenient and well furnished hall, owning lot and building, free from debt; and best of all, harmony prevails among its members. Records are correctly and faithfully kept.

October 24th, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, at West Waterville. This lodge, like all the other lodges, with one or two exceptions, had no work on hand at the time of my visit, but exemplified that in E. A. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. Records neatly kept and arranged. This lodge has the best and most convenient hall in the District, and has done the largest amount of work, still there were but few of the Brethren present, and should judge there was a lack of interest in the lodge.

November 19th, I visited Negumkeag Lodge, at Vassalboro'; witnessed work in the second degree, which was conferred in a very creditable and satisfactory manner. Examined records, which are clear, correct, and neatly kept. I am glad to report that the relations existing between this and Vassalboro Lodge, from which they withdrew about two years ago, are pleasant and harmonious.

March 15, 1875, I visited Waterville Lodge, at Waterville. Past Master R. W. Dunn has again been called to the East, which is sufficient guaranty that the work of the lodge is up to the standard required by the Grand Lodge. This is the oldest and largest lodge in the District, and is made up of the best and most influential citizens of the thriving village in which it is located, who seem to take a deep interest in its growth and prosperity. They have, in connection with St. Omer Commandery, fitted up a new hall, which they expect to move into this month. The records of the lodge, which are neatly kept, show a full attendance at all the meetings.

Being a member of Vassalboro Lodge, I have been present at most of their

meetings, and September 22d, installed the officers. This lodge has done but little work the past year; and I presume for this reason, the brethren, many of them, absent themselves from the stated meetings of the lodge, except when oysters are served; then we have a full attendance. The records of this lodge are in the hands of a Brother every way qualified for the position. This lodge has, within a few weeks, lost by death three of her members: Bro. R. W. Muller, Collector of Customs at Franklin, La., Bro. R. R. Williams, of Gardiner, Me., and Bro. B. W. Hinds, of this village, all worthy citizens and zealous masons, and who, we trust, have been translated into the Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

Before closing this report, I wish to acknowledge the kind and fraternal manner in which I have been received by all the lodges; also to congratulate said lodges in the selection of their Secretaries. Without a single exception they are efficient in every qualification requisite for this important position, consequently the records of the different lodges are models of penmanship, accuracy, and neatness, hard to excel.

The returns from all the lodges show:

Whole number of members,	778
“ “ “ initiates,	34
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 68.00
“ “ annual dues,	116.70
	<hr/> \$184.70

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PETER WILLIAMS, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

North Vassalboro', April 6, 1875.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master for the Thirteenth Masonic District, respectfully reports that he has endeavored to faithfully perform all the duties pertaining to his office.

The condition of the several lodges in this jurisdiction does not materially vary from that of last year: therefore, there seems to be no necessity for noting here personal observations relating to each lodge.

From some cause, the older lodges are not making masons as rapidly as in former years. Carrabassett, the youngest in the District, seems to be the most prosperous, if prosperity be measured by the number of initiates. It may, however, be a question whether what now seems their prosperity may

not be the beginning of their adversity. It is apparent to all observant masons, that too much work, with too little regard for the true interests of the Order, has been the evil in most if not all our lodges. It must be also apparent that the members of our lodges, as the membership increases, are not imbued with that spirit of masonic charity and good feeling which our older brethren possessed. The reciprocal ties are too frequently forgotten; the mutual pledges too often unheeded. A closer attention to masonic duties and obligations is absolutely essential to the future usefulness and perpetuity of our Order.

It becomes my duty to report that in one instance where I was called to publicly install the officers of a lodge, a written objection to the installation of the Master elect, unless certain conditions were complied with, was put into my hands as I was about to commence the ceremony of installation. After as full and patient an investigation of the matter as the time allowed, and considering the grounds of the objection frivolous and the object itself untimely, I ignored the objection and proceeded with the ceremonies of installation. While it requires only a majority of the votes cast to elect a Master, it does not seem proper to allow the personal dissatisfaction of one Brother to thwart the wishes of the majority. Acting on this reasoning, I performed what seemed under the circumstances and in the absence of any precedent, to be my duty. This being one of my official acts, I deem it necessary to be reported to the Grand Lodge.

A remarkable case of masonic benevolence and fraternal confidence recently occurred in this District, and is well worthy of mention. Bro. Samuel H. Felker, of Solon, recently deceased, and leaving no near relatives, bequeathed unconditionally all his property, some five thousand dollars, to Keystone Lodge, of which he had been for several years an honored member.

The following gives an exhibit of membership, initiations, fees and Grand Lodge dues:

Whole number of members,	923	
“ “ “ initiates,	55	
Amount of initiation fees,		\$110.00
“ “ annual fees,		137.70
Amount due Grand Lodge,		\$247.70
Fraternally submitted,		

Skowhegan, April 26, 1875. W. R. G. ESTES, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

During the present masonic year I have visited all the lodges in this District once at least, and some of them several times, and have examined their records and general manner of conducting business. I have also witnessed work or its exemplification in all the lodges save one, in which case unavoidable circumstances have prevented it.

November 23d, visited Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon Falls. Owing to a severe storm prevailing, but few officers or members were present. The work, under the circumstances, was creditable.

January 5th, visited Acacia Lodge, Durham, and publicly installed its officers, after which the brethren and their ladies adjourned to the hotel, where a good supper was followed by excellent music and pleasant social intercourse.

January 20th, visited Village Lodge, Bowdoinham. Notwithstanding the extremely cold weather, the brethren were assembled in full numbers. I witnessed exemplification of work in the M. M. degree, which was performed with much spirit. Owing to the lateness of the hour, I was unable to hear the lecture.

February 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Webster Lodge, Webster. After the ceremonies were ended, the members of the lodge, with their ladies and invited guests, partook of a bountiful collation. This lodge, being my own masonic home, I have visited frequently, and it seems determined to maintain its reputation for good work, as well as hospitality and sociability.

February 15th, I visited Richmond Lodge, Richmond, and inspected work in the M. M. degree. The officers were but recently installed, and had never worked the third degree, which undoubtedly was the reason why the work was not very correctly done. I detected symptoms of a lack of harmony also, and was called upon to decide several matters in dispute among the brethren; but I have their assurances that more harmony as well as better work, shall prevail among them.

February 24th, visited Polar Star Lodge, and March 1st, visited Solar Lodge, Bath; and on both occasions witnessed the M. M. degree conferred with very commendable accuracy.

March 22d, visited Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon Falls. The officers and members were this time in their proper places, and the M. M. degree was conferred in a manner not surpassed for correctness in the District. I recommended some changes in the form of keeping their records.

March 23d, visited United Lodge, Brunswick, and saw the E. A. degree conferred upon two candidates. The work and lecture ran smoothly, although not in strict accordance with what is now considered to be the standard.

In all the lodges visited, the officers have shown fervency and zeal, and a praiseworthy desire to perfect themselves in the work and lectures. Almost without exception the records have been well kept, neat and accurate. In visiting the lodges placed under my care, I have endeavored to act in accordance with my understanding of the duty of a District Deputy, viz: not only

to praise what may be commendable, but also to correct and instruct, where correction and instruction may be needed. I have made many corrections in the work and lectures of all the lodges visited, and, so far as I could, have endeavored to bring them up to the standard established by the Grand Lodge.

The following is an abstract of returns from the eight lodges in this District :

Number of members,	906
“ “ initiates,	41
Initiation fees,	\$ 82.00
Annual dues,	135.90
	<hr/>
	\$217.90

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

April 15, 1875.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District, respectfully submits his annual report.

I have visited once or more each of the eleven chartered lodges in this District, and with a few exceptions find that harmony prevails, and of these exceptions some are improving.

I have installed the officers in every case but one, viz: Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, where I have been invited; have inspected their records and find them generally well kept.

July 6th, I installed the officers of Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield (confering the P. M. degree on the Master elect) Bro. Philo. Clark acting as Grand Marshal. Installation public, and a good attendance, which, with music and refreshments, made up a very social evening.

Aug. 22d, I installed the officers of Nezinscot Lodge in private.

Oct. 20th, I installed the officers of Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, and witnessed work in M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was not up to what the Grand Lodge requires; but from the instructions received, I predict a good showing in the future.

Nov. 18th, visited Tranquil Lodge, at Auburn, in their new and very pleasant masonic home. Work, M. M. degree on two candidates; a very large attendance, work extremely well performed, complete and accurate, closing with a collation.

Nov. 30th, I visited Maine Lodge, at Farmington, and by special request of the W. M., spent more than the usual time with them, viz: one afternoon and

two evenings, which afforded ample time to go through with all the work and lectures. The style of the work of this lodge is excellent, though they still show a deficiency in giving the lectures in full, which I am confident they will not continue to do, as they have means of instruction and know what is expected of them. I installed their officers, assisted by Bro. Philo. Clark as Grand Marshal.

Dec. 3d, visited Wilton Lodge, at Wilton, and witnessed their work in the M. M. degree. The work was well rendered and lectures given in full. This lodge is in able hands, and I trust that all discord will soon be among the things that were. A great improvement in that respect is already made.

Dec. 29th, by appointment, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge, at Weld, conferred the P. M. degree on the Master elect, installed their officers, and saw the E. A. degree conferred in a very thorough and acceptable manner. The present Master is taking pains to have the work correct, and means business. Bro. T. K. Jack assisted me as Grand Marshal.

Dec. 30th, by invitation of Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips, I visited them officially, and saw an exemplification of the M. M. degree in the afternoon, which was quite satisfactory, considering how the members of this lodge are scattered, and that they have had no actual work for a long time. I publicly installed their officers in the evening, Bro. T. K. Jack acting as Grand Marshal, after which a summons to refreshments at the hotel was promptly obeyed. It being an extremely cold night, a hot turkey supper was well attended to by a large company of ladies and friends. Bro. Samuel Farmer, Proprietor of the above, "knows now to run a Hotel."

January 6th, by appointment, I visited Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, and saw their work in the M. M. degree, it being the first attempt in this degree by the present officers. The work was exceedingly well performed, and this lodge is sustaining its high reputation of last year—has done the most work of any lodge in this District, and done it well.

January 18th, I made an official visit to Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I found a marked improvement in the work and lectures from that of the year previous, and from the same source.

January 21st, I visited Whitney Lodge, at Canton; saw them confer the E. A. degree, and portions of the M. M. The E. A. degree was quite well performed, and I found a desire to conform to the work adopted by the Grand Lodge.

February 1st, I publicly installed the officers of Ashlar Lodge, R. W. Isaac G. Curtis, P. D. D. G. M., acting as Grand Marshal. A large attendance, a bountiful collation and excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, made up a general good time.

February 3d, I installed the officers of Tranquil Lodge in public. Here, too, we had a good attendance, music and refreshments, the latter being lost to me, however, owing to indisposition on my part. Bro. Roscoe L. Harlow, a

member of this lodge, acted as Grand Marshal, and, after the installation ceremonies, delivered an able and interesting masonic address.

March 20th, I made an official visit to Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, and saw them exemplify the M. M. degree. The work was very correctly rendered. The lectures were entirely omitted by my consent, owing to the ill health of the W. M., Bro. Kempton, who I well know to be thoroughly acquainted with them. This lodge, at the present time, needs only work to bring out its ability.

March 29th, by appointment, I visited Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, where I saw work in the M. M. degree. The work and lectures were quite well given, and records well kept.

April 5th, by appointment, I again visited Ashlar Lodge, at Lewiston, having, for several reasons, a desire to see the new officers work. I saw the E. A. degree conferred nearest to Grand Lodge work of anything I have ever seen in any lodge, which, I am aware, is saying a good deal, but it is no more than they deserve. Their records are exceedingly well kept by the present Secretary, Bro. John Winn.

Three lodges in this District are still delinquent in furnishing their histories; one of them has it about ready for the printer, and the others are at work and have them well underway. It cannot be long ere their histories are furnished the Grand Lodge.

A few of the lodges have been tardy in sending in their returns. I have this day received the last one from Blue Mountain Lodge.

In conclusion, W. M., I thank you for the re-appointment as your representative in this District, and also the brethren for the courtesy and many kindnesses shown me, which I feel will never be forgotten. Please accept my resignation from holding this important position after the meeting of the Grand Lodge in May next.

Names of Lodges.	Where Located.	Names of Masters.	Members.	Initiates.	Initiation Fees.	Annual Fees.	Total Dues.
Maine,	Farmington,	Jas. B. Severy,	92	2	4.00	13.80	17.80
Oriental Star,	Livermore,	Levi H. Daggett,	130	10	20.00	19.50	39.50
Tranquil,	Auburn,	Geo. S. Woodman,	198	12	24.00	29.70	53.70
Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	Mason W. Dutton,	49	0	.00	7.35	7.35
Nezinscot,	Turner,	Carlos E. Kempton,	84	0	.00	12.60	12.60
Ashlar,	Lewiston,	W. W. Sanborn,	167	8	16.00	25.05	41.05
Evening Star,	Buckfield,	J. W. Whitten,	58	3	6.00	8.70	14.70
Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Henry E. Morrissey,	98	14	28.00	14.70	42.70
Mystic Tie,	Weld,	Daniel M. Teague,	35	2	4.00	5.25	9.25
Wilton,	Wilton,	Archie L. Talbot,	70	3	6.00	10.50	16.50
Whitney,	Canton,	Hiram A. Ellis,	42	5	10.00	6.30	16.30
			1023	59	118 00	153.45	271.45

Most respectfully and fraternally yours,

Turner, April 10, 1875.

F. T. FAULKNER, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

No report received. The following abstract is made up from the returns of the several lodges.

Lodge.	Location.	Initiates.	Mem.	G. L. Dues.
Oxford, No. 18,	Norway,	8	119	\$33.85
Blazing Star, No. 30,	Rumford Centre,	2	90	17.50
King Hiram, No. 57,	Dixfield,	13	51	33.65
Tyrian, No. 73,	Mechanic Falls,	8	160	40.00
Paris, No. 94,	South Paris,	1	105	17.75
Bethel, No. 97,	Bethel,	14	123	46.45
Jefferson, No. 100,	Bryant's Pond,	2	72	14.80
Mount Tire'm, No. 132,	Waterford,	2	80	16.00
Crooked River, No. 152,	Bolster's Mills,	9	64	27.60
		59	864	\$247.60

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I hereby submit my fourth annual report, as District Deputy Grand Master for the Seventeenth Masonic District.

