

W. Scott Shone  
Bindery  
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. XII.

1885-1887.



PORTLAND:

STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1887.

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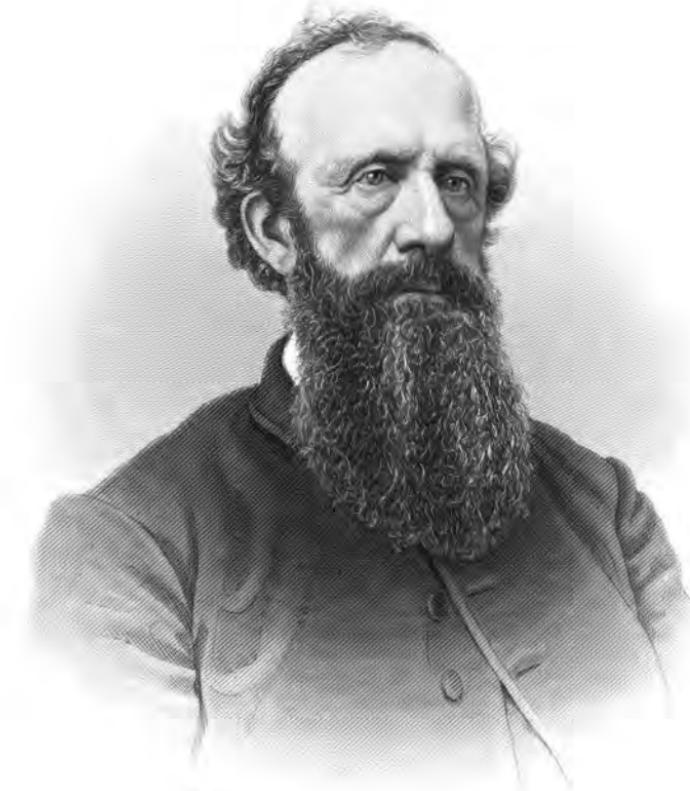
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Henry A. Dickey

# Grand Lodge of Maine.

1885.

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## Sixty-sixth Annual Communication.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }  
Tuesday, May 5, A. L. 5885. }

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. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	.	.	.	Grand Master;
R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	.	.	.	Deputy Grand Master;
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	.	.	.	Senior Grand Warden;
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	.	.	.	Junior Grand Warden;
" FREDERICK FOX,	.	.	.	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	.	.	.	Rec. Grand Secretary;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	.	.	.	Cor. Grand Secretary;
" ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2d,	.	.	.	D. D. G. M. 1st District;
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	.	.	.	" 2d "
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	.	.	.	" 3d "
" BENJAMIN MORRILL,	.	.	.	" 4th "
" CHARLES N. RAND,	.	.	.	" 5th "
" HIRAM STEVENS,	.	.	.	" 6th "
" JOHN E. WOODCOCK,	.	.	.	" 7th "
" WILLIAM A. BARKER,	.	.	.	" 9th "
" CHARLES W. STETSON,	.	.	.	" 10th "
" CYRUS KENDRICK,	.	.	.	" 11th "
" ORESTES E. CROWELL,	.	.	.	" 12th "
" NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	.	.	.	" 15th "

R. W.	WALDO PETTENGILL, . . .	D. D. G. M. 16th District;
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND, . . .	" 17th "
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, . . .	" 18th "
"	MELVILLE WOODMAN, . . .	" 19th "
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON, . . .	Grand Chaplain ;
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK, . . .	Grand Marshal ;
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES, . . .	Senior Grand Deacon ;
"	BEN MOORE, . . .	Junior Grand Deacon ;
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, . . .	Grand Steward ;
"	J. FERD. KING, . . .	" "
"	ALBRO E. CHASE, . . .	" Pursuivant ;
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE, . . .	" Lecturer ;
"	WARREN O. CARNEY, . . .	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Tuesday, May 5, 1885.

The Committee on Transportation would report that they made arrangements with the various Railroad and Steamboat Companies in the State, and that notice thereof was given by the Grand Secretary to all representatives to the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,  
CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, }  
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, } Committee.

BRO. WILLIAM A. BARKER, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report :

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 Lindley M. Webb, WM ; Judson B. Dunbar, SW ; Convers O. Leach, JW.
- 2 *Warren*, by Herbert Harris, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John N. Gardner, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Ezra C. Stevens, WM ; Charles K. Tilden, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Isaac Coombs, WM ; Thomas C. Atwick, Proxy.

- 7 *Eastern*, by Robert C. Green, WM; Frank L. Wood, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by William H. Pierce, WM; Elbridge Cornish, SW.
- 9 *Saco*, by Burdus R. Melcher, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Daniel W. Maxfield, WM; William Z. Clayton, JW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Wallace R. Tarbox, WM; Frank E. Howe, SW.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Henry W. Loring, WM; George H. Goding, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by George Peirce, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by W. Scott Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Horatio G. Copeland, WM; Jesse W. Peabody, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by William M. Burgess, JW; James Teague, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Thomas B. Merrill, WM; Louis D. Greenwood, SW; Joseph S. Gilliatt, JW; Emery S. Ridlon, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by J. Hibbard Aldrich, WM; Frank Seavy, SW; Samuel R. Knowland, JW; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by John Douglass, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by William E. Dresser, WM.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Charles E. Knight, WM; John D. Hodge, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Gustavus E. Bucknam, WM; Charles H. Carr, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by George H. Gerrish, WM; Edmund B. Mallet, Proxy.
- 24 *Phœnix*, by Cyrus E. Tibbetts, WM; Chas. W. Haney, Proxy.
- 25 —— *Temple*, not represented.
- 26 *Village*, by Franklin H. Jack, Proxy.
- 27 —— *Adoniram*, not represented.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Fred T. Blackwell, SW.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by W. Freeman Lord, SW; Benj. F. Metcalf, JW; Algernon M. Roak, Proxy.
- 30 —— *Blazing Star*, not represented.
- 31 *Union*, by Fred C. Millay, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by Samuel W. Cutts, SW.
- 33 *Waterville*, by True B. Page, WM.
- 34 *Somerset*, by James Henry Frost, WM; George W. Nash, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Frank B. Smith, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Lorenzo L. Shaw, WM; Monroe Stoddard, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by Emilius W. Brown, WM; James B. Neagle, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, WM.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Willard B. Goff, WM; Daniel Dolloff, Jr., Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Elmer E. Rowe, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by James W. Starbird, WM; James E. Chase, SW; Henry F. Woodard, Proxy.
42. *Freedom*, by Autine W. Sawyer, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by Alexander S. Teague, WM.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Abial E. Leonard, WM; Lambert Sands, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by George B. Pray, WM; Willis R. Ward, JW; Nathan Davis, Proxy.

- 46 *St. Croix*, by John F. Oliver, WM; Alexander Milligan, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by James Beaumont, SW; Wm. H. Anthoine, JW; Nahum S. Drown, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Phineas Morrill, WM.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Austin I. Harvey, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Lorenzo S. Robinson, WM; J. Fred. Hall, SW.
- 51 ——*St. John's*, not represented.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Robert J. Widdis, Proxy.
- 53 *Rural*, by Charles T. Hamlin, Proxy.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Eugene C. Coombs, WM; Joseph Wall, SW; Josiah C. Evans, Proxy.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Alonzo Leavitt, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Charles E. Whidden, WM.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by John J. Towle, Jr., WM.
- 58 *Unity*, by Albert W. Ward, WM; Benjamin Ames, Proxy.
- 60 ——*Star in the East*, not represented.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by J. Edwin Eaton, Proxy.
- 62 *King David's*, by Henry Crehore, Proxy.
- 63 *Richmond*, by William S. Hagar, Proxy.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Joseph P. Oak, WM.
- 65 *Mystic*, by Wm. E. Bogart, WM.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Albert J. Durgin, WM.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Newell P. Noble, WM.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by Enoch W. Robbins, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Benjamin F. Rowe, Proxy.
- 70 *Standish*, by John H. Davis, WM.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Allard Staples, SW.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by W. Lionel Watson, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Edward F. Edgecomb, WM; Henry C. Bray, Proxy.
- 74 *Bristol*, by Robert H. Oram, Proxy.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by William H. Toothaker, SW.
- 76 ——*Arundel*, not represented.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Cyrus H. Lurvey, WM; Levi Lurvey, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by Isaiah H. Leighton, WM.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Albert I. Mather, WM.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Wm. H. Whitney, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Martin A. Dillingham, WM; Charles D. Smith, SW; Wm. G. Mills, JW.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Charles A. McAllister, WM.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Batchelder, Proxy.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by Amaziah T. Woods, WM; Charles Taylor, Proxy.
- 86 *Temple*, by Samuel F. Tufts, JW; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by Benjamin G. Murch, Proxy.

- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Nahum A. Bartlett, SW.  
89 ——*Island*, not represented.  
91 *Harwood*, by Fred M. Hutchinson, WM.  
92 *Siloam*, by Elhanan W. McFadden, Proxy.  
93 *Horeb*, by Melville Jennings, WM; Wm. S. Sawyer, SW; Philip J. Mills, Proxy.  
94 *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, WM; J. Percival Richardson, SW.  
95 *Corinthian*, by Fred Lucas, WM.  
96 *Monument*, by Henry F. Collins, WM.  
97 *Bethel*, by David Bridge, WM; John B. Chapman, Proxy.  
98 *Katahdin*, by Willie T. Cobb, SW.  
99 *Vernon Valley*, by Orman F. French, WM.  
100 *Jefferson*, by A. Mont. Chase, WM; Arthur C. Ricker, SW.  
101 *Nezinscot*, by David N. Osgood, WM; James N. Dunham, JW; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.  
102 *Marsh River*, by James G. Hardy, WM.  
103 ——*Dresden*, not represented.  
104 ——*Dirigo*, not represented.  
105 *Ashlar*, by Fred. I. Morrell, WM.  
106 *Tuscan*, by Wm. A. Sawyer, WM.  
107 ——*Day Spring*, not represented.  
108 *Relief*, by James Tebbetts, WM.  
109 *Mount Kineo*, by David H. Buxton, SW.  
110 *Monmouth*, by John C. Kingsbury, WM.  
111 *Liberty*, by Albert D. Mathews, Proxy.  
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by James S. Stevens, WM.  
113 *Messalonskee*, by George W. Goulding, Proxy.  
114 *Polar Star*, by Walter Dockendoff, Proxy.  
115 *Buxton*, by Oscar D. Rand, WM; F. H. Hargraves, SW; Cyril P. Harmon, Proxy.  
116 *Lebanon*, by Charles W. Farrand, WM.  
117 *Greenleaf*, by John Bradley, Proxy.  
118 ——*Drummond*, not represented.  
119 *Pownal*, by Charles S. Randall, WM.  
121 *Acacia*, by Elbridge O. Tyler, WM.  
122 *Marine*, by Henry P. A. Spofford, Proxy.  
123 *Franklin*, by William W. Norcross, SW.  
124 *Olive Branch*, by George D. Cook, JW.  
125 *Meridian*, by Frank B. Farmer, JW; Harrison W. Gardner, Proxy.  
126 *Timothy Chase*, by Frank F. Strout, Proxy.  
127 *Presumpscot*, by Isaac L. Elder, Proxy.  
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Charles P. Bartlett, Proxy.  
129 *Quantabacook*, by Robie F. Meservey, WM.  
130 *Trinity*, by Lewis F. Carr, WM.

- 131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.  
132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Fred. C. Clark, Proxy.  
133 *Asylum*, by Charles W. Crosby, WM.  
134 *Trojan*, by Mayo Bickmore, WM; Madison Chalmers, SW.  
135 *Riverside*, by Joseph J. Bond, Proxy.  
137 *Kenduskeag*, by John H. Everett, SW.  
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Naaman Horsman, Proxy.  
139 *Archon*, by George R. Thurlough, WM.  
140 *Mount Desert*, by Jason C. Hill, WM.  
141 *Augusta*, by Edmund McMurdie, WM; John H. Parsons, Proxy.  
142 *Ocean*, by George Getchell, Proxy.  
143 *Preble*, by Frank L. Durgin, SW; George E. Allen, Proxy.  
144 *Seaside*, by George E. Van Horn, WM.  
145 *Moses Webster*, by George R. Doak, WM; Llewellyn Arey, Proxy.  
146 *Sebasticook*, by Benjamin T. Foster, SW.  
147 *Evening Star*, by James H. DeCoster, Proxy.  
148 *Forest*, by Edwin A. Reed, WM.  
149 *Doric*, by Albert F. Jackson, WM.  
150 *Rabboni*, by Albert S. Plummer, WM; Frank L. Hoyt, SW; Danville B. Stevens, Proxy.  
151 *Excelsior*, by Albert W. Hassen, Proxy.  
152 *Crooked River*, by Oscar V. Edwards, WM.  
153 *Delta*, by Edward L. Bell, WM.  
154 *Mystic Tie*, by Joseph S. Houghton, WM; Abiel H. Jones, SW; Daniel M. Teague, Proxy.  
155 —— *Ancient York*, not represented.  
156 *Wilton*, by Fred. W. Allen, WM; Archie L. Talbot, Proxy.  
157 *Cambridge*, by George Mitchell, Proxy.  
158 *Anchor*, by Joseph W. Farrar, Proxy.  
159 *Esoteric*, by Thomas E. Hale, Proxy.  
160 *Parian*, by Nathan R. Packard, WM.  
161 *Carabassett*, by Sewall Brown, WM; Henry Ricker, Proxy.  
162 —— *Arion*, not represented.  
163 *Pleasant River*, by Edward F. Lamson, WM.  
164 *Webster*, by Judson Bangs, WM.  
165 —— *Molunkus*, not represented.  
166 *Neguemkeag*, by Caleb F. Graves, SW.  
167 *Whitney*, by Herbert J. Deshon, WM; Alpheus Packard, Proxy.  
168 *Composite*, by Fred. S. Johnston, Proxy.  
169 —— *Shepherd's River*, not represented.  
170 —— *Caribou*, not represented.  
171 *Naskeag*, by George R. Allen, Proxy.  
172 *Pine Tree*, by Nathan A. Averill, SW.  
173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.

- 174 *Lynde*, by Jonathan Hunt, WM.  
 175 *Baskahegan*, by Joel Foss, SW; Martin L. Porter, Proxy.  
 176 *Palestine*, by Esreff H. Banks, Proxy.  
 177 *Rising Star*, by Elisha R. Bowden, Proxy.  
 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Lionel O. Brackett, WM; Albert M. Penley, Proxy.  
 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.  
 180 *Hiram*, by Stephen Scamman, WM; Wm. R. Anthoine, SW; John Q. A. Jordan, JW; Thomas B. Haskell, Proxy.  
 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Winfield S. Treat, JW.  
 182 *Granite*, by William C. Mooney, SW.  
 183 *Deering*, by George Smith, WM; Charles O. Moses, SW; Charles N. Pierce, JW; Henry D. Webb, Proxy.  
 184 ——*Naval*, not represented.  
 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Frank M. Connors, SW.  
 186 *Warren Phillips*, by Adelbert C. Chute, Proxy.  
 187 *Ira Berry*, John A. Miller, SW.  
 188 *Jonesport*, by Newell Rumery, WM.  
 189 [u. d.] *Knox*, by Mark D. Ames, WM.

Total number of chartered lodges, 184; represented, 167.

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

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	.	.	.	.	.	P. G. M.
" DAVID CARGILL,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	.	.	.	.	.	"
R. W. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	.	.	.	.	.	P. S. G. W.
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	.	.	.	.	.	P. J. G. W.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	.	.	.	.	.	"
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	.	.	.	.	.	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	.	.	.	Grand Master.
R. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	.	.	.	Deputy Grand Master.

R. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	.	.	.	Senior Grand Warden.
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	.	.	.	Junior Grand Warden.
"	FREDERIC FOX,	.	.	.	Grand Treasurer.
"	IRA BERRY,	.	.	.	Grand Secretary.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	.	.	.	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2D,	.	.	.	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	.	.	.	" 2d "
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	.	.	.	" 3d "
"	BENJAMIN MORRILL,	.	.	.	" 4th "
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	.	.	.	" 5th "
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	.	.	.	" 6th "
"	JOHN E. WOODCOCK,	.	.	.	" 7th "
"	WILLIAM A. BARKER,	.	.	.	" 9th "
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	.	.	.	" 10th "
"	CYRUS KENDRICK,	.	.	.	" 11th "
"	ORESTES E. CROWELL,	.	.	.	" 12th "
"	NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	.	.	.	" 15th "
"	WALDO PETTENGILL,	.	.	.	" 16th "
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	.	.	.	" 17th "
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,	.	.	.	" 18th "
"	MELVILLE WOODMAN,	.	.	.	" 19th "
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	.	.	.	Grand Chaplain.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	.	.	.	Grand Marshal.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	.	.	.	Senior Grand Deacon.
"	BEN MOORE,	.	.	.	Junior Grand Deacon.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	.	.	.	Grand Steward.
"	J. FERD. KING,	.	.	.	" "
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	.	.	.	" Pursuivant.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	.	.	.	" Lecturer.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	.	.	.	" Tyler.

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

ALABAMA,	KANSAS,	NEVADA,
ARIZONA,	KENTUCKY,	NEW BRUNSWICK,
ARKANSAS,	LOUISIANA,	NEW JERSEY,
CANADA,	MANITOBA,	NEW MEXICO,
COLON AND CUBA,	MARYLAND,	NORTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MISSISSIPPI,	NOVA SCOTIA,
FLORIDA,	MISSOURI,	PERU,
GEORGIA,	MONTANA,	QUEBEC,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEBRASKA,	RHODE ISLAND,

TENNESSEE,  
TEXAS,

VERMONT,

WASHINGTON TER.,

WEST VIRGINIA,  
WISCONSIN.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM A. BARKER,  
ALBERT W. LARRABEE,  
WILFORD J. FISHER, } Committee.

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

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

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

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

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

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :

*On Doings of Grand Officers.*

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, DAVID CARGILL, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

*On Pay Roll.*

MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM, J. P. OAK, A. I. MATHER.

*On Unfinished Business.*

STEPHEN BERRY, A. M. WETHERBEE, HENRY R. TAYLOR.

A letter from M. W. HIRAM CHASE was read, expressing regret that on account of illness he was obliged to be absent from this Communication.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

## BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

Another year full of interesting events has made its rapid flight. Once more the Grand Lodge of Maine is assembled in annual communication, to review the past and meditate upon the requirements of the future. Looking back, it seems but yesterday since we gathered here for a similar purpose; yet a whole year, laden with its cares and pleasures, has come and gone. Thus does time fly upon swift wings, and thus does each passing year add one to our life's history and take one from our earthly existence. Unlike our Grand Lodge, which is destined to unlimited duration, we are all moving rapidly toward a final destiny. These quickly flying years, and the sacred roll of the dead, should warn us anew of the importance of doing earnest and active work while we may, and of so living as to be in readiness for the solemn summons from the Supreme Architect.

But before passing on to a discussion of the various subjects which merit our consideration, permit me, as your Grand Master, to direct your minds upwards, in gratitude to the All Wise and Majestic Ruler upon whom our being and safety ever depend. In bearing the burdens of our daily toil, in meeting the emergencies of our organized work, and in the social felicities of our noble order, we should never forget that God is the source of our strength, our wisdom, and our joy. As a great united Brotherhood, we should thus reverently recognize the goodness of Him who regulates the sweep of stars and planets, who orders the coming and going of seasons, who gives form and color and beauty to all the things of earth, and who causes each to feel the truth of the promise, that "*goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.*"

Looking at the large number present to-day, it is a pleasure to recognize many familiar faces. I see the countenances of those who have labored gladly and faithfully, year after year, in the cause of Freemasonry. When first they came into these halls their steps were firm and their eyes flashed with the glow of health, but Time has smitten them with his heavy hand, and many are now bending with the burden of care and years. Yet, although grown old in

faithful service, their presence here to-day tells me that their love for the Institution is still young and has not abated one jot or tittle.

I see, too, before me many new faces which have come to increase our numbers and learn the mysteries and duties of a new career. They come in the strength and glory of young manhood, to assume the burdens and honors of active masonic life. Destined, as they are, to succeed soon to honors and responsibilities which older ones now share, may I not hope and trust that they will merit the greatness of their opportunity and obligation.

It affords me great pleasure to thus note the auspicious reunion of the old and the young, and I gladly welcome each and all to this sixty-sixth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine. I am thankful that I can again welcome the old members to this familiar shrine of devotion, and to a renewal of friendships as sacred as they have been lasting. I rejoice, too, that I can gladly and cordially welcome the new members, who now meet in these halls for the first time, to a sphere of usefulness and dignity and friendship which, as they may be worthy, shall only end with their lives.

Alas! there are absent ones whom I cannot welcome to this annual reunion. Their work is done; their places are vacant; and their record is finished. In the fullness of years, in the ripeness of their revealed manhood, they have gone to enter a nobler temple and become "*heirs of a radiant and rapturous immortality.*"

Of those who have departed, permit me first to mention Past Junior Grand Warden HENRY H. DICKEY, who died on the 21st day of May, 1884, at his home in Lewiston. Owing to failing health, our lamented Brother was absent from the Grand Lodge last year, but those who missed his familiar form little feared that the hand of death would be laid on him so soon. Few, indeed, then supposed that within the short space of three weeks he would advance to the solution of even profounder mysteries than those which encompass the scenes of this earthly life.

In making up a brief estimate of his life, I can well say that Brother HENRY H. DICKEY was a man of fine intelligence, clearly formed opinions and strongly marked characteristics. He was one

of those noble natures whom to know was an inspiration of pleasure and love, and, withal, he was a man,

*"Who reverenced his conscience as his King ;  
\* \* \* \* \*  
Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it."*

At home, among his neighbors, he was ever looked upon as a straight-forward business man, acting under the inspiration of a lofty sense of honor. Although not gifted with the qualities which usually characterize the politician, yet he commanded a high degree of respect in the sphere of politics, and was elected Mayor of the city of Lewiston at a time when the popular majority was decidedly against his political party. And while thus serving as the chief executive officer of the city he so much loved, he maintained from the first to the last the same integrity of character and independence of mind for which he was ever noted.

But it is of Brother Dickey as a mason that I would especially speak. In this capacity he was earnest and consistent, caring more for the spirit than forms, and as evidence of his worth and the appreciation of his Brethren, he enjoyed the honors of the highest office in the gift of his Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Our Proceedings will show that he was a constant attendant for many years at the Grand Lodge and held important positions on various committees. In 1871 he was elected Junior Grand Warden, and would undoubtedly have held other positions of honor had he not declined further promotion. In addition to his other numerous honors, he was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine in 1871 and '72. From a career so useful, he finally moved upwards to that spiritual temple, "*that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.*"

At the time of his death and burial, I was, unfortunately, confined to my home by illness, and was unable to be present at the funeral, but it affords me much gratification to say that a large number of Grand and Past Grand Officers evinced their respect to the deceased by their presence, and that his intimate friend and our distinguished brother, Past Grand Master Drummond, conducted the burial service.

A special telegram to me, received on the 11th of June, an-

nounced the death of R. W. CHARLES W. ARRAS, of Bath, D. D. G. M. of the 14th Masonic District.

I regret to say that with this distinguished brother my acquaintance was very limited, and, therefore, I am unable to speak at length upon his history or personal characteristics. But, regarding his standing as a mason and his activity in the cause, we can infer much from the unanimous sentiment which recommended him for District Deputy Grand Master last May. The endorsement he then received was a noble and lasting tribute to his exalted manhood and to his eminent merit as a mason. His remains were interred with masonic honors.

Still again, on the 24th day of October, while absent, discharging my masonic duties in another section of the State, I received the solemn announcement that Past Junior Grand Warden FRANCIS J. DAY, of Hallowell, "full of years and honors," had passed away. As in the case of BRO. ARRAS, I had but slight personal acquaintance with Bro. DAY, but to my knowledge he was, especially in his younger years, an earnest, worthy and active mason. In the masonic bodies of his immediate vicinity he had ever been conspicuous, and a few years ago he was a frequent attendant at the sessions of the Grand Lodge and other masonic Bodies. I may add in this connection that my diploma as a Knight Templar bears his signature as Recorder. Unfortunately, at the time of his death, nearly all the important Grand Officers were absent, attending to other masonic duties, and it was impossible to obtain their services on the occasion of his funeral. I have been informed, however, that Kennebec Lodge, of which he was a member, took charge and performed the sad rites of burial. A writer has touchingly said that :

"The living are the only dead ;  
The dead live, never more to die ;  
And often, when we mourn them fled,  
They never were so nigh.

"Tis but a mound, and will be mossed  
Whene'er the summer grass appears ;  
The loved, though wept, are never lost ;  
We only lose—our tears."

## CONDITION OF MASONRY.

From the foregoing preliminary remarks, allow me to turn and direct your attention more particularly to the condition of Masonry.

While it gives me unfeigned happiness to announce that our relations with all sister Grand Lodges remain unchanged, and are of the most pleasing character, it is no less a pleasure to announce that a remarkable degree of harmony prevails throughout our own jurisdiction. The many conflicting interests of individuals, and the disturbing questions which sometimes destroy the peaceful relations of Brethren without, and put in jeopardy the harmony of others within our lodges, have been, during the past year, less frequently manifested, and your Grand Master has been relieved of much unpleasant work in adjusting such. Wherever questions have arisen to threaten the harmony of lodges, I have counseled forbearance and moderation, and a speedy return to the principles which underlie ancient craft masonry, and in nearly every instance the result has been most gratifying. I have always found that when Brethren are ready to thus act in the adjustment of their grievances, it is but a short time before the desired harmony reigns supreme.

While referring to this subject, it may be profitable to state that the minor disturbances in our lodges and among Brethren, have invariably arisen in the small lodges, with a limited membership, and, in too many cases, with the youngest on the roll, though not in every case. If, as is true, two or more lodges can live in a city in peace, each working in its own sphere, with no jealousies, and all striving to show to the world "*How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity,*" then, surely, it would seem that the brethren in small lodges, situated several miles apart, might be able in a greater degree to preserve their peaceable relations. I regret to say that in some instances, one in particular, if I believe half that has been told me, it would be better for Masonry to have no lodge there than for those brethren to display so much needless enthusiasm in a useless quarrel. It may well be said that he is a true mason who will speak no slander nor

listen to it; and in the management of his lodge will foment no strife, but will encourage those to work who best can.