There are ten lodges in this District, all of which I have visited save one, Presumpscot Lodge, at Windham; and I am happy to say that I have never found them in a more prosperous and healthy condition. I have witnessed their work, which has been done in a very creditable manner. Some difficulties which existed at the commencement of the year, have been satisfactorily settled. I have found the records neatly and correctly kept. I was very much gratified to find in Temple Lodge, at Saccarappa, a fixed determination not to advance a candidate until he could pass an examination in open lodge, on the previous degree. I would recommend that the same course be pursued by all the lodges in this District.

The following table will show the number of members and the number of initiates in each lodge.

Lodges.	Location.	Members.	Initiates.
Portland,	Portland,	370	8
Ancient Land-Mark,	"	367	8
Atlantic,	"	271	12
Temple,	Saccarappa,	189	8
Casco,	Yarmouth,	165	5
Harmony,	Gorham,	159	7

Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	79	8
Freeport,	Freeport,	70	13
Standish,	Standish,	64	2
Presumpscot, Windham, no returns.			
		<hr/> 1,734	<hr/> 66

Respectfully snbmitted,

Portland, April, 1875.

GEO. E. TAYLOR, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The undersigned, D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District, respectfully presents the following report :

The Eighteenth District comprises ten chartered lodges. During the year I have visited but six of them.

I visited Delta Lodge, Lovell, on September 10, 1874, and found them in good condition ; witnessed work in the third degree, which was done close up to the Ritual. Records well kept by Bro. M. Walker. A goodly number of the members were in attendance.

Visited Mount Moriah Lodge, Denmark, on December 29, 1874 ; installed the officers, and work was done in the E. A. degree ; lectures passed in full by the W. M. and S. D., without a mistake being made, with one exception ; practice is what does the work well ; and this lodge has had special meetings all through the winter, and it has shown itself in their work. The records were in good shape in the hands of Bro. Tarbox, but now the books go into new hands. May his records be kept up to the standard.

I went February 15, 1875, to visit Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg ; but the travelling was so bad they did not expect me, and made no move for a meeting. I found the Secretary and Senior Warden, and gave them instructions as far as I could under the circumstances ; examined the records and found them correct. They have chosen a new Secretary in this lodge. I started the next morning for Cornish at 9 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock P. M. had got but seven miles, and thirteen miles more to go ; finding it imposible to get there gave up the idea and came home, reaching home late in the evening, leaving them without a visit. I have since attempted to meet them, but on account of the traveling and storms have been unable to do so.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1875, I visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, and installed their officers. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, and lectures passed on the F. C. in very good order, and there is yet room for improvement. They

have, in connection with the Odd Fellows, finished a new hall. I hardly like the idea of being in company on a hall; but their old hall gave them poor accommodations, and they now have a nice room and everything handy, and can be kept all separate from each other. Records well looked after and in good order. Lodge was closed, and all repaired to the Hotel, where refreshments were in waiting. The Brethren were joined here by their wives, and I should say some who were not wives, but who I think would make excellent good ones. The refreshments were splendid; and could the officers work as well in the lodge as they did here, but little poor work would be done there, because they were prompt and no mistakes were made. Long may they live and prosper.

Saturday eve, Feb. 20th, I met the Brethren of Adoniram Lodge, at Limington, a very good number present. Work was performed in the Master's degree. It being late when the candidate arrived, the lectures were omitted. The work was very well done. This lodge has made great progress the past year. They have, as will be seen by their returns, suspended a large number for non-payment of dues. They feel that they can ill afford to pay their dues to the Grand Lodge when they receive nothing from them. My wants were all supplied here by Bro. John Lord, one of the old masons of this District. He gave me some information in regard to masonry, when it was hard for them to meet at all, and their meetings were few and far between. Records in good condition.

I have met with Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton, at most of their meetings the past year. This lodge is in nice working order, doing a fair amount of work. Records still remain in the hands of Bro. B. T. Chase, with no desire to change them. Officers prompt and well read up, and work is no drag. The new Master means to keep up to the standard. I have good reports from the other lodges. Bro. Sadler, a P. M. of Drummond Lodge, informs me that the lodge is in as good condition as it has been for years. I should have visited all the lodges in the fall of the year, as was my intention to do, had I not been prevented by sickness and death in the family. I have laid the best of plans all through the winter to visit the other lodges, but have failed.

In closing my report, I wish to return my thanks to the brethren of this District for the courtesy shown me on all occasions where I have met them.

Number of members returned,	787
“ “ “ initiated,	46
Amount of initiation fees,	\$ 92.00
“ “ annual dues,	118.05
Total dues to Grand Lodge,	<u>\$210.05</u>

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

North Bridgton, April 19, 1875. I. S. WEBB, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. DAVID CARGILL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith present my Annual Report as D. D. G. M. for the Nineteenth Masonic District.

During the past year I have visited nine, and witnessed work in eight of the ten lodges in this District; and in most instances have found the records neatly and correctly kept, and the work rendered with a good degree of accuracy.

I desire especially to commend St. John's, Arion, Saco, Fraternal and Buxton Lodges for the efficiency of their respective officers and correctness of their work, for the judicious care exercised in the selection of candidates for the degrees of masonry, and for the harmony which has prevailed among the Brethren.

Not having been able to visit York Lodge as intended, in consequence of other engagements, I appointed an experienced Brother to do so in my stead. For some unexplained reason I have not received his report. I have received, however, from time to time, reliable information that the lodge has been and is prosperous, has excellent officers and interested members.

I met the Brethren of Dunlap Lodge, Biddeford, at their stated meeting in February last, and witnessed an unusually correct exemplification of work in the third degree. This lodge has a larger number of members and a larger field for labor than any other in this District, and heretofore has enjoyed a fine degree of prosperity; but for the past year there has been but little work, and the returns show a diminished membership.

Arundel Lodge is, as usual, in a healthy condition; with a small jurisdiction and little work, the Brethren keep up a good degree of interest in masonry. At the time of my visit there, work in the first degree was very creditably performed.

An exemplification of work in Ocean Lodge, Wells, in the absence of the Master, did not show the proficiency exhibited on former occasions. During the past year there has been an evident decline of interest in masonry on the part of the Brethren; but as a personal difficulty which has existed between some of the members was happily adjusted on the occasion of my visit there, it is to be hoped that a return to peace, harmony and Brotherly love may have the effect of awakening more zeal in the discharge of masonic duties.

Circumstances beyond my control prevented my inspection of work in Preble Lodge. From conversations with Brethren of the lodge, it appears that a state of feeling has existed for some time among a few of the members, much at variance with the true spirit of masonry, producing a lack of brotherly love and confidence, attributable not to any personal altercations, but rather to prejudices cherished and retained in the minds of some who have failed to comprehend the true aims and principles of the order. The field

occupied by this lodge is a valuable one for masonic labors, and I am satisfied that a large proportion of the members are "good men and true," and worthy of the favorable consideration of the fraternity.

In closing, I desire to express my thankful appreciation of the invariable kindness extended to me by the Brethren of this District during the term of my official service.

Summary of returns:

Number of initiates,	72
" " members,	1080

GRAND LODGE DUES :

Initiation fees,	\$144.00
Annual fees,	162.00
Total,	<u>\$306.00</u>

Respectfully submitted

CHARLES E. WELD, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

West Buxton, April 3, 1875.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at Masonic Hall, in Portland, on Tuesday, the fourth day of May, A. D. 1875, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Present—Bro. DAVID CARGILL, *

- " ALBERT MOORE,
- " EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
- " WILLIAM O. POOR,
- " STEPHEN J. YOUNG,
- " F. LORING TALBOT,
- " CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
- " MARQUIS F. KING,
- " IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 3, 1875.

To Trustees of Charity Fund :

The receipts of the Treasurer the last year, were	\$5,348.31
The disbursements the last year, were	5,141.19
The balance now in the Treasury is	887.79
The amount of interest from invested fund in May, 1874,	1,404.29
The amount appropriated and expended in charity is	920.00
The balance unexpended is	317.62
The dividends from banks are	821.30
The interest on \$6,800.00 U. S. 5-20 Bonds is	454.15
The interest on \$700.00 Masonic Trustees Bonds,	56.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,331.45

The sum of one thousand dollars has been added to the Charity Fund by deposits in Portland and Maine Savings Banks.

MOSES DODGE, *Grand Treasurer.*

The Grand Treasurer laid before the Board the securities for the invested fund, which were examined and found correct.

The Grand Secretary laid before the Trustees the applications for aid received by him, with a schedule of the same.

The applications for aid, with the schedule, were referred to Bros. Charles I. Collamore and Stephen J. Young, to examine and apportion the same according to the merits of the several cases.

Voted, That the Board now adjourn, to meet to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock.

Adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1875.

The Board of Trustees met according to adjournment.

Present—Bros. David Cargill, Albert Moore, Edward P. Burnham, William O. Poor, Charles I. Collamore, Marquis F. King, F. Loring Talbot and Ira Berry.

Bro. Collamore, for the committee to which the applications were referred, reported them back, having examined and marked them on the schedule by numbers, running from one to five, to designate their proportional urgency.

The report was accepted.

The schedule of appropriations was then taken up, the several cases considered, and some changes made. It was then, on motion,

Voted, That figure one, in the report, represent the sum of seven dollars.

Voted, That the schedule be approved; and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to make payments according thereto.

Voted, That one hundred dollars be reserved for emergent cases; and to be

used for the relief of such, should they arise during the year, at the discretion of the Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

Voted, That fifty dollars be placed in the hands of Bros. Albert Moore and Marquis F. King, and that they be empowered to assist the Masonic Board of Relief in Portland to that amount, if they judge it advisable.

Voted, That the Bond furnished by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

Voted, That the Board now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf, who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case ; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing, and his need of the relief prayed for.

ARTICLE IV.

If the applicant reside out of the masonic District in which the Grand Lodge is holden, the application and certificate aforesaid, together with the merits of the case, shall be examined and approved by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, in which the applicant resides ; or by one of the permanent members of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds, be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by this Board, for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication ; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund must state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments, shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*



LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 128 Eggmoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 160 Fisher, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot.</i> | 168 ComPOSITE, <i>La Grange.</i> |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermon.</i> |
| 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China.</i> | 111 Liberty, <i>Montville.</i> |
| 58 Unity, <i>Freedom.</i> | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont.</i> |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth.</i> | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy.</i> |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity.</i> | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton.</i> |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast.</i> | 89 Island, <i>Ilesboro.</i> |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolntown.</i> | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton.</i> |
| 63 Mariners', <i>Searsport.</i> | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast.</i> |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport.</i> | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden.</i> | 59 Mount Hope, <i>Hope.</i> |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston.</i> | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland.</i> |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren.</i> | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport.</i> |
| 31 Union, <i>Union.</i> | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George.</i> |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland.</i> | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset.</i> | 120 Meduncook, <i>Friendship.</i> |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta.</i> | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson.</i> |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro.</i> | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay.</i> |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol.</i> | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol.</i> |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell.</i> | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China.</i> |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop.</i> | 110 Monmouth, <i>North Monmouth.</i> |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner.</i> | 136 Ionic, <i>Gardiner.</i> |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta.</i> | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta.</i> |
| 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

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|---|---|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville.</i> | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade.</i> |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield.</i> | 113 Messalonskee, <i>West Waterville.</i> |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney.</i> | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne.</i> |
| 64 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'.</i> | 116 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'.</i> |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson.</i> | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock.</i> |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan.</i> | 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon.</i> | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield.</i> |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield.</i> | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan.</i> |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick.</i> | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath.</i> |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath.</i> | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham.</i> |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham.</i> | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls.</i> |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond.</i> | 164 Webster, <i>Webster.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

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| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

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| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

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| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | |



OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1875.

M. W.	ALBERT MOORE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	North Anson.
R. W.	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Saco.
"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Belfast.
"	CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	MOSES DODGE,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Bath.
"	HENRY F. COLLINS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	WILLIAM H. HUNTER,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL,	" 3d "	Cherryfield.
"	JAMES T. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	DANIEL DOLLOFF, JR.,	" 5th "	Dexter.
"	JESSE PRENTISS,	" 6th "	Milford.
"	JOHN H. GORDON,	" 7th "	Brooks.
"	WILLIAM A. PENDLETON,	" 8th "	Northport.
"	ROTHEUS E. PAINE,	" 9th "	Camden.
"	DANIEL A. CAMPBELL,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	AUSTIN D. KNIGHT,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
"	PETER WILLIAMS,	" 12th "	N. Vassalboro'.
"	W. R. G. ESTES,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" 14th "	Sabattus.
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	EDGAR H. POWERS,	" 16th "	Hanover.
"	GEORGE E. TAYLOR,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ISAIAH S. WEBB,	" 18th "	No. Bridgton.
"	CHARLES E. WELD,	" 19th "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev.	C. C. MASON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kittery.
"	JOHN W. HINDS,	" "	Augusta.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	WILLIAM E. GIBBS,	" "	Portland.
"	EDWIN W. MURRAY,	" "	Calais.
"	WEBSTER WOODBURY,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	O. M. COUSENS,	" "	Kennebunk.
W.	A. M. WETHERBEE,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Warren.
"	BENJ. F. ANDREWS,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	Portland.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	<i>Junior Grand Deacon,</i>	Gardiner.
"	ISAAC G. CURTIS,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	Lewiston.
"	S. J. CHADBOURNE,	" "	East Dixmont.
"	A. B. MARSTON,	" "	Bangor.
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	" "	Portland.
"	H. H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Limerick.
"	WILLIAM TUCKER,	<i>G. Standard Bearer,</i>	Skowhegan.
"	F. R. PARTRIDGE,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Augusta.
"	JOHN H. WEBSTER,	" "	Norridgewock.
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	C. O. FILES,	<i>Grand Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN PHILLIPS,	<i>Grand Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, As Returned March 1, 1875.

- Acacia, 121, Durham. Samuel B. Libby, m; Charles W. Harding, sw; Elbridge O. Tyler, jw; Alfred Lunt, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Chas. E. Chick, m; Henry Hasty, sw; Willard P. Boothby, jw; Chas. E. Small, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 10, 1818. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. John L. Thompson, m; Elisha Pinkham, sw; S. J. Knowlton, jw; J. F. Sumner, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 21, 1823. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Cornelius T. Hosmer, m; Nathan P. Beverage, sw; Bainbridge H. Knowlton, jw; Fred. M. Richards, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January; chartered March 10, 1801. 9
- Ancient Land-Mark, 17, Portland. Warren O. Carney, m; James A. Martin, sw; Samuel F. Bearce, jw; Geo. L. Swett, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December; chartered June 10, 1806. 17
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Everett Burnham, m; Lewis Thorp, sw; Sylvanus M. Farland, jw; Willard Thorp, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 10
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Oliver R. Small, m; George W. Coombs, sw; Samuel J. White, jw; George B. Shorey, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1870. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Sumner J. Chadbourne, m; Benj. R. Whitney, sw; Fred L. Palmer, jw; Amos Whitney, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 8, 1867. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Francis N. Clark, m; Leonard C. Walker, sw; James W. Smith, jw; Samuel C. Gilpatric, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 9, 1872. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Orlando Drown, m; Benjamin Jackson, sw; Horace L. Goodwin, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered June 26, 1854. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Webster W. Sanborn, m; George H. Benson, sw; Fred B. Sands, jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered November 5, 1860. 15

- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Alfred Johnson, m; H. J. Ridley, sw; C. E. Wing, jw; W. S. Proctor, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, September; chartered May 9, 1867. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Frank H. Swett, m; George R. Shaw, sw; Richard K. Gatley, jw; Alpheus G. Rogers, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December; chartered May 3, 1855. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Chas. B. Morton, m; Clement P. Richards, sw; Henry T. Morse, jw; Elisha F. Blackman, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, April; chartered March 1, 1867. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. J. Fred. Hall, m; Caleb G. Moffitt, sw; Chas. H. Pendleton, jw; Enoch Davies, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered July 18, 1826. 9
- Baskahegan, [175,] Danforth. W. B. Fenlason, m; V. W. Putnam, sw; W. A. Gerow, jw; J. H. McGraw, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; instituted December 3, 1874. 1
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Benjamin G. Murch, m; Samuel P. Dennett, sw; Enoch Boynton, jw; Israel W. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1857. 6
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Milton M. Stone, m; Edward F. Beals, sw; John Ellis, jw; C. H. Brick, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November; chartered 1821. 11
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Elbridge G. Wheeler, m; Albert W. Grover, sw; D. Webster Towne, jw; Leander T. Barker, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, January; chartered May 5, 1860. 16
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Edgar H. Powers, m; Jesse B. Howe, sw; Richard E. Martin, jw; Waldo Pettingill, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 11, 1819. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Mason W. Dutton, m; Bart. T. Parker, sw; Willard M. Chandler, jw; James Morrison, Jr., s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, November; chartered July 20, 1850. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. James H. Varney, m; Henry C. Huston, sw; Samuel W. Johnson, jw; Wait K. Weston, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1853. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Geo. W. Howe, m; Cyril P. Harmon, sw; Wm. H. Smith, jw; James Meserve, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, January; chartered March 18, 1863. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John W. Cole, m; F. D. R. Morrell, sw; Noah C. Kendall, jw; Andrew H. Bailey, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1870. 5
- Caribou, 170, Lyndon. Calvin B. Roberts, m; George M. Emery, sw; Robert McCubrey, jw; Alonzo W. Boynton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon in each month; election, December; chartered July 27, 1872. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Sewall Brown, m; George W. Johnson, sw; Noah Ricker, jw; Wm. S. Gardner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered March 2, 1871. 13
- Casco, 26, Yarmouth. Nicholas Drinkwater, m; James H. Doughty, sw; Thomas L. Curtis, jw; George E. Thoits, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered, October 14, 1821. 17
- Central, 45, China. Allen P. Varney, m; Lynn W. Rollins, sw; Reuel W. Shorey, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September; chartered April 8, 1824. 7
- Composite, 168, LaGrange. Cyrus C. Durgin, m; John W. Blake, sw; Sam'l D. Atwood, jw; Hiram W. Blake, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 9, 1872. 5

- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. James H. French, m; George L. Nelson, sw; Thomas Walker, jw; Joseph P. Folsom, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 15, 1859. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. John Mincher, m; Thomas Abraham, sw; J. N. Whitman, jw; J. Marshall Hawkes, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; chartered July 10, 1856. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Isaac S. Skillings, m; William Chute, sw; Leander Dorman, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered April 15, 1869. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Albert W. Larrabee, m; John D. Anderson, sw; Judyer Robinson, jw; George H. Goding, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November; chartered June 13, 1803. 17
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Usher B. Thompson, m; Leonard C. Moore, sw; Howard H. Doe, jw; Stephen Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered May 9, 1861. 18
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Barnes Walker, 2d, m; Charles H. Brown, sw; Augustus N. French, jw; Marshall Walker, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December; chartered May 5, 1869. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. C. M. Clark, m; O. F. Sprowl, sw; O. F. Rowe, jw; G. B. Chadwick, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 12, 1860. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Sumner A. Patten, m; Alfred S. Bray, sw; Charles D. Shaw, jw; Fred. C. Coan, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1868. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Oscar Mayers, m; Woodbury F. Mayers, sw; Geo. W. Palmer, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered May 2, 1864. 10
- Drummond, 118, North Parsonsfield. Almond O. Smart, m; Joseph Wedgwood, sw; Mark Chapman, jw; David M. Merrill, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 7, 1863. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Tristram Hanson, m; Geo. F. Huntress, sw; Edwin A. Coffin, jw; Augustus M. Robbins, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered January 13, 1826. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Eliphalet W. French, m; William H. Clark, sw; Elias S. Kinney, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December; chartered June 8, 1801. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Benoni T. Durgin, m; Samuel E. Jewett, sw; Charles W. Johnston, jw; Charles P. Whitney, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 1
- Eggmoggin, 123, Sedgwick. Hiram B. Harding, m; Freeman G. Higgins, sw; James P. Byard, jw; Eben B. Smith, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January; chartered March 1, 1865. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Albert W. Cushman, m; George A. Dyer, sw; James A. McGown, jw; Edward F. Robinson, s. Meeting first Friday of each month; election, December; chartered September 3, 1870. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. C. G. Crocker, m; Whitney Long, sw; G. A. Gilchrist, jw; Patrick P. Robinson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 2, 1855. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. J. W. Whitten, m; H. C. Ricker, sw; J. H. Decoster, jw; C. R. Whitten, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 7, 1863. 15

- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Charles B. Getchel, m; Freeman Crockett, sw; Thos. J. Drinkwater, jw; Joseph L. Witherly, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered March 1, 1869. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. John Douglass, m; Bethuel W. Arey, sw; Charles B. Veazie, jw; Silas B. Warren, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December; chartered March 14, 1809. 4
- Fisher, 160, Corinna. C. A. Dorman, m; Stephen Lincoln, sw; Fred E. Sprague, jw; J. S. Burrill, s. Meeting Saturday on before full moon; election, December; chartered September 9, 1870. 5
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Lloyd W. Drake, m; Abel A. Blanchard, sw; Wm. H. Murdock, jw; J. A. Larrabee, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1868. 6
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John Fletcher, m; George H. Stinchfield, sw; Frank S. Berry, jw; J. L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Alonzo Leavitt, m; Thomas Rogers, sw; Levi Hobbs, jw; Silas Derby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered January 10, 1828. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Edwin Ilsley, m; Ira S. Libby, sw; John M. Purinton, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered January 11, 1823. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. John Burr, m; Elden A. Soule, sw; C. Fred Koopman, jw; William A. Hyde, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1845. 17
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. John Bradley, m; Preston Durgin, sw; Charles C. O'Brien, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 4, 1863. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Charles H. Hooper, m; Stephen W. Webster, sw; Edward F. Davies, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December; chartered June 9, 1794. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Henry R. Millett, m; Kimball Eastman, sw; L. C. Harmon, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 22, 1822. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Leander H. Crane, m; George A. Parlin, sw; Melville J. Allen, jw; Eliphalet S. Means, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1858. 3
- Hermion, 32, Gardiner. Sanford W. Siphers, m; Chas. H. Dunton, sw; Moses S. Wadsworth, jw; Henry S. Webster, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered June 23, 1820. 5
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Harrison Piper, m; Luna B. Batchelder, sw; Charles L. Pickering, jw; Meader B. Pinkham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 5, 1858. 6
- Howard, 69, Winterport. John L. Norton, m; James Freeman, sw; Albert A. Fellows, jw; Luther D. Curtis, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May, 1852. 8
- Ionic, 136, Gardiner. Thomas E. Smith, m; Benj. S. Smith, sw; Gilbert Eastman, jw; Barrett A. Cox, s. Meeting first Monday of each month; election, January; chartered May 9, 1867. 11
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Otis F. Coombs, m; Daniel A. Warren, sw; James F. Grindle, jw; Daniel A. Hatch, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February; chartered November 5, 1857. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Rufus K. Dunham, m; Horace C. Berry, sw; Orlando C. Houghton, jw; Albert C. Bolster, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1860. 16

- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Isaiah B. Bolton, m; Oliver Cobb, sw; William B. Mitchell, jw; Daniel Scribner, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered August 24, 1859. 1
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; Llewellyn J. Blanchard, sw; Charles H. Sleeper, jw; Crosby Clements, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. John D. Hodgdon, m; H. L. Grindell, sw; Chas H. Williams, jw; C. E. Parlin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered March 15, 1796. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. John L. Pierce, m; Leander F. McIntire, sw; Calvin Boyington, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 4, 1855. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Rufus B. Sherman, m; John R. Hurd, sw; Joseph Gould, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered January 13, 1850. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Frank Stanley, m; Stephen E. Griffith, sw; Lamont C. Willoughby, jw; John F. Stanley, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October; chartered April 10, 1828. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Almore Kennedy, m; Samuel E. Weeks, sw; Charles E. Hovey, jw; Henry Farrington, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 5, 1855. 10
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Geo. F. Richardson, m; Geo. S. Morrill, sw; J. Eugene Lewis, jw; Emery O. Bean, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February; chartered May 20, 1850. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. John H. Webster, m; Chas. A. Whiting, sw; Rupert G. Brinnen, jw; Edward C. Hale, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 7, 1863. 13
- Lewy's Island, 133, Princeton. John H. Hoar, m; Joseph H. Farrar, sw; William H. Pulk, jw; Charles A. Rolf, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day; chartered May 8, 1867. 2
- Liberty, 111, Montville. Lucius C. Morse, m; James Leeman, sw; Gustavus H. Cargill, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon, and second Monday following; election, October; chartered May 8, 1862. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Edwin Farnham, m; James W. Savage, sw; Richard T. Rundlett, jw; Jos. W. Taggart, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 19, 1792. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Mariner W. Ackley, m; Alex. D. Ross, sw; Ira K. Ackley, jw; Ellery D. Perkins, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1866. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Charles H. Joy, m; John B. Redman, sw; Carlton McGown, jw; Josiah H. Higgins, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered April 11, 1822. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Jonathan Hunt, m; John W. Leathers, sw; Stephen S. Hewes, jw; Josiah G. Eaton, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December; chartered, May 7, 1874. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. James B. Severy, m; George B. Cragin, sw; S. Clifford Belcher, jw; David H. Knowlton, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October; chartered June 13, 1808. 15

- Mariners', 68, Searsport. D. S. Simpson, m; Levi Trundy, sw; G. F. Mathews, jr; E. S. Grant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 8
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Franklin B. Ferguson m; George H. Howard, sw; Seth Webb, jr; Martin V. B. Green, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 3, 1865. 4
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. C. H. Getchell, m; David Brackett, sw; J. L. Craig, jr; M. J. Dow, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon each month; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Albert White, m; Wm. H. Colburn, sw; Edwin M. Johnston, jr; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Meduncook, 120, Friendship. Sylvester Morse, m; John Geyer, 2d, sw; Samuel D. Davis, jr; Nelson Thompson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered February 6, 1864. 10
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Dennison Walker, m; Wm. Dobson, sw; Albion Whitten, jr; C. E. Vickery, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1865. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. J. F. Collett, m; Nelson C. Smith, sw; W. H. Miles, jr; Hollis J. Rowe, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 13, 1826. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, West Waterville. John W. Gilman, m; George W. Goulding, sw; B. H. Mitchell, jr; Louis Belanger, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December; chartered May 16, 1862. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Edward A. Cushman, m; Alfred Cushman, Jr., sw; Randal Gelison, jr; John Gosnel, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, August; chartered August 26, 1871. 1
- Monmouth, 110, North Monmouth. Chas. H. Berry, m; Chas. H. Gilmore, sw; John W. Foss, jr; J. L. Orcutt, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, September; chartered May 21, 1861. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. John Bryson, m; Hickory A. Manson, sw; Sabine F. Berry, jr; John H. Bradford, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March; chartered May 5, 1859. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Cyrus Kendrick, m; Thomas Holmes, sw; Gardner Roberts, Jr., jr; Geo. W. Springer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered July 11, 1822. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Jas. T. Roberts, m; Wm. T. Elliott, sw; Simon B. Cilley, jr; Elihu B. Averill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 16, 1827. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Chas. B. Vinal, m; John F. Talbot, sw; Jerome B. Thomas, jr; O. E. Hahn, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September; chartered Jan. 13, 1868. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Mark T. Richardson, m; Edwin C. Parker, sw; Alanson Richardson, jr; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting on or before the full moon; election, January; chartered May 8, 1867. 4
- Mount Hope, 59, South Hope. Minot D. Hewitt, m; Allen Y. Boggs, sw; Asa P. StClair, jr; Thaddeus Hastings, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December; chartered May 5, 1848. 9
- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. D. W. Hussey, m; L. H. Whittier, sw; R. Turner, jr; N. W. Delano, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered May 8, 1862. 5

- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Samuel G. Davis, m; Leonard A. Ingalls, sw; David P. Lord, jw; Edmund P. Ingalls s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered January 23, 1828. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 182, Waterford. Alfred S. Kimball, m; Chas. L. Wilson, sw; Leroy M. Sanderson, jw; Sylvanus W. Cobb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1866. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Andrew E. Grant, m; Geo. N. Holland, sw; Harrison Greeley, jw; H. L. Hopkins, s. Meeting third Saturday of every month; election, December; chartered May 12, 1851. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Daniel M. Teague, m; Samuel E. Perkins, sw; Levi E. Payne, jw; Edwin B. Lufkin, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December; chartered June 8, 1863. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. H. C. Bartlett, m; M. H. Willey, sw; E. C. Wakefield, jw; Geo. A. Herrick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election January; chartered May 28, 1857. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Adelbert P. Kane, m; Warren Wells, sw; Joseph B. Babson, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January; chartered May 8, 1873. 4
- Negumkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Caleb F. Graves, m; Benj. F. Clark, sw; Henry H. Robbins, jw; Arioch Wentworth, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election September; chartered December 22, 1871. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Carlos E. Kempton, m; Sumner S. Merrill, sw; John E. Ashe, jw; S. D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 3, 1860. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Ben. Moore, m; Parker M. Paine, sw; Benjamin Adams, jw; Columbus S. Mantor, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered December 15, 1818. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells. Chas. H. West, m; Jacob Taylor, sw; Owen M. Davis, jw; Geo. G. Hatch, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December; chartered March 22, 1867. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Oscar L. Smith, m; J. H. Leason, sw; Jos. Ellis, jw; John Johnson, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 3, 1865. 5
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Richard T. Bailey, m; Millard M. Caswell, sw; William H. Gray, jw; Benj. T. Chase, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered March 12, 1804. 18
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Wm. E. Crawford, m; B. K. Kelloch, sw; Levi Morse, jw; A. O. Robinson, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January; chartered September 10, 1805. 9
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. L. H. Daggett, m; C. M. Holland, sw; Frank Garcelon, jw; Geo. O. Eustis, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered June 11, 1811. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. A. Oscar Noyes, m; Freeland Howe, sw; John Garey, jw; James O. Crooker, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September; chartered September 14, 1807. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Chas. E. Merriam, m; Justus H. Jackman, sw; Joseph A. Clark, jw; John Whitney, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, January; chartered May 12, 1851. 5

- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Charles W. Snow, m; George W. Nash, sw; Warren F. Bacon, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered January 11, 1821. 13
- Standish, 70, Standish. Tobias L. Eastman, m; Tobias Lord, Jr., sw; Alan-son M. Rich, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 5, 1858. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. John A. Snell, m; Edward G. Newbegin, sw; Asa T. Wing, jw; Charles A. Bailey, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 5, 1848. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. William H. J. Moulton, m; Levi J. Whitten, sw; Richard Whitten, jw; Gorham Hamilton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 24, 1856. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Elliott Wood, m; Wm. E. Whitman, sw; C. S. Kimball, jw; E. O. Kelley, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered October 6, 1817. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Edward H. Sampson, m; George F. Hunt, sw; Levi Batchelder, jw; Henry F. Sands, s. Meeting Wednesday on the full moon; election, December; chartered May 6, 1856. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Geo. A. Quimby, m; Geo. W. Stoddard, sw; Andrew E. Clark, jw; Robert P. Chase, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January; chartered May 3, 1855. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. George S. Woodman, m; George C. Wing, sw; John B. Jordan, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 20, 1847. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Danforth P. Marcyes, m; Jacob S. Mayo, sw; Jonathan Norwood, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January; chartered May 3, 1856. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. George S. Rowell, m; Arthur E. Wight, sw; James F. Barto, jw; George H. York, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered July 17, 1865. 1
- Trojan, 134, Troy. Atwood Whitaker, m; Charles R. Merrick, sw; Joseph P. Sturgis, jw; Milton Carleton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October; chartered February 19, 1866. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Samuel Bucknam, Jr., m; Christopher Curtis; sw; Benj. F. Cleaves, jw; E. A. Austin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered May 9, 1861. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Hiram B. King, m; John Richardson, sw; Edward F. Stevens, jw; Thos. S. Turner, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, January; chartered May 10, 1853. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Josiah H. Shepard, m; William Dart, sw; William E. Hill, jw; Joseph O. Cobb, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered April 8, 1820. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Daniel E. Fuller, m; James W. Curtis, sw; Wm. H. Poslit, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, December; chartered December 14, 1801. 14
- Unity, 58, Freedom. Addison Weed, m; Benson B. Weed, sw; Addison B. Sparrow, jw; Wm. F. White, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January; chartered May 6, 1863. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. B. J. Rackliff, m; Warren Evans, sw; Everard L. Priest, jw; D. C. Perkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September; chartered May 31, 1827. 12

- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Thomas Robinson, m; Charles H. Severy, sw; Augustus F. Smart, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November; chartered May 3, 1860. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Robert W. Carr, m; Marshall H. White, sw; Silas Adams, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 9, 1817. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin F. Kingsley, m; Simeon H. Gould, sw; Charles L. Hathaway, jw; Lewis S. Cary, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered September 10, 1778. 3
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. R. W. Dunn, m; W. H. Russell, sw; R. T. Beazley, jw; A. L. McFadden, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December; chartered June 20, 1820. 12
- Washington, 37, Lubec. George A. Blakeley, m; Alfred Small, sw; Emilus W. Brown, jw; John Thayer, Jr., s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December; chartered June 16, 1822. 2
- Webster, 164, Webster. Augustus C. Frost, m; Joseph G. Bragg, sw; Edwin H. Johnson, jw; Stetson L. Hill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, December; chartered July 28, 1871. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Hiram A. Ellis, m; John W. Thompson, sw; James Ripley, jw; John G. Pierce, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June; chartered May 9, 1872. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Archie L. Talbot, m; John D. Hardy, sw; George R. Fernald, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of the full of the moon; election, September; chartered May 4, 1870. 15
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Francis C. Simonds, m; Robert A. Kimball, sw; Joseph H. Hill, jw; Edward W. Morton, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December; chartered March 19, 1813. 19



Brethren Died during the Year,

From March 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875.

- Portland Lodge—Peter W. Brown, May 25, aged 56; Edward Ingraham, Aug. 11, aged 89; Timothy D. Soule, Charles Merriman, Feb. 9, at Harpswell.
- Warren—William L. Hughes, Jan 2, was W. Master last year.
- Lincoln—Edgar McLellan; Calvin R. Haraden, Dec. 23, a Past Master.
- Hancock—Samuel P. Veazie, September.
- Kennebec—George S. Stevens, Oct. 18; John C. Jones, Nov. 4.
- Eastern—Gideon Stickney, March 4; Alonzo J. Clark, May 26; Robert Sproule, Sept. 10; Jacob W. Hartford, Feb. 25.
- Rising Virtue—George T. Hersey, May 10, buried at Waterville; E. Gilman Rawson, Dec. 7, buried at Paris; Samuel F. Hersey, Feb. 13; Jones P. Veazie, Feb. 16.
- Pythagorean—James E. Shepley, March 26, murdered in California; John Isley, May 3, oldest member of the lodge; Charles Nutter, August.
- Cumberland—Thomas Johnson, Sept. 16, a Past Master,—buried with masonic rites.
- Oriental—William H. Lang; Daniel D. Torrey, Dec. 6.
- Orient—John Humphrey.
- St. George—J. Dudley Andrews, July—masonic burial.
- Ancient Land-Mark—David Tucker, July; Thomas Barker.
- Oxford—Delphinus P. Bowker, Feb. 25, of consumption—masonic burial.
- Felicity—Benjamin J. Buck; George L. Bradley, April 14; David P. Heath, Nov. 5, in California; William Ross, Jan. 16, of congestion of lungs.
- Maine—Robert Goodenow, May—a Past Master; Reuben Fenderson, February.
- Oriental Star—Thomas Wright, March 3; Otis Pray, March 6; Ephraim Stetson, May 24: all buried with masonic ceremonies.
- York—Capt. William Symonds, Oct. 14—was lost in the British Channel, with his wife and daughter, his ship having collided with an English ship; Leander G. Smith, Feb. 4—masonic funeral.
- Freeport—Joel Kelsey, the oldest member; George F. Creech, Sept. 30—accidentally shot.

Phoenix—John Roix, May, in Jacksonville, Florida; Darius Shute, May, in New York; Alonzo C. Newell, June 8, in Searsmont; Frank B. Frederick, July 30; George Swett, Oct. 25; Charles R. Thombs, Jan. 16; Augustus H. Stephenson, Feb. 7, in Portland.

Temple (No. 25)—Hanson C. Roe, March; Finson Bridgham, December.

Village—Fuller D. Sedgley, Master Mariner, Aug. 12, at sea, of yellow fever; Elias B. Curtis, Master Mariner, August 14, at sea, of yellow fever; Cyrus W. Nichols, Master Mariner, drowned at sea Nov. 29; James W. Patten, Master Mariner, drowned at sea Dec. 12; John Patten, died out West July 20, buried with masonic honors.

Adoniram—William H. Small, Oct. 10; Arthur McArthur, Nov. 29, charter member.

Northern Star—Francis Caldwell, Dec. 5.

Tranquil—Frank H. Merrill, June 3; Alson P. Chaplin, Oct. 2.

Hermon—Thomas Briery, May 18, W. M. of Hermon Lodge in 1855; John Osgood, July 5; Smith Palmer, Nov. 17.

Waterville—Hobart Richardson, Feb. 7, in Portland.

Somerset—Abram H. Wyman, July 10; Joseph Philbrick, Oct. 13; John Littlefield, Feb. 28.

Bethlehem—William A. Getchell, Oct. 9.

Casco—Ammi Storer, July 4.

Washington—John Rea, June 30, of consumption; John Swift, July 25, of old age.

Harmony—J. W. Gammon, June 24.

Penobscot—Thomas E. Rogers, June 7; a member of the lodge for twenty-nine years; a skillful mechanic, a kind-hearted and honest citizen.

Lygonia—John B. Dresser, June 22, at Minneapolis, Minn.; Byron M. Welsh, at Sullivan.

Central—Daniel L. Palmer, Dec. 18.

St. Croix—Oliver Dow, June 13.

Meridian Splendor—John O. Brackett.

Aurora—William H. Beattie, April 1, not a member; Eben Alden, July 16, aged 57, not a member; James M. Matthews, Aug. 11, aged 34; William R. Spear, Master Mariner, died in New Orleans in August, aged 44; William C. Hall, Sept. 9, aged 48; Thomas Frye, Nov. 20, aged 61—not a member.

St. John's—Joseph P. Foye, April 1; Albert P. Hayes, April 1; Frederick A. Downes, Nov. 13; William Preston, Feb. 17.

Mosaic—Henry H. Plummer, April 1; buried with masonic honors.

Rural—Rodolphus D. Smiley, Jan. 16.

Vassalboro'—William Ayer, May.

Fraternal—Joshua Herrick, August 30.

Unity—Charles Owen, June.

Mount Hope—Josiah Hobbs; Gilbert Blackington.

Star in the East—David Merrick, Sept., 1873; Albert G. Burton, Oct. 19; James A. Purinton, Nov. 6.

King Solomon's—Charles E. Kaler, Oct.; Henry A. Palmer, Oct. 27.

Richmond—Nathaniel W. Hall, March 21.

Pacific—Joseph Sinclair, May 20; David Barker, Past Master, Sept. 15; William Wadley, Past Master, Dec. 8.

- Mystic—Andrew Baird, April 24, at Cleveland, Ohio; Ivory Frost, June.
Mechanics'—James P. Crowell Feb. 14; Cony Foster, Feb. 22.
Mariners—Peleg Nichols, charter member, May 5; John Small, Jr., Jan. 26, in Cuba.
Howard—John F. Campbell, in Suffolk, Va.; Albert R. West, in Bangor.
Standish—Elisha B. Mitchell, Dec. 14.
Rising Sun—Hudson F. Saunders, Sept.; Leander H. Partridge, Jan. 1; Isaac B. Leach, Feb. 15.
Bristol—Nath. Gamage, Jr., April 18, buried with masonic honors; John L. Farrar, lost at sea; Charles L. Hanley, June 8.
Tremont—George E. Haynes, of congestion of lungs; John R. Lunt, Nov. 14, of apoplexy.
Crescent—Benjamin F. Miner, July 19—one of the charter members of the lodge, a highly respected citizen and a good mason.
Rockland—Freeman Harden; George E. Wall.
Keystone—John Steward, Aug. 10.
St. Paul's—Hanson Andrews, April 2; George B. Barrows (non-affil.), Feb. 5.
St. Andrews—Joseph Durgin, March 11; John H. Lynde, March 12; Solon Wilder, April 6; William P. Blake, May 11; Rufus L. Wilder, May 20; Frank L. Chatterton, June 12; Andrew J. Chadwick, Jan. 26.
Eureka—Orris Wheeler, Jan. 4—lost at sea.
Star in the West—Isaac Young, March 1; Elias D. Hunt, June 7; Samuel S. Collier, Sept. 15; Moses S. Garcelon, Sept. 15; Joseph Wiggins, Sept. 25.
Temple (No. 86)—Parker L. Hodgdon, March 1.
Narraguagus—E. S. Small; George W. Strout.
Island—E. Pendleton, Past Master, Jan. 10—a worthy Brother who was always found at his post.
Harwood—Nathaniel Bradford, Feb. 16.
Siloam—A. J. Gray, May.
Horeb—Ansil Pickering, died Nov. 1874, in Black River Falls, Wisconsin—buried by Black River Lodge; Thomas Goodale, first Master of Horeb Lodge, died in Bangor, Jan. 23, 1875, and was buried by Rising Virtue Lodge.
Corinthian—Stephen Maloon, July 1874.
Monument—Benjamin F. Nickerson, April 1; Isaac B. Hutchins, Nov. 29.
Bethel—Moses Pattee, Oct. 28; Hamlin D. Roach, Jan. 20.
Vernon Valley—David W. Whittier, March 7, aged 57; Cyrus M. Williams, Nov. 27, aged 47.
Jefferson—James Russ, Aug. 15.
Dirigo—Samuel Bruce, March 15; Gershom Clark, Oct. 2; Orren Gilpatrick, Feb. 1875.
Ashlar—Uriah Balkam, March 4, 1874.
Mount Kineo—A. J. W. Stevens.
Monmouth—Orrin W. Blaisdell, June.
Liberty—Otis H. Bowler, Oct. 21, aged 38; Fernando C. Bowler, Feb. 16, aged 34, of consumption.
Polar Star—Warren Morse, Sept. 17, in Church; Samuel C. Barker, Oct. 8; Charles C. Woodside, Oct. 12.
Buxton—Peter Hill, Nov. 16; Henry S. Jordan, Nov. 29.