The Grand Treasurer's report will, I trust, show the finances of the Grand Lodge to be in a healthy condition.

From a summary of the returns, I observe there has been a small loss in initiations and a slight gain in membership. We have initiated the past year 748—a loss of 33, compared with the previous year. Last year our membership was 19,650; this year it is 19,861—a gain of 211. This percentage of increase in membership is undoubtedly due to the re-instatement of many who were suspended for non-payment of dues. On the whole, we may conclude that the Order in Maine is prospering as well as can be expected in a time when business of all kinds is so depressed.

#### REPORTS OF D. D. G. MASTERS.

These reports I now have the honor to submit to the Grand Lodge, and to me it is very gratifying to know that they show faithful service.

In my opinion, there is no more important officer below the Grand Master, in many respects, at least, than the District Deputy, for he is in one sense the mouth-piece of authority in this immediate jurisdiction. It is his duty to see that every lodge conducts its work in accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge. He is to see that a good record is kept, and that the business affairs of his lodges are managed properly and masonically. In fact, he is the oracle of the Grand Master, and his instructions and decisions must be obeyed till reversed by higher authority. No brother should accept such an honor without qualifying himself for the onerous duties pertaining to it, and when he exercises his authority he should do it without fear, but with the utmost caution and discretion; and, on the other hand, it is the duty of the lodges to respect that authority and abide by the result till revoked. No lodge should feel aggrieved if such officer hold it up to the requirements.

I have no disposition to criticise the painstaking work of our District Deputies, but I have observed that they are inclined to

postpone their visitations till quite late in the year, and thus delay their reports till just before the session of the Grand Lodge. There are many reasons why it is better not to do so. In many cases new officers have been but recently installed, and cannot be proficient, nor expected to perform their respective duties like old ones. Late in the season our roads are liable to be bad and often impassable for some days, and if the visiting officer succeeds in reaching his destination and keeping his appointments, the chances are that he will meet with only a few of the Brethren, for it must be true that in some jurisdictions they are scattered over many miles about.

Having had six year's service in the business of visiting lodges, it cannot be said that I speak without experience. Hence, I venture to suggest that our District Deputies perform their duties earlier, and finish their visitations at a time when the greatest good shall be accomplished. Then the Grand Master will have the benefit of their reports in making up a summary of the year's work.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

R. W. HENRY F. BLANCHARD, having resigned as District Deputy Grand Master in the 11th Masonic District, I appointed, July 1st, Worshipful CYRUS KINDRICK to fill the vacancy.

Owing to the death of R. W. CHARLES W. ARRAS, in the 14th District, I appointed on the 15th of July, Worshipful WILLIAM T. HALL to fill the position thus made vacant.

R. W. W. S. DENNETT in the 19th, having tendered his resignation, I appointed, Aug. 5th, Worshipful MELVILLE WOODMAN in his place.

R. W. JAMES L. BOWKER having also resigned, I appointed on the 13th of November, Worshipful WALDO PETTENGILL to fill the unexpired term in the 16th Masonic District.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 28th of February, 1885, as recommended by acting Grand Master ALEX. T. DARRAH, I commissioned Worshipful CHARLES H. BRENAN as Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near

the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in place of Worshipful DANIEL WADSWORTH, resigned.

The rapid flight of years makes innumerable changes in the personnel of our Grand Lodge. This fact is remarkably illustrated in the case of Bro. WADSWORTH, our late representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois. I venture to say that few of the present members of this Body are aware of the fact that Bro. WADSWORTH was formerly a resident of Maine, and was once an active force in conducting the business of this Grand Lodge, but such is the fact. His letter to our Grand Secretary, under date of September 11th, tendering his resignation, is in all respects so remarkable and interesting that I deem it proper and no breach of trust to make a liberal quotation from it. He says: "In consequence of my advancing years and the infirmities of age, I think it would be better that some younger and more active brother should act as representative, and I now resign the position I have endeavored to fill since my appointment by M. W. Grand Master DRUMMOND, when he presided over the Grand Lodge of Maine. I am now in my 86th year and have not been at the Grand Lodge for several years, and perhaps should have resigned before. I esteem the Institution as highly as ever, and would enjoy being at the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter as much as ever, if I could *hear*, but I can only hear by the aid of an ear trumpet. By looking at the Proceedings of your Grand Lodge for 1828, you can see that I then took an active part in the Institution. After coming to Illinois I assisted in the institution of the first Chapter in this State; served two years as W. M. of Virden Lodge, No. 161, and two years of Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, and have been a member of Elwood Commandery some six or seven years. I was initiated in Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, in 1821. I think CHARLES W. MOORE, late Grand Secretary of Massachusetts Grand Lodge, was the next initiated after me. PELEG SPRAGUE was the W. M. when I was initiated."

By referring to our Proceedings of 1828, it will be seen that our venerable Bro. WADSWORTH was appointed one of the three Grand Lecturers, and, at two quarterly sessions held that year, was Junior Grand Warden by appointment.

May his days be increased and the number of his years be added unto, is my fervent prayer.

June 13th, I commissioned M. W. FRANKLIN JORDAN as Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, in place of R. W. ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN, resigned.

DEATH OF M. W. THOMPSON F. McELROY.

From unofficial sources I was pained to recently learn the death of our distinguished Representative, M. W. T. F. McELROY, near the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory, which occurred at his home in Olympia, in February last. Bro. McELROY was the first Grand Master of that far distant Grand Lodge, organized in 1858, and was appointed our Grand Representative near that Grand Lodge in 1865, and continued to hold the position till his death.

DECISIONS.

It is my pleasure to announce that no decision relating to masonic law, deemed of sufficient importance to be reported, has been given the past year. In many cases, however, as will undoubtedly always happen, new officers, especially those who intend to be proficient in the law as well as ritual, desire some explanation as to the true meaning of some section of the Constitution, for it is very difficult to frame laws so that they may not be susceptible of more than one construction. We should congratulate ourselves that our laws and regulations have arrived at that state of perfection, in practice, where the blind may read and the inexperienced may clearly comprehend them.

In some few cases, however, there has seemed to be a greater desire to evade the plain provisions of the law, as might suit their convenience and wishes, than to obey them to the strict letter, and in such instances it has been my rule to cause a strict compliance so far as possible. My correspondence relating to these matters has been quite extensive, and it has been a pleasure to answer such inquiries as lead a Grand Master to believe that there is a desire to be right in the government of a lodge and in applying the law.

## DISPENSATIONS.

Regarding dispensations, I would say that this has indeed been a fruitful year. While the number granted to enable candidates to receive the degrees in less than the usual time is larger than usual, and larger than I would like to have had, yet it is true that very many more have been refused than granted. The rule which I adopted for my guidance was of the strictest kind to be in harmony with the law, and those cases which were favorably considered all came within its meaning, and if one had been refused, the others also should have been. But if you authorize an officer to exercise this "*royal prerogative*," you must expect his "*loyal subjects*" to claim it. The only way to avoid it is to elect a Grand Master with a heart of stone or one without generous impulses.

In every case but one, where I have granted dispensations for acting on petitions for degrees, the applicants were sea-faring men, who, owing to the nature of their life-work, were unable to take the degrees in their usual order.

For such purposes I have granted dispensations as follows:

- May 12th, to Solar Lodge, No. 14;
- May 20th, to Orient Lodge, No. 15;
- June 28th, to Pleiades Lodge, No. 173;
- July 16th, to Orient Lodge, No. 15;
- October 8th, to Tuscan Lodge, No. 106;
- December 8th, to Rabboni Lodge, No. 150;
- January 13th, to Polar Star Lodge, No. 114;

and I have refused the same in twelve other instances.

Owing to the unwise provision in the by-laws of very many lodges, fixing the stated communications by the monthly round of the moon, quite a large number of such lodges were left without any stated meetings in some months, while some others were blessed with two; and the annual meetings happening to occur in one of these months, they were either left out entirely, or required to decide which of the two should be considered the proper one; and in this, as in some other things depending on human judgment, a multiplicity of witnesses does not always breed harmony.

For the purpose of obviating this difficulty and enabling lodges

to hold stated and annual meetings, I have not hesitated to grant dispensations in each case when applied to. I here make no report of such, owing to their number.

I have also granted permission to two lodges to install their officers in adjoining towns, but within their own jurisdiction. The propriety of allowing lodges to go to a neighboring town to install the officers, for the reasons usually given, may be questioned, as well, also, as the too frequent practice in some localities of holding public installations.

On the 6th of September I granted a dispensation for a new lodge at South Thomaston, to be called "Knox Lodge." The petition for the same had the endorsement of forty-eight resident Master Masons, the consent of the four nearest lodges and the recommendation of the District Deputy Grand Master of the District. This petition, as may be remembered, was before the Grand Lodge last year, but, unfortunately for the petitioners, no one was before the committee to whom it was referred to present its claims, and leave was given for its withdrawal. If the committee had not labored under some misapprehension, I am confident the prayer would then have been granted by them. It is due to myself to state that I had a full understanding with the committee, so that my action cannot be construed to reflect on them.

I received notice, February 28th, that Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, at Fort Fairfield, had lost its hall, charter, some of the furniture and all the working paraphernalia, by fire. In accordance with the law pertaining to such cases, I issued, as soon as possible, a dispensation authorizing that lodge to hold meetings in some safe place and perform the usual duties of a chartered lodge until the next session of the Grand Lodge. I am pleased to add that, although our brethren there sustained a severe loss, they are not discouraged and will apply for a new charter, which I recommend be granted.

On March 26th, after giving the matter much reflection, I gave permission to Freeport Lodge, No. 23, to confer the second and third degrees on a candidate who had, five years before, taken the first under the authority of a dispensation irregularly granted. Inasmuch as the candidate had made no false statement in his

application, nor committed any wrong act, I could not see any good reason why he should suffer longer for errors committed by others, and I doubt not the Grand Lodge would come to the same conclusion were all the facts detailed.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

On the 18th of June, I convened a special session of the Grand Lodge at Bluehill, and constituted "Ira Berry" Lodge. I was ably assisted by P. S. G. W. JOHN B. REDMAN, P. J. G. W. ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, P. D. D. G. Masters JAMES M. NEVENS and GEO. A. WHEELER, D. D. G. Master BENJAMIN MORRILL, Assistant Grand Tyler CARNEY, and many other brethren from adjoining towns. The presence of our venerable and efficient Grand Secretary, for whom "Ira Berry" Lodge was named, was no less pleasing to me then gratifying to the brethren of Bluehill. One interesting feature of the hour was the presentation by Bro. BERRY of a blank record book, with a title page in his own beautiful style of penmanship. In the presentation, the donor earnestly endeavored to impress on the minds of all the importance of "*keeping a good record,*" which the brethren of this new lodge will do well to heed.

R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN fittingly responded in behalf of the lodge, accepting the gift and alluding to the advanced age of the Grand Secretary and his continued interest in diffusing true masonic principles. Bro. REDMAN also installed the officers.

The services were held in a church, and the presence of a large audience attested the interest inspired by the occasion.

October 24th, I convened a special session at Jonesport, for the purpose of constituting Jonesport Lodge. I was there assisted by our R. W. Senior Grand Warden, FRANK E. SLEEPER, Assistant Grand Tyler CARNEY, and R. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR, of Machias, so long the faithful and efficient D. D. G. M. in the 3d Masonic District, and by such other brethren as were present. The services were held in a public hall and were listened to with close attention.

In establishing new lodges in small towns, even though a long

distance from any other lodge, I am more and more convinced that it is adding no strength to the institution of Masonry; and in future the Grand Lodge should exercise extra caution in the consideration of appeals for such, however urgent they may be.

#### DEDICATION.

I received an invitation on the 18th of October, to dedicate a masonic hall at Camden, and did all in my power to make arrangements to go there on my way to Jonesport; but as water communication at that time was so uncertain and irregular, I was obliged to abandon the undertaking, as my engagement at Jonesport rendered it impossible for me to be at both places. I regretted exceedingly my inability to be present, but undoubtedly it was another exemplification of the old adage, that "my loss was their gain," for I commissioned R. W. Deputy Grand Master DAY to conduct the ceremonies, which he did, I doubt not, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Brother DAY informs me that he was assisted by Grand Marshal BURBANK, Past Grand Wardens SIMONTON and WETHERBEE, and several other distinguished brethren; and that the brethren of Camden did everything in their power to make the occasion both pleasant and profitable, though the elements were against them.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK CENTENNIAL.

I had the pleasure of being honored with an invitation to attend, on the 18th of June, the centennial anniversary of the introduction of Freemasonry into the Province of New Brunswick; but, having masonic engagements in our own jurisdiction, on or about the same date, I was obliged to send my regrets, with the fraternal greetings of our Grand Lodge and expressions of our interest in the event and exercises.

#### VISITATIONS.

While it has been impossible for me to visit officially all the lodges, or as many as I could desire, it is very gratifying for me to

state that I have been favored with a few opportunities of that kind, and desire to say here that the general appearance of all favorably impressed me with a belief that a desire exists to maintain good discipline and a faithful observance of our ancient landmarks.

At the stated meeting in October, I installed the officers of Keystone Lodge. By some it will be remembered that this is one of the unfortunate lodges that received a "*cudgeling*" at my hands when it was my province to be the *official school master*, if I may so designate that office, in the 13th District. In justice to that lodge, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing my commendation of the true masonic spirit prevailing there. It is a good lodge and worthy its place on our roll. The discipline is good and the general appearance of the lodge is excellent.

On the 15th of December, I installed the officers of Freeport Lodge. Although the day had been an exceptionally stormy one, I found a respectable number present, but, strange to say, nearly all strangers to me, though I had spent all my boyhood years almost under the shadow of that lodge. My reception was cordial and left nothing to be desired.

It may be a matter of interest to some to hear—certainly it affords me much pleasure to state—that nearly thirty-two years previous, when the visitor had but just attained his manhood and thereby become eligible, he knocked at the door of Freeport Lodge for admission, and on her altar took upon himself the obligations of a mason. Of those who assisted on that, to me memorable occasion, but few, indeed, are left to tell the story of my initiation, or

"Chronicle the life of my novitiate;"

and as I glanced about the hall, the only one whose countenance was familiar was the old Senior Warden. Recalling the oft repeated lines, I felt like exclaiming,

"I have had playmates, I have had companions,  
In my days of childhood, in my joyful school days,  
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces."

No, not all, for there was the ever faithful Brother SAMUEL

THING, who taught me the first step in masonry. (Bro. THING is now 84 years old.)

“Honor and reverence, and the good repute  
That follows faithful service as its fruit,  
Be unto him, whom living we salute.”

Subsequently, I visited this lodge and witnessed an exemplification of the work, with which I could find no fault. The improved appearance of the lodge, as compared with what it was thirty-two years ago, was to me exceedingly gratifying, and I shall ever entertain a lively interest in her welfare.

At the urgent invitation of Rockland and Aurora Lodges, at Rockland, I installed the officers of each on the evenings of January 20th and 21st, in the presence of large audiences.

I regret to inform you that our good Brethren in Rockland are enjoying the expensive luxury of supporting and occupying two masonic halls. Such luxuries are seldom indulged in—in no other instance, to my knowledge, in this State; and if, in this instance, it shall result in a better appreciation of the four cardinal virtues of our Institution, and a more practical illustration of the tenets of our profession as masons, such a double luxury may be commendable. But if it shall result in a rivalry, and engender a spirit that cannot live where love dwells, and causes Brethren to lose sight of those virtues and tenets, in their practical application, then I do not hesitate to suggest that the sooner both lodges assemble under one roof the better.

The courteous attention paid your Grand Master while in Rockland placed him under lasting obligations, and he will recall his visit there as one of the pleasant incidents of his life.

At a special meeting in February I visited Lebanon Lodge, accompanied by D. D. G. M. PATTEN.

#### “MASONIC BALLS.”

It cannot but be observed by those who have the interest of our Institution at heart, that the growing tendency of the times is to attach the word “masonic” to any undertaking where dollars and cents enter into the calculation, the value of the word being its significance.

The Grand Lodge has already adopted a Standing Regulation, in substance disapproving the public use of masonic emblems on business cards and peddle carts, and yet the practice of using the significant word "*masonic*" in flaming advertisements, for pecuniary purposes, is allowed to continue. It has come to my knowledge during the past year that lodges have even voted to hold "Masonic Balls," and that flaming posters have been circulated and displayed in bar-rooms, hotel offices and in other conspicuous places, like bills for an auction sale or horse-trot, announcing to the public that a "Masonic Ball" will be given on a certain date under the auspices of such and such a lodge. I was myself honored (?) with an invitation to one such, on which was a picture of an enormous square and compasses—"tickets one dollar!" Neither "business engagements" nor lack of the dollar prevented my acceptance. That the word "*masonic*" attached to such advertisements gave dignity and character to the ball, and was intended to be used for all it was worth in drawing the indiscriminate crowd, there can be no doubt. In this progressive age we may soon expect to hear of a "*masonic horse-trot*," or a "*masonic polo*" or "*base ball match*," under the auspices of some rival lodges with ambitious officers—to replenish the lodge treasury—unless a check is put upon this improper use of the word to which allusion is here made.

I would not, if I could, put clogs on any man's feet to prevent him from dancing; I might seriously object to having them placed on my own, for I am not so old as to forget the pleasure of such amusement; but I would not indulge in it in such a manner and at such a time as to compromise my good Christian brother who may have conscientious scruples about it. In our lodge room we allow no political or sectarian questions to be discussed. Let, therefore, no vote be passed, nor any action taken, relating to a matter by which any brother shall be obliged to compromise his conscience; and let us hear no more about "Masonic Balls" conducted under the auspices of masonic lodges, but have your festivals in which all can participate—where all can meet, make merry and be glad.

## WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Through the courtesy of R. W. WM. R. SINGLETON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, I received an invitation from the Chairman of the Congressional Monument Commission, accompanied by an invitation for this Grand Lodge and all constituent lodges in this jurisdiction to be present at the dedicatory ceremonies of the completion of the Washington Monument, to be held on the 21st of February. I regret to say that, owing to business engagements and other causes, I was obliged to forego the pleasure of being there on that interesting occasion.

The completion of this grandest monument in the world cannot be else than a source of pride and gratification to every mason, as well as to every worthy citizen of our great Republic. It is, indeed, eminently fitting that the highest and most costly memorial structure ever raised in honor of man, should have been erected to the memory of the most exalted character which adorns the scroll of fame. In the classic words of Winthrop :

“ Our matchless obelisk stands proudly before us to-day, and we hail it with the exultation of a united and glorious nation. It may or it may not be proof against the cavils of critics, but nothing of human construction is proof against the casualties of time. The storms of winter must blow and beat upon it. The action of the elements must soil and discolor it. The lightnings of heaven may scar and blacken it. An earthquake may shake its foundations. Some mighty tornado, or resistless cyclone, may rend its massive blocks asunder and hurl huge fragments to the ground. But the character which it commemorates and illustrates is secure. It will remain unchanged and unchangeable in all its consummate purity and splendor, and will more and more command the homage of all succeeding ages in all regions of the earth. God be praised, that character is ours forever.”

## SOME GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

The world recognizes the fact that the Institution of Freemasonry is an ancient and honorable one; that it has received the

devotion of the best men in all civilized countries ; it also recognizes the fact that the influences for good of this ancient and honorable order have been felt in every nook and corner of the civilized world. As masons we are proud of this recognition. We are proud to know that Freemasonry, as it is, challenges the admiration of the world.

And here it may be well to pause and ask ourselves the question, —Why is Freemasonry thus recognized ?

It is not wholly because we can or cannot trace her history back to any particular period in the great march of time. It is not wholly because of her fraternal deeds and generous charities which have gladdened the homes and hearts of widows and orphans, and made the hearth-stones of many distressed Brothers warm ; for other institutions and organizations, now among the forgotten things of the past, have done noble deeds of charity. And yet, every true mason takes a just pride in the thought and fact that the history of this great Brotherhood can thus be traced, and that her noble deeds of charity have been, according to her means, so universally bestowed.

It is a self-evident truth that the character of every institution is moulded by the moral and social standard of the individuals composing the membership. Assuming such to be the fact, it is obvious then to every intelligent mason that Freemasonry has derived her greatest popularity from the moral and social worth of her members. As proof of this, it is only necessary to examine her lists, where we shall find the names of men illustrious in the affairs of government, in educational institutions, and in all the benevolent enterprises and business relations of the world. I assert, then, that the Institution has drawn to it such men as have given it dignity and character, and being entitled to their confidence and support, it has won their love and devotion.

It may be said that impure and bad men have been patrons of Freemasonry. In sorrow and in deep humiliation we bow our heads and confess it to be true. And yet I assert in the face of such humiliating acknowledgment that "*a tree is known by its fruit.*" We confess in sorrow that the unworthy have sometimes found their way into our lodges, and that too many of that class remain

in them undisturbed. And so there are tares to be found among the wheat, but the husbandman in his wisdom never fails to distinguish the wheat from the tares, nor does the world in its wisdom mistake the unworthy for the worthy mason. It follows, therefore, that no unworthy man can be admitted to the membership of a lodge only at the expense of such lodge.

To you, Masters and Wardens, I would say that, if you desire your lodges to flourish and command the respect of the best citizens of your town or city, you must insist on a degree of moral worth and exalted manhood that can admit of no doubt. Suffer no man to be admitted and to enjoy your presence whose life cannot be tested and found reasonably perfect by the square, level and plumb. If you desire a true manhood in your lodges, you must insist on such a manhood when admitting members; and if we want to command the respect of the pure and good, we must, as individuals, conduct ourselves so as to win it. Masons should not forget that the daily life of a man is the index of his character.

By this you cannot fail to understand that Freemasonry in Maine, as in all other places, will be commended or condemned by its merits or demerits—as masons live up to, or depart from, the tenets of their professions, and the cardinal virtues of the Institution; because it is by its fruit that every tree is known.

The keeping of Masonry, then, is in our own hands. Its prosperity and glory rest with us. As masons, we should feel that we have a duty—a high duty—to perform in trying to maintain the dignity and glory of Freemasonry as handed down to us from the fathers. It stands before us to-day, as it has stood from time immemorial, unsullied and unscarred by vandal hands, though its would-be destroyers have continued for ages to hurl their anathemas against its fair proportions; and as such it will continue to stand, if masons will be true to their professions, because the Institution was founded upon the eternal principles of TRUTH, and TRUTH will live forever, for

“The eternal years of God are hers.”

The lesson, then, that I would impress on your minds is, that the CHARACTER of Freemasonry and its STABILITY as an Institution, depend and rest upon the individual character and moral worth

of its patrons. Rightly appreciating this responsibility and having that thought constantly before us, we have nothing to fear for the perpetuity of the Institution. Freemasonry, which we so much prize and cherish, will be preserved in her ancient dignity and exalted character.

"Storms may wrench and toss,  
And tides may swing me in their ebb and flow,  
But I shall not be moved."

#### CONCLUSION.

The time is near at hand when the emblem of my official authority as Grand Master will be transferred to the hands of another.

For two years you have entrusted it to my keeping, as a mark of your confidence in my wisdom and ability to preside over your deliberations and manage the important affairs committed to my charge. It was, therefore, by virtue of your respect and good will that I have been permitted to occupy a position which has been ably filled, from time to time, by some distinguished Brother, and I cannot tell you how profoundly grateful I am for such mark of your esteem. While it was not to be expected that I should fill, to any marked degree, the position adorned by such a line of distinguished names as GREENLEAF, FESSENDEN, DUNLAP, WASHBURN, BRADFORD and many others among both the living and the dead, yet I trust that my efforts have assured you of a zeal no less fervent, and of intentions no less exalted. Besides thus honoring me, I have from first to last been conscious of your hearty support and approbation, and had it not been for such consideration, I should have faltered soon after assuming the trust. Hence, I am free to confess that your kindness and indulgence have been a constant source of strength; and my regret is, that I have not been able to accomplish more when so much was needed to be done in the great work of building up our grand masonic edifice. But feeble as have been my efforts and poor as has been my success, I enjoy the consciousness of having bestowed my best endeavors upon every form of duty. In grateful remembrance of your partiality, I shall lay aside the cares and responsibilities of official duty; but I trust

there will be no abatement in my individual interest in the welfare and perpetuity of ancient craft masonry; and

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning."

WM. R. G. ESTES, *Grand Master.*

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

The Grand Secretary presented a petition for a lodge at Strong, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters: also a petition for a lodge at Springvale, which was referred to the same committee.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the report of the Committee on Finance, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, ME., May 5, 1885.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:*

Your Committee of Finance beg leave to submit the following report:

We have examined the records and books of account of the Grand Secretary and find that the accounts are correct, and that the transactions of this Grand Body have been transcribed with accuracy and in a clear and artistic manner, which merits great approval.

We have also carefully examined the books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and we find the same carefully, accurately and neatly set forth to the minutest particular, and also that the accounts are correct. The Treasurer will submit a detailed report of his transactions. The change adopted in 1883 in the method of keeping the accounts now begins to show the value of the system, for the Grand Treasurer is able to point out to the Committee discrepancies between the reports of each succeeding year, and the attention of the lodges is fraternally called to the need of accuracy in their returns. This committee have been unable to reconcile some of the differences which the Committee on Returns can perhaps explain; but how lodges can have the same number this year that they did last year, without any accessions to their ranks, and yet lose members by death, is beyond our wisdom. We congratulate this Grand Lodge that all financial returns were made promptly, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and we have to report delinquency in no case.

The summary of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer is as follows:—		
1884, May 5. Dr. To cash on hand,		\$ 9,206.87
" " received from May 2, 1884, to April 30, 1885,		5,856.78
	Total,	15,063.65
Cr. By amount expended from May 7, '84, to April 24, '85,		7,426.10
1885, May 4. Leaving a balance in his hands of		\$7,637.55

The balance on hand to the credit of the Charity Fund is \$1,431.71, which, together with the balance of the Grand Lodge Fund, was on deposit in the First National Bank of this city, on May 4, 1885, as appeared by the certified check of the Cashier of that bank.