- Lebanon—John Ham, Dec. 2; Jesse W. Blaisdell, Dec. 25.
Acacia—Jarvis Beal, April 4.
Marine—Mark H. Haskell, lost at sea, March 23; Henry Torrey, August 24;
David W. Hatch, Feb. 19.
Olive Branch—Samuel S. Martin, April.
Timothy Chase—Rufus B. Stephenson, April 26.
Eggemoggin—Daniel M. Means, Aug. 3, masonic burial.
Asylum—E. H. Wentworth, Dec. 12.
Riverside—F. J. Kenneston.
Ionic—Edward V. Whittier, in Massachusetts, last August.
Kenduskeag—Joseph P. Sinclair, May 20.
Archon—Daniel Piper, Aug. 21.
Ocean—Frank Littlefield, May 26.
Preble—John C. Trafton, April 6, of consumption; Eugene Yeoman, of consumption; Noah Phillips, Nov. 8.
Moses Webster—Ezekiel Burgess, Aug. 12.
Evening Star—Kinsman Holmes, March 23.
Forest—Joseph M. True, Oct. 5—masonic funeral; Angus McDonald, died at Cape Breton; Charles S. Shaw, Feb. 4, at Kingman, Me.
Rabboni—Abba C. Nichols, Oct. 30, aged 30.
Wilton—Josiah M. Perham, April 7.
Carrabassett—James McNelly, March 29.
Shepherd's River—John W. Weeks, Dec. 2.
Naskeag—George H. McFarland, in Virginia.
Pleiades—Frederick W. Rich, Aug. 28, in Havana, of yellow fever; Samuel E. Fickett, drowned in Pascagoula, Florida, Feb. 2, 1875.



REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

- JOSEPH C. STEVENS, Lancaster, Mass.,—Minnesota.
WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland,—Canada, New York, Oregon.
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Readfield,—Iowa.
IRA BERRY, Portland,—Missouri, Maryland.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland,—New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Kansas and Kentucky.
DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais,—New Brunswick.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco,—Nebraska.
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, Portland,—Colorado.
STEPHEN BERRY, Portland,—District of Columbia.
JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath,—Arkansas.
HENRY H. DICKEY, Lewiston,—California.
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor,—Montana.
ALBERT MOORE, North Anson,—North Carolina.
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor,—Mississippi.
JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta,—Idaho.
CHARLES M. RICE, Portland,—Michigan.
STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick,—New Hampshire.
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor,—Delaware.
F. LORING TALBOT, East Machias,—Nevada.
EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor,—Indiana.
SILAS ALDEN, Bangor,—South Carolina.
AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell,—Connecticut.
MARQUIS F. KING, Portland,—Wisconsin.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

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- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—EZRA B. FRENCH, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Illinois—DANIEL WADSWORTH, Auburn, Sangamon County.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Iowa—SAMUEL WELCH, Iowa City.
Louisiana—CLIFFORD BELCHER, New Orleans.
Michigan—REV. D. B. TRACY, Detroit.
Minnesota—A. T. C. PIERSON, St. Paul.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Shubuta.
Missouri—SAMUEL RUSSELL.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—GEORGE ROBINSON, Washoe City.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—ALEXANDER M. WINN, Portsmouth.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—NEWELL SNOW, Sherbrooke.
Ohio—THEODORE ROSS, Cleveland.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—NATHAN H. GOULD, Newport.
Tennessee—D. R. GRAFTON, Chattanooga.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—T. F. McELROY, Olympia.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNG, Milwaukee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1873.

ALBERT MOORE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, D. G. M.	"
WILLIAM O. POOR, S. G. W.	"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
STEPHEN J. YOUNG,	elected May 6, 1873, for three years.
F. LORING TALBOT,	" " " "
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	" May 5, 1874, "
MARQUIS F. KING,	" " " "
TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	" May 4, 1875, "
DAVID CARGILL,	" " " "

ADDRESSES.

ALBERT MOORE, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	NORTH ANSON, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, <i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W. REUEL WASHBURN,	Livermore,	P. G. M.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	Lancaster, Mass.,	"
" HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	"
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Portland,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	Augusta,	"
R.W. PELEG SPRAUGE,	Boston,	P. D. G. M.
" AMOS NOURSE,	Bath,	"
" JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	"
" EZRA B. FRENCH,	Washington, D. C.,	P. S. G. W.
" ISAAC DOWNING,	Kennebunk,	"
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	"
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	Thomaston,	"
" FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	East Machias,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" STEPHEN WEBBER,	Gardiner,	P. J. G. W.
" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	"
" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	Wiscasset,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
" FRANCIS J. DAY,	Hallowell,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" HENRY H. DICKEY,	Lewiston,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	M.W. TIMOTHY CHASE,	P. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	R.W. ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	P. D. G. M.
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" JAMES L. CHILD,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	P. S. G. W.
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

Timothy Chase,

PAST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE
OF MAINE.

DIED IN BELFAST, MARCH 6, 1875, AGED 82.

Ready for the humblest labor, fitted for the highest, faithful in all—
he has done his work, and passed to a sphere
of more exalted usefulness.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF
Samuel S. Collier,

FOR MANY YEARS DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND
MASTER,

DIED IN UNITY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874, AGED 60 YEARS.

A worthy and zealous Freemason; whose life was an example of
Brotherly Love, and of that emulation of "who can
best work and best agree."

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Isaiah A. Wilson, Union Springs.
Arkansas,	M. L. Bell, Pine Bluff.
British Columbia,	Simeon Buck, Victoria.
California,	George T. Perkins, Oroville.
Canada,	James K. Kerr, (<i>acting</i>), Toronto.
Colorado,	Webster D. Anthony, Denver.
Connecticut,	William Wallace Lee, West Meriden.
Delaware,	John P. Allmond, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Chas. F. Stansbury, Washington.
Florida,	Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.
Georgia,	David E. Butler, Macon.
Idaho,	L. P. Mikkelsen, Silver City.
Illinois,	George E. Lounsbury, Cairo.
Indiana,	Lucien A. Foote, Crawfordsville.
Indian Territory,	G. McPherson, Caddo, Choctaw Nation.
Iowa,	Henry W. Rothert, Keokuk.
Kansas,	Owen A. Bassett, Lawrence.
Kentucky,	Henry Bostwick, Covington.
Louisiana,	John G. Fleming, New Orleans.
Maine,	Albert Moore, North Anson.
Maryland,	John H. B. Latrobe, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Percival L. Everett, Boston.
Michigan,	George H. Durand, Flint.
Minnesota,	Charles Griswold, Red Wing.
Mississippi,	A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.
Missouri,	John W. Lake, St. Louis.
Montana,	Edward S. Stackpole, Deer Lodge.
Nebraska,	Frank Welch, Norfolk.
Nevada,	Robert W. Bollen, Carson City.
New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
New Hampshire,	William Barrett, Nashua.
New Jersey,	Wm. A. Penbrook, Elizabeth.
New York,	Elwood E. Thorne, New York.
North Carolina,	George W. Blount, Wilson.
Nova Scotia,	J. W. Lawrie, Halifax.
Ohio,	Asa H. Battin, Steubenville.
Oregon,	J. B. Congle, Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Alfred R. Potter, Philadelphia.
Quebec,	James Dunbar, Quebec.
Rhode Island,	Nicholas Van Slyck, Providence.
South Carolina,	James A. Hoyt, Anderson C. H.
Tennessee,	A. J. Wheeler, Memphis.
Texas,	Joseph D. Sayers, —.
Utah,	Charles W. Bennett, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Nathan P. Bowman, St. Johnsbury.
Virginia,	William B. Taliaferro, Gloucester C. H.
Washington,	James R. Hayden, Olympia.
West Virginia,	Robert White, Rumney.
Wisconsin,	Jed P. C. Cottrell, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	E. P. Snow, Cheyenne.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
<p> Daniel Sayre, Montgomery. Luke E. Barbor, Little Rock. Coote M. Chambers, Victoria. Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco. J. J. Mason, Hamilton. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. William F. Hayes, Wilmington. William A. Yates, Washington. DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon. O. H. Purdy, Silver City. John F. Burrill, Springfield. John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis. R. P. Jones, Caddo, Choctaw Nation. Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Leavenworth. John M. Todd, Louisville. Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans. Ira Berry, Portland. Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore. Charles H. Titus, Boston. Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo. E. D. B. Porter, St. Paul. J. L. Power, Jackson. George Frank Gouley, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. Samuel W. Chubbuck, Gold Hill. W. F. Bunting, St. John. John A. Harris, Concord. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. James M. Austin, New York City. D. W. Bain, Raleigh. Benjamin Curren, Halifax. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. R. P. Earheart, Portland. John Thomson, Philadelphia. John H. Isaacson, Montreal. Edwin Baker, Providence. Charles Inglesby, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. George H. Bringham, Houston. Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City. Henry Clark, Rutland. John Dove, Richmond. Thomas M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee. J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne. </p>	<p> William T. Walthall, Mobile. William A. January, San José. Henry Robertson, Collingwood. Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown. Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford. Geo. W. Chaytor, Wilmington. W. R. Singleton, Washington. D. C. Dawkins, Jacksonville. Samuel D. Irvin, Macon. O. H. Purdy, Silver City. Joseph Robbins, Quincy. Daniel McDonald, Plymouth. C. M. Slover, Eufaula, Creek Nation. T. S. Parvin, Iowa City. John H. Brown, Leavenworth. *J. M. S. McCorkle, Louisville. William R. Whitaker, New Orleans. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland. John M. Carter, Baltimore. Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo. A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul. Thomas S. Gathright, Gholson. Geo. Frank Gouley, St. Louis. Cornelius Hedges, Helena. William R. Bowen, Omaha. Robert H. Taylor, Virginia. John J. Bell, Exeter. Joseph H. Hough, Trenton. John W. Simons, New York. John Nichols, Raleigh. Geo. E. Smithers, Halifax. John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati. S. F. Chadwick, Salem. Henry M. Dechert, Philadelphia. Alexander Murray, Montreal. Thomas A. Doyle, Providence. Chas. Inglesby, Charleston. John Frizzell, Nashville. Marcus F. Mott, Galveston. C. Diehl, Salt Lake City. Henry Clark, Rutland. B. R. Wellford, Jr., Richmond. T. M. Reed, Olympia. O. S. Long, Wheeling. Geo. B. Wilbur, Mineral Point. J. K. Jeffrey, Cheyenne. </p>

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CONSTITUTIONS
AND
GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

REVISED AND ADOPTED MAY 5, 1875.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GRAND LODGE.



PORTLAND, ME:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1875.

Constitution of the

A Most Worshipful Grand Master ;
A Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master ;
A Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden ;
A Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden ;
Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters ;
Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Masters ;
Right Worshipful Past Grand Wardens ;
Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer ;
Right Worshipful Recording Grand Secretary ;
Right Worshipful Corresponding Grand Secretary ;
Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters ;
Worshipful and Reverend Grand Chaplains ;
Worshipful Grand Marshal ;
Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon ;
Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon ;
Worshipful Grand Stewards ;
Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer ;
Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer ;
Worshipful Grand Pursuivants ;
Worshipful Grand Organist ;
Brother Grand Tyler.

All of whom, together with the Worshipful Masters and Wardens, for the time being, of the several chartered lodges under this jurisdiction, or their legally appointed proxies, shall be entitled to vote as members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Tyler excepted.

Each member of the Grand Lodge shall have one vote, and one only, in his own right: *provided, however*, That if but two of the officers of a lodge, who are members of the Grand Lodge, are present, the superior officer shall have two votes, and the other one vote; and if only one of such officers, or in the absence of all, the proxy of the lodge is present, he shall have three votes.

ARTICLE III.—*Time and Place of Meetings.*

SEC. 3. The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge shall be holden in Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Special Communications may be called, as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may direct.

ARTICLE IV.—*Powers of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, by the ancient Constitutions and usages of the fraternity, is invested with certain original, essential and unalterable powers and privileges belonging to the ancient craft, and shall have powers especially:

First—To enact and enforce all laws and regulations for the government of the fraternity, and to alter, amend and repeal the same at pleasure.

Second—To constitute new lodges by granting dispensations and charters under seal; and for good cause, to suspend, revoke or annul the same at pleasure.

Third—To establish and preserve a uniform mode of working and lectures, in accordance with the ancient land-marks and customs of masonry.

Fourth—To assess and collect from the several lodges under its jurisdiction, such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for the benefit of the craft.

Fifth—To hear and determine all questions of dispute between two or more lodges.

Sixth—To hear and decide all cases of appeal from the decision of subordinate lodges.

Seventh—To demand and receive such fees and charges for granting dispensations, charters, certificates and diplomas, as may be reasonable.

Eighth—To hear and decide all charges and complaints against any officer of the Grand Lodge, or Master of a lodge, and to inflict such punishment on the delinquent and guilty, as may appear just and proper.