In accordance with the vote passed at the last session (Proceedings 1884, page 837,) the Grand Treasurer has purchased the following securities at the following prices, and the same has been placed to the account of the Charity Fund :

1 Cleveland City, O., Board of Education Bond, \$1,000, at cost of	\$1,036.33
5 shares Traders' National Bank, Portland, Me.,	" "
6 " " " " "	730.00
5 " First " " " " "	876.00
	725.00
	\$3,367.33
Less amount rec'd from div'd on 5 shares Freeman's Nat'l Bank,	665.00
Making the net amount taken from the Grand Lodge fund,	\$2,702.33

and increasing the Charity Fund by the same amount. It was not deemed advisable to invest, in accordance with the same vote, any sum to the benefit of the Grand Lodge.

In accordance with the requirement of the Constitution, your committee would also make the following statement in regard to

#### THE CHARITY FUND:

25 shares Canal National Bank,	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco " "	3,700.00
12 " First " "	1,200.00
11 " Traders' " "	1,100.00
1 Cleaveland city, Ohio, Bond,	1,000.00
1 City of Portland, Me., "	1,000.00
U. S. Goverment Bonds, 4 per cent.,	800.00
Cash on deposit Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
" " Portland Savings Bank,	1,900.00
Real estate No. 16 Elm St., Portland, Me., valued at	4,500.00
	\$19,600.00

Cash on hand belonging to Charity Fund,	1,431.71
Total amount of Charity Fund,	21,031.71
The cash on hand of the Grand Lodge is,	7,637.55
	<hr/>
Total amount of both funds at par value,	\$28,669.26
Being a net gain over last year of	489.65

Your committee would recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1884-'5, the following sums, respectively:

To the Grand Treasurer,	\$200.00
" " " Tyler, in full for himself and assistants,	30.00
" " Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence,	80.00
" " Assistant Grand Secretary,	20.00
" " " " Lecturer,	25.00
" " Grand Organist,	10.00

In view of the fact that the Constitution is not and cannot be carried out as it now reads in regard to balances existing in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, and that the Charity Fund now amounts to over \$20,000, your Committee would recommend that the Constitution be amended as follows:

Amend Part Second, Article I, § 56, by striking out the words "in the treasury at the close of" and the words "not specially appropriated as hereinafter provided; including" and insert the words "voted into it at" and the words "and also by," so that it shall read as follows:

"SECTION 56. This Fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors."

Amend Part Second, Article, I, § 57, by striking out the words "with all the other receipts of the Treasurer."

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, ALBRO E. CHASE, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	} Committee.
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Which report was accepted.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, which was accepted as follows:

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1884.

*Dr.*

May.	To cash paid Grand Master,.....	\$ 25.00
	"      A. I. Mather, fees returned,.....	25.00
	To cash paid Ch. Com. For. Cor.,.....	80.00
	"      J. H. D., for Miss M.,.....	25.00
	"      Grand Secretary, salary,.....	500.00
	"      Grand Tyler, expenses, &c.,.....	68.15
	"      Assistant Secretary,.....	20.00
	"      Grand Organist,.....	10.00
	"      Printing,.....	1,002.99
	"      Monmouth Lodge,.....	7.80
	"      Clark, (F. I. D.),.....	12.00
	"      Grand Treasurer, special,.....	50.00
	"                "      salary,.....	200.00
	"      District Deputy Grand Masters,..	602.43
	"      Past Grand Masters,.....	41.08
	"      Representatives,.....	1,309.68
	"      Rent Grand Secretary rooms,....	200.00
	"                "      proportion of hall,.....	175.00
	"      Insurance,.....	10.00
	"      American Bk. N. Co.,.....	200.00
	"      Investments,.....	2,702.33
	"      Grand Sec'y, stationery, stamps, gas, &c., &c.,.....	155.00
	" pd. incidentals,.....	4.64
		<hr/>
		\$7,426.10
	" cash in 1st Nat. Bk.,.....	7,637.05
		<hr/>
		15,063.15

1884.

*Cr.*

May 5	By cash balance on hand on settlement of Grand Treasurer's account, May, 1884,..	9,206.87
	By cash received from sources such as dis- pensation fees, &c.,.....	111.80

1885.

Mar., Apr.	By cash received from Dis. Dep. Gr. Masters,..	5,470.00
	"      "      M. W. Gr. Master.....	21.00
	"      "      Gr. Secretary fees,.....	134.75
	"      "      Gr. Chapter,.....	71.23
	"      "      Gr. Commandery,.....	47.50
		<hr/>
		15,063.15

Amount paid out during past year, 7,426.10, of which \$2,702.33 was for investments.

“	received during past year, 5,856.28	\$1,569.82
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*Dr. The M. W. GRAND LODGE of MAINE,  
in account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.*

1884.

May	7,	To cash paid S. A. Patten, D. D. G. M. 13th				
		M. D.,.....	\$	24.50		
“	“	F. C. Whitehouse, D. D. G. M.·				
		14th M. D.,.....		19.22		
“	“	M. W. W. R. G. Estes,.....		25.00	68.72	
“	“	Stephen Berry,.....		265.72		
“	“	H. Owen Nickerson, D. D. G. M.				
		12th M. D.,.....		24.90		
“	“	W. J. Fisher, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.,		16.00	306.62	
“	“	Jos. O. Cobb, D. D. G. M. 9th M.D.,		31.70		
“	“	G. A. Wheeler, D. D. G. M. 4th				
		M. D.,.....		81.05		
“	“	A. W. Larrabee, 2d, D. D. G. M.				
		17th M. D.,.....		40.90	153.65	
“	“	Henry R. Taylor, D. D. G. M. 3d				
		M. D.,.....		29.07		
“	“	N. U. Hinkley, D. D. G. M. 15th				
		M. D.,.....		53.70		
8,	“	S. B. Littlefield, D. D. G. M. 8th				
		M. D.,.....		20.32	103.09	
“	“	A. I. Mather, being amount he				
		paid Grand Treasurer on				
		petition for new lodge at So.				
		Thomaston, (petition not				
		granted.).....		25.00		
“	“	Jas. L. Bowker, D. D. G. M. 16th				
		M. D.,.....		19.75		
“	“	J. H. Drummond, as per vote, for				
		Miss Murray,.....		25.00		
“	“	M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Ch.				
		Com. For. Correspondence.		80.00	149.75	
“	“	F. I. Day, expenses account Mon-				
		mouth Lodge, 1882,.....		7.80		
“	“	Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, on				
		account salary,.....		200.00		

May	8,	To cash paid W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler.....	30.00		
	" "	S. Berry, Assistant Gr. Secretary,.....	20.00		
10,	" "	G. M. Howe, Grand Organist,....	10.00		
12,	" "	C. W. Stetson, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.,.....	35.00	302.80	
	" "	cartage,.....	.25	.25	
	" "	Representatives, &c., to Grand Lodge, viz:			
		No. 3, Lincoln Lodge,.....	5.04		
		" 4, Hancock Lodge,.....	10.34		
		" 5, Kennebec Lodge,.....	6.94		
		" 6, Amity Lodge,.....	8.38		
		" 7, Eastern Lodge,.....	14.90	45.60	
		" 8, United Lodge,.....	4.24		
		" 9, Saco Lodge,.....	5.18		
		" 10, Rising Virtue Lodge,....	9.75		
		" 11, Pythagorean Lodge,....	6.59		
		" 12, Cumberland Lodge,.....	5.54	31.30	
		" 13, Oriental Lodge,.....	6.62		
		" 14, Solar Lodge,.....	4.60		
		" 15, Orient Lodge, .....	8.22		
		" 16, St. George Lodge,.....	4.58		
		" 17, Anc't Landmark Lodge,.	4.50	28.52	
		" 18, Oxford Lodge,.....	6.46		
		" 19, Felicity Lodge.....	10.78		
		" 20, Maine Lodge,.....	7.90		
		" 21, Oriental Star Lodge,....	7.30		
		" 24, Phoenix Lodge,.....	6.70	39.14	
		" 26, Village Lodge,.....	4.52		
		" 28, Northern Star,.....	7.12		
		" 29, Tranquil Lodge,.....	4.44		
		" 30, Blazing Star Lodge,....	7.54		
		" 31, Union Lodge,.....	7.90	31.52	
		" 32, Hermon Lodge,.....	6.78		
		" 33, Waterville Lodge,.....	6.32		
		" 34, Somerset Lodge,.....	8.54		
		" 35, Bethlehem Lodge,.....	5.52		
		" 36, Casco Lodge,.....	3.48	30.64	
		" 37, Washington Lodge,....	14.42		
		" 39, Penobscot Lodge,.....	9.50		
		" 40, Lygonia Lodge,.....	10.90		
		" 41, Morning Star Lodge,....	5.16		
		" 42, Freedom Lodge,.....	5.90		
		" 43, Alna Lodge,.....	6.90	52.78	

No. 45, Central Lodge, .....	7.90
" 46, St. Croix Lodge,.....	16.18
" 47, Dunlap Lodge, .....	5.22
" 48, Lafayette Lodge,.....	6.98
" 49, Meridian Splendor Lodge	7.44
" 50, Aurora Lodge,.....	8.10
" 52, Mosaic Lodge,.....	10.60
" 54, Vassalboro' Lodge,.....	7.62
" 56, Mount Moriah Lodge,...	6.46
" 57, King Hiram Lodge,.....	7.50
" 58, Unity Lodge,.....	8.82
" 60, Star in the East Lodge,..	10.50
" 61, King Solomon's Lodge,..	6.90
" 63, Richmond Lodge,.....	4.80
" 64, Pacific Lodge,.....	9.82
" 65, Mystic Lodge,.....	10.22
" 66, Mechanic's Lodge,.....	10.34
" 67, Blue Mountain Lodge,...	8.62
" 68, Mariners' Lodge,.....	9.90
" 69, Howard Lodge,.....	10.62
" 70, Standish Lodge,.....	3.80
" 71, Rising Sun Lodge,.....	9.74
" 72, Pioneer Lodge,.....	21.34
" 73, Tyrian Lodge,.....	5.98
" 74, Bristol Lodge,.....	7.10
" 75, Plymouth Lodge,.....	9.14
" 76, Arundel Lodge,.....	4.24
" 77, Tremont Lodge,.....	10.70
" 78, Crescent Lodge, .....	14.42
" 79, Rockland Lodge, .....	8.10
" 80, Keystone Lodge,.....	8.94
" 81, Atlantic Lodge,.....	4.50
" 82, St. Paul's Lodge,.....	8.30
" 83, St. Andrew's Lodge,.....	10.02
" 84, Eureka Lodge,.....	8.50
" 85, Star in the West Lodge,..	8.70
" 87, Benevolent Lodge,.....	9.42
" 88, Narraguagus Lodge,....	12.30
" 91, Harwood Lodge, .....	13.30
" 92, Siloam Lodge,.....	7.90
" 93, Horeb Lodge,.....	10.28
" 94, Paris Lodge,.....	6.42
" 95, Corinthian Lodge,.....	8.90
" 96, Monument Lodge,.....	16.74

No. 97, Bethel Lodge,.....	7.34	49.68
“ 98, Katahdin Lodge,.....	13.66	
“ 100, Jefferson Lodge,.....	7.02	
“ 101, Nezinscot Lodge,.....	6.42	
“ 102, Marsh River Lodge,.....	9.18	
“ 104, Dirigo Lodge, .. . . . .	7.58	43.86
“ 105, Ashlar Lodge,.....	4.44	
“ 106, Tuscan Lodge,.....	12.66	
“ 108, Relief Lodge,.....	7.30	
“ 109, Mount Kineo Lodge,....	12.58	
“ 110, Monmouth Lodge,.....	6.54	43.52
“ 111, Liberty Lodge,..... .	8.10	
“ 112, Eastern Frontier Lodge,.	19.30	
“ 113, Messalonskee Lodge,....	7.66	
“ 114, Polar Star Lodge,.....	6.10	41.16
“ 117, Greenleaf Lodge,.....	5.16	
“ 118, Drummond Lodge,.....	4.72	
“ 119, Pownal Lodge,.....	10.06	
“ 122, Marine Lodge,.....	12.62	
“ 123, Franklin Lodge,.....	6.76	39.32
“ 124, Olive Branch Lodge,....	9.20	
“ 125, Meridian Lodge, .. . . .	8.66	
“ 126, Timothy Chase Lodge,..	6.70	
“ 127, Presumpscot Lodge,....	5.22	
“ 128, Eggemoggin Lodge,....	11.94	41.72
“ 129, Quantabacook Lodge....	10.02	
“ 130, Trinity Lodge,.....	20.38	
“ 132, Mount Tire'm Lodge,....	6.86	
“ 133, Ayslum Lodge,.....	6.98	
“ 134, Trojan Lodge,.....	8.98	53.22
“ 135, Riverside Lodge,.....	7.82	
“ 136, Kenduskeag Lodge,....	10.46	
“ 138, Lewy's Island Lodge,...	17.14	
“ 139, Archon Lodge,.....	9.70	
“ 140, Mount Desert Lodge,....	11.58	56.70
“ 141, Augusta Lodge,.....	5.52	
“ 142, Ocean Lodge,..... . .	5.66	
“ 143, Preble Lodge, .. . . . .	3.10	
“ 144, Seaside Lodge,.....	7.10	
“ 145, Moses Webster Lodge,..	7.20	
“ 146, Sebasticook Lodge,....	8.14	
“ 148, Forest Lodge,.....	13.10	
“ 149, Doric Lodge,.....	13.02	
“ 150, Rabboni Lodge,.....	4.44	

[May,

No.					
" 151, Excelsior Lodge,.....	7.36	74.64			
" 152, Crooked River Lodge,...	6.82				
" 153, Delta Lodge,.....	6.90				
" 154, Mystic Tie Lodge,.....	8.14				
" 155, Ancient York Lodge, ...	4.52				
" 156, Wilton Lodge,.....	7.62	34.00			
" 157, Cambridge Lodge,.....	8.44				
" 159, Esoteric Lodge,.....	10.90				
" 160, Parian Lodge,.....	9.22				
" 161, Carrabassett Lodge,....	8.86				
" 163, Pleasant River Lodge...	11.82	49.24			
" 164, Webster Lodge,.....	6.46				
" 165, Molunkus Lodge.....	13.38				
" 166, Neguemkeag Lodge,....	7.50				
" 168, Composite Lodge,.....	11.26				
" 169, Shepherd's Riv. Lodge..	6.30	44.90			
" 170, Caribou Lodge,.....	19.78				
" 171, Naskeag Lodge,.....	12.06				
" 172, Pine Tree Lodge,.....	10.84				
" 173, Pleiades Lodge,.....	12.46				
" 174, Lynde Lodge,.....	9.66	64.80			
" 175, Baskahegan Lodge,....	13.54				
" 176, Palestine Lodge,.....	5.22				
" 178, Ancient Bros.' Lodge,...	5.94				
" 182, Granite Lodge,.....	5.24				
" 185, Bar Harbor Lodge,.....	11.94	41.88			
To cash paid P. G. M. Hiram Chase,.....	9.70				
May.      "      Josiah H. Drummond,.....	4.50				
"      David Cargill,.....	7.18				
"      Edw. P. Burnham,.....	5.18				
"      Chas. I. Collamore,.....	10.02				
"      Marquis F. King,.....	4.50	41.08			
"      D. D. G. M. Albert Lovejoy, 2d, 1st Dis,.....	16.74				
"      W. J. Fisher, 2d Dis,.....	14.90				
"      Henry R. Taylor, 3d Dis,.....	13.30				
"      Geo. A. Wheeler, 4th Dis,.....	8.84				
"      Benj. Ames, 7th Dis,.....	8.82	62.60			
"      S. B. Littlefield, 8th Dis,.....	10.06				
"      Jos. A. Cobb, 9th Dis,.....	7.90				
"      Chas. W. Stetson, 10th Dis,.....	6.90				
"      S. A. Patten, 13th Dis,.....	8.54				
"      F. C. Whitehouse, 14th Dis,.....	4.24	37.64			
"      N. W. Hinkley, 15th Dis,.....	8.62				

May 12,	To cash paid Jas. L. Bowker, 16th Dis.,.....	7.02
" "	A. W. Larrabee, 17 Dis.,.....	5.54
" "	W. S. Dennett, 19th Dis.,.....	5.18 26.36
" "	W. S. Dennett, expenses as D. D. G. M. 19th M. D., as per check, No. 68,.....	12.60
13,	" " Grand Treasurer, as per vote, ex- tra compensation on books, &c.,.....	50.00 62.60
" "	Grand Treas., salary one year,	200.00
16,	" " John Bradley, D. D. G. M., 18th M. D.,.....	22.90
" "	Chas. L. Drummond, W. M. Port. Lodge,.....	4.50 227.40
	To cash check, No. 81, to the order of Hiram Stevens, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.,.....	33.55
June 21,	To cash paid Warren O. Carney, expenses Grand Tyler, Ira Berry Lodge,....	18.25
22,	" " H. F. Blanchard, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.,.....	10.67
24,	" " Swan & Barrett, Cleveland city, Ohio, Bond, "Board of Edu- cation," \$1,000, (for Charity Fund,).....	1,036.33 1,098.80
July 3,	" " rent to H. N. Jose,.....	50.00
8,	" " Swan & Barrett, for five shares Traders' Nat. Bank, Port- land, for Charity Fund,....	730.00
25,	" " H. A. Butler, on account Yorkshire Lodge,.....	6.06
Sept. 9,	" " Stephen Berry, account,.....	513.24 1,209.30
" "	American Bank Note Co.,.....	100.00
Oct.	" " H. N. Jose, rent,.....	50.00
8,	" " Ira Berry, Grand Secretary,.....	100.00
Nov. 10,	" " W. O. Carney, Grand Tyler, ex- penses Jonesport Lodge,....	19.90
Dec. 6,	" " Ira Berry, Grand Secretary,.....	100.00
10,	" " R. H. Hinkley, in payment of rent of hall,.....	175.00
1885.		
Jan.	" " H. N. Jose, rent,.....	50.00
" "	Insurance on furniture,.....	10.00 604.90
" "	Fessenden I. Day,.....	12.00

Feb. 21,	To cash paid Swan & Barrett, for six shares in Traders' National Bank for Charity Fund,.....	876.00
23,	" " Stephen Berry, account,.....	224.03
27,	" " Ira Berry, Grand Secretary, .....	100.00 1,212.03
28,	" " Towards purchase of five shares in 1st National Bank, \$60, balance \$665 paid from dividend on five shares in Freeman's National Bank, Augusta, purchased for Charity Fund,.....	60.00 60.00
Apl. 1,	" " Express,.....	.60
2,	" " Stamped envelopes,.....	.59
6,	" " H. N. Jose, rent,.....	50.00
13,	" " Express 25+60+15,.....	1.00
15,	" " " 30+35+25,.....	.90
20,	" " American Bank Note Co.,..... by Grand Secretary from February 20, 1884, to April 20th, for:  Expressage,.....	100.00 153.09
	Postage stamps,.....	12.05
	Postal cards,.....	38.10
	Stationery,.....	.25
	Writing on records, 40½ pages,.....	15.16
	Coloring letters on do,.....	10.03
	Help putting up documents,.....	.25
	Binding 4 volumes Proceedings,....	1.45
	Reprint Proc. Gr. Lodge of Penn,.....	3.00
	" " " " Maryland,....	2.00
	Engrossing charters of Ira Berry and Jonesport Lodges,.....	84.29
	Recording charters of Ira Berry, Wash- ington and Jonesport Lodges,.....	10.00
	Amounts paid by Grand Secretary, from February 25, 1884, to April 20, 1885, for Library room, viz:	3.00 13.00
	Care of room,.....	15.25
	Box rent and postage, 9 months,.....	6.54
	Stamps,.....	3.00
	Postal cards, .....	2.06
	Ink,.....	.65
	Twine, envelopes, gas, &c.,.....	9.96
	Paid Grand Secretary balance due him for money advanced,.....	20.25 57.71
21,	To cash paid rubber bands,.....	.65
24,	" " Express,.....	.65 1.30
		\$7,426.10

*Cr.*

1884.

May 5,	By balance of Grand Treasurer's account this day settled,.....	9,206.87
21,	By cash of W. S. Dennett, D. D. G. M., 2 days attendance returned,.....	3.00
	By cash received of R. W. Geo. A. Wheeler, D. G. M. 4th M. D., dues 15 initiates Ira Berry Lodge, [u. d.].....	30.00
	By cash of A. I. Mather, on petition for new lodge at So. Thomaston.....	25.00
	By cash of R. W. A. W. Larrabee, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D., dues of Presumpscot Lodge, viz: 2 initiates at \$2,..... 4.00 99 members at 20c,..... 19.80	23.80
	By cash of B. Morrill, for charter to Ira Berry Lodge,.....	30.00 111.80

1885.

April,	By cash of R. W. Albert F. Richardson, D. D. G. M., 18th Mas. Dis., dues viz:	
	No. 153, Delta Lodge,.....	16.00
	" 11, Pythagorean Lodge,.....	16.00
	" 169, Shepherd's River Lodge,.....	9.60
	" 56, Mt. Moriah Lodge,.....	15.20
	" 117, Greenleaf Lodge,.....	48.40
	" 42, Freedom Lodge,.....	8.80
	" 27, Adoniram Lodge,.....	15.60
	" 13, Oriental Lodge,.....	24.60
	" 118, Drummond Lodge,.....	21.40
	" 107, Dayspring Lodge,.....	9.00 184.60
	By cash of R. W. W. J. Fisher, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D., dues, viz:	
	No. 37, Washington Lodge,.....	13.00
	" 7, Eastern Lodge,.....	33.80
	" 138, Lewy's Island Lodge,.....	30.40
	" 78, Crescent Lodge,.....	24.00
	" 46, St. Croix Lodge,.....	66.60 167.80
	By cash of R. W. S. B. Littlefield, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D., dues:	
	No. 62, King David's Lodge,.....	21.00
	" 24, Phoenix Lodge,.....	40.00
	" 126, Timothy Chase Lodge,.....	42.00
	3½	

No.	89, Island Lodge,.....	15.00
"	68, Mariner's Lodge,.....	34.60
"	69, Howard Lodge,.....	27.40
"	119, Pownal Lodge,.....	16.40
"	151, Excelsior Lodge,.....	9.00      205.40

April 2, By cash received of R. W. Charles W. Stetson,\*

D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.:

No.	43, Alna Lodge,.....	31.60
"	74, Bristol Lodge,.....	37.80
"	158, Anchor Lodge,.....	5.60
"	103, Dresden Lodge,.....	16.80
"	61, King Solomon's Lodge,.....	29.60
"	3, Lincoln Lodge,.....	14.00
"	135, Riverside Lodge,.....	27.00
"	144, Seaside Lodge,.....	23.20      185.60

By cash of R. W. Albert Lovejoy, 2d, D. D. G. M.

1st M. D.:

No.	98, Katahdin Lodge,.....	28.60
"	112, Eastern Frontier Lodge,.....	21.80
"	72, Pioneer Lodge,.....	36.40
"	130, Trinity Lodge,.....	33.20
"	170, Caribou Lodge,.....	25.40
"	165, Molunkus Lodge,.....	16.80
"	175, Baskahegan Lodge.....	22.20
"	96, Monument Lodge,.....	35.20      219.60

By cash of R. W. William T. Hall, D. D. G. M.

14th M. D.:

No.	8, United Lodge,.....	32.20
"	14, Solar Lodge,.....	61.20
"	26, Village Lodge,.....	28.80
"	63, Richmond Lodge,.....	34.60
"	114, Polar Star Lodge,.....	50.00
"	121, Acacia Lodge,.....	16.60
"	155, Ancient York Lodge,.....	26.80
"	164, Webster Lodge,.....	8.40      258.60

6, By cash of R. W. Cyrus Kindrick, D. D. G. M.

11th M. D.:

No.	4, Morning Star Lodge,.....	47.40
"	35, Bethlehem Lodge,.....	50.60
"	32, Hermon Lodge,.....	70.80
"	141, Augusta Lodge,.....	36.40

No. 110, Monmouth Lodge,.....	24.80	
“ 104, Dirigo Lodge,.....	27.00	
“ 5, Kennebec Lodge, . .....	39.40	
“ 25, Temple Lodge,.....	18.60	315.00

April 9, By cash of R. W. Orestes E. Crowell, D. D. G. M.

12th M. D. :

No. 33, Waterville Lodge,.....	43.80	
“ 48, Lafayette Lodge,.....	23.00	
“ 53, Rural Lodge,.....	10.80	
“ 54, Vassalboro Lodge,.....	25.60	
“ 99, Vernon Valley Lodge,.....	26.60	
“ 108, Relief Lodge,.....	15.80	
“ 113, Messalonskee Lodge,.....	23.40	
“ 133, Asylum Lodge,.....	12.00	
“ 166, Neguemkeag Lodge,.....	12.00	193.00

9, By cash of R. W. John E. Woodcock, D. D. G.

M., 7th M. D. :

No. 45, Central Lodge,.....	47.20	
“ 58, Unity Lodge,.....	20.00	
“ 85, Star in the West Lodge, .....	16.80	
“ 102, Marsh River Lodge,.....	24.60	
“ 111, Liberty Lodge,.....	28.80	
“ 129, Quantabacook Lodge,.....	29.20	
“ 146, Sebasticook Lodge,.....	21.20	
“ 134, Trojan Lodge,.....	11.60	
“ 75, Plymouth Lodge,.....	8.60	208.00

13, By cash received of R. W. Sumner A. Patten,

D. D. G. M., 13th M. D. :

No. 161, Carrabassett Lodge, .....	18.80	
“ 28, Northern Star Lodge,.....	47.60	
“ 34, Somerset Lodge,.....	57.20	
“ 125, Meridian Lodge,.....	38.20	
“ 80, Keystone Lodge, .....	30.20	
“ 157, Cambridge Lodge,.....	16.40	
“ 116, Lebanon Lodge,.....	31.20	
“ 95, Corinthian Lodge,.....	15.00	
“ 92, Siloam Lodge,.....	33.80	288.40

14, By cash received of R. W. Melville Woodman, D.

D. G. M., 19th M. D. :

No. 162, Arion Lodge,.....	23.00	
“ 184, Naval Lodge,.....	12.40	

No. 143, Preble Lodge,.....	21.60
" 176, Palestine Lodge,.....	23.80
" 179, Yorkshire Lodge,.....	9.60
" 76, Arundel Lodge,.....	24.60
" 115, Buxton Lodge,.....	29.60
" 55, Fraternal Lodge,.....	23.40
" 142, Ocean Lodge,.....	9.60
" 51, St. John's Lodge,.....	21.80
" 47, Dunlap Lodge,.....	33.40
" 22, York Lodge,.....	36.20
" 9, Saco Lodge,.....	31.20
	300.20

April 14, By cash received of R. W. Hiram Stevens, D.

D. G. M. 6th M. D.:

No. 10, Rising Virtue Lodge,.....	39.60
" 49, Meridian Splendor Lodge,.....	17.20
" 60, Star in the East Lodge,.....	40.60
" 65, Mystic Lodge,.....	28.80
" 66, Mechanics' Lodge,.....	32.60
" 83, St. Andrew's Lodge, .....	53.80
" 87, Benevolent Lodge,.....	11.60
" 93, Horeb Lodge,.....	35.80
" 137, Kenduskeag Lodge,.....	30.80
" 139, Archon Lodge, .....	19.20
" 148, Forest Lodge,.....	22.80
" 172, Pine Tree Lodge,.....	31.80
" 174, Lynde Lodge,.....	10.60
	375.20

15, By cash received of R. W. Benjamin Morrill, D.

D. G. M. 4th M. D.:

No. 4, Hancock Lodge,.....	16.20
" 19, Felicity Lodge.....	31.20
" 40, Lygonia Lodge,.....	68.80
" 71, Rising Sun Lodge,.....	21.40
" 77, Tremont Lodge,.....	34.20
" 122, Marine Lodge, .....	37.40
" 128, Eggemoggin Lodge,.....	20.40
" 140, Mt. Desert Lodge,.....	22.00
" 159, Esoteric Lodge,.....	41.60
" 171, Naskeag Lodge,.....	12.60
" 177, Rising Star Lodge,.....	25.40
" 185, Bar Harbor Lodge,.....	27.20
" 187, Ira Berry Lodge,.....	11.40
	369.80

April 17, By cash of M. W. G. M. W. R. G. Estes, dispensations granted:

May 10, 1884, Solar Lodge,.....	3.00
May 20, " Orient Lodge,.....	3.00
June 28, " Pleiades Lodge,.....	3.00
July 16, " Orient Lodge,.....	3.00
Oct. 8, " Tuscan Lodge,.....	3.00
Dec. 8, " Rabboni Lodge,.....	3.00
Jan'y 13, " Polar Star Lodge,.....	3.00
	21.00

By cash of R. W. Waldo Pettengill, D. D. G. M.

16th M. D.:

No. 18, Oxford Lodge,.....	35.80
" 30, Blazing Star Lodge,.....	23.60
" 57, King Hiram Lodge,.....	23.80
" 73, Tyrian Lodge,.....	48.00
" 94, Paris Lodge,.....	27.20
" 97, Bethel Lodge,.....	31.60
" 100, Jefferson Lodge,.....	17.80
" 132, Mount Tire'm Lodge,.....	23.20
" 152, Crooked River Lodge,.....	29.00
" 182, Granite Lodge,.....	12.80
	272.80

By cash of R. W. Henry R. Taylor, D. D. G. M.

3d M. D.:

No. 2, Warren Lodge,.....	16.00
" 88, Narraguagus Lodge,.....	24.60
" 91, Harwood Lodge,.....	41.00
" 106, Tuscan Lodge,.....	25.40
" 131, Lookout Lodge,.....	9.20
" 173, Pleiades Lodge,.....	41.60
" 188, Jonesport Lodge,.....	16.20
Add \$3.00, fee dispensation to Pleiades Lodge, \$3.....	3.00

20, By cash received by Grand Secretary, viz:

For dispensations Jonesport Lodge,.....	25.00
" " Knox Lodge,.....	25.00
" charter Jonesport Lodge,.....	30.00
Diplomas, Mosaic Lodge \$2.75, Warren Lodge .75,	3.50
" Central Lodge, \$3.00, Olive Branch Lodge, \$5.75,.....	8.75
" Pacific Lodge, \$4.00, Horeb Lodge, \$1,	5.00
" Portland Lodge, \$11.25,.....	11.25

Registration O. A. Hill,.....	1.00
"    H. W. Blake, \$2, H. H. White, \$1,.	3.00
"    J. R. Masterman, \$1, D. B. Grey, \$1,	2.00
By cash advanced by Grand Secretary, in payment of sundry items, as per his account rendered and approved by Finance Com.,...	20.25     134.75
April 21, By cash of R. W. Charles N. Rand, D. D. G. M.	
15th M. D.:	
No. 39, Penobscot Lodge,.....	46.40
" 44, Piscataquis Lodge,.....	23.20
" 52, Mosaic Lodge,.....	39.60
" 64, Pacific Lodge,.....	41.20
" 109, Mount Kineo Lodge,.....	44.60
" 124, Olive Branch Lodge,.....	20.00
" 149, Doric Lodge,.....	42.40
" 163, Pleasant River Lodge,.....	10.80
" 168, Composite Lodge,.....	11.80
" 160, Parian Lodge,.....	21.20     301.20
By cash of R. W. Nathan U. Hinkley, D.D.G. M.	
15th M. D.:	
No. 20, Maine Lodge,.....	30.00
" 21, Oriental Star Lodge,.....	23.20
" 67, Blue Mountain Lodge,.....	18.60
" 101, Nezinscot Lodge,.....	21.60
" 105, Ashlar Lodge,.....	50.80
" 123, Franklin Lodge,.....	23.60
" 147, Evening Star Lodge,.....	14.80
" 150, Rabboni Lodge,.....	39.40
" 154, Mystic Tie Lodge,.....	19.20
" 156, Wilton Lodge,.....	31.60
" 167, Whitney Lodge,.....	26.20
" 178, Ancient Brothers' Lodge,.....	28.80
" 181, Reuel Washburn Lodge,.....	22.40
" 29, Tranquil Lodge,.....	55.40     405.60
By cash of R. W. George E. Raymond, D. D. G.	
M., 17th M. D.:	
No. 1, Portland Lodge,.....	74.40
" 183, Deering Lodge,.....	40.60
" 17, Ancient Landmark Lodge,.....	79.40
" 23, Freeport Lodge,.....	26.40
" 36, Casco Lodge,.....	45.60
" 127, Presumpscot Lodge,.....	26.20

No. 38, Harmony Lodge,.....	34.40
" 86, Temple Lodge,.....	38.20
" 12, Cumberland Lodge,.....	19.20
" 186, Warren Phillips Lodge,.....	23.60
" 180, Hiram Lodge,.....	47.80
" 81, Atlantic Lodge,.....	64.20
" 70, Standish Lodge,.....	13.40      533.40

April 25, By cash of R. W. William A. Barker, D. D. G.

M. 9th M. D.:

No. 6, Amity Lodge, .....	54.40
" 15, Orient Lodge,.....	52.00
" 16, St. George Lodge,.....	22.00
" 31, Union Lodge,.....	30.20
" 50, Aurora Lodge,.....	92.40
" 79, Rockland Lodge,.....	139.40
" 82, Saint Paul's Lodge, .....	35.20
" 84, Eureka Lodge,.....	28.60
" 145, Moses Webster Lodge,.....	54.60      508.80

27, By cash of R. H. Hinkley, Treasurer of Grand Chapter, for its proportion of rent and incidental expenses of Grand Secretary.....

71.23

By cash of Charles Fobes, Treasurer of Grand Commandery, its proportion of expenses of rent, &c., of Grand Secretary, .....

47.50      118.73

\$15,063.15

*Dr.*

1885.

April 30, To cash brought from page 40, ..... 7,426.10

" amt. cash on hand in 1st National Bank, 7,637.05

\$15,063.15

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

PORTLAND, May 5, 1885.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The business of the Secretary's office has been regularly attended to during the past year, and some progress has been made in the arrangement of documents, though not so much as I had hoped, owing partly to extra labor. As the Proceedings of last year completed a volume, it became necessary to prepare an Index for the volume—a work requiring great care, and no little time. Then the Constitution had to be prepared for the press, and the printing of it superintended; after which it had to be forwarded to our

Lodges and the Grand Lodges with which we exchange Proceedings. The correspondence to be attended to also increases from year to year. I may claim that I have wasted no time; and I have been at the office every day, with the exception of a trip to Bluehill, to attend the the constitution of the lodge there.

The Records have been written up, and are ready for inspection. Three charters have been recorded, in addition to those of the two lodges chartered at the last Annual Communication. The importance of having charters on record has been urged often and earnestly. One charter has been lost by fire during the past year, of which an exact copy might have been furnished, had it been recorded.

The revised form of blanks for Returns appears to give general satisfaction.

Of the Registered Brethren, five have paid, and there are a few more whose terms are just closed, and who, I suppose, intend to continue. A few Brethren seem to have the impression that they can dimit from their lodges and register in Grand Lodge.

As there will probably be less extra work to do the present year than the last, it is to be hoped that the Secretary will, next May, be able to report more progress in restoring the Archives to order.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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 in attendance.

### *Report on Foreign Correspondence.*

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of Masons in Maine.*

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit the following report:

We give, at the end of the report, a list of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings are reviewed, with the date and duration of the Annual Communication: also our usual Table of Statistics.

As usual, we commenced printing before all the Proceedings were received. We commence with Arizona. After going through them in alphabetical order, we shall review at the end of the report those received too late for notice in their regular order.

## ARIZONA, 1884.

At the "Third" Annual Communication, four of the five lodges were represented: the Grand Lodges of Peru, of Mexico at Vera Cruz, and of the Federal District of Mexico, were recognized: further time was taken to consider the claims of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Spain and South Australia.

The Grand Master (ALONZO BAILEY) says that the year had been one of general prosperity: peace, harmony and universal brotherhood had prevailed throughout the jurisdiction. We note a slight falling off in the total membership, in consequence of a disproportionate number of "withdrawals," amounting to ten per cent. of the entire membership.

A lodge granted a dimitt to a member in arrears of dues, and he decided that the action was not valid, but the Grand Lodge reversed the decision, the committee saying:

"Your committee are of the opinion that when a brother applies to his lodge for a dimitt and the lodge formally grants it, the brother is no longer a member of that lodge; that by the joint action of lodge and member all connection between them is severed; that while we recognize the fact that the Constitution specially provides that the payment of one's dues must be precedent to the granting of a dimitt, yet at the same time, if through a misapprehension of facts a dimitt is granted to a brother who is in arrears for dues, that formal action of the lodge severs the brother's connection with it."

The Grand Master concedes that the lodge might, and in a proper case *should*, remit the dues and grant a dimitt. We agree, and we wonder that he did not give application to this principle and hold that, under the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, the granting of a dimitt to one in arrears carried with it a remission of the dues.

JAMES A. ZABRISKIE, the Grand Orator, delivered a beautifully written oration.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character, but show a degree of intelligence and knowledge of masonic law and principles highly creditable to the members of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (49 pp.) was presented by Bro. MORRIS GOLDWALTER. It is a comparatively brief abstract, with occasional brief comments.

Noticing our criticism of their Regulation No. 1, which provides for "declaring suspended" non-affiliates, he says:

"Of Regulation No. 1 we have always had our doubts. While we are not prepared to endorse the last sentence which we quote, we think the committee's stricture on the Regulation is correct."

He quotes the resolution of our Grand Lodge in relation to Utah, remarking that he fails to see wherein it fills the bill, and adds:

"As we understand the Utah circular, it is the intention to bar all Mormons out, not to punish masons who may join the Mormon Church. While

some may think this a case of "tweedle-dum or tweedle-dee," we are loth to have Maine intimate that those who have received 'light' are liable to practice the customs of barbarism."

We did not so understand the Circular. That grew out of a case in which a mason joined the Mormon Church, was tried for it and expelled. He protested, on the ground that his religious views were no valid cause for expulsion, and in effect appealed to the masonic world. The Grand Lodge of Utah accepted the issue and invoked the judgment of her Sister Grand Lodges in the matter. The *admission* of Mormons was not in question; that could be settled by the black-ball. But the question, resting on different principles, was whether a mason joining the Mormons could be disciplined therefor. At first blush, it seemed as if the answer must be in the negative, because, as a general rule, the mere holding of certain views, without any outward act, would be no cause for discipline. But the Grand Lodge of Maine held, in concurrence with the Grand Lodge of Utah, that the joining of the Mormons was something more than the mere entertaining of views, but was an act at variance with the principles of Freemasonry.

Many years before, the masons of Utah had determined "to bar all Mormons out," and had done so with the approval of the masonic world: but the expulsion of a mason for joining them was a more serious matter, and one, as we have before said, resting on entirely different principles; and so serious that the Grand Lodge of Utah asked for the opinion of her sisters in reference to it. Maine gave hers in the passage of the resolution referred to, and, as we think, precisely filled the bill.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1884.

A Special Communication was held to lay the corner-stone of an "Orphans Home." The proceedings were of the usual character, save in one respect, and we quote the record of the incident, which very greatly pleases us:

"At the conclusion of the address Bro. Geo. Frye, of Vancouver-Quadra Lodge, No. 2, came forward and addressed the M. W. Grand Master:

"On behalf of the masonic fraternity of the city of Victoria it gives me much pleasure to hand you this purse containing the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and request that you will donate the same in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home.

"The brethren in keeping with a time honored custom then walked around the stone, each placing upon it his contribution, which added to the above donation made a total sum of \$372.40 contributed by the brethren."

At the Annual Communication the Grand Master (EDGAR CROW BAKER) delivered a very able and exhaustive address, filling twenty-seven pages of the Proceedings. There are many pages of it that we would like to quote. He made quite a number of decisions, but all dependent on local law.

The proceedings were largely of a routine character. The Grand Lodge of Victoria (Australia) was recognized.

The representatives of five Grand Lodges submitted brief reports in the nature of Reports on Correspondence.

The reports of the Visiting Officers and Committees show a fair degree of prosperity in the subordinate lodges.

We notice that upon the Roll of Grand Representatives is the name of Bro. WILLIAM O. POOR, for Maine. Our Proceedings contained a notice of the death, some years ago, of Bro. Poor. While, we believe, it has not been customary to do so, we deem it proper that when a Grand Representative dies, formal official notice should be sent to the Grand Lodge which he represents.

#### CALIFORNIA, 1884.

Of the 222 lodges, 195 were represented: six charters were granted.

We are tempted to copy the opening paragraph of the address of the Grand Master (*JONATHAN DOAN HINDS*), in which he eloquently describes the wonderful prosperity of his State and of Masonry: but we must reserve our space for matter of more practical use.

He had visited many lodges: for the first time, every Inspector had made his report in due season: and his general conclusion is as follows:

"From personal examination and observation, as well as from official and private reports, it is cheering to be able to chronicle the fact that, throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, masonic teachings are better observed, charity is growing warmer, brotherly regard more fervent, and the fraternity steadily advancing in masonic knowledge and improving in social intercourse. Of course, individual instances are not wanting where this pleasant view is not sustained, but, happily, such instances are not sufficiently numerous to affect the rule."

Going more into detail, but still speaking generally, he says nearly all the lodges are free from debt and in a sound financial condition: many own halls and have handsome incomes from rents and dividends: work had been done in nearly all the lodges: the records had been well kept: harmony generally prevailed, and the uniformity of the work and lectures was quite remarkable. He adds:

"The chief complaint, indeed about the only one of any moment made by the Inspectors, is that some lodges will persist in electing to office, particularly to the offices of Master and Secretary, brethren who by nature and education are totally unfitted to discharge the duties thereof in a creditable or satisfactory manner. The bare fact that a brother is socially what is termed 'a good fellow,' should never, in the absence of qualification, become the passport to either of these positions. Most of the difficulties, financial and social, with which lodges are oftentimes afflicted, proceed from this cause.

"Complaint is also made that, in some lodges, the chief of the cardinal virtues, temperance, is not sufficiently observed. It is pleasing to note that such complaints apply to but few lodges, though it is undoubtedly true that in some may be found a few members who habitually disregard this injunction, and debase the dignity of their profession. To the eradication of this great evil the earnest efforts of the fraternity should be constantly directed."



"It is apparent from these reports that, in several lodges, dues are not promptly collected, but permitted to run on from year to year until financial embarrassment necessitates collection. The amounts having become large, the effort to compel payment produces difficulty, often ending in final suspension. This should not be. Every lodge should promptly enforce the payment of its dues, as provided in the Constitution; by so doing, trouble will be avoided and suspensions become rare.

"Mention is made of the small attendance at funerals in some localities. The last sad rites paid to the memory of a departed brother ought to secure the attendance of every mason who can possibly spare the time. The world measures our profession more by the manner in which such duties are discharged than by the published tenets of the Order.

"One Inspector mentions a lodge, having a small membership, which, in addition to other heavy calls in the name of charity, has for the last five years been obliged to support, at great expense, a brother now ninety-five years old, who was initiated in 1810. They are having a severe financial struggle, but are determined that the last days of this good old mason shall be cheered by the sunshine of affection and brotherly care. Here is the ring of the true metal."

We commend these remarks to the masons of Maine, for our own observation, as well as our information from almost all the other Grand Jurisdictions, confirm their truth.

The brother who has been a mason seventy-five years, must rank with the oldest masons in the world.

When the flood in the Ohio river caused so much distress, he took the responsibility of telegraphing a thousand dollars in relief, relying upon its confirmation by the "generous heart of a California brotherhood." Of course, it was confirmed: one, who could doubt it, knows little of the large-hearted masons of California. In fact, if the Grand Master had not done it, he would have been likely to "hear something *not* to his advantage."

Among his decisions confirmed by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

3. It is the duty of a lodge to give masonic burial to every mason in good standing within its jurisdiction, when requested so to do. Ordinarily, the mere force of masonic comity and a sense of right and justice will secure prompt payment of such bills by the lodge to which the deceased belongs. When these fail, I know of no way of compelling payment.

"4. Has a Master the right to exclude from his lodge a member who is intoxicated?

"He has, although the right of a mason in good standing to attend the meetings of his lodge is a very sacred right, and should only be denied in plain cases; but this right pre-supposes that he conducts himself with due order and propriety. No fixed rule of action can safely be laid down. The Master must judge of each case as it arises, and he should exercise a sound discretion, to the end that the members be not annoyed nor scandal brought upon the lodge.

"5. In a case where the Grand Lodge has reversed a judgment and ordered a new trial, the charges were subsequently dismissed by a vote of the lodge. I directed the Master to disregard such action, and proceed with a re-trial, in accordance with the order of the Grand Lodge, precisely as though no such dismissal had been attempted.

"7. Would it be proper for a lodge in California to receive and act upon an application for affiliation from a Master Mason who resides in another State?

"It would not. While there may be no direct provision of our law that in terms prohibits it, it would be an invasion of the rights of a sister jurisdic-

tion, and might produce irritation, and possible conflict. It involves the same principle exercised by our Grand Lodge in denying to persons residing in this State the right to petition for and receive the degrees in another jurisdiction.

"8. Can a Master take the charter of his lodge to a place within its jurisdiction, other than that named in the charter, and open the lodge for the purpose of conducting a funeral?

"No. It is his duty to open the lodge at the proper place, before proceeding to that proposed for the funeral service."

We dissent from No. 7: the law of jurisdiction has never been applied to membership in lodges. If carried to the logical result indicated in the last section, every mason would have to belong to the nearest lodge. Usage in the older jurisdictions, from the time Grand Lodges were first formed in this country, has been against the decision.

We do not fully agree with No. 8: a meeting for a funeral is a special meeting: if called to meet at the lodge room, of course the lodge must be opened there; and if that is the scope of the decision, we assent to it. But we believe that a Master may call a meeting of his lodge for a funeral, at a place in his jurisdiction other than the lodge: such has been the usage; for if this should not be done, a masonic burial in a country jurisdiction would often be a practical impossibility. We do not believe that the performance of the last sad rite should be defeated by a mere technicality.

We add the following, as the same question has arisen in this State:

"12. A case has occurred where, upon a motion to grant a recommendatory certificate, three voted in favor and one voted against, while a number did not respond. The presiding officer declared it carried, but the Secretary refused to issue the certificate, upon the ground that a majority of those present did not vote in favor. I held that, while every member ought to vote, there was no law absolutely requiring them to do so; and that members who, in silence, allow a matter to pass must be presumed to assent to it. But that in no view of the case could the Secretary be permitted to call in question the ruling of the presiding officer."

Both points are, in our judgment, correctly decided. In some bodies, however, if the count shows that no quorum votes, the question must be taken over until a quorum votes. But the general rule is that one who does not vote, but is not excused from voting, must be presumed to vote with the majority.

Grand Secretary ABELL (who, about the time of the session of our Grand Lodge, completes his thirtieth official year) presents his usual full and interesting report.

He says that about one hundred volumes had been added to the library during the year. He had given a full set (fifteen volumes) of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to the library of the University of California, upon an intimation from the librarian that such an acquisition would be desirable. The managers of general libraries are gradually waking up to the importance of having masonic works, and especially Proceedings of Grand Bodies, in their libraries.

The Grand Lecturer states some of the reasons why it is difficult to secure uniformity of work. In spite of the risk of taking up much space, we copy the material portion:

"1st. Little, if any, attention has heretofore been given by the Masters to acquiring a knowledge of any part of the secret work, or of the manual work, except that immediately appertaining to the Master's station. The term 'Master' does not simply imply one who controls or governs, but has the broader signification of *teacher*—one whose duty it is to give good and wholesome instruction in *all* things whereby the Craft may be better enabled to erect a more beautiful and symmetrical moral and masonic edifice. No one is fitted to occupy the Master's chair who has not, by study and experience, prepared himself to render the work of *any* station or place in the lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

"2d. Heretofore the Masters and other officers have usually acquired the secret work of the degrees from their predecessors, or from some one reputed as knowing it. These parties, having themselves acquired the work in incorrect form, have thus perpetuated the errors which have gradually crept into it."

\* \* \* \* \*

"3d. The officers fail to give to their duties that degree of study requisite to fit them for a proper rendition of the work. Too many consider themselves accomplished when they have memorized the mere phraseology, while the meaning and sentiment are sealed from their notice. The officer who hopes to succeed in any position must study as well the character as the language appropriate to such position. Especially is this the case of the third degree. I find few in our lodges who have done more than merely prepare themselves to articulate so many words.

"4th. The officers of the lodge seldom, if ever, meet for rehearsal in the conferring of degrees and for consultation as to the best methods for discharging the duties of their respective positions. The Masters should call their officers together for frequent consultation and exercise, and should see that no one be permitted to remain ignorant of the duties of his station or place.

"5th. Inspectors make their positions too often mere sinecures, or, at least, too often consider their whole duty accomplished when they have visited the lodges of their respective districts and cursorily examined the books thereof. Too often do they feel that they are subjecting themselves to adverse criticism if they attempt to correct any errors into which the lodges may have fallen. This delicacy, or fear of giving offence, deters them from exerting that strictness in the discharge of their duties which alone can result in benefit to the lodges under their supervision. Especially does this seem to me to be the case in granting certificates of qualification to Masters elect, else how can it be that we find so many Masters so poorly qualified for the duties of their station?

"6th. There is no accounting for tastes! What is pleasing to one is displeasing to another. One Master must have his Deacons take position in one way, another in another. One insists on 'compasses,' another on 'compass' as the correct appellation of a prominent working tool. One is a stickler for 'great and good,' another for 'good and great.' Some Senior Deacons, in the second degree, and some Masters, in the first and third, will persist in introducing extraneous matter, because as they say, these portions are so beautiful and impressive; but obviously, as I think, for the same reason that impelled the Scribes and Pharisees to make broad their phylacteries. If ever a desirable uniformity is attained, it will be when the officers and members of lodges inform themselves with reference to that which is the adopted work, and then unanimously say 'agreed.'"

We earnestly commend the foregoing to our Masters: and what he says

of Inspectors, to our Deputy Grand Masters. In former times, this could truly be said of them. Of course, it is unpleasant to criticise, when the brethren are evidently doing their best to deserve commendation, and especially when, in honor of the Deputy, they have provided refreshment and arranged for a social meeting after the lodge is closed. But we would not be understood as urging a literal uniformity, so that all the attention is given to repeating the mere words, without regard for the meaning: in our judgment his third point is well taken.

We do not agree with him in his objection to the introduction of "extraneous matter" in the lectures. We believe that that may be done often with profit to the lodge as well as to the candidate: and if the Master or Deacon has prepared himself for it, and there is time, the introduction of interesting "extraneous matter" ought to be encouraged.

The Board of Relief report the expenditure of \$9,914.80 in one hundred and forty-two cases: one was from Maine, and the amount expended \$137.35. While about one-third of the amount was for masons (or their wives, widows and orphans of California), none of them were from San Francisco.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$240 for the support of Master WILCOX for the ensuing year.

JOHN H. DICKINSON, Grand Orator, delivered a capital oration, which is well worthy of a place in the Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge, upon the favorable report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, decided that an Entered Apprentice, maimed after being made a mason, is not thereby debarred from advancement. We are glad to see this doctrine so squarely sustained upon full consideration.

One case was before the Grand Lodge, which, viewed from three thousand miles away, seems to be an extraordinary one, and upon which the course of the Grand Lodge is rather inexplicable to us. We may have referred to the case before, but a brief statement of it will do no harm if we have, inasmuch as it seems to haunt the Grand Lodge of California, very much as "the Spight case" does the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. CHARLES HOWARD GORDON, in 1873, was tried upon the charge of accusing a member of his lodge of participating in an incendiary fire by which some of GORDON's property was burned, and while the evidence seems rather weak, he was convicted. Before any examination of the charges, the accused, while denying the charges, expressed his willingness, for the sake of harmony, to tender to the injured brother an apology for any act, word or deed of his which that brother might consider injurious to him as a mason or derogatory to him as a man, provided that brother would apologize to him for opprobrious language used towards him in the presence of the lodge. We remark, in passing, that we have seen no statement that the brother using the opprobrious language *in the lodge* was ever brought to trial therefor.