Ninth—To exercise all such powers, and perform all such acts, as by custom are exercised and performed by Grand Lodges within the ancient constitutions and landmarks of Freemasonry.

ARTICLE V.—*Qualifications of Grand Officers.*

SEC. 5. No Brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden, or District Deputy Grand Master, unless he shall have been regularly elected and duly installed Master of a duly constituted lodge, and shall have faithfully discharged his duties in such office for one term. And no one of the officers above named during his continuance in office shall be Master or Warden of a lodge. And any such Past Master, notwithstanding he may be, at the time being, the Master or Warden of a lodge, shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge; but, upon installation into either of the offices above named, vacates his said office in the lodge.

SEC. 6. No Brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge except he be a permanent member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction.

ARTICLE VI.—*Elections.*

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Communication, on the first Tuesday in May, the election to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Two-thirds of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice for Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens—a majority for the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. All Grand Officers, not herein designated for election, shall be appointed by the Grand Master.

ARTICLE VII.—*Installation.*

SEC. 8. The officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, shall be installed at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, as soon after their election and appointment as may be. The Grand Master shall be installed by his immediate predecessor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Past Grand Master present, and in the absence of such Past Grand Master, by the

Senior Past Master present; preference, however, being given to Past Grand Officers according to their rank.

SEC. 9. In case the Grand Master elect be absent at the time of installation, he may be installed at such time and place and by such person as the Grand Lodge may specially authorize and appoint; and if he declines the acceptance of said office, the Grand Master shall call a special communication of the Grand Lodge to elect his successor.

SEC. 10. All elected or appointed Grand Officers, if present, shall be installed in open Grand Lodge. If any elected or appointed Grand Officer be absent at such time of installation, he may be installed by some person specially authorized, in manner as provided for the installation of the Grand Master as set forth in the preceding section. No officer required by the Constitution to take an obligation prior to his installation, can be installed by proxy.

SEC. 11. The several Grand Officers, previous to their installation, shall make the following declaration: "I solemnly promise upon the honor of a mason, that in the office of———, I will, according to the best of my abilities, strictly comply with the Constitutions and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all other ancient Masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge."

SEC. 12. All Grand Officers, elected or appointed, when installed, shall be proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected and installed.

SEC. 13. No elected officer of the Grand Lodge, or of any lodge, shall act as such, until he is duly installed.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Of the M. W. G. Master.*

SEC. 14. The Grand Master shall have power and authority, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to grant dispensations to new lodges, to continue in force until the next annual communi-

cation of the Grand Lodge; to arrest the dispensation or charter of any lodge, for good cause, until the next communication of the Grand Lodge; and for dereliction of duty, or other unmasonic conduct, he may suspend a brother or lodge until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, when he shall present the reason for such arrest or suspension, in writing. He may convene the Grand Lodge at pleasure, giving reasonable notice thereof to the lodges and members of the time and place intended for the meeting, and stating therein the object of it. He may convene any lodge within his jurisdiction, preside therein (with his officers or otherwise), inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity to the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

He shall appoint all committees of the Grand Lodge, when presiding therein, unless otherwise ordered.

SEC. 15. The Grand Master has authority from time to time, as he may think for the good of masonry, to divide the State into districts, and assign their limits. Every newly-constituted lodge shall be assigned by him to some district, and notice given to the District Deputy Grand Master of the same.

He may also grant dispensations for processions, and for conferring degrees, and do all other acts and deeds that are warranted and required of him by the regulations and ancient customs of the fraternity.

It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, or presiding officer, at every annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to give, or cause to be given, at least one section of the lecture of each degree, or an exemplification of the work in each degree.

ARTICLE IX.—*Of the Deputy Grand Master.*

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to attend all the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to render to the Grand Master such assistance as may be required of him; and in the absence of the Grand Master, he shall preside in Grand Lodge, and perform such duties, and possess such authority while presiding, as appertain to the Grand Master.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, or removal from the State, of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall, *ex-officio*, exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Grand Master, as herein provided, until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge; and during the temporary absence of the Grand Master, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Wardens, call special meetings of the Grand Lodge, should the interest of the craft in their opinion require it. And he may grant dispensations for processions.

ARTICLE X.—*Of the Grand Wardens.*

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge; and when required, they are to attend in the examination of any particular lodge, and act as his Wardens.

SEC. 19. In the absence of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall preside over the Grand Lodge; and in his absence, the Junior Grand Warden; and, in the absence of all these, then the Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens, according to seniority; and if no officer of either grade be present, the senior Past Master is to preside, unless he waive his right to another brother, who is Past Master. In either of these cases, the presiding officer, unless he be Past Grand Master, shall wear the jewel of the Deputy Grand Master.

ARTICLE XI.—*Of the Grand Treasurer.*

SEC. 20. The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of the personal property and funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and shall, from time to time, invest all unappropriated funds in his

hands, in such manner as the Grand Lodge or said Board of Trustees may direct.

SEC. 21. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, on the first day of the annual communication thereof, a statement of his accounts, exhibiting the amount received and paid out, and on what account, with the respective dates of receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 22. He shall receive all moneys from the District Deputy Grand Masters, as well as all other moneys paid to the Grand Lodge; shall pay all bills passed by the committee of Finance, and such sums as the Grand Lodge or the Trustees of the Charity Fund shall direct; shall have in his care all the Regalia not entrusted to the Senior Grand Steward, all Charters, Records, Seals and Regalia returned to the Grand Lodge, and all Charters and Dispensations for constituting new lodges; shall annually render to the committee of Finance a statement of his accounts, together with the vouchers, with a schedule of the Funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall deliver to his successor in office, the Funds and other property of the Grand Lodge, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the Recording Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE XII.—*Of the Recording Grand Secretary.*

SEC. 23. The Recording Grand Secretary shall attend upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, observe and record the proceedings thereof, and preserve the same in suitable books kept for that purpose.

He shall give notice of all the meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each lodge, stating the time when the returns should be made and the dues paid.

He shall receive all petitions, applications and appeals, and lay them before the Grand Master.

He shall have the custody of the seal of the Grand Lodge.

He shall engross, attest and affix the seal to all warrants, charters, commissions, diplomas and certificates, when ordered by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

He shall send the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, blanks for applications for the charity fund, blanks for returns, with a circular stating when they must be returned, and diplomas from his office directly to the lodges, keeping an account with each lodge of the number of diplomas furnished and charging each lodge with the price, at cost, of all over the number to which it is entitled.

He shall keep a list of all lodges under this jurisdiction, according to seniority.

He shall furnish the chairman of every committee with a copy of the vote of his appointment, and attend all committees with the records and papers of his office, when required; and shall record all reports of committees which may be accepted by the Grand Lodge.

He shall, as soon as may be, after its several communications, forward to each member of the Grand Lodge, such number of copies of the edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, including a list of the Grand Officers for the time being, as shall be directed by the Grand Master; and all such other transactions of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary for the information and regulation of the subordinate lodges.

When required, he shall cause a transcript of the journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be printed, as soon after the annual communication as the same can be done, and shall forward three copies thereof to each of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and also to the Grand Lodges of such foreign States as may be in communication with this Grand Lodge, and one copy to each officer and permanent member of this Grand Lodge, and four copies to each lodge.

At the intervals of the communications of the Grand Lodge, he shall, at his discretion, answer all communications addressed on the subject of masonry.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Of the Corresponding Grand Secretary.*

SEC. 24. The Corresponding Grand Secretary shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, answer any foreign communication made to the Grand Lodge, and when present may, if desired by the Grand Master, read all communications to the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Of the District Deputy Grand Masters.*

SEC. 25. The District Deputy Grand Masters shall visit the several lodges in their respective Districts, once at least, in every year; preside in the same, when present; and shall inspect their by-laws, records and mode of working; but if unable to visit any lodge, they may appoint some suitable Brother to perform that duty.

They shall have power to grant dispensations for public processions; shall communicate to the lodges all such edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, as may be received by them from the Recording Grand Secretary; shall receive and receipt for all dues to the Grand Lodge; receive the returns of the lodges, and make their remarks thereon.

They shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, make a report of their doings to the Grand Master; and they shall attend annually in the Grand Lodge, and pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the first Tuesday in May. They shall be reimbursed 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 apper-

taining to said office, and the book of records of said district, I hereby promise to return the same at the expiration or revocation of my commission, to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine; and in default thereof, I promise to pay to the Treasurer of said Grand Lodge the sum of fifty dollars."

ARTICLE XV.—*Of Grand Chaplains.*

SEC. 26. There shall be not less than four Grand Chaplains, appointed by the Grand Master on the day of his installation, who shall attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, and perform such duties as may be suitable to the occasion, and as are established by masonic usages.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Of the Grand Marshal.*

SEC. 27. The Grand Marshal shall direct the organization of the Grand Lodge before it is opened; collect from the members and petitioners in the Grand Lodge all communications, and place them before the Grand Secretary; introduce visitors; direct the formation of, and conduct processions; call the lodges when required, and execute all commands of the Grand Master not otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Of Grand Deacons.*

SEC. 28. The Grand Deacons shall communicate messages, and attend the Grand Master in processions.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Of Grand Stewards.*

SEC. 29. There shall be four Grand Stewards, annually appointed by the Grand Master. The Senior Grand Steward, under the direction of the Grand Treasurer, shall have in charge all the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia of the Grand Lodge; and with the assistance of his brother Stewards, properly distribute

the jewels and clothing of the Grand Lodge, and take due care of all that comes to his charge.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Of Grand Sword Bearer.*

SEC. 30. The Grand Sword Bearer shall take rank as Assistant Grand Marshal, and in his absence perform the duties of Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XX.—*Of Grand Standard Bearer.*

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to carry the Grand Banner of the order in processions and public ceremonies.

ARTICLE XXI.—*Of Grand Pursuivants.*

SEC. 32. The Grand Master shall annually appoint two Grand Pursuivants. Their stations shall be at the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and it shall be their duty to attend to the officers, members and visitors; to see that they appear in Grand Lodge suitably clothed, and under the direction of the Grand Marshal, that they take their proper stations. In all public processions of the Grand Lodge, they shall precede and assist the Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Of Grand Tyler.*

SEC. 33. The Grand Tyler shall duly guard the outer door, and see that none, except the Grand Officers and members, enter without the special permission of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Of Grand Lecturers.*

SEC. 34. Whenever, in the opinion of the Grand Master, the interest of the craft requires it, Grand Lecturers may be temporarily appointed, whose duty it shall be to exemplify the work and lecture in Grand Lodge, if required, and impart instruction to any lodge requiring their services, such lodge paying them a

reasonable compensation therefor. The Grand Lecturer shall not, as such, be entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXIV.—*Clothing in Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 35. The clothing of a Grand Officer shall be a purple velvet collar, gold or gilt jewel, and a white apron trimmed with purple ribbon. An officer of a lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar trimmed with lace, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron.

ARTICLE XXV.—*Of Committees of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 36. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, a *Committee of Finance* shall be chosen by ballot, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass all bills against the Grand Lodge, and audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer; to examine the records of the Grand Secretary, and see that they are properly kept; and recommend such compensation for the services of those officers or either of them, as may be just and proper. They shall report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, and before the election of officers, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, with a statement of all funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer; an abstract of which shall be inserted in the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 37. There shall be appointed after the installation of the Grand Officers, and before the close of the Annual Communication, the following committees to be composed of three members each:

1. On Credentials.
2. On Returns, of which the Grand Secretary shall be, *ex officio*, a member and chairman.
3. On Grievances and Appeals.
4. On Publication.
5. On History of Masonry in Maine.

6. On Dispensations and Charters.
7. On Amendments to the Constitution.
8. On Masonic Jurisprudence.
9. On Foreign Correspondence.

SEC. 38. There shall be appointed, as soon as convenient after the opening of each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, the following committees, to be composed of three members:

1. On Doings of the Grand Officers.
2. On the Pay Roll.
3. On Unfinished Business.
4. On By-Laws.

And all vacancies in the other Standing Committees shall also be filled.

SEC. 39. The committees, named in Section thirty-seven, shall hold their office until the close of the next Annual Communication: the Grand Master may refer to any of those committees, during the recess, any matter for their consideration, and he, or the Chairman, may call the committee together during the recess, if deemed expedient: and in all cases, in which it is practicable, said committees shall be in readiness to report on the first day of the Annual Communication.

The committees named in Section thirty-eight shall act, as such, during the Communication for which they are appointed.

SEC. 40. All committees, whose election is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, or in his absence, by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 41. The appointment of these committees shall not preclude the Grand Master or Grand Lodge from appointing any other Standing or Special Committees, whenever it is deemed expedient, to which any matters may be referred.

SEC. 42. No brother, not a member of the Grand Lodge, shall be appointed on any committee therein. This, however, is not intended to militate against the right of the Grand Master to commission any brother in writing, for a specific purpose: and a

member of the Grand Lodge shall not vacate his place upon a committee, by ceasing to be a member of the Grand Lodge after his appointment upon such committee.

SEC. 43. The first brother, chosen or appointed on a committee, shall be the Chairman, and shall duly notify each member of the committee of the time and place of meeting; unless the Grand Master, who, *ex-officio*, has a right to act as a member and chairman of every appointed committee, shall see fit to act.

SEC. 44. The necessary expenses of all committees shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXVI—*Rules for the government of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 45. The Grand Master shall direct the business of the Grand Lodge, according to his own judgment, except as specially provided in the following Rules:

Rule 1. None but members of the Grand Lodge, officers or past officers of other Grand Lodges excepted, shall be present at the opening of the same, nor shall any visitor be admitted during the session except by permission of the Grand Master, or by vote of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 2. Members and visitors shall keep the seats assigned them, except the Grand Marshal and officers whose duties may call them about the lodge.

Rule 3. All resolutions shall be submitted in writing, as shall all motions, if the presiding officer or any brother desire it.

Rule 4. All questions shall be decided by a show of hands, unless five members shall call for the yeas and nays, in which case the members shall vote as provided in section two, upon the call of the roll: at the request of any ten members, the yeas and nays shall be recorded, the representatives of lodges by the number of their lodge, and the other members by name, or the title of their office.

Rule 5. Each member shall vote on all questions, except where he is personally interested, unless excused by the Grand Lodge; and no member can delegate his right of voting to another.

Rule 6. Every member who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the presiding Grand Officer; nor shall he be interrupted without his consent, except by a call to order from the presiding officer, or from some member of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except to lay on the table, to commit, to postpone or to amend, which motions shall take precedence in the order above named.

Rule 8. A motion to amend, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

Rule 9. Any member may call for a division of the question, where the same will admit of it.

Rule 10. No new motion, which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted, under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

Rule 11. No member, except one of the majority which decided the question, shall be allowed to move for a re-consideration.

Rule 12. After a motion is stated by the presiding Grand Officer, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Grand Lodge, and shall not be withdrawn by the mover, against the objection of any member, without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 13. There shall be no debate upon any question after it has been put by the presiding Grand Officer.

Rule 14. All motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 15. While the presiding Grand Officer is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a brother is speaking, no

member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between the speaker and the chair.

Rule 16. No brother shall leave the Grand Lodge during the session, without permission of the Grand Master.

Rule 17. No brother shall speak more than twice upon the same question unless to explain, without permission from the Grand Lodge, if any member objects.

Rule 18. A motion for re-consideration may be made on the same day the decision was made, or on the next day, and not afterwards.

Rule 19. All motions, not finally disposed of at the close of the Grand Lodge, unless in the hands of a committee, or postponed to the next communication, are lost.

ARTICLE XXVII.—*Discipline by the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 46. The Grand Lodge may punish summarily, as for contempt, any offense committed in its presence, or by any member while in attendance upon a Communication thereof.

SEC. 47. The Grand Lodge has exclusive power to try and punish its own officers for any offense; and the rules herein prescribed for the government of subordinate lodges, in the trial of offenses, shall govern the Grand Lodge in like cases, so far as the same may be applicable, except as provided in the preceding Section.

SEC. 48. It shall not be competent for a lodge to try its Master. Any five members of the lodge, or the District Deputy Grand Master, may impeach him before the Grand Master, who shall order an investigation of the charges; and if in his opinion they are well founded, and of a character to justify the proceedings, he may suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the next Communication of the Grand Lodge, to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to the regulations and usages in such cases established. But the Grand Master, without such impeachment, may proceed in the same manner.

SEC. 49. The Grand Lodge has power to try and punish any mason residing within its jurisdiction, whether a member of one of its lodges or not, for any offense committed by him; and when the M. W. Grand Master shall suspend a brother and present the reason of such suspension, as provided in Section thirteen, the Grand Lodge shall act upon such reason as upon a charge duly filed.

SEC. 50. The Grand Lodge shall hear all appeals upon the record as sent up, unless for special reasons it shall determine to hear other testimony; and, according to its immemorial usage, may confirm, modify or reverse the proceedings appealed from, and it may give such final judgment and sentence as it deems just, or remand the case to the lodge for a new trial.

SEC. 51. The Grand Lodge shall review the proceedings of lodges in all cases in which the penalty of suspension or expulsion is inflicted, with same power of confirmation, modification or reversal, as contained in the preceding section.

SEC. 52. When the Grand Lodge reverses or abrogates the judgment of a lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, he shall at once be entitled to all his masonic rights and privileges, including membership in his lodge.

SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any brother suspended or expelled by it, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge.

SEC. 54. The Grand Lodge shall not restore one expelled by a lodge, except in cases in which the lodge has ceased to exist; but it may decline to confirm the restoration, by his lodge, of an expelled mason.

PART SECOND.

ARTICLE I.—*Grand Charity Fund.*

SEC. 55. The Charity fund established by the Grand Lodge, shall be styled, "THE CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE."

SEC. 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased, by adding thereto such moneys as may be in the treasury at the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, not specially appropriated as hereinafter provided; including all donations not specially appropriated by the donors.

SEC. 57. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, with all the other receipts of the Treasurer, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund.

SEC. 58. The Charity Fund shall be held in the name of the "*Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine,*" but shall be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Recording Grand Secretary, and six brethren, who are not acting officers of the Grand Lodge, to be elected by ballot, for the term of three years; and to constitute, during that term, a permanent part of the Board. And if a vacancy occur in said Board, it shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and be filled at its next meeting. The Board of Trustees thus constituted, shall be styled "*The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine;*" who shall invest the accruing funds in the manner they shall deem most safe and productive; and no part of the principal of said fund shall be expended for any purpose whatever.

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another.

SEC. 59. The Trustees of the Charity Fund shall meet at Portland, at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and at such other times as may be thought expedient. A majority of the Board shall be necessary for every act, except that of adjournment. *Provided,* That if, at the annual meeting of said Trustees, a majority of the whole Board shall not be present, vacancies may be filled by

ballot as aforesaid, in Grand Lodge, for the time being; so that all necessary business may be transacted.

SEC. 60. The Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge shall be, *ex officio*, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, whose duty it shall be to keep just and fair records of their proceedings, and report the same to the Grand Lodge whenever required.

SEC. 61. The Trustees have the power to adopt such regulations for their own government and proceedings as are not inconsistent with the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

PART THIRD.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE I.—*Lodges under dispensation.*

SEC. 62. Dispensations for holding new lodges may be issued by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, on the petition of not less than seven Master Masons of known skill and good standing.

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by the three lodges situated nearest the place where the new lodge is proposed to be located and whose territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

SEC. 64. The fee for such dispensation shall be twenty-five dollars, to be paid to the Grand Treasurer; and every dispensation shall be returned to the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication, together with a written petition for a charter, an attested transcript of all the proceedings and the by-laws of the lodge, the dues, and the dimits of such of those as were members of other lodges. If these be approved by the Grand Lodge, a Charter of Constitution may be issued to the petitioners, bearing even date with the dispensation, for which they shall

pay to the Grand Treasurer the further sum of thirty dollars, five of which shall be for the Recording Grand Secretary.

SEC. 65. The form of a petition for dispensation shall be in substance as follows:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

"We, the undersigned, being Master Masons of good standing, and having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings, and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named ——. We, therefore, with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the lodge nearest our residence, respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular lodge at —, on the — of every month, and there discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the order, and the laws of the Grand Lodge. And we have nominated and do recommend brother A—— B—— to be the first Master, Brother C—— D—— to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother E—— F—— to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge."

SEC. 66. Lodges under dispensation have all the rights and powers of chartered lodges, except the election and installation of officers and the rights growing out of election and installation; and the membership, in other lodges, of their members, is suspended during the continuance of the dispensation.

ARTICLE II.—*Chartering and organization of new lodges.*

SEC. 67. No charter can be granted save by the Grand Lodge: and hereafter the name of no brother, who is a member of another lodge, shall be inserted in a charter; but the Grand Secretary, under the direction of the Grand Master, shall omit from the charter the names of all who do not file their dimits, or proper evidence that they are not then affiliated.

SEC. 68. Every newly-chartered lodge may work under dis-

pensation until constituted under the charter, unless the Grand Lodge or Grand Master otherwise order.

SEC. 69. Every new lodge shall be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master and his officers, or by some competent brother especially appointed by him for the purpose: and no new lodge is owned, or entitled to representation in this Grand Lodge, unless it be regularly constituted, solemnly dedicated and registered, and its officers installed.

ARTICLE III.—*Surrender, Forfeiture, and Revocation of Charters.*

SEC. 70. Every charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge, whether or not with the intention of being resumed at a future period, shall be accompanied by the by-laws, records, seal, regalia, funds and other property of the lodge of every description; and all the property of a lodge surrendering its charter with the intention of resuming it, shall be held by the Grand Lodge in trust until such time as the charter shall be restored, or the intention of reclaiming it abandoned. The interest arising from said funds and other property, shall be made a part of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge; and in case of forfeiture, the principal shall be disposed of as the Grand Lodge shall direct. No charter thus deposited shall be restored, unless upon the petition of seven Master Masons, of whom four at least of the petitioners for its restoration were members of the lodge at the time of its surrender. And it shall be the duty of the petitioners to notify the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and the lodge nearest their residence, of their intention to petition for the restoration.

SEC. 71. Every charter, when declared forfeited, shall be returned to the Grand Lodge, with the records, by-laws, seal, regalia, funds and other property of the lodge, of every description; and all members of a lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall vote to divide the funds among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is here designated, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations of masonry.

SEC. 72. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or cancel the warrant or charter of any lodge under this jurisdiction, for irregular or unmasonic conduct, the members of said lodge implicated in such irregular or unmasonic conduct, at the time of its having incurred such penalty, shall be disqualified to join or visit any other lodge, without special permission from the Grand Lodge obtained on memorial.

SEC. 73. Any mason assisting at the work of a lodge, knowing its warrant or charter to have been suspended or canceled, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights of masonry.

ARTICLE IV.—*Proxies of Lodges.*

SEC. 74. As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority and power, and in its acts should be assisted by all the light and intelligence of its own members, and the whole craft.

It is the duty, therefore, of every lodge, to be represented at the communications of the Grand Lodge, by its Master and Wardens, or by a proxy duly commissioned under the seal of the lodge, and the attestation of the Master and Secretary. And that there may be no neglect of this duty, each lodge is required, at the stated communication next before any communication of the Grand Lodge (unless it has been previously done), to appoint a Master Mason of regular standing, not holding office in Grand Lodge, and being a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction, as proxy to represent them in the Grand Lodge, and such proxy shall have a right to a seat in the Grand Lodge during the masonic year in which he was appointed, and to cast the vote of the lodge he represents when neither the Master nor either of the Wardens shall be present.

The letter by which a lodge shall appoint a proxy, is to be in form and substance as follows, viz:—

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine:

BE IT KNOWN, That Brother ———, of ———, having been
 { L. S. } chosen by the members of ——— Lodge, in ———, to
 represent said lodge in Grand Lodge the ensuing year,
 I do in their behalf appoint him their representative;
 for them to appear, and upon all subjects relating to
 the craft in general, and this lodge in particular, to
 act and decide, as fully as though we were personally
 present.

Confirming the acts of our beloved brother, in his
 capacity, we pray that he may enjoy all the protection and privi-
 leges to which we are entitled.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and
 caused the seal of our lodge to be affixed, this ——— day
 of ———, A. D. 18—.

Attest:

Secretary.

SEC. 75. Every lodge represented by proxy in Grand Lodge,
 shall issue the commission annually. All commissions of proxies
 of the Grand Lodge shall expire with the closing of the Grand
 Lodge at its next annual communication after such appointment,
 and no brother shall represent more than one lodge at the same
 time, either as representative or proxy.

SEC. 76. No informality in the form of the commission shall
 preclude the Grand Lodge from admitting to a seat any brother
 who has been duly elected as the proxy of a lodge.

ARTICLE V.—*Powers and duties of lodges.*

SEC. 77. All lodges under this jurisdiction, have a right to
 convene as Free and Accepted Masons, to receive and Enter Ap-
 prentices, pass Fellow-Crafts and raise Master Masons, and estab-
 lish fees therefor; to choose officers annually, establish funds for
 charitable purposes, and transact all matters appertaining to ma-
 sonry, agreeably to their charters, the laws of the Grand Lodge,
 and the ancient usages of the craft.

SEC. 78. The lodges under this jurisdiction shall be formed
 into Districts by the Grand Master; for each of which a District
 Deputy Grand Master shall be annually appointed. And it shall
 be the duty of every Master or presiding officer of a lodge, when

notified of the intended official visit of the District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his lodge, receive him as the representative of the Grand Lodge, resign to him the chair, while making his official communication, and submit to his inspection the by-laws, records, and mode of working.

SEC. 79. The lodges under this jurisdiction shall make returns in triplicate annually, of their officers and members, and of all the work done during the year ending on the first day of March, agreeably to the form established and on the blanks furnished by the Grand Lodge; and the Secretary shall, on or before the fifteenth day of March, send one copy to the Grand Secretary, and two copies, with the dues, to the District Deputy Grand Master, who shall receipt for the dues upon one copy and return it to the Secretary to be preserved on the files of the lodge, and shall, as provided in section twenty-five, forward or deliver the other copy to the Grand Treasurer, with a duplicate receipt for the dues.

SEC. 80. Should any lodge neglect to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for the space of two years, the Master and Wardens of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend, in their official capacity, any meeting of the Grand Lodge, until such returns and payments are made. And should the delinquency continue for three years, the charter, funds and regalia of such lodge may be declared forfeited to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 81. No petition for the removal of a lodge from the place in which it is located, shall be sustained in Grand Lodge, unless said petition is sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said lodge is situated, and has the approbation of the lodge nearest the place where said lodge is intended to be held, unless such approbation be unreasonably withheld. Nor shall any lodge hold meetings, unless authorized by the Grand Master, in any town other than the one designated in its charter, under the penalty of a forfeiture thereof; nor move its hall more than one-half a mile from where it is now located, or where it may be located when the lodge is constituted, without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 82. Every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which body all the power of the Fraternity resides; and no other authority, except that possessed by the Grand Lodge, can annul, abrogate or destroy the power of a warrant. If, therefore, the majority of a lodge should determine to leave the institution or that lodge, the constitution or power of assembling remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance. If the number remaining, however, be reduced to less than seven, the charter shall be returned agreeably to the regulation in such cases provided.

SEC. 83. If the Master and Wardens of any lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce the charter, books, papers or accounts of their lodge to the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose jurisdiction it is located, or to any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and shall refuse to comply or to give satisfactory reasons for non-compliance, they may be suspended, and the proceedings shall be notified to the Grand Lodge, when, in case of contumacy, expulsion or revocation of charter shall be the penalty.