On appeal to the Grand Lodge, the decision was reversed and the case sent back for a new trial, which resulted in another conviction, appeal, and re-

versal: he was again convicted, and appealed, but on account of a technical failure to give notice, his appeal was dismissed, and Gordon stood expelled. He petitioned the Grand Lodge for a re-hearing at its next session, but it was denied, on the ground of his failure to give notice, although, if we remember correctly, the opposers of the re-hearing were present and were heard, the report of the committee showing their regret at being obliged so to report. Failing to get a re-hearing, he applied four times in as many successive years, for restoration; the first time the committee recommended it, but the Grand Lodge refused; the second time the committee reported that, while they believed that injustice had been done him, yet, for the harmony of masonry, they recommended that his petition be denied, and their report was accepted: the next year, the majority of the committee reported, confessing that the report of the year before was erroneous, declaring that gross injustice had been done the petitioner, and recommending his restoration; the minority recommended that his petition be denied, because the expelling lodge objected, and the minority report was adopted: the next year, the committee recommended his restoration, and their report was indefinitely postponed. He then waited four years and again applied: the committee unanimously recommended his restoration, but the consideration of their report was postponed to the second day of the next annual communication.

This case illustrates, as we think, the wisdom of the law of our Grand Lodge, that upon appeal it will ordinarily render such final judgments as it deems masonic law and justice require. The idea of sending a case back to the same lodge for a third trial seems to us to border closely upon the absurd, that is, if it is expected that a fair trial is to be had. Under the civil law, a juryman who has once sat upon a case is disqualified from ever sitting in that case again. But we said this case was an extraordinary one. It looks from this distance as if one party to a controversy growing out of business matters had got possession of the lodge: and had succeeded in obtaining and maintaining in the Grand Lodge an influence sufficient to control the action of the Grand Lodge, year after year, against the reports of successive committees composed of its most able and impartial members. This is the aspect of the matter as seen from a distance: upon a nearer inspection, it might appear otherwise.

A report of the same committee in another case, reversing the action of the lodge and restoring a member thereof, was adopted: in that report the committee say:

"Your committee are of the opinion that this Grand Lodge was not instituted for the purpose of affording a channel through which transactions of every-day life in trade and commerce should be adjudicated—there being plentiful redress for such grievances, if any there be, in the courts of the country."

The Grand Lodge of Peru was recognized: that of Victoria and that of South Australia were not.

In their report upon Victoria, the committee say

"It is recognized in the United States that when there are *but* three lodges in a State or Territory, the three may form a Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Lodge thus formed will take and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the territory; but it is not recognized or even asserted that if there were twenty chartered lodges in a given territory, three of the twenty could even form a Grand Lodge, much less that, having formed one, they could compel the seventeen others to submit or close their doors. We believe in the right of the majority to rule, but have never yet recognized the doctrine that a small minority had the right to assume the management of the affairs of masonry or of the State."

Of that of South Australia, they say:

"The Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland have always insisted, and very properly as we think, that in case of the formation of a Grand Lodge in territory occupied by their lodges, the right of any one of their lodges to continue in allegiance must be respected. The new Grand Lodge of South Australia recognizes that right, and your committee cannot doubt that those Grand Lodges will promptly and cheerfully recognize and enter into friendly relations with that new Grand Lodge. They will recognize the fact stated by Grand Master Way in his address, that the Grand Lodge of South Australia has been established with the concurrence of the three Constitutions and of all the lodges in that great colony, save two, and with the practically unanimous sanction of all the masons of the Colony; and that the time had come when it was expedient and proper that the new Grand Lodge should be established.

"Your committee think that this new Grand Lodge should be recognized as a just and duly formed Grand Lodge, but that the right to extend such recognition belongs first to the Grand Lodges by whose subordinates it was formed; and, having full confidence that those Grand Lodges will promptly extend such recognition, it is, with some reluctance, recommended that no action be taken at this time by our Grand Lodge."

We dissent utterly from the doctrine that when a Grand Lodge is formed by a majority of the lodges in any jurisdiction, such Grand Lodge has not *exclusive* jurisdiction over all the lodges therein. The opposite doctrine has been so recently asserted and maintained by the Grand Lodges of this country, that we greatly regret that the California committee should give countenance to the opposite doctrine. If it is true, that the Grand Lodge of South Australia does not claim *exclusive* jurisdiction in that Province, it is not a sovereign Grand Lodge and is not entitled to recognition as such. Because Canada made a mistake thirty years ago, we are not bound to make another, especially as that mistake has disturbed the peace of the masonic world ever since.

The Report on Correspondence (103 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL, whose return to this field of labor we heartily welcome. It is a compressed abstract of the proceedings, with brief extracts and endorsements limited almost to "*ditto*."

In his review of Maine, his brief comments are all of a commendatory character. Referring to the names given to places in California, he relates the following:

"But it was reserved to the miners in a certain camp in B—— county to 'out-Herod Herod,' by the adoption of a name that smacked strongly of a certain fire and brimstone locality spoken of in Holy Writ. And rumor

has it that the people were about as hard as the name. In course of time one of the miners died, and a deputation was sent to procure the services of Father Peter, of Marysville, at the funeral. The good padre went, and so touched the people with his eloquent appeals, that they asked him to establish a church forthwith. Now, the worthy father loved a joke as well as some of the profanes, and so, while promising his individual efforts, he quietly suggested a slight change in the name of the camp. 'For,' said he, 'if I should write to my Bishop and tell him that I had started Christ Church in Helltown, he might object to the last part of the name!' The miners saw the point and promised an amendment, but we believe the old appellation still sticks to the locality."

He sometimes breaks away from his *abstract* method, and when he does we get solid wisdom: witness the following:

"We have always strenuously maintained, and do now, notwithstanding this adverse ruling of the Grand Master of Michigan, that an Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft have the right to know who objects to their advancement, and the reasons for the objections, that they may remove the obstacle, if in their power, or, at least, furnish the members of the lodge with reasons why it should be removed. If not, we ask 'what rights and benefits they have received,' if this fundamental one affecting their masonic life be not one? We would like to read some argument in favor of the above ruling, aside from the *ipse dixit* of a Grand Master."

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"In another case the committee justly censures a lodge for making itself a petty court to collect bills. A brother has been suspended for five years on this charge: 'Bro. —— defrauded Bro. —— out of a just debt of \$24.50, with interest from November, 1872, for making an overcoat.' As the offended brother waited eleven years before bringing the charge before the lodge, the committee thought he might be a little more explicit in stating how the fraud was committed, and so gave him permission either to commence anew, or leave the whole matter where it was. If we ever move within the jurisdiction of that Missouri lodge, we will take good care to pay for our overcoat, even if we have to borrow the money from a friend."

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"Bro. Vaux is averse to all public installations, and would 'snip off the nose' of a profane who should obtrude it into a lodge room, even if not in search of that traditional gridiron. He goes as far as this—if we understand him aright—that no masonic work can be done except inside of a regularly tyled lodge room. A *lodge* does not bury a brother. It only meets and organizes in the lodge room, and then the members proceed to the cemetery and bury the brother as *individual masons* only! We suppose the same principle would apply to the laying of corner-stones. We cannot consent to this interpretation of masonic law and rights and usages. The fault may be ours, and perhaps we should sit humbly at the feet of this masonic Gamaliel, and imbibe wisdom and instruction, as Saul of Tarsus did from the Jewish Rabbi. At present we only ask the brother this question: If as *individual masons* only we bury a brother, where the necessity of that exclusive charge of the body which is always claimed and conceded?"

But we must stop. We started out to commence printing at an earlier day than heretofore, and before we had received these Proceedings: but they came to hand just as we were sending our first "copy" to the printer, and we stopped the press to give California her proper alphabetical place, at the expense of not taking the time to review what we have written.

## CANADA, 1884.

As usual, several special communications were held to lay corner stones—one of a monument to the loyalists "who left their homes in what is now the United States of America, and landed at this place to make a new home out of the then wilderness, one hundred years ago to-day, rather than forsake their allegiance to the throne of Great Britain."

The address of the Grand Master (DANIEL SPRY) ably treats of various matters of special interest to his Grand Lodge.

We find the following matters of general interest:

"Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293, Jerusalem, Palestine, has made its returns and is again in good working order. I have had some correspondence with W. Bro. Wm. Else, the W. M., and have every reason to believe that this lodge will be highly appreciated by travelers to the Holy Land who are masons. I am indebted to my friend, R. W. Bro. H. R. Coleman, of Louisville, Kentucky, for complying with my request while in Jerusalem last winter, in aiding to revive the lodge. I was desirous that a lodge planted by us in the Holy City should continue to exist, and gladly availed myself of the services of this distinguished mason and traveler, to place it in proper working order. I would suggest that in future no annual dues be demanded of this lodge, but that it shall be necessary to make the returns regularly, so that Grand Lodge may know what the lodge is doing."

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"Numerous applications have been made to me to be healed by persons who have become members of lodges on the registry of the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario, under the impression that they were being initiated into Masonry. I declined all such applications, and pointed out to the parties that they were not members of the Masonic Fraternity, and could not be recognized by any competent masonic authority, and while regretting that they had been misled and defrauded of their money, under a mistake on their part, or owing to wilful misrepresentations on the part of their proposers, the only course open to them, if they desire to become masons in this Province, is to make application by petition to one of the regularly warranted lodges on the register of the Grand Lodge, and if the ballot should prove favorable they could then be initiated into Masonry. Several have followed the advice given them, and in one locality all the members of one of these illegal bodies made application individually to a proper lodge, and have been balloted for, accepted and initiated.

"Persons who are not Freemasons, and who desire to become members of the Fraternity, should be careful to ascertain that they are really applying to a masonic lodge, because there are two bodies in this Province calling themselves the M.W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Ontario, that are not recognized as such by legitimate masons. One of these is composed of respectable colored men, and has or had its G. East in Windsor, and of which George Reeves is or was Grand Master."

The reports of the District Deputies take up nearly fifty pages of the Proceedings. As a whole, they show the prevalence of harmony and a good degree of interest in the Institution.

A large amount of routine business was transacted: the usual large amounts were distributed from the Fund of Benevolence, and in the report of the committee we find the following:

"The request of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba of setting apart a certain sum of money for the relief and assistance of destitute masons hailing from the Grand Lodge of Canada, the board does not feel warranted to entertain.

"It is no doubt quite true that a number of masons from the Province of Ontario have failed to realize their anticipations in their migration into Manitoba, and that they have sought aid and obtained assistance from lodges in the Province of Manitoba; yet it is equally true that yearly a large number of masons hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, of Scotland, or of Ireland, upon their arrival in this Province, apply for aid and obtain assistance from our lodges; and that the relief given to masons who come from the neighboring republic, and who apply to our lodges for aid, amounts to a large sum in the course of the year; but, notwithstanding these continual drains upon the funds of private lodges, and the large sums annually granted by this Grand Lodge to Local Board of Relief, especially to meet the claims of transient masons, this Grand Lodge has never yet entertained the idea of asking either the Grand Lodge of England, of Scotland, or of Ireland, to set apart any money for the relief and assistance of destitute masons hailing from those Grand Lodges respectively."

We recognize the correctness of this: and we fear that the practice of reimbursing sums paid out in masonic charity is rapidly leading to a disastrous result—making masonic charity a mere matter of business.

#### COLORADO, 1884.

The Grand Master (ANDREW SAGENDORF) delivered a brief, business-like address. Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"I congratulate you upon the continued harmony and prosperity which have prevailed throughout our Grand Jurisdiction the past year. An abundant harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandman, and health and everything which can conspire to make a people prosperous, contented and happy, has been vouchsafed to us. The reports will show a healthy increase in membership, such an increase as will indicate a careful scrutiny of the material accepted by the craft."

We regret to notice that this Grand Lodge gives greater force to rejection by objection after ballot than to rejection by ballot. Objection after ballot is allowed only upon the ground that, either by accident or want of sufficient information, the party objecting failed to cast a black ball.

Six new charters were granted, and an amendment to the Constitution was adopted requiring a new lodge to collect and pay to the old lodges the dues accruing thereto from time of the granting of the dispensation to the issuing of the charter. Our law effects the same thing in a different manner. The charter will not issue till the charter members file their dimits, which they cannot obtain till they pay their dues.

It was determined that a resident of Colorado receiving the degrees in Virginia, while such resident, is not entitled to recognition as a mason in Colorado.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. ROGER W. WOODBURY: our Proceedings had not been received.

Referring to the complaint of a Grand Master, that numerous questions had been submitted to him by Masters, which they ought to have been able to answer themselves, he says:

"We are sorry we cannot agree with him, but we can't see why a Grand Master should not be glad to answer all the easy questions proposed to him. If the brethren were constantly plying him with hard ones that he could not answer, there would be something to grumble at. We think Grand Masters should not be offended because Masters of lodges take delight in conferring with the chief officer. They may have a harmless idea that it is what the Grand Master is for, and that he likes to be plied with questions, because it infers superior knowledge on his part. Why not encourage them in asking all the questions they can think of? Check them, give them the notion they are trespassing, and the damage would be serious—not balanced by the freedom of the Grand Master from answering easy questions."

We are inclined to think that it is unwise to discourage the asking of questions; for the chances are that if the inquirer finds it necessary to ask them, he will not get the information unless he *does* ask.

We commend the following to the careful consideration of our brethren, for while a timely warning will not always be effective, we have known more than one case, in which fraternal expostulation has been eminently successful:

"Possibly some of our lodges in the Western States and Territories have to contend with more drunkenness than those in the East, and are more apt to feel like applying the lash. Yet, we believe that much good might be done by direct appeal to the erring brethren. The writer once knew of a case in which charges were preferred against a brother for drunkenness. He appeared upon the night of trial, acknowledged that the charges were true, 'but,' said he, 'I have not appreciated that I was doing anything that the lodge would take exceptions to. I have never been taken by the hand and advised that I was pursuing a wrong road, which could only lead to despair. I have never been spoken to or appealed to by any member of the lodge. Had I been, I think I should have heeded the warning. Now, that my attention is so forcibly called to it, I appreciate my situation and my acts, and promise you that you shall never have further cause to complain.' He has kept his word, and ten years have elapsed since that time. No mason heard that brother that night who did not feel ashamed of the timidity which had prevented him from giving kindly warning to this or some other brother; and the remarks of the accused taught more than one of them as great a lesson as he was learning himself."

He holds, in opposition to Bro. GURNEY, that a regulation of a Grand Lodge prohibiting its lodges from exercising charitable functions towards non-affiliates, is binding on individual masons. His reasoning is that the party, towards whom the charity is to be exercised, must be worthy, and that the Grand Lodge has the rightful power to declare who are not worthy, and that its decision is binding on the individual. This raises a question which each brother will determine for himself. Suppose that a brother conscientiously believes (as Bro. GURNEY and many others do), that the regulation in question is in violation of the landmarks and fundamental principles of the Institution, what shall he do? The average man will act upon his convictions and take the consequences.

DAKOTA, 1884.

The Tenth Annual Communication finds this Grand Lodge with *fifty* chartered lodges, and *twelve* u. n. at its opening, and *sixty-one* chartered lodges at its close, of which *fifty-three* were represented.

This gives emphasis to the following remarks of the Grand Master (O. S. GIFFORD):

"The history of the locality in which we are now assembled is but an illustration of the growth of our beloved fraternity in this jurisdiction. Five short years ago it was uninhabited; the winter winds swept across the prairies without adding to the discomforts of a single settler; the wonderful and almost incomparable fertility of the soil, as well as the beauty of the verdure under the summer sky, was unappreciated and unseen by those who have since made it their home. The railroad and iron horse appeared as swift and unexpected as a vision, but fortunately with more staple qualities; towns and cities, with their hundreds and thousands of inhabitants, at once sprung into being; this vast and fertile region is being rapidly subjected to the needs and requirements of a civilized life—the purpose originally intended by its creator. This is no occasion to enlarge upon that subject, but along with this great tide of immigration to our Territory, have come those who highly prize and appreciate the advantages of our beloved Institution as a 'moral teacher,' in society; who have settled in every community, and whom we are pleased to meet and greet as brethren; therefore in every locality where the necessary preparation can be made, the lodge is established, and a 'masonic circle firmly fixed.'"

The remainder of his address and the proceedings are generally devoted to the routine business incident to so rapid a growth.

We are pleased to note that the Grand Lodge, Library "is in a good, healthy condition," "and rapidly improving."

The Grand Lecturer had visited fifty-two lodges and held *forty* "schools of instruction."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the honorary degree of Past Master is a part of the installation ceremony, and should be conferred by the installing officer upon a Master elect when first installed Master of a Symbolic Lodge. No one but an installed Master or Past Master of a Symbolic Lodge is qualified to install a Master elect, and none but installed Masters or Past Masters of a Symbolic Lodge shall have part in investing a Master elect with the Past Master degree."

\* \* \* \* \*

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge so far as practicable, lodge rooms should not be used for any other than masonic purposes. The practicability of sub-letting any lodge room should be left to the sound discretion of the subordinate lodges."

\* \* \* \* \*

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to procure 800 printed copies of the Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge; that a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master whose duty it shall be at once to prepare a copy of the Constitution as amended to date, codify the by-laws to date, and collate such decisions of the several Grand Masters as have been approved by the Grand Lodge, and present the same to the Grand Secretary, who is authorized and directed to have 1,500 copies of the same printed in pamphlet form for distribution."

This last is in accordance with the evidently settled policy of the Grand Lodge, that great care shall be taken, in its rapidly growing condition, that the work shall be thoroughly disseminated and means of knowing the law be put within the reach of every brother.

The Report on Correspondence (69 pp.) was presented by BRO. WILLIAM BLATT. It was printed in advance of the session, when the Proceedings of ten Grand Lodges were lacking, three of which, however, are reviewed in the "Addenda."

In his review of Maine, he falls into an error as to our views in one respect: he represents us as holding that the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was *wise*, but as declining to discuss its *expediency*. If a measure is *wise*, it would seem to follow that it was expedient.

We maintain three propositions:

1. That the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has the power to define what Masonry is, and prohibit the members of its obedience from practicing any other rites, *under the name of Masonry*.

In this we understand that BRO. BLATT (as well as BRO. GURNEY) concurs.

2. That the Grand Lodge, having for very many years recognized certain bodies as masonic, and accepted favors from them as such, it cannot now justly withdraw the recognition it has accorded.

If the question was one before a judicial tribunal, it would be held, on the commonest principles of justice and law, that the Grand Lodge is *estopped* to deny to these bodies the recognition it has already accorded. It may have been an error in the first place, but in such cases the law holds that it cannot be corrected at the expense of the acquired rights of others. And in our view, masonic law is no more justified in overthrowing the rights of others at its own sweet will, than the civil law. "Let justice be done, though the heavens fall," is demanded by the principles of *natural law*, and, still more, by the principles of *masonic law*. In all the discussions against our position, this vital point has been quietly ignored.

3. That, of course, the Grand Lodge may say that it will go no further in this direction now. New bodies cannot claim recognition *as a right*, on the ground that other bodies have been recognized, especially when it is conceded that, if the question were a new one, it is doubtful whether any of them would be recognized.

We do not understand that BRO. BLATT denies this last proposition.

Now as to the expediency of prohibiting the practice of other rites in the name of masonry: if no one is doing it in a jurisdiction, such prohibition would scarcely be expedient; but if adventurers, without character, were swindling the craft *in the name of masonry*, we might deem it expedient and even necessary to take coercive measures, and to declare that masons attempting a swindle **IN THE NAME OF MASONRY** should be disciplined therefor.

We have been amused to see the opinions of Bros. ROBBINS, GURNET and others, who practically deny our *second* proposition cited, copied [and] approved by those who deny our *first*, and claim that they have a right to practice and teach as Masonry any humbug gotten up by some fraud for the purpose of "putting money in his purse." Both parties denounce the legislation of Massachusetts, one because it has established a rule, and the other because it has made an exception to the rule.

BRO. BLATT refers to our law authorizing a Past Master to preside in the absence of the Master and Wardens, as if it was a new law, and limited to our State: whereas it is, and always has been, the law of the Grand Lodge of England; and we are merely following the old law, and Dakota (with other Grand Lodges) has changed it. We in Maine have found the law convenient, without any injurious results, and, having the sanction of long usage and of the mother Grand Lodge of the world, we have continued. And on principle, we think that the contingency of not being able to hold a session of a body duly assembled, should be as remote as possible. This is illustrated by the law of our Grand Lodge, which provides that in the absence of the Grand Master, Deputy and Wardens, Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens preside, according to seniority; and in absence of all these, the Senior Past Master present presides, unless he waive his right to another Past Master. Grand Officers may die or fail to perform their duty; but the Grand Lodge still lives and performs its functions.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1884.

These Proceedings come to hand as the first part of our Report is being printed.

The usual number of Communications were held during the year to exemplify the work, lay corner stones, and transact other business: but the proceedings do not call for special notice.

The address of the Grand Master (MYRON M. PARKER) is a capital business document, and shows that he had been an able officer and a watchful guardian of the interests of the craft. He reports the Grand Lodge to be in a sound financial condition, with a balance in the treasury.

He says that at one time it had been the intention of the "powers that be" to have the Washington monument dedicated by the Grand Lodge, but that afterwards this plan was abandoned, although the Grand Lodge was invited to join the procession: he declined the invitation, saying that it was not the practice of Masonry to swell processions, and "under no circumstances could this Grand Lodge be induced to depart from its ancient customs." [The original plan was finally adopted and the Grand Lodge took part in the ceremonies and dedicated the monument.]

The Report on Correspondence (101 pp.) was presented by BRO. WILLIAM

R. SINGLETON, and while his name is not appended to it, it bears "his mark" on every page.

He agrees that a vote dimitting a member may be re-considered within the parliamentary rules of the lodge; but holds that unless the vote is re-considered within that time, it dimits the member. He holds that "dimit" cannot be properly used as a noun: but why not? Usage makes words and gives them their meaning, all the "philological" people to the contrary notwithstanding: now for many years, "dimit" has been used very extensively as a noun. As we have already written (but whether in the preceding or succeeding part of our report, we cannot tell,) the matter depends upon the *form of the vote*. We do not think any one would hold that a vote that "the Secretary issue a dimit to Bro. A, upon his paying his arrears of dues," of itself terminated the membership, or would not hold that a vote, "Bro. A is hereby discharged from membership in this lodge, at his request," does of itself terminate the membership, provided the vote was not re-considered within the time fixed by the by-laws therefor.

He discusses the matter of non-payment of dues, and gives the method pursued in that jurisdiction of "dropping from the roll"; he does not tell us the masonic *status* of one "dropped from the roll," and we wish that he would do so in his next report.

We think our brother misinterprets the remarks of Grand Master LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts. While he did claim that the first lodge "organized under duly chartered authority" was in Boston, we do not understand him to "throw a slur" upon the voluntary lodges, whether in Scotland or in Pennsylvania.

He argues the question of penal jurisdiction, holding, as heretofore, that a member of a lodge can be tried only by that lodge, and he cites the provision of our Constitution in his support. But he gives our Constitution a construction which the framers of it, and those who have come after them, never dreamed of: the Constitution was made for lodges in *Maine*, but he construes it as meaning lodges anywhere.

He discusses somewhat at length the "formation of Grand Lodges," and quotes a proposition enunciated by us in 1861. He says that in it we say nothing about a majority of the lodges being necessary to form a Grand Lodge. That is true, but there is no inference to be drawn from it that less than a majority could form one. If any inference upon this point can be drawn, it is that *all the lodges must unite* in order to form a Grand Lodge. Our language was, "When three or more lodges have been formed in a country, *THEY* may" form a Grand Lodge: we did not say *any three* lodges may form a Grand Lodge, but *they* may, referring to all. We fraternally submit to BRO. SINGLETON that no support for his theory can be gained from what we said in 1861. We may not have had it in mind that a majority was required: but we certainly did not have in mind that a minority could do it, or use any language to that effect.

But propositions must be read in the light of the case to which they are applied: and it is human experience of every day that we are apt to state general propositions too broadly. In this case, the proposition was one derived from the usage in this country, and it certainly is sound reason that the whole usage must be considered when we deduce a proposition of law from it. Bro. SINGLETON admits that the common law of this country requires the participation or assent of the majority of the lodges in a new country to form a Grand Lodge. This is founded in reason—for it certainly is not reason that the will of the minority shall control the will of the majority. We do not think that the precedents which he cites of the formation of Grand Lodges in countries in which the law of territorial jurisdiction is not recognized are in point. The Grand Lodges in Australia claim exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and the law of their formation must, therefore, be determined by the precedents in similar cases: and those precedents in almost every case, and we think in every case, are that a majority of the lodges is required.

He goes somewhat into the history of the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which he says was formed by *four* lodges. We do not so understand it. The record shows that there were six, but one of them was probably a lodge u. p. Reynolds, in his history, shows that there were eight lodges only then in Illinois, including the one u. p. The representatives of six lodges met, voted to form a Grand Lodge, adopted a Constitution and elected Grand Officers: it is true that at the adjourned session, when the Grand Officers were installed, only four lodges were represented. But the Grand Lodge existed from the moment when the Constitution was adopted. We note, however, that he says the Grand Lodge was formed October 20, 1840. We do not understand this: for the Constitution was adopted and Grand Officers elected April 6, 1840, and "the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment" until April 28, 1840, when the Grand Officers were installed, and the usual notices of the formation of the Grand Lodge ordered to be issued.

Upon further examination of Reynolds' History of Masonry in Illinois, we find that in 1840 another lodge nominally existed in that State, Franklin, No. 22: but it was dormant, and had been so over a year. It held no meetings from November, 1838, until September, 1841.

The tenth lodge was chartered October 8, 1840, six months after the Grand Lodge of Illinois had been formed.