SEC. 84. Whenever any lodge under this jurisdiction shall have lost its charter by casualty or otherwise, it shall be the duty of said lodge to apply for a new charter or dispensation, which application shall be signed by at least seven Master Masons who are members of said lodge, and sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said lodge is situated; and if, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, a new charter or dispensation should be granted, the same may be issued by the Grand Master; the lodge applying therefor paying to the Grand Secretary a fee of five dollars for engrossing the same, which shall be the only fee demanded for said charter.

SEC. 85. Each lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge fifteen cents each for all of its members, including honorary members and those absent from the State, and two dollars for every candidate initiated. Each lodge shall be entitled to receive as many diplomas from the Grand Lodge, as they make Master Masons. And no dues will be remitted, unless

upon petition of the lodge and the report of a committee of the Grand Lodge thereon.

SEC. 86. Every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws for revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing.

SEC. 87. No lodge should "call off" from one day to another: but when the business cannot conveniently be completed at one session, a lodge may *close* to open on another day, without further notice, and so on from time to time, until the business is completed; and the subsequent meetings shall be held to be a continuance of the first meeting, but no business shall be transacted except such as was pending on the first day.

SEC. 88. No lodge under this jurisdiction shall hold more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation.

SEC. 89. Immediately after the installation of the officers of a lodge, the Secretary shall return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of the Master, Wardens, and Secretary.

SEC. 90. Any officer below the rank of Junior Warden may resign: any such officer removing permanently from the State, thereby vacates his office. Whenever a vacancy occurs in any of said offices, it may be filled at the next or any succeeding stated communication of the lodge.

SEC. 91. The Proceedings furnished to the Master and Wardens of lodges are not their property, but should be transmitted to their successors. Every Lodge must preserve one copy in the hall, and when a volume is completed should bind it for the use of the lodge.

ARTICLE VI.—*Work of Lodges.*

SEC. 92. Candidates to be eligible for initiation, must have resided within this State one year, and within the jurisdiction of the lodge the six months next preceding their application.

SEC. 93. If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the State, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application.

SEC. 94. Every candidate must apply to the lodge in this State nearest his residence, *except* that he must apply to a lodge in the town in which he resides, if one is located there.

SEC. 95. A candidate, in other respects eligible, may apply to any lodge, with the consent of the lodge having jurisdiction of him, under section ninety-two; but such consent can be granted only by a unanimous vote, taken by the secret ballot, at a stated communication, upon an application presented at the preceding stated communication.

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by an unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And the Master and Wardens shall cause such rejection to be communicated to the Grand Secretary, who shall register the same in a book kept for the purpose. 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.

And such recommendation shall be given only upon application made at least six months after the date of rejection, presented at one stated communication and laid over till the next. And the recommendation must specify the lodge to which the applicant may apply.

SEC. 97. No petition for the degrees shall be received by any lodge from any candidate who has been rejected in that lodge within less than six months after the rejection.

SEC. 98. A candidate, rejected in any lodge and subsequently

residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge, may apply to either with the consent of the other, obtained in the manner and under the conditions hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 99. The general rule which governs the order in the admission of members and candidates, is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity; and so sacred and fundamental does the Grand Lodge conceive this rule to be, that no candidate shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction, without a clear and unanimous ballot in his favor. Every member present shall ballot on the application, unless excused by the lodge.

SEC. 100. By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the fraternity. But as this regulation was adopted for the government of the craft, at a period when they united the character of *operative* with that of *speculative* masons, this Grand Lodge authorizes such a construction of the regulation as that, when the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, and does not amount to an inability honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution.

SEC. 101. All applications for initiation must be made and the ballot thereon taken at stated communications, except by dispensation.

Each application must be made in writing, under the signature of the applicant, stating his age, residence, that he has resided in the State one year, and in the jurisdiction of the lodge the six months next preceding the date of his application (except in the cases above provided), and whether he has made application and been rejected by any other lodge.

No candidate shall be balloted for in any case, until his application has been referred to a committee, and strict inquiry made into his moral character and fitness to be made a mason.

And no candidate shall be balloted for in less than four weeks from the presentation of his application, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

No petition for initiation, or application for membership, shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to the committee of inquiry, without the consent of the lodge, nor until after a report of the committee and ballot had thereon, nor unless the ballot shall be clear. But if it shall appear at any time before a rejection, that the lodge has not jurisdiction over the candidate, or that he is not eligible under section one hundred, the fact shall be entered of record, and the petition and fee returned to the candidate.

SEC. 102. There shall be but one ballot for all the degrees, which must be free and secret; and in balloting for the degrees or for membership, if more than one negative vote appear, the balloting shall cease and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot one negative only appear, a second balloting shall immediately take place, and if a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected.

An objection by any member before the initiation is equivalent to rejection by ballot, and must be so recorded; such objection may be made privately to the Master, or to the lodge, and the reasons therefor cannot be required; and if any mason shall declare the name of the objector, or assist in the initiation of any one against whom he has knowledge or information that objection has been made after the acceptance, he shall be liable to be expelled from the institution; but if objections are made after initiation, to the advancement of the candidate, they must be made known to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 103. Whenever a dispensation is granted for receiving or balloting upon a petition or for conferring degrees, it shall be the duty of the officer granting the same, to require and receive of the lodge to whom the same may be granted, the sum of three dollars for the dispensation, which shall be paid to the Grand Treasurer for the use of the Grand Lodge; and the lodge shall

require of the candidate five dollars in addition to their usual fee.

SEC. 104. No candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency.

SEC. 105. No lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first, or the second section of the third degree. And no lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day.

SEC. 106. A candidate for the degrees, whose petition has been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the State shall be deducted.

SEC. 107. No entered apprentice, or fellow craft, shall be passed or raised in any lodge, without the recommendation of the lodge in which he was first admitted.

SEC. 108. No candidate shall receive more than two degrees at one and the same communication of the lodge, and no lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon the same candidate, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

SEC. 109. The fee demanded by a lodge for conferring the first three degrees in masonry, shall not be less than twenty dollars, including the fee to the Grand Lodge; but clergymen, approbated by competent authority to preach the gospel, may be initiated, crafted and raised, without any fee whatever: and no lodge under this jurisdiction shall take notes of hand for fees, or grant any time of credit therefor.

SEC. 110. No lodge, in the absence of the Master and War-

dens, shall initiate, craft, or raise a candidate, unless a Past Master is present to preside; and no ballot shall be taken for initiation or membership, unless there are at least seven members of the lodge present.

ARTICLE VII—*Membership of Lodges.*

SEC. 111. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership.

SEC. 112. Every unaffiliated Master Mason, residing in this jurisdiction, is required to affiliate with some lodge in this State or elsewhere, or if rejected from membership, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Register (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor so long as he shall remain unaffiliated.

Any unaffiliated mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated: but no Master Mason unaffiliated, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

SEC. 113. No fee for affiliation shall be required in any lodge.

SEC. 114. A certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII—*Suspensions and Expulsions.*

SEC. 115. Whenever a member of a lodge, or a brother under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offense, which, if proved, would subject him to discipline, he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and the proceedings shall be conducted substantially as follows:

Rule 1. The accusation shall be made in writing, under the signature of a Master Mason, and given in charge to the Secretary of the lodge, who, under the direction of the Master, shall serve, or cause the accused to be served with an attested copy of the charges, and shall give him seasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, if his residence be known : if he resides out of the jurisdiction of the lodge, such copy and notice may be sent by mail to his last known post office address. If the accused do not appear at the time fixed, the lodge shall determine whether the required notice has been given, and this determination entered of record.

Rule 2. The examination of the charges shall be had in a lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose, at which none but members of the lodge or of the Grand Lodge shall be admitted, except as counsel or witnesses.

Rule 3. The accused may select any Brother for his counsel, and the witnesses shall testify on their honor, and if masons, on their honor as such. Hearsay evidence shall be excluded.

Rule 4. If the witnesses cannot or will not attend the lodge, their depositions may be taken and read as evidence. Reasonable notice of the time and place of taking each deposition shall be given in writing to the opposite party, by the person appointed to take the same; the deponent shall give his testimony on his honor; both parties may be present with their counsel, and put such questions to the deponent as they please and as are relevant. The deposition, having been reduced to writing, shall be read to and then signed by the deponent, and sealed up in his presence, and returned unopened to the lodge.

Rule 5. The question, "*Is the accused guilty or not guilty?*" shall be distinctly put to each member of the lodge, by name, commencing with the youngest. The Secretary shall record the answer as given.

Rule 6. If two-thirds pronounce him guilty, the Master shall put the question of expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension and reprimand, in order, until one is adopted.

Rule 7. If the verdict be suspension or expulsion, an attested copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the Grand Lodge at the next ensuing meeting thereof, for examination and final action.

Rule 8. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be restored to the privileges of masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended.

Rule 9. A sentence of suspension or expulsion shall not take full effect until confirmed by this Grand Lodge; but shall operate as suspension of the delinquent in the mean time.

Rule 10. The lodge shall appoint some Brother to take minutes of the evidence, which shall be preserved on the files of the lodge, but not entered upon the records.

Rule 11. The Secretary shall keep a full record of all proceedings, and shall transmit to the Grand Master, within thirty days, and before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and of all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

Rule 12. If the Grand Master shall find evident errors in the proceedings, he shall remand the matter to the lodge for correction, and, if necessary, order a new trial.

Rule 13. The accused or any member of the lodge may appeal from the decision of the lodge or rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing, signed by the appellant and filed with the Secretary of the lodge within one month of the decision, and must set forth the reason why he makes the appeal. The appellant shall give at least ten days' notice in writing to the other party of such appeal prior to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 116. An expulsion or suspension of a brother from any

other masonic organization, shall not operate as an expulsion or suspension from the lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 117. No lodge shall suspend or expel a member from the rights of masonry for non-payment of dues. The penalty of such delinquency shall be forfeiture or suspension of membership; and that only after due trial, as in other masonic misdemeanors.

SEC. 118. No restoration of an expelled mason shall take effect until it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge; and in all such cases a copy of the charges and findings of the lodge shall be filed in the Grand Lodge before action thereon.

SEC. 119. No mason expelled for fraudulently obtaining the degrees after having been rejected, shall be restored without the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge or lodges.

SEC. 120. No subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction shall publish the suspension or expulsion of any of its members, unless by authority of the Grand Lodge. It is therefore enjoined on all subordinate lodges to make returns of the names and the character of the offense of all such masons as may be suspended, to the Recording Grand Secretary, whose duty it shall be, to transmit such notice to all lodges under this jurisdiction, for their information.

SEC. 121. A lodge or brother offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, or subordinate lodge having jurisdiction of the case, be subject to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

PART FIFTH.

ARTICLE IX—*Miscellaneous Regulations.*

SEC. 122. No business, other than that appertaining to the work and lectures, shall be transacted in a lodge, while open on

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the first or second degree. All general business, such as the election and installation of officers, the discussion of questions relating to the general interests of the Fraternity, and the local affairs of the lodge, shall be transacted in a Master's lodge.

SEC. 123. Any brother who has been discharged from membership for the non-payment of dues, shall not be admitted to membership in any other lodge, until the same are paid or remitted. The recommendation of the Master and Wardens of the lodge, of which the applicant was last a member, should accompany such application.

SEC. 124. The Master of any lodge under this jurisdiction, who has faithfully discharged his duties, and complied with the laws of the Grand Lodge, shall, at the end of his first term, be presented by the District Deputy Grand Master with a Past Master's diploma.

SEC. 125. Any lodge may take cognizance of the conduct of any sojourning brother or brethren, not attached to any particular lodge, upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

SEC. 126. No lodge shall encourage, promote, or permit the delivery of any masonic lectures, which have not been sanctioned and authorized by the Grand Lodge. Nor shall any mason be permitted to deliver such lectures under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 127. No lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from one of the first two Grand officers, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district it is located.

SEC. 128. No one below the degree of Master Mason shall be interred with masonic honors and the formalities of the Order. It is the duty of a lodge of which a brother is a member, or the nearest lodge, to attend and perform the usual masonic burial service over deceased Master Masons, when requested so to do by the deceased or his nearest relatives.

SEC. 129. No lodge, or officer, or member of a lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation,

to enable a mason to go from lodge to lodge, as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

SEC. 130. It shall not be permitted to introduce political or other exciting topics not connected with masonry, for discussion, in any lodge under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 131. A lodge ought to meet once in each calendar month, but may with propriety stand closed during the summer months of June, July and August.

* SEC. 132. The Master of a lodge has the special charge of its charter, and it is his duty to see that it is carefully preserved. It must be present when the lodge is opened.

SEC. 133. A visiting brother has a right to inspect the charter of the lodge he desires to visit.

SEC. 134. No brother shall be a member of more than one lodge, nor shall he hold more than one office in the same lodge at the same time.

SEC. 135. The removal of a brother into another jurisdiction, does not, of itself, authorize his name to be stricken from the roll of the lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 136. No lodge can suspend the operation of a by-law, or, at a *special meeting*, alter or expunge any part of the proceedings of a stated one.

SEC. 137. No lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this State, under a warrant or charter granted by any foreign masonic power.

SEC. 138. It shall not be legal for any lodge to interfere with the business or concerns of another lodge.

SEC. 139. A vote passed by a lodge may be re-considered at the same communication, and not afterwards; but this shall not prevent the rescinding or repealing of a vote when it can legally be done.

SEC. 140. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended,

unless such alteration or amendment be first proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Lodge shall proceed to consider the question *whether the proposition shall be entertained*; and if decided in the affirmative, the proposed alteration or amendment shall be referred to a committee, entered upon the records, published with the other Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and sent to the several subordinate lodges for their consideration; and it shall be deemed in order to take up the subject and act upon it definitely, at the next annual communication, and not sooner. But no alteration or amendment shall be adopted, unless a majority of the members present concur therein.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, ten cents per mile (one way) from the Lodge Hall to the Grand Lodge Hall, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents, the distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1865, p. 98.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That no person shall be examined for the purpose of visiting lodges in this jurisdiction until he presents satisfactory written evidence under seal that he was made in a regular lodge, and shall be allowed to visit only after examination, or being legally vouched for. [1873, p. 184.]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

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