The result is five chartered lodges—Bodley, No. 97, Equality, No. 102, Harmony, No. 24, Far West, No. 29, Springfield, No. 26, and one u. p.—Columbus, took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge: two, Temperance, No. 27, and Mt. Moriah, No. 33, stood aloof, and Franklin, No. 22, was dormant. So, if we count the lodge u. p., six of the nine lodges took part in the organization of the Grand Lodge: or if we do not count the lodge u. p.

*six* of the *eight* took part, and one of the three not acting was dormant, not having met for over a year.

We do not think Bro. SINGLETON can count the Grand Lodge of Illinois as one formed by less than a majority of the lodges in her territorial jurisdiction.

#### FLORIDA, 1884.

The Constitution and General Regulations, digested in alphabetical order, are published in the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (ZELOTES H. MASON) is chiefly devoted to business and local matters, but his remarks upon the "Moral Duties" of masons, and masonic symbolism, show a high appreciation of the principles of Freemasonry.

A pleasant incident of the session was the restoration of the minute book of Dawkins Lodge, u. d.—a military lodge. The book was lost during the war, but it was recovered and returned by Bro. JOHN T. FLICK, Master of Clark Lodge, at Springfield, Ohio. A suitable acknowledgment was made by the Grand Lodge. The incident is the more interesting to the writer as he had the pleasure of visiting the hall of Clark Lodge, just before the book was returned. It is one of the finest and best arranged halls in the country.

We find nothing of special interest in the proceedings, except indications of rapidly returning prosperity.

Eight of the ten District Deputies made reports showing, upon the whole, a proper appreciation of the responsibility of their duties, and an earnest effort to perform them.

BRO. DAWKINS presented a brief Report on Correspondence, but it is wholly confined to foreign Grand Bodies.

He came near "getting mixed" in relation to Spain. Relying upon the recognition of one of the Supreme Councils by Bro. PIKE, he came near recommending recognition of the Grand Lodge connected with it. One that he corresponded with claimed that it had 184 lodges, and was the only independent Grand Lodge in Spain: but its rival conceded to it only 18, while claiming 278 for itself! From what we know of the writer of the claim of 278, we are satisfied that reducing his number by the same rule and thus giving the number 27, would give more lodges than have any existence beyond one *on paper*. We venture to say that if he had persuaded his Grand Lodge to recognize that Grand Lodge, he would ultimately have become as much disgusted as Bro. PIKE has with the Supreme Council which *he* recognized.

#### GEORGIA, 1884.

This Grand Lodge has largely recovered from its financial difficulties, and is quite rapidly reducing its debt.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) shows that he had been an able, energetic and faithful officer.

Among his decisions are the following:

"3. When it is discovered that an Entered Apprentice mason is unworthy, on account of offences committed *before* he became a mason, he may be rejected for the Fellow Craft degree, but no charges can be preferred against him for such offences, unless by his own concealment of the *facts*, his conduct amounted to a *fraud* upon the lodge, which fraud was equivalent to the commission of an offence subsequent to the date of his initiation.

"6. If the Senior Warden's station is filled by a *pro tem.* officer who is not a Worshipful Master or Past Master, and the Worshipful Master of the lodge is compelled to retire, it is the duty of the regular Junior Warden of the lodge to take the station in the East, supplying his place in the South by a *pro tem.* appointment.

"10. An applicant is elected to the Entered Apprentice degree. Before it is conferred he is guilty of an offence that renders him unworthy to receive it. Held, that the lodge can refuse to confer the degree, and the applicant occupies the position of one rejected on first ballot.

"14. A mason can be tried and convicted of an offence by his lodge, even after an acquittal by the civil courts of the land.

"17. It is the duty of the whole lodge, as well as the special committee of three usually appointed, to examine into the character of any applicant, and any member may report against him; and it is his duty so to do if he knows of anything rendering him unworthy.

"18. Under masonic law, either the accused or the accuser can appeal from the judgment of the lodge.

"19. A mason holding a dimitt is not subject to be disciplined by his lodge for refusing to place his dimitt in the hands of his lodge."

From No. 6, we think the words "who is not a Worshipful Master or Past Master" should be omitted. We do not see how a *pro tem.* officer can succeed to the Master's chair. As we find that the decision was approved as it was made, we presume that there is some special law controlling it in Georgia.

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

"The condition of the craft throughout the jurisdiction is generally very satisfactory. Where the officers of the subordinate lodges have been diligent and earnest, the results have been increased interest and improved advantages. In Masonry, as in all other departments of life, there must be zeal with knowledge and industry with judgment to attain any desirable ends. It cannot be too often impressed upon the members of every lodge that each one may add to the interest of the communications, and thereby promote the general good.

"The social element of Freemasonry is too often disregarded. The routine work, of course, should not and need not be neglected. But when that has been performed, there is always ample opportunity for the display of those friendly and social characteristics from which innocent pleasures flow, and which redound to the well-being of the membership."

We were surprised to find *twenty* members of one lodge "recommended for expulsion" by the lodge, and expelled by the Grand Lodge. Upon further examination, we conclude that they had been suspended for non-payment of dues, and, not obtaining restoration within a given time, were expelled.

The Report on Correspondence (64 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEA, Grand Secretary.

Of non-affiliation, he well says:

"It is unfortunate for the institution that so many masons choose to remain unaffiliated, but each doubtless has his reason for so doing, which we have no right to question. By remaining unaffiliated, a brother subjects himself to all the disabilities of unaffiliates; that is to say, he is deprived of all lodge privileges, and this is the only penalty that can be inflicted so long as he violates no law of Masonry."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"If the lodge sees fit to exhibit its charter to a visiting brother, it has the unquestionable right to do so; but we said, and still hold, that a visiting brother *has no right to demand the charter*. One of the first things we were told, after receiving the third degree, was that we had this right, and that the lodges we visited would expect us to exercise it. We have never done so yet, for the reason that we have never visited a lodge that we cared to insult by bringing its legality into question. And how many of those who demand the charter know any more of its legality after its examination than they did before?"

Of course he has no right to "*demand the charter*," because he has no right to *demand* to visit. No regular lodge would feel insulted by a request to see the charter, but would rather applaud the caution of the visitor, especially if the lodge understood the law as imposing upon a visitor the same duty as is imposed on the lodge.

The physical perfection doctrine gets a stunning blow in the following:

"An applicant was duly elected to receive the E. A. degree, but when he came into the preparation room and took off his hat, the brethren present were horrified to discover that he parted his hair in the middle—in other words, was baldheaded—which, *of course*, debarred him for ever from the rights and benefits of Masonry. Another went up to take the degree, when, in preparing him for initiation, it was discovered that he had a corn on the inside of the little toe on the left foot, which frightful defect was discovered through the vigilance of a scrutinizing brother who is noted for detecting the mote in his brother's eye and overlooking the beam in his own. Another was actually initiated under the impression that he was in every way worthy, but at the refreshment table he had the misfortune to upset one of his incisors which revealed the basest of frauds, as the said incisor proved to be artificial.

"We are on record against this rigid construction of the old charge relative to physical qualification, and we can see no reason for changing our position. If it is to be rigidly enforced, then require each lodge to procure the services of an examining physician, and prohibit the receiving of petitions of all who have passed the period of youth. Now, in our opinion, if an applicant is capable of receiving and imparting all the teachings of Masonry in the manner peculiar to the craft, he is, masonically speaking, "a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that renders him unable to learn the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother."

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that, in our opinion, he states the rule with precise accuracy in his last sentence.

#### IDAHO, 1884.

The eleven lodges were all represented, and all had made returns and paid dues; and the finances of the Grand Lodge are in a sound condition. The total membership of its subordinates is only about 450, and yet it has an

invested Orphan Fund of \$7,500, and over \$1,000 (including balance from the previous year) of interest accrued thereon. This is a noble example for older and more powerful Grand Lodges. Each member pays \$1.00 a year to this fund, and no member can receive a dimit without paying the same amount: so the fund was increased \$450; or rather \$500, as enough was taken from the interest to make this increase.

The address of the Grand Master (CHESTER P. COBURN) is brief: he congratulates the Grand Lodge upon the prosperous condition of the craft, saying that, while the growth had been small, it was healthy.

Idaho has one lodge in which the old law authorizing a Past Master to preside in the absence of the Master and Wardens would be convenient: it has seven Past Masters, but the Master and one Warden reside eighteen miles away. The Grand Lodge, however, thought it had better surrender its charter, if the Master or one Warden could not be induced to attend. We think that under the circumstances, it would not be wonderful if it was not practicable for either of the first three officers to be present at some of the meetings, and that it would be wise for Idaho to return to the old practice which we still maintain in Maine.

#### ILLINOIS, 1884.

The opening prayer of the Grand Chaplain is published in the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (DANIEL M. BROWNING) is confined almost entirely to a terse account of his official acts. The only exception is the announcement of the deaths of JOHN P. FERNS, for fifteen years Grand Tyler, and JAMES C. LUCKEY, Past J. G. Warden. We knew both of these brethren, and the eulogy of the Grand Master, comprehensive though brief, is worthily bestowed.

He says "Masonry in Illinois was never in a more healthy and prosperous condition," and he speaks with a knowledge acquired by visiting a large number of the lodges, though he could not visit all or nearly all the 608 lodges in the jurisdiction.

When the flood came on the Ohio river he issued a circular to the lodges for aid, and the result was \$5,554.40 from Illinois lodges, \$526 from Nebraska and \$100 from Kansas. Much distress was relieved, and a balance of \$300 remained, which he returned to Nebraska.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a special report, giving a correspondence with the chiefs of the "Rite of Memphis" and of the "Ancient and Primitive Rite," both, as we understand it, rival claimants to the same so-called degrees, in which it appears that both claim the inherent right to charter lodges of the Symbolic degrees, but magnanimously waive that right in favor of Grand Lodges, so long, substantially, though it is put in other words, as it seems for their interest to do so.

The committee thereupon offered the following resolution, which was made the special order for the afternoon of the second day, fully discussed, and finally adopted by an almost unanimous vote, only some ten, the record says, voting in the negative:

*"Resolved,* That the said 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' and the said 'Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis,' and all associations of persons of whatever degree or name (other than lodges of Free and Accepted Symbolic or Craft Masons, and the Grand Lodges duly constituted by the representatives of such lodges), that shall arrogate to themselves the authority, under any circumstances or conditions, to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to wit: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, or whose charters, constitutions, laws, edicts or decrees shall assume, or permit the powers organized under them to assume, the authority to constitute lodges, or bodies of any other name, for the conferring the said three degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, are clandestine bodies within the meaning of the fundamental law of Masonry; and with their constituents dependents and individual members are clearly within the scope of the inhibitions of Section 2, Article X, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge: and all the masons within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Illinois are hereby warned that any masonic intercourse with the aforesaid 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' of which Bro. Darius Wilson is 'Grand Master,' or the 'Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis,' of which Bro. Alexander B. Mott is 'Grand Master,' their members and constituent bodies, or with any other association or persons assuming to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, will subject them to the penalty attaching to a violation of their masonic covenants."

Thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path. We suspect that the opinions of Bros. ROBBINS and GURNEY will not be so approvingly quoted hereafter by some who have heretofore lauded their utterances!

The Grand Secretary had collected some valuable information in relation to Grand Lodge expenses and Grand Lodge dues, which he gives in a table: we extract his summing up of the matter:

"It appears that there are in the United States 48 Grand Lodges, 9,775 constituent lodges with 552,133 affiliated masons, or an average of 57 and a small fraction to each lodge. Forty-five of these Grand Lodges require *per capita* payments from constituent lodges, varying in different jurisdictions from 20 cents to \$3.50 per member, with an average of 87½ cents. Twenty-one require for each initiate fees ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00—average 1.83 1-3. Twelve at passing exact \$1.00 to \$3.00—average \$1.23. Fifteen require, for each member raised, from \$1.00 to \$3.00—average \$1.21½. Eighteen allow mileage (one way) to Grand Officers and Representatives, 4 cents to 20 cents per mile—average 9¾ cents. Eight instead of fixed mileage allow 'actual expenses' or 'actual fare.' Twenty report *per diem* of Grand Officers and Representatives at from \$1.50 to \$5.00, and three pay 'actual expenses.' Ten Grand Masters receive compensation running from \$100.00 to \$1,500.00—average \$460.00. The office of Grand Secretary shows in every Grand Lodge report by far the largest single item of salary, and statistics are fuller on this point. The salaries of Grand Secretaries, including Deputies and clerk hire, vary from \$100.00 to \$5,000.00—average \$1,167.65. Thirty-three pay rent of Grand Secretary's office, and twenty-eight furnish fuel and lights. Salaries in this office in the United States require an average payment per lodge of \$10.97½. Twenty-four Grand Lodges pay for 'Report on Correspondence,' the lowest amount being \$50.00, the highest \$500.00—average \$178.33 1-3.

"It should be borne in mind that Grand Lodges showing great diversity in membership and circumstances are included in these averages, and that a more just conception of our own relative position would be afforded by comparing with those approximately our equals, and excluding the far west, where conditions are very different."

It will be seen that our Grand Lodge dues and expenses are the smallest named in this summary except one item, and the table shows that that item is smaller only in the Grand Lodges of Colorado, Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont and West Virginia.

The following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That a correct interpretation of the Grand Lodge by-laws relating to lodges under dispensation forbids that any brother shall be permitted to sign a petition of a charter for a lodge under dispensation, except those who united in the original petition for the dispensation and brethren raised therein under such dispensation."

We are glad to see this recognition of the right of those raised in a lodge u. d. to become members of the lodge when chartered; as we have recently seen, much to our surprise, a ruling that only the petitioners for the dispensation can be charter members, thus leaving all that are raised in the lodge u. d. out in the cold. Indeed, we have always held that when a man receives the third degree in a lodge u. d., he thereby becomes a member thereof as fully as any of those to whom the dispensation was granted.

The decision that "there is no statute of limitations for masonic offences" was approved. Of course, this is true, and the only question is whether the same reasons which make such a statute wise in the civil law do not make it wise in the masonic law.

A committee had been appointed at the preceding session to consider and report upon some method of reducing the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and at this session majority and minority reports were submitted. Both agreed in certain particulars—that the representation in the Grand Lodge could not be reduced; that the mileage could be reduced, and certain other expenses. The minority favored biennial sessions, while the majority ably argued in favor of annual sessions. It seems to us that the same arguments as are used for biennial sessions may be used with equal force for a session once in ten years. It seems that the District Deputies are not members of the Grand Lodge, and the minority argued that they should not be allowed mileage, as their attendance on the Grand Lodge seems to be of no consequence: we think that they should be members of the Grand Lodge, be required to attend it, and be paid mileage, because if they perform the duties they ought to perform, their presence in the Grand Lodge is of great importance when acting upon questions which are continually arising in relation to matters of which the Deputies ought to have full knowledge. Neither report was adopted, but both were ordered to be printed and their consideration was postponed until the next annual session. While we feel no special interest in many matters presented in the report, we hope that the system

of representation will not be changed, nor the expedient of biennial sessions adopted. We would remark here that the Grand Lodges, which have tried the experiment of biennial sessions, have found it desirable to return to annual sessions as soon as practicable.

An examination of the reports of the District Deputies leads us to believe that sufficient importance is not attached to that office, and accordingly its duties are not performed in such manner as to show the value of the office and the necessity for a faithful performance of its duties.

The Report on Correspondence (251 pp.) was again presented by Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY. It is marked by his usual faithful examination of the Proceedings, and his able discussion of the various questions which he deems of importance, and, of course, a review of it can notice only a very small portion of it. While we agree with him in many matters which he discusses, there are some, and those of importance, concerning which we dissent from his views.

He gives a valuable table in relation to the organization of the American Grand Lodges, showing that the rule is that a majority of the lodges in the territory must take part in the organization, and when they do that the new Grand Lodge has *exclusive jurisdiction* in the territory; and completely overthrowing the three theories which have recently been put forward, viz: 1. That *all* the lodges must unite in forming a Grand Lodge; 2. That *three* lodges, whether a majority or not, may form a Grand Lodge, with exclusive jurisdiction in the territory; and 3. That when a Grand Lodge is legally formed the lodges not uniting therein may lawfully continue under the obedience of their parent Grand Lodges, which may also lawfully continue to maintain jurisdiction over them. The table of Bro. GURNEY is a complete answer to every one of these propositions.

The following from his review of California is a decisive answer to the position that a member of a lodge, who dies without being under discipline at the time of his death, is *entitled* to masonic burial, however bad his character may have been:

"We find in Section 14, Article 3, part third, of the Constitution, this 'prohibition': 'No lodge shall bury with masonic honors any mason who has fallen in a duel.' Here arises a pertinent inquiry. By what parity of reasoning is it concluded that the offence of the notorious, licentious profligate is of less moment or degree than that of one who falls in a duel? No offence *in life*, mind you. Now, the Grand Lodge declares, in the decision, that 'the right to a masonic burial is one that belongs to every Master Mason who *dies while in good standing*.' (Italics ours.) Is it a fact that a mason dying upon the so-called field of honor, was not in 'good standing' when he *left* the earth? We are not criticising for the sake of criticism, but to express the conviction that a Grand Body is without *masonic* authority to dictate the charities of the member or lodge. This we explained in our report of last year. The Grand Master practically admits the position when he says: 'I know of no authority which can compel a mason to attend the funeral of a brother; that is to say, we have no law, rule or regulation which in terms requires him to do so.' Neither is there any *fraternal* law that demands of me charity against convictions or inclinations. I have the indefeasible

right to determine such questions for myself—"I finding him or them worthy.' We have in mind a precedent or two in our own jurisdiction, where deceased brethren not in 'good standing' with members, because of vicious lives, were denied *formal* mortuary services; nevertheless, their remains were cared for, the feeling being that as a fraternity we were not permitted to convey to the world the impression that such characters were entitled to the same consideration and respect that we were glad to express for the loss of faithful brethren. The fact that a lodge will sometimes tolerate the presence of the vile, is not an argument in justification for a public misrepresentation of the entire genuis of the Institution."

He denies the application to masonic trials of the fundamental rule of civil law, that no one should be twice put in jeopardy for an offence.

As we differ from him as to the reasons for this rule in our civil law, and as to his position in not applying it to masonic law, we quote his full argument:

"Civilized, representative political existence involves a surrender of certain natural rights by the individual, in the welfare of the whole community. To preserve rights thus acquired, law has been instituted, and making provision for penalties for its enforcement that do jeopardize life, personal liberty and property. The old law, therefore, quoted by Bro Burch, that a person shall not be placed twice in jeopardy for the same offence, had its origin in necessity, and is a collateral regulation to guard against despoticisms which might follow, by giving protection to the weak against the strong, and to the poor against the rich; otherwise the man in power, through wealth and position, could, by malicious prosecutions, destroy his weaker neighbor. It was, therefore, held that it was better that a guilty person escape by virtue of the law than that power should be perpetuated in the hands of an oppressor, for the purposes of gain or vindictiveness. Masonry, however, with other sociable and charitable institutions, occupy other and radically distinctive positions. Masonry is a voluntary, moral, social and charitable organization, founded and perpetuated upon principles that lie at the foundation of civilization, and only demanding of its votaries a recognition of this basis of its institution; with an entire absence of any authority to enforce behests that trespass upon any right of the citizen, or that demands the forces of the civil law to regulate its discipline. On the other hand, the civil statute is for the protection and maintenance of political government, while masonic jurisprudence can *only exist* for the protection of its *good name*; hence the distinction. Without plenary authority in the premises, the lodge would be valueless as a force in the 'spiritual and masonic' welfare of the race; because the judgment of the world is, necessarily, founded upon public and personal demonstrations of our regard for the truths upon which we propose to build the fabric. *Its only power, therefore, is its influence upon the line of its professions;* consequently it has been held that the rules of courts, though established for the protection of the citizen, should never be permitted to interpose any obstacle to the protection of the good name of the fraternity; because if any such rule becomes paramount, the very citadel of the Institution is razed to the ground. It is our belief, therefore, if Bro. A. is charged with larceny and acquitted, even by appellate jurisdiction, that if subsequent developments establish his guilt beyond a question, the Grand Body should be authorized to command another hearing."

Premising that a man has not been put in jeopardy within the meaning of this rule, until there have been a legal trial upon a valid charge and a final judgment sustained by the highest tribunal before which the case may come, we hold that there are the same reasons for applying to the *masonic* law as to the *civil* law. If human experience adds anything to human

wisdom, this principle of the civil law has a strong support, for it is deemed of such importance that it is inserted in the fundamental law of every State and of the United States.

The distinction between the object of *civil* law and of *masonic* law seems to us not well taken : the object of the civil law is the common good of the *whole* community, and the object of masonic law is the common good of the *masonic* community : the common good may consist in different particulars in the two cases, but the common good is the *end sought* in both cases.

His argument that the lodge should have "plenary power" in the premises proves too much. If lodges were allowed to have "plenary power" and to deprive a member of his masonic character *in their discretion*, his argument would be unanswerable ; but it applies only to such a case : and we know of no one more earnest and inflexible than our good brother, in support of that other principle of *civil* law that has been applied to *masonic* law—that no mason shall be deprived of his rights except "by judgment of his peers or the law of the land." We confess that we have had doubts, whether upon the whole it would not be best to give lodges this "plenary power," and thus do away with all lists of offences, codes of procedure and the irritation, bad blood and general demoralization that invariably are the results of masonic trials, especially when contested. Of course, injustice and injury would result in some cases, as they must necessarily under all codes of *human* law, but we sometimes question whether they—especially injury to the fraternity itself—would result more frequently than they do now.

But such is not the law: we have adopted from the civil law the general method of procedure in the trial of offences ; that is, there must be a definite charge, notice thereof given to the accused, an opportunity afforded him to make his defence, evidence to support the charge, and the solemn decision of the members of the lodge upon their masonic honor that the evidence is sufficient to sustain the charge.

This principle was not introduced into the civil law merely to protect the weak against the strong: that was only one of the incidental reasons. The main reason was that continued litigation disturbs the public peace, as well as destroys private interests. "*Interest reipublicæ ut finis sit litum*"—the public interests require that there should be an end of strifes—is an old maxim, the wisdom of which all modern codes recognize. Allow charges to be brought again and again, and the prosecutor will avail himself of the right, and keep the accused and the lodge in a state of perpetual excitement and vexation.

BRO. GURNEY will undoubtedly say, and in effect does say, that he would adopt his plan only in *clear* cases. But there is the difficulty: human law can only act as a general rule, and being human, it is not perfect: still no one would give up law because it is not perfect, and sometimes works injustice. It will, therefore, not do to endeavor to adapt the law to the few exceptional cases, nor overturn the law because there *are* exceptional cases.

We can only sustain the law, which almost always works out justice, even if we must lament that in some cases, owing to human imperfection, it seems to our imperfect reason that it fails to do justice.

In our view, the last sentence of our Brother's argument suggests that his theory is all wrong. "If subsequent developments establish his guilt beyond a question" is the criterion which is given. But who shall determine this? The Grand Lodge? Then there must be a preliminary trial before that body. Once open this door, and the Grand Lodge would be flooded with memorials alleging the discovery of new evidence, and then upon an *ex parte* hearing, which is not just to the accused, or upon a hearing with notice, which is equivalent to a trial, the decision is made whether there shall be a new trial or not. The "establishment of guilt beyond question" is a matter of opinion; one mind might come to one conclusion, and another to the opposite conclusion. In fine, all the vexation and uncertainty of trials *ad libitum* by the lodge would follow: and all the evils would result, that caused the adoption of this principle and its careful retention in the civil law. We had better "bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of": much better adhere to a system which, at worst, almost always works well, than discard it for one which must inevitably bring vexation, discord and consequent injury to the Institution.

In reply to us in relation to a dimitt, he says a Court in Equity would in certain cases compel a delivery of a deed, and also of a dimitt after it had been voted: very probably, but the deed is not operative until it is delivered (all the same), whether the delivery is voluntary or compelled: applying his own doctrines, it follows that a dimitt is not operative until it is delivered. Undoubtedly the confusion in this matter largely arises from the form of the vote. It is a rule of law that a vote does not become absolutely operative, until it has been carried into execution, or until, under the law of the body, it has lost its right to rescind it. A lodge grants to A. B. a sum of money: if the Treasurer pays it at once, the matter is beyond recall: if he does not pay it, and at the same meeting the vote is re-considered and the grant denied, A. B. gets no rights. A vote is not a perfected vote until the time for re-consideration has passed. We believe that the rule in force in every deliberative body is in force in a lodge. The House of Representatives of the United States votes to expel a member: but an hour later re-considers its vote, and refuses to adopt it again: is the member expelled? Of course not. Nor is a mason dimitted if the vote dimitting him is re-considered at the same meeting.

He quotes our reply to his remarks in relation to the "Massachusetts Amendment," and says:

"We are amazed beyond expression that a mason of Bro. Drummond's culture should thus express himself. If language is of any force in portraying a writer's conclusions, he contends that Masonry (meaning the lodge) recognizes certain degrees, cultivated by bodies of masons aside and apart

therefrom, as 'masonic degrees.' The foundation of his proposition rests, probably, in the fact that, as Chapter, Council, Commandery and bodies of 'Scottish Masonry' are composed of Symbolic Masons, they are necessarily masonic bodies; and further, that the conventional, personal and fraternal recognition, that only comes of the truth that they are masonic brethren, and which has been and will continue the only element in our personal intercourse, is construed to mean that the lodge has in all ages of its existence accepted them as 'duly constituted masonic bodies.' Notwithstanding our high regard for the opinions of Bro. Drummond, we must say that he never put forth more fallacious reasoning upon any subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. Our affection for these bodies has never been disturbed—not remotely; but we cannot concede a point that is without foundation, and not at all necessary to the prosperity of either; but which may in the future, as in the past, perpetuate the theory that the lodge can, at pleasure, be made subservient to organizations that deny the fundamental principles upon which it is founded. The first of the 'Charges of a Freemason concerning God and religion,' says: 'But though in ancient times masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion on which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished, whereby *Masonry* becomes a center of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.' We cannot understand how it is possible for any person to contend that the Commandery, and bodies of the Scottish Rite, of this jurisdiction, both of which entirely disregard the foregoing, can for a moment be accepted as of *Masonry*, while denying to the Hebrew, or other disbelievers in Jesus Christ as having any saving function in the religious economy of the race, any part or lot with their *masonic* associations.

"Bro. Drummond again alludes to this subject in commenting upon the position of Grand Master Browning, and that of our Committee on Jurisprudence. He says that the Grand Lodge of Illinois 'has recognized other bodies than lodges as masonic bodies.' Never; except a recognition that comes of the sympathy of masons with each other, regardless of organizations with which each may be in communion. Bro. D. will not fail to bring to mind the fact, that the writer, while administering the affairs of our jurisdiction, denied visitation to our lodges of persons claiming to be masons, but hailing from the Grand Orient of Brazil; the ground of denial being, that such so-called Craft organizations, *controlled and governed* by a Supreme Council, were unauthorized to assume any functions of the lodge. It is true that the lodges of Illinois do now invite the co-operation of Commanderies and other associations of masons as escorts on public ceremonial. We are glad to do this, and will continue these evidences of fraternity; but such courtesies do not justify the conclusion that they, as bodies, can have any official relations with the lodge, or that the lodge is warranted in recognizing them as 'duly constituted' masonic powers. See Massachusetts and Ohio."

Bro. GURNEY is about a hundred years too late. The solid, frozen truth is that Grand Lodges have recognized certain other bodies as masonic bodies, and not merely "bodies composed of masons." And in spite of his emphatic "never," if he will read the history of his Grand Lodge, he will find that it has recognized *Chapters* as masonic bodies to all intents and purposes: not that *Chapters* are *Lodges*, or can confer lodge degrees, but that they are masonic bodies conferring masonic degrees—degrees that are as properly styled "masonic" as the *lodge* degrees are. After Grand Lodges have acquiesced for a hundred years, with full knowledge in the use of its esoteric work, by bodies which they have invited to meet in their halls,

assist them in masonic work, and recognized in many other ways, it is altogether too late to attempt to forbid its further use.

These bodies have called themselves, and been called by the Grand Lodges, "masonic" bodies, for many, many years: they have grown up as *masonic* bodies, in full recognition as such by Grand Lodges: as such, they have contributed to masonic funds; and, without further enumeration, they have borne the *masonic character* so long by the acquiescence, encouragement and approval of Grand Lodges, that it is altogether too late to attempt to deny them that character now.

#### INDIANA, 1884.

The Grand Master (BRUCE CARR) gives a very concise and intelligent account of his official acts for the two years that had elapsed since the Grand Lodge met, with a few recommendations.

The Grand Lodge debt had been reduced \$31,000 in the two years, leaving \$32,000 due, which would be paid in two years, if the Grand Lodge would adjourn over to 1886, as he recommended it should do: his recommendation was adopted.

He says it is the duty of Committees on Investigation to do something more than endorse the petition "favorable" or "unfavorable:" "it is their duty to make strict and diligent inquiry into the character of the petitioner, and ascertain what are his habits—domestic and business, as well as his moral and intellectual capacity, and it is incumbent upon them to report this fully to the lodge. *This report should be oral,*" and give the particulars to the lodge, so that each member may vote intelligently upon the petition. The Secretary should only note in the minutes "the report of the committee was made and the committee discharged."

We endorse this most fully, and commend it to our Grand Lodge. Such was the custom in our early masonic days in our lodge and the lodges we then visited. As it now is, unless some member of the lodge investigates the matter, or knows the candidate personally, the committee really pass upon and *accept the candidate*. The general written or printed report leaves every candidate and the desirability of electing him upon the same plane. Such a report gives the *best* candidate no greater endorsement than it gives the candidate who is just able to command a favorable report. A case once happened in which a very worthy man was twice rejected in a lodge: when his third petition was about to be balloted upon, a brother rose in his place and in a terse manner called attention to the *identity* of the candidate: a chorus of "Ohs" which went around the lodge showed that brother that what he had suspected was true, viz: that they had been rejecting, (and if he had not spoken would have again rejected,) *a man whose petition was not before the lodge.* The candidate was accepted. Now, such an error was

likely to occur the other way, and the wrong man be accepted. A system that gives opportunity for such an error is radically defective: if the method recommended by Grand Master BRUCK had been practiced, this and similar errors could not occur. The reasons for his method apply with much greater force in the city than in the country.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS R. AUSTIN. We had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Bro. AUSTIN, and we found in him our ideal of a Christian gentleman and devoted mason. He was born in England in 1810: graduated at Oxford: came to this country, and entered upon the practice of medicine: when the civil war broke out he entered the service as a Surgeon, and was soon after appointed Medical Director, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then studied for the ministry, and was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church: in 1882 failing health compelled him to resign.

He was an active mason: filled all the principal offices in the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery: he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1861, "elected from the floor": he became an active member of the Supreme Council in 1867, but in 1883, believing that he should not retain the honors when he could not perform the duties, he resigned his active membership: and at the time of his death was Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters.

In the latter part of his life his house was burned, and with it a very fine library of 5,000 volumes, including a masonic collection of rare and valuable works. But the one book whose loss he mourned more than all others was a record he had kept of the names of all upon whom he had conferred a masonic degree, with "the date and place of their making." The number was almost incredible, and showed the activity of his masonic life.

In his late years, too, he suffered constantly from rheumatism of a severe type. He would attend masonic meetings when his sufferings were so intense that it scarcely seemed possible that he could survive to reach home. We have parted from him more than once when it seemed impossible that we could ever meet on earth again. But misfortunes that reduced him to poverty, nor cruel suffering could affect his genial, patient disposition. His limbs might be swollen and distorted with disease, but his face wore that sunny smile which bespoke cheerful resignation, and his warm greeting attested his greatness of heart. As another has well said of him: "Throughout his life, in his relations, domestic, social, public and masonic, he exemplified the highest type of the conscientious man, the good and patriotic citizen, and the faithful and zealous mason." For this reason, as well as for our high personal regard for him, we devote this space to his memory.

The floods in the Ohio in both years had caused much distress, and the brethren had responded generously to the Grand Master's call. Over \$7,200 was contributed, of which nearly \$600 remain unexpended.

The Grand Lodges of Arizona, New South Wales and Victoria were recognized.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted. The Committee on Grievances and Appeals had a large number of cases before them, some of much interest.

In one, a clergyman was tried by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resided, for disobeying a summons issued to him by that lodge, while he resided within its jurisdiction. He was a member of a lodge in a distant portion of the State, and it seems that on attempting to visit this lodge, he had been, in his language, "objected out." He held that this lodge had neither a right to summon him nor jurisdiction to try him for refusing to obey the summons. But the lodge did try him and convict him, and on appeal in the Grand Lodge the case was argued with great ability and every point thoroughly examined. The committee, in a long and able report, sustain the doctrine that a lodge may try *any mason* for an offence committed within its jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge adopted their report and sustained the action of the lodge. The sentence (indefinite suspension) seems to us at this distance so severe as to suggest some bitterness of feeling on the part of the lodge against the accused, who, after a refusal to be permitted to visit the lodge, was justified in declining to attend it, if he could legally do so; and if he made a fatal mistake in his views of the law, he should not be punished as severely as if he had knowingly violated the law. As no moral turpitude was involved, even if he knew he was violating the law, the sentence seems to us a very severe one, under the circumstances.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS. It covers the Proceedings for two years, and is necessarily condensed.

Upon a point which we have already discussed, he says:

"It is a principle established in all systems of jurisprudence that a man cannot be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offence, and it should hold good in Masonry. The good of society and of lodges demands that there should somewhere be an end of litigation; and the Grand Lodge, being the highest masonic authority, is the court of last resort. On appeal to and upon hearing by this high tribunal, the accuser may introduce whatever new or additional testimony he may command; but when the Grand Lodge has declared that the accused ought not to have been convicted, and vacated and set aside the verdict of the lodge below without ordering a new trial, it is equivalent to an acquittal, and all right and all fairness demand that the defendant should not be annoyed any more."

In his review of Florida, he mentions a case illustrating the rule of jurisdiction sustained in Indiana:

"A mason residing within the jurisdiction of a lodge, other than the one wherein he held membership, committed an offence against Masonry. Now in Florida a mason can not be charged and tried except by the lodge of which he is a member. In this case, however, his lodge became defunct before he could be tried. So there is presented the singular spectacle of a mason who is charged with a most grave offence, yet is not subject to any jurisdiction in

the State, who has been disowned and denounced by the lodge nearest his place of residence, and yet is not debarred from visiting any other lodge'. The Grand Master does not know what to do with him. We would suggest that the rights of a defunct lodge survive in the Grand Lodge. This being the case, it is competent for the Grand Lodge to try the offender, or to delegate the power to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides."

The following sustains a decision made in Maine some sixty years ago, which caused much comment at the time :

"In one case, a Worshipful Master, while initiating a candidate who was a member of the Quaker church, allowed him to use the word 'affirm.' When objection was made to the form of expression, the Grand Master sustained the Master, because the candidate's affirmation was as binding on his conscience as an oath could have been. This decision is right; and if a Friend Quaker chooses to knock at our door, and is a good and true man, Masonry will receive him on his affirmation. We have done such a thing, and have thereby added good masons to our lodge-roll."

There are many other matters in this able report, to which we would like to refer: but we conclude to omit all but one, which we specially commend to the attention of the brethren of this jurisdiction.

He says :

"But a word as to the origin and object of this 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis.' It originated in France in the year 1838, and its object was to make money for its owner. Its object now is to make money for its owner. Its father was one J. E. Marconis de Nègre, a Frenchman, who had been made a mason in 1833, and who was the same year expelled from Masonry for unmasonic conduct. He was a man who lived by his wits, and, after various impostures, he originated this Egyptian Rite, composed of imitations of Egyptian mysteries and such other ceremonies as his ingenuity could invent, which he sold to whomsoever would buy it. He divided it into degrees to facilitate sale, and he called it masonic, in order to give it respectability. He seemed to have made a good living by selling the degrees. In 1850 he carried it into England, and in 1856 it reached the United States. Here it has had a varied experience and has been a prolific cause of quarrels among its managers. Finally in 1880, one Calvin C. Burt, of Michigan, and who for some years had been an expelled mason, proved himself smarter than the rest, and had the thing patented, taking a copyright on its name and ritual. To do this he was required to file a copy of the ritual with the Librarian of Congress, where all who desire can see it. In 1883, Burt sold his copyright to Dr. Darius Wilson, of Lowell, Massachusetts, for \$1,000. Wilson is now the legal owner, and disposes of the degrees as a commercial commodity. His price is \$15 for 96 degrees, and 36 degrees of the Rite of Mizraim added as a 'chromo' to secure purchasers. The degrees, however, can be procured for almost any price.

"The rite was originated by an expelled mason, and worked as a means of making a living, and sometimes for the purpose of political intrigue. Its managers are, as a rule, expelled or suspended masons, and it is popular with rejected candidates. It is generally worked by a set of men who may be described as respectable tramps. Recognizing the greed among masons for multiplicity of degrees, they offer ninety-six degrees for a small price. It is the privilege of the brethren to amuse themselves with this bauble as much as they please, but it is hardly the proper thing to call it Masonry. Furthermore, we would warn them of danger—that after the agent has been along and communicated the degrees for whatever price he could get, or for nothing at all, it may be, Dr. Darius Wilson, of Boston, Massachusetts, being the owner of the patent, will send a man around and collect \$15 from each; and if they do not pay willingly, will drag them before the United States Court and collect 'with

costs, attorney fees and all necessary relief.' If brethren hove for a high number of degrees, and will come over to our town, we will introduce them to an Order older than the Egyptian Rite, which will confer on them a thousand and one degrees, and it will cost nothing but the beer for the crowd. Futhermore, it is as legitimate Masonry as this Egyptian Rite, and about as respectable."

This is very tersely and strongly put, but it is in precise accordance with history, only it does not mention the "competing house" in New York city, which labels the article, "The Ancient and Primitive Rite."

Since the foregoing was written, we understand that there is a "jining of drives" or "pooling of issues" of some kind at a meeting of the high contracting parties in Boston.

A Massachusetts gentleman of the highest standing informed us that the "boss Mogul" offered to divide the plunder with our informant if he would lend his name to the concern: and that he had received word since his refusal, that he had lost some thousands of dollars by it.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY, 1884.

We always take up the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge with much interest, on account of its unique composition: and we are greatly pleased to find it moving on prosperously and regularly in the beaten track, just as if it had had the experience of many years.

The Grand Lodge was welcomed to A-to-ka by Bro. D. N. Robb in a very happy address, in which he well says: "We live in and come up from a mixed civilization, having more clans, customs, traditions and laws, in proportion to our population, than any other people in the world."

The address of the Grand Master (EDMOND H. DOYLE) is a business-like document, showing ability and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of his office.

He rightly declared void a by-law of a lodge (though approved by the Grand Lodge) which provided that a member failing to pay his dues was thereby suspended: he decided that charges must be filed and the party tried before he could be suspended.

The Grand Secretary (J. S. MURROW), who has always been a strong pillar of support to the Grand Lodge, submits an interesting report. His statistics show that the lodges, the work and the total membership have all nearly doubled within the four years during which he had held the office. He takes much interest in the library, which has sixty bound volumes and eight hundred pamphlets.

Four charters were granted: the Committee on Charters make some criticisms on the mode of procedure by some of their lodges and suggest instruction by the Grand Lecturer, who has a note appended saying that he and the other custodians differ from the views of the committee. We are pleased to

see that the criticisms the committee made were not in relation to *essential* matters, but only in relation to details so unimportant as to be of little consequence: the inference is that as to essential matters, the lodges were all right.

One good regulation was adopted: in substance, it is, that unaffiliated petitioners for a dispensation for a new lodge must file their dimits, and affiliated petitioners certificates of good standing from the lodge of which they are members.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was prepared by Bro. J. S. MURRIN, with the aid of Bro. W. D. KENNEDY. It is a compact abstract of the Proceedings reviewed, with brief comments: and despite the apology of one of the authors, it is creditable to him, and must be interesting and instructive to the brethren of his jurisdiction, for whose benefit he prepared it.

#### IOWA, 1884.

We take up these Proceedings with a kind of dread—dread at the conflicts we must have with our necessities concerning what we shall notice or pass by. There is always so much in them that would be of interest to the craft in Maine that it is very difficult to keep our report within a *readable* degree of length.

The frontispiece is a picture of the Grand Lodge Library Building at Cedar Rapids, when it shall be completed. A special session of the Grand Lodge was called (it is said to be the first in the forty years' history of the Grand Lodge) to lay the corner stone of this building and of a hospital in the same place. The proceedings and addresses are very interesting, but it is useless to try to give an abstract of them. Bro. PARVIN delivered a splendid address for the occasion, and yet his is but the type of the others.

We turned to the proceedings at the annual communication with unusual interest. We did so because we knew that a case had happened during the year which was to be a difficult matter for Iowa masons to manage, although if it had happened in Maine its disposition would have been easy. The difference arises from the fact that our Iowa brethren have had the "anti-prerogative" distemper, and had it *bad*, and when Iowans have convictions they have very *decided* convictions, founded upon what appear to them unanswerable reasons. Well, they got into their heads the idea that a Grand Master has only the powers expressly given to him in the Constitution, and that Grand Lodges have only such powers as are granted to them by the subordinates. They adopted for the theory of masonic government the theory of the Federal government, apparently forgetting that masonic government originated in despotic times, *when all power came from above*, and many years before the idea that power comes from the people had ever been broached. Accordingly, they have held (among other things) that in

masonic trials all the power the Grand Lodge has is to reverse a conviction and send the case back for a new trial, and that an acquittal by the lodge was final. Now, they had a case in which a Past Grand Master was accused of gross unmasonic conduct, but on trial by his lodge, as we related last year, it was found by the Grand Master, who was present, that he would be acquitted, and he arrested the proceedings and took the case to the Grand Lodge, which sent it back to the lodge to complete the trial, and requested the Grand Master to preside. He did so, but directly in face of the evidence the lodge acquitted the accused; that is, while a *majority* voted to convict, *two-thirds* did not, and so he was acquitted. The Grand Master (GEORGE B. VAN SAUN) holding that last year the Grand Lodge really assumed jurisdiction in the case, directed the Master and Secretary to send a full transcript of the case to the Grand Lodge for examination and *final action*. His experience had evidently converted him to the views of masonic law which always prevailed in the old Grand Lodges in the East, and, like a true man as he is, he gives expression to his views, as follows:

" You will pardon me if I give a few words relative to this subject, to the minds of some brothers, '*great bug-bear*'—the original jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, or Grand Lodge original jurisdiction over the members of her constituent lodges. It was stated by an opponent of this measure at the last Grand Lodge, that any one of the twenty thousand masons in Iowa could be brought to the bar of this Grand Lodge, and made to answer charges, etc., if this principle should be enforced. I answer, in all candor, Why not? If the constituent lodge will not do her duty, then let the Grand Lodge do hers, and if the brother is guilty declare him so and punish accordingly. I feel assured that not one of the twenty thousand masons in Iowa need fear in the least being called upon to answer any charge at the bar of this Grand Lodge, unless there should be cause for it. The guilty *alone* need fear trouble at this tribunal. It has been said if a constituent lodge does not do her duty, arrest her charter. True, this can be done, but look at the result. By so doing a majority of a lodge might be punished because the minority of the same will not do their duty, and thereby the usefulness of the lodge be destroyed for a long time, perhaps forever, and even then let the guilty go unpunished. No, I would say, so long as there may be no direct law for such extreme cases, commend those brethren who are willing to do their duty, and reprehend with justice those who will not do theirs. And let the Grand Lodge show forth her supreme authority that the guilty must be punished—not through malice or revenge, but that the ends of justice may be subserved and her dignity firmly established before the world. I agree most fully with the language uttered by Bro. Reed, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Washington, relative to a case where the Grand Lodge of Idaho expelled two members of a constituent lodge because the lodge would not do her duty. 'It is all well enough to talk and expatiate upon the finely-spun theory that subordinate lodges, no matter how *recusant* they may be, must have original and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all matters of trial and discipline of masonic offenders. In ordinary cases it will do very well, but with an experience of more than a third of a century in the masonic harness, we know that it don't *always* work. When we find a dominant, rebellious spirit in a lodge, destructive of every essential element of masonic harmony and good sense—as appears from the Idaho case—let the Grand Lodge exert its sovereign power and without any circumlocution put a *quietus* to the whole matter, as right, reason and good sense dictate it should do.' To all of which I say, *amen*. I do not agree with some of my brethren, that because the Grand Lodge has no direct law of her own to

meet such isolated cases, that therefore, if the constituent lodge does not, through some technicality, punish the offenders, the Grand Lodge should allow their cases to go unpunished. *No, no!* As masons we have been too long charged by our enemies with covering up the wrong-doings of each other. At times this may have seemed to be true, but I am pleased to say that there is nothing in any of the obligations of Freemasonry to uphold in the least any such error. We must purge our order of the unfaithful and the untrue. When an offending brother is dealt with and punished, and afterwards shown satisfactory proof of repentance, *receive him and restore him* to his former good standing. Yea, even if it should be done many, many times."

The committee to which his address was referred reported that the Grand Master had faithfully performed the unpleasant duty assigned him, and urged the Grand Lodge to make an end of the case: they say pleasant things of the portion of the address which we have quoted, and bespeak for it the patient consideration of the Grand Lodge, but express no opinion in relation thereto.

So much of the address as related to this case was referred with the papers to the Committee on Grievances, whose report was made a special order for a given hour. A preamble and resolutions (not printed) were presented, and their consideration was postponed until after the other matter should be disposed of.

The committee reported that, in their opinion, the charges were sustained, detailing the specifications which they found proved. Their report was adopted by more than a *two-thirds* vote. After ineffectual attempts to re-consider, to declare the action of the lodge final, etc., a resolution expelling the accused "from the Grand Lodge" was presented, which, after he had been heard in his defence, and after discussion, was adopted by more than a two thirds vote. A question arose as to the *status* of the accused, whether growing out of the language of the resolution does not appear, but the whole matter was laid on the table. We apprehend, however, that we shall hear from the case again. We were intending to make some observations upon it, but as we are not sure that we understand the *intended* effect of the action of the Grand Lodge, we forbear, except to say that we are glad that the Grand Lodge of Iowa has found out that it has some inherent powers, and has had the courage to exercise them, even in the face of her former opinions.

We must omit further notice of the address of the Grand Master, the reports of the Grand Secretary and Librarian, and also the beautiful tribute to the memory of Bro. WILLIAM B. LANGRIDGE.

The Report on Correspondence (191 pp.) was again prepared by Bro. THEO. S. PARVIN, and, like those of late years, is nearly all *written*. He makes few quotations, except those brief ones which he embodies in his own sentences. Of course, it is utterly impossible to go through such a report and notice all the matters of interest and instruction we find in it. His more than forty years' experience as a mason and masonic writer gives great value to all that he produces.

We had hoped and expected to find some modifications of his views in relation to the powers of Grand Lodges, but while in some respects he endorses and approves the views upon that subject which we have expressed, he still insists upon a fundamental (as we think) error in relation thereto. In his review of Arkansas, he says:

"Every time we have been called upon—and it has been about two dozen times within twice that many years—to recognize some new 'Sovereign Grand Lodge,' we have always found that they were *created by particular lodges*, that those same particular lodges had made and given the Constitution, the organic law, to the new Grand Lodge, and that the 'Sovereign Grand Lodge' had just so much power as the particular lodges were willing to surrender up and give to it, and no more."

Now, we beg leave to say that he has found no such thing in a single instance. The particular lodges do not create the Grand Lodge, nor give it its Constitution. He might just as well say that the action of his own Grand Lodge at its late session is the action of its subordinates, or constituents, if he likes the term better. It is true that lodges agree that a Grand Lodge shall be formed, and fix a time and place for its organization. Under the general masonic law, the Masters and Wardens of the lodges compose the Grand Lodge, and they meet and organize as such, *and make their own Constitution*. The Grand Lodge thus organized at once acquires the same relations to the lodges that up to that time the Grand Lodge *which created those lodges* had; that is, it becomes their supreme ruler, and prescribes such laws to them as it sees fit. If the Grand Lodge of Iowa votes to deprive one of its lodges of what Bro. PARVIN calls its inherent rights, who can gainsay it? Can the lodge? If it undertakes to do so, and the Grand Lodge expels every member of it, as it did HARTSOCK, where is the remedy? If the members should continue to act as a lodge and make masons, would any regular Grand Lodge dare recognize them? Would the Grand Lodge of Iowa submit to have another Grand Lodge review its action and declare it to be void? No, no, Bro. PARVIN: you were right when you endorsed the proposition that "The GRAND LODGE in each State is the *supreme* and exclusive conservator of Craft Masonry in that State: it establishes such laws as it deems wise for the government of the masons in that State, and annexes to those laws such penalties for their violation as it deems proper." In other words, the Grand Lodge is the *sovereign* power: from the nature of things, there can be *no other sovereign*.

We notice, in this connection, that he holds that jurisdiction over candidates is "inherent in the lodge." To this we do not agree: the Grand Lodge prescribes the territorial jurisdiction of lodges at its pleasure. Such has been the almost universal usage. The doctrine that ordinarily a candidate must apply to the nearest lodge is of quite modern origin, and has not yet become universal in this country even. We agree with him, however, that when a Grand Lodge has assigned a given territory to a lodge, no other lodge should make a mason of a candidate residing in its jurisdiction, without its consent: and if

the waiver is made in favor of a lodge in another State, it should be made only with the consent of the Grand Master, express or implied.

In combating the erroneous proposition that only Grand Masters can grant dispensations for new lodges, he falls into the opposite error, as it seems to us, of holding that they can be granted only by the Grand Lodge either directly, or indirectly through the Grand Master as its agent. That the Grand Lodge can grant a dispensation (as it is called) for a new lodge is beyond question: but it does not follow that only the Grand Lodge can do it. He says, what is true, that at the organization of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, lodges *u. d.* were unknown: but he might have as truly added that *chartered* lodges were then unknown; so that no argument can be founded on *that* fact.

We have read history to little advantage, if the facts of history are not in direct conflict with this theory of Bro. PARVIN. The very word "Dispensation" shows that something was *dispensed* with. What it meant was well understood in the early part of the eighteenth century. The overthrow of the right of the king to dispense with a law of parliament in particular cases had cost England a revolution and a king his throne. "From his predecessors" (says one historian) "he had inherited two prerogatives." \* \* \* "These were the *dispensing* power and ecclesiastical supremacy." The contest was not concerning the *existence* of the prerogative; that was admitted: but the king claimed the right, not merely to dispense with the law in a particular case, but to dispense entirely with any law; but such had not been the custom of England, and as the power was invoked to force the Catholic religion upon the country, the Protestants resisted, and the king lost his throne.

During all this time, Freemasonry existed in a transition state from operative to speculative, with a Grand Master at its head, and with a government naturally based upon the comparative despotic government of the land. It had then no written code of law, and its laws were very largely the usages of the craft. In 1717, the Institution was organized under the Grand Lodge system. In 1720, three years after, the old usages of the craft were compiled in the form of General Regulations, which recognize fully the right of the Grand Master to exercise the dispensing power, as that term was then understood: and as if to set the whole question at rest, one of the regulations declares, "Nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation," showing that it was deemed necessary to provide *expressly* that it was *not* "subject to a dispensation" in order that it should not be, clearly recognizing that the Grand Master could dispense with the law in a particular case, unless it was otherwise expressly provided.

Again, when the Grand Lodge system was adopted, no Constitution in the modern meaning of the term was adopted. If the Grand Master gets his powers from a Constitution, and has only such powers as are therein given

him, one of the first acts would have been, as it would be now, the adoption of such a Constitution. But none was adopted: at most, a few regulations were adopted in relation to the formation of lodges and their representation in the Grand Lodge: but the body of the law, as found in the usages of the craft, was left untouched, and assumed as a matter of fact to be in force. Then when the General Regulations were approved, the action was a *declaration* of the existing law rather than the *enactment* of a code. In these "Old Regulations" no power is given to the Grand Master to issue a warrant for a new lodge, *but it is assumed that he alone has that power*, for it is declared that if any brethren undertake to form a lodge without his warrant, they are to be treated as an irregular lodge, "until he approve of them by *his* warrant." For many years the Grand Lodge had nothing to do with issuing warrants for new lodges: the Grand Master issued them, and ordered the Grand Secretary to register them, and after a time to seal them: the warrants to Portland Lodge, one issued in 1762, and the other in 1769, were, "By the Grand Master's command," in terms and in fact.

Tracing the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England down to those of 1784, we find the same state of facts, viz: that the Grand Lodge neither issued nor authorized the issue of warrants for new lodges, but by its regulations recognized that that power was in the Grand Master. In the Constitutions of 1784 we find the following: "Seeing that some brothers have been made lately in a clandestine manner—that is, in no regular lodge, *nor by any authority or dispensation* from the Grand Master," &c.: here we have an express recognition in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, that masons made by a dispensation from the Grand Master are regular, although the authority for him to make them in that manner is not found in the Constitution. In fact, the English Constitutions did not enumerate, or pretend to enumerate, the powers of the Grand Master. We have limited our remarks to the time before our Grand Lodges in this country were organized: but we may say that the issuing of warrants under the Grand Lodge of England is to this day vested in the Grand Master—not, indeed, by express authority in the Constitution, but recognized by it as one of the prerogatives of the Grand Master.

But there was another source from which Masonry in this country sprang—the "Ancient" Grand Lodge. Under that authority, warrants were granted by the Grand Lodge. But we find that on May 15, 1772, DERMOTT wrote to the Pennsylvania Brethren, that "according to the old institution," a Provincial Grand Master had power to grant a dispensation for holding a lodge, to continue in force one month. At that time, the regulations required application for a warrant to be made to the Grand Lodge, and there was no mention then (nor before the independence of Masonry in this country) of the power of the Grand Master to issue a dispensation for a new lodge. This letter of DERMOTT's is the earliest mention of a lodge u. d. that we remember to have seen.

These usages and rules of masonic government were brought to this country and prevailed here. Under the "Moderna," for many years, the Grand Master issued charters; while under the "Ancients," they were issued only by vote of the Grand Lodge. The earlier Grand Lodges adopted no Constitution or regulations when first formed, one set taking ANDERSON's Constitutions as their law, and the others taking DERMOTT's *Ahimim Rezon* as their standard. The Grand Lodge of Virginia, formed in 1777, adopted eight regulations in 1785, one of which was that lodges could be formed only by charter from the Grand Lodge. In 1786, a committee was directed to consider and report upon the power of granting dispensations, and they reported that the Grand Master, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, may grant dispensations to continue in force until the next meeting. In Pennsylvania, DERMOTT's letter was published in 1783, as the law in the matter. In Massachusetts, in 1811, a Constitution was adopted, in which the power of granting dispensations in certain cases is given to other Grand Officers, while the powers of the Grand Master (who then habitually exercised the power of granting dispensations) are given in a single sentence: "The Grand Master enjoys all powers and prerogatives agreeable to the ancient constitutions, the usages and landmarks of masonry." In 1818, the Constitution was revised, and the powers of the Grand Master given in the same terms: and in 1825, it was reprinted with a few amendments, but none was made in the provision in question: and it was not till 1843 that an attempt was made to enumerate the powers of the Grand Master and his authority to issue dispensations first mentioned. In Vermont (down to a very recent period, at any rate), the power to grant dispensations for lodges (or any others) is not specifically given, and yet, under the clause in the Constitution like that in the Constitution of Massachusetts, the usage has been the same as in Massachusetts. We have not time or space to trace the history of all the older Grand Lodges upon this subject: we will only say that in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and other of the older Grand Lodges, the doctrine that the Grand Master has the power of dispensation, as a prerogative inherent in his office, has prevailed from the earliest times, and still prevails. So far as we have ever been able to learn, while this power was habitually practiced and admitted in the earlier days, the first time a question has been raised as to its existence, as a prerogative of the Grand Master, has been since the revival of Masonry after the Morgan excitement, and since somebody conceived the idea of changing the form of masonic government and assimilating it to the form of government of the Federal Union. If Bro. PARVIN knows of any earlier assertion of his doctrine, we would be glad to have him refer us to it. When CHASE published his digest in 1859, he found no such decision in all the authorities which he examined: so we do not think Bro. PARVIN can find any.

We have devoted so much space to this matter that we must be brief in our further review of IOWA.

In his review of Maine (1883), he says:

"He notes with pleasure the fact that returns have been received from every lodge within the jurisdiction. When such a day comes to Iowa we shall expect to hear the horn of Gabriel summon us and all the hosts to the land of the blessed."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Those triennial gatherings have passed, and in respect to the first we can truthfully say that there was a vast improvement in San Francisco over any previous gathering we have attended in the last quarter of a century."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Judging from his address, brother King must have been a wise and efficient ruler of the craft."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Committee on History reported the completion of the history of five lodges. In this truly commendable work the Grand Lodge of Maine has far, very far, outstripped all of her sister Grand Lodges."

He quotes approvingly our statement of the law in relation to the powers of the Grand Lodge, and asks why that does not prevent an Iowa mason from joining a lodge in another State. The reason is that Grand Lodge laws are limited in their effect to its own State: we do not believe that the Grand Lodge of Iowa should punish an Iowa mason for doing in Virginia what the laws of that Grand Lodge allow him to do. While there might be no redress, we believe such an act on the part of the Grand Lodge of Iowa would be an unwarrantable interference with Virginia.

He says further:

"In speaking of the proxy system he says, 'that he believes we formerly held that the lodge rule applies also to the Commandery.' A mistake, brother; we only said that the rule ought to apply. We do not believe in the system of representation in the Grand Commandery, where it is personal exclusively, and where the body itself is wholly without a representative. We believe that the Grand Commander should represent his Commandery as the Master represents his lodge, and be held accountable to the Commandery for his acts and votes. We do not believe in the exercise of the personal rights in a body that is or should be a representative body."

We based our remark upon a note he made on page 162 of the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment for 1874, in which we understood him to dissent from views we then expressed, and which seem to us to accord with his present views.

He protests against our statement that Grand Lodges take their rules in procedure for discipline, largely from the rules of our courts. His protest does not change the fact, and we "protest" against his taking a few exceptional cases in which the rules of our courts have been disregarded by unworthy parties; and we desire to say to him that, as a whole, throughout our country, the law is administered in our courts as justly, impartially and properly as our masonic law is in our lodges: and if he wishes to go into examples of perversion of masonic law and evidence, we would cite him to a case in one of the lodges in his own city, within two years—as gross a one considering its magnitude, as the Cincinnati case in the civil court was.

Our Maine brethren must not infer, from the matters which we have selected for discussion, that we do not agree with Bro. PARVIN in anything. We have noticed but a very few items in this grand report of nearly two hundred pages, in almost all of which we concur. The *old usages* of masons and masonry are very dear to us, even if we cannot now see their wisdom: and we may be as radical in their support as Bro. PARVIN seems to us to be in adapting Masonry to what is supposed to be modern *progress*. He is a powerful writer, and his conclusions have deservedly great influence wherever masonry exists: for this reason, we have devoted so much space to the discussion of views of his that seem to us to be modern innovations. It may be that we are as too much inclined to look for the law of Masonry in the usages of the craft, as he seems to us to be to look for it only, or mainly, in the written Constitutions of Grand Lodges.

#### KENTUCKY, 1884.

The Proceedings contain excellent portraits of Past Grand Master CHARLES TILDEN, and Bro. THOMAS L. JEFFERSON, for fourteen years President of the Home, who had died during the year.

We are very sorry to learn from the address of the Grand Master (H. R. FRENCH) that on account of reduction in the rate of interest and other reasons, the income of the Home had been materially decreased.

We note the following decisions:

"3. If an officer of a lodge is subsequently elected to a different office, he cannot be installed in that office until his successor in the former office is elected and installed. If the latter refuses to be installed the former must hold his position, and the office to which he is last elected is held by the incumbent.

"6. Any member of the lodge has the right of appeal, and therefore the right to move for a new trial, and this whether the accused is adjudged innocent or guilty.

"8. A brother who has been adjudged insane is not amenable to masonic process, and cannot be suspended for non-payment of dues."

No. 3 reverses the rule in this jurisdiction, and indeed everywhere, so far as we have observed. An officer is elected to another office: when he is installed into the new office, he vacates the old one. We do not clearly see how one can be elected and installed into an office that is not vacant. From the report of the committee, we perceive that the office to which the party was elected was of a lower grade than the one he had held: but we do not see as that makes any difference: we do not perceive how an officer can be pushed out of his office by pushing another into it. We are very glad to see decision No. 8, and we most heartily concur in it.

Grand Secretary BASSETT, in his able report, complains that more than one hundred returns, due before Aug. 31st, were not received till Oct. 15th. He reports a list of eighty-five volumes of records, &c., that had been sent

in to his office by defunct lodges, several, however, coming from the same lodge.

The Committee on Library, at the head of which is the indefatigable Bro. STATON, report good progress, but give no details.

A very large amount of business was transacted, but calling for no particular comment.

The representatives of seventeen lodges failed to answer on final roll call, and were adjudged to have forfeited their mileage and *per diem*.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON.

It is a capital abstract of the Proceedings, with sufficient comments to keep up interest in his report till one reads it all. He endorses the views of Bro. PARVIN in relation to dispensations, and we refer him to our review of Iowa, in writing which we had *him* in mind as well as Bro. PARVIN.

Bro. SINGLETON claimed that in the old books Entered Apprentices have a place in funeral processions, and Bro. STATON asks, "In what old books?" adding that in his "old books" he finds no such thing. Bro. STATON has many "old books," and his familiarity with them adds to the value of his reports.

We find that we have already discussed several of the questions he deals with, and we refer him to the preceding pages of our report.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky decided that when a brother is suspended for non-payment of dues, the lodge may require the arrears of dues (till the time of suspension) to be paid, before it will entertain a petition for restoration, and that the lodge may keep the money, even if it refuses to restore him. Bro. PARVIN severely criticised the decision, and Bro. STATON earnestly defends it. We have no doubt of the duty of the brother to pay *in any event*: it is a debt which he owes, and which is not paid by his suspension, but we do think the payment and acceptance ought to remove his suspension and leave him an unaffiliated mason in good enough standing to apply for membership in a lodge. Nevertheless, by technical law, it does not remove the suspension.

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

"He agrees with the Grand Master of California, in answer to a question propounded whether it is left discretionary with a Master of a lodge to refuse to bury a mason 'whose life had been notoriously licentious.' The Grand Master replied: 'If a mason is not considered too licentious to be received and acknowledged as a brother while in life and health, he ought not to be considered as too licentious for masonic burial when dead.' Bro. Parvin says 'this is good law. The Master has it in his power effectually to 'cleanse the Augean stables' by ordering his Junior Warden to prefer charges against the 'notoriously licentious' members. If he will not do *his* duty first, he can not decently refuse to perform it at last by refusing to give masonic burial to such characters, if they, in life, or their family, when dead, request it; and in all such cases such requests are sure to be preferred. Notwithstanding this, the *moral* portion of the membership have the right, which in self respect they will exercise, to refuse to appear in public procession

with the white apron—the badge of innocence—following such characters to their final resting-place.'

"We have emphasized the word moral, and by its use we are lead to believe that our brother is disposed to make two classes of masons, the moral and immoral. We know that the design of Freemasonry is to have all its votaries 'good men and true,' which means moral men, and that, too, before they are made masons, not waiting to get them in and then reform them, because masonry is not a reformatory institution. We would like to hear further from our brother on this subject. In the mean time we must say, as we have said under California, that we indorse the response of the Grand Master and the remarks of Bro. Parvin, albeit we would like a little explanation about that word *moral* in the connection in which it is used."

We set out to notice this in Bro. PARVIN's report, but we really came to the conclusion that Bro. P. was speaking ironically, for of course the last clause of his remark leaves the duty of burial to be performed *by the Master alone*—an impossibility. If we remember correctly the law of "good standing," in Bro. PARVIN's view, it requires something more than freedom from charges: "good standing" and "of good report" are substantially the same. We do not concur in the California decision: so far as the Master is concerned, or perhaps even the lodge, it would be just: but we hold that no Master and no lodge has the right to *disgrace Masonry* by paying its honors to one—though dead—whom the community hold to have lived a wicked life. In this jurisdiction, the lodge determines for itself whether it will pay funeral honors to the dead.

In approving one of the decisions of Grand Master ESTES, he well says:

"We hold that no body of masons, acting in the capacity of masons, have any right to engage in any amusement of any kind in which every other mason may not be present without doing violence to his feelings. These things may be engaged in as citizens, and need not disturb the consciences of masons in the least, but we protest that 'Masonic balls' are not right, and the Grand Master did right in refusing his dispensation for such purpose."

Of the address, he says:

"The address throughout is a plain, sensible document, and we have read it with much interest."

He quotes what we said about calling the roll just before closing, and adds:

"Never fear, Bro. Drummond; the Grand Lodge is in earnest in this matter, and intends to break up the practice of representatives getting up and leaving just as soon as they get their 'mileage and *per diem*,' leaving a few faithful ones to wade through the business, and then if something happens to go through the 'mill' that don't suit these truant fellows, they are fearfully loud in the cry against 'rings.'"

As the *thirty-three* delinquents of 1883 were reduced to *seventeen* in 1884, the plan promises well: and when we look around in our Grand Lodge Hall Thursday forenoon, when the most important business of the session is transacted, we wish we had a similar law in Maine.

BRO. STATON commenced the collection of a masonic library quite recently, when the "old books" had become very scarce: but he has succeeded won-

derfully; and we predict that the more he reads the "old books" the more he will become attached to old usages, and we believe will change his views upon one or two points.

## MANITOBA, 1885.

In six weeks after the close of the session, we receive the Proceedings of this far-away Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (JOHN HEADLEY BELL) gives a very concise account of his official action, which presents no points of special interest to those outside of his own jurisdiction.

Under the head of "Retrospective," however, he gives some very interesting facts in the history of his Grand Lodge, with which he had been officially connected almost ever since its organization. He now retires after five years' service as Grand Master, which followed several years' service as Grand Secretary. We, who have watched the career of this young Grand Lodge, can say (what he would not) that it owes very much of its prosperous growth and present high standing to the able, energetic and faithful services of Bro. BELL.

The Grand Lodge started ten years ago with *three* lodges and 203 members, and now has *thirty-one* lodges with 1,246: it is true that the country has grown rapidly and many masons have moved there and settled, and thus aided in the growth of the Institution.

Most of the District Deputies had attended to their duties, some of them earnestly and faithfully, and *their* reports give much valuable information in relation to the condition of the lodges, which is generally good, a few being reported, however, as not prosperous financially, or as having "gone behind" during the year. Being in a new country to which there has been a large influx of strangers, especially from other Provinces, the demands for aid have been large and well met: this, of course, prevents the lodges from accumulating permanent funds. However, the Deputies in several cases urge a more prompt and energetic collection of dues, as the amount in arrears would in most cases put a surplus in the treasury.

The Grand Secretary in his report says that the time has now arrived when the Grand Lodge should take action in relation to Grand Lodge library: the matter was referred to the committee appointed to take into consideration the reprint of the Proceedings, and to report next year.

The Representatives of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New South Wales made reports: beyond these there was no Report on Correspondence.

Reference was made by the Grand Master to the absence, for the first time, from the Grand Lodge of Col. W. N. KENNEDY, absent with the "Canadian contingent" in Egypt. The Grand Lodge joined with the Grand Master in his wishes for the distinguished brother's passing through the dangers of the campaign in safety, and his return in health and strength.

The Board of General Purposes, in their report, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge, express their appreciation of the services of Grand Master **BELL**, in terms similar to those we have already used, and which we had not read when we wrote our own view of the matter. We are glad to see that his merit is recognized at home. A Past Grand Master's jewel, appropriately inscribed, was voted to him.

The Grand Lodges of Arizona, Mexico and South Australia were recognized, and the question of recognizing Victoria and *Española* postponed.

A large amount of routine business was intelligently transacted. We congratulate this young Grand Lodge on her prosperity and the wisdom with which her affairs are administered.

#### MARYLAND, 1884.

At the semi-annual communication, the Grand Master (**JOHN S. TYSON**) reported that he had sent out a circular to the lodges, making specific inquiries as to their condition, and he had received replies from twenty-seven lodges, which showed that the lodges were generally in a good condition, with, on the average, a small increase of membership.

He announced the death of Bro. **ELIJAH STANSBURY**, at the age of ninety-three, a mason of sixty-nine years, and a Past Master for forty-six years.

He said that the Grand Lodge had paid some temporary loans, made some improvements on the Temple, and had paid \$1,000 on the principal of the Grand Lodge debt: at the annual communication it was announced that \$4,000 more had been paid.

The Grand-Master announced the commencement of the publication of the History of Masonry in Maryland, with a Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization, by Bro. **EDWARD T. SCHULTZ**. This is an exceedingly valuable work, and, while we are glad to see that the Grand Lodge subscribed \$250 towards it, we regret to learn that the encouragement from other sources is so limited as to endanger the success of the enterprise. This should not be: from an examination of the numbers issued, we are able to say that it is a very valuable addition to masonic history, and the masons of Maryland owe it to the craft in general, if not to themselves, to subscribe for it liberally. We commend it also to masonic students "wherever soever dispersed."

We greatly regret to learn that "owing to a severe affliction in the family of Dr. **GORGAS**, he had not the heart to attempt to prepare the Report on Foreign Correspondence": we tender our beloved Bro. **GORGAS** our deepest sympathy.

The Report (108 pp.) was prepared on short notice by Bro. **WILLIAM J. WROTH**.

It is a fine abstract, with well-selected extracts and brief comments, enough

to show that if he had had time, he would have given us one of his old-time, very able reports.

He reviews Maine for 1883, saying that Grand Master KING's address is a very able document: he quotes nearly three pages from it, especially commending his remarks concerning Past Masters, and adding: "We wish some of our brethren to read and ponder well."

In reply to a question whether we found a certain paragraph in our report for that year in the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge, we say that we did not. Perhaps the remark was out of place, but we have had considerable anxiety in relation to the matter, fearing that the Grand Lodge might have trouble growing out of it.

#### MINNESOTA, 1884.

The address of the Grand Master (C. HENRY DENTON) is devoted chiefly to business matters, which he stated in a very clear but concise manner.

In relation to creating new lodges, he well says:

"I have refused to grant dispensations for new lodges in quite a number of instances. In every case of refusal it would, without doubt, have been very convenient for the brethren who petitioned to have a lodge near their own home, but these brethren, in most cases, were needed in the lodges to which they belonged. They must sacrifice their own convenience for the interest of the entire craft; for the best good of Masonry."

Of the condition of Masonry, he says:

"The lodges have most of them gained strength during the year. I do not think any of them have weakened. With but few exceptions they are in a sound, healthy and prosperous condition. The returns this year will show, I think, more degrees conferred than ever before, and I believe from my own observation, and from my official information, that the quality of the work done has never been excelled. During the year some few jealousies have, it is true, at times appeared between lodges, for we are all human, but I believe that these have all now disappeared. This fact I consider as a sure sign of present health and stability. Our strongest guaranty of the continuance of harmony and peace and good fellowship, is the fact that masons possess that spirit of reconciliation which enables them, between individuals and between lodges, to harmonize, settle and adjust differences; that spirit which allows brotherly love to prevail everywhere. Masonry is surely gaining good ground everywhere year by year. Its votaries gain wisdom from her teachings, and by the aid of it become themselves teachers, and the world is made better."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported the following resolution, modifying a decision of the Grand Master made the year previous, and it was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That in case of the loss or destruction of the charter of a subordinate lodge, it is the duty of the Worshipful Master of the lodge to apply to the M. W. Grand Master for authority to continue the work of the lodge until the meeting of the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master reported the following:

"My attention has lately been called to an actual case like the following: John Doe, when a young man, was duly elected in one of the Eastern States, where an election entitles a candidate to the three degrees, and

received the first degree only. Before he could get the second he was borne westward by the irresistible tide of emigration, and found a home in Minnesota. This was twenty years ago. Now he asks the lodge which elected him to give him the other two degrees. That lodge being willing to do so asks a lodge here to do the work for it. Courtesy impels the lodge here to do the work for its sister lodge in the East without stopping to ask a question. Is it right to do so? I think not. I think there should be some rule requiring the candidate, in his new home, to pass the ordeal of a ballot. Many a moral, and upright and worthy young man leaves his parental roof, and goes to a new country, where, unrestrained by the influences of home and the society he left, he falls a victim to the snares and temptations of frontier life—is demoralized and lost."

In relation thereto, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"Your committee, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the propriety of one lodge conferring the remaining degrees for another lodge, upon a candidate who, after receiving his first degree, has removed to the jurisdiction of the lodge to whom the request is made, and many years having elapsed between the time of the conferring of the first degree and the request of his old lodge, would respectfully report that while we indorse much of what our Grand Master says under this head, we do not see how, by any new legislation, the situation can be improved. When a request of the above character is made, the lodge to which it is proffered is at liberty to accede to that request or not, as after mature deliberation and investigation, it may deem the good of the Order demands. And it would seem to your committee that this fact constitutes all the safeguard the consideration of such a case requires; it being the duty of any lodge, requested to do work for a sister lodge, to in every case make careful inquiry and investigation."

We think that after so long a time elapses the candidate should again pass the ordeal of the ballot.

The Grand Orator, W. D. CORNISH, delivered an oration of very unusual merit.

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was again presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON.

In order that he may avoid incorrectly stating the views of others, it is his practice to quote literally.

Referring to the decision of the Grand Lodge of California in relation to masonic burial, he says:

"*The right of masonic burial is an Americanism; in Europe it is not recognized as a right.* Recognizing it as a right, the Grand Master was correct. No matter what the character, so long as charges had not been preferred, the lodge was bound as such to give masonic burial to one of its members."

Nor is it universally recognized as a right in this country; in this State, from time immemorial, it has been held to be a matter within the discretion of the lodge.

Of the value of a Grand Lodge Library, he says:

"We would that the Grand Lodge of Minnesota could be induced to make progress in the same direction. If Masonry is worth anything it is worth studying. If, as claimed, it has been one of the great agents in the amelioration of the condition of man; if its tendency is to elevate morals, to make

man better and happier, the reasons why should be familiar to the craftsmen. Its foundations, history, traditions, symbolism, teachings, and coincidences with the mysteries of the ancients should be studied and treasured. What can a Grand Lodge do more beneficial to the craft than to gather together, and store where it would be accessible, the means for the masons of its jurisdiction to get such desired information."

Referring to the Iowa case to which we have devoted so much space, he says:

"It appears to us that the Grand Lodge of Iowa makes a mistake in delegating to a subordinate that which it should do itself. Surely the Grand Lodge would not be biased! The statement of the Grand Master that the subordinate lodge was under such influences that justice could not be meted out, was amply sufficient reason why the case should not be sent back. Is the Grand Lodge afraid to try one of its own members? Or has he been unjustly traduced? If the latter, then try those who have committed the wrong.

"There is something wrong somewhere. It is due—now that so much has been published—to the Grand Lodge, and to the *status* of the brother concerned, that the skein should be unraveled."

The "skein has been unravelled"—and by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. PIERSON publishes in an Appendix a form of the record of a communication of a lodge. There are some things in it to which we wish to refer specially. While the names of members present may be omitted when the attendance is large, the names of each visiting brother, with the name of his lodge, should always be recorded; full names of candidates should be given; *initials* will not answer: and he advises that in cases of petitions so much of them should be recorded as shows the age, residence, occupation and birth place of each candidate. Every one who has written the history of a masonic body will appreciate the value of these suggestions.

#### MISSOURI, 1884.

We have a pamphlet of over 400 pages, and much of it in so small type as to be rather trying to the eyes by gas light.

The one question, which more than all others agitates our Missouri brethren, is their regulation in relation to keepers of saloons or dram shops. The discussion of this matter, in some form, takes up considerable space in the Proceedings. There is, as we understand it, no law of the State prohibiting this business. In 1882, a resolution was introduced declaring all persons engaged in the business ineligible for the mysteries of Masonry. It was referred to a committee, who reported a resolution that the keeping of a dram shop is a masonic offence, and that all engaged in it are liable to be dealt with for unmasonic conduct, and the resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (LEE A. HALL) in his address discusses the matter, giving the history of the legislation, as well as a circular which he had issued in relation to the matter. He instructed the lodges that as keeping a saloon

was a masonic offence, certainly a candidate could not properly be admitted who was engaged in that business. But an additional question arose, and we will let the Grand Master state it in his own words:

"Is a brother, even though he be a saloon keeper, in good standing until some action has been taken against him, and is he entitled to hold office in the lodge? I confess the solution of this question was a matter of difficulty; but, upon reflection, came to the conclusion that the declaration of the Grand Lodge had virtually placed every mason who was a saloon keeper under charges, with only the reservation that would allow a lodge in dealing with them to take into consideration any peculiar circumstances that might surround the individual case of any brother engaged in the business. At the same time, all lodges were expected to enforce the law in good faith. It is a well-known rule that no brother under charges is eligible to an office in a lodge. If the foregoing solution is the true one, it follows that any brother engaged in saloon keeping is under a *quasi* disability by reason of the action of the Grand Lodge, and is not competent to hold an office in a lodge. Mature reflection led me to the conclusion that this was the correct theory of the Grand Lodge order, and in pursuance of that conviction, I acted in the following cases, which are herewith presented for your consideration."

He then proceeds to state two cases in which he refused to allow a saloon-keeper to be installed into office to which he had been elected—one a Master, and the other a Senior Warden. In the first case, he suspended the installation to await the action of the Grand Lodge: in the second, he ordered a new election and installed the brother then elected.

The Grand Lodge reversed the action of the Grand Master, upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence. We confess that we are greatly surprised at this action, as in our judgment the Grand Master was clearly right in *his action*, and the Grand Lodge as clearly wrong. The committee say:

"This utterance of the Grand Lodge is clear and explicit, and we take it to mean just what it says. It virtually bars the doors of our lodges against saloon-keepers as candidates for the mysteries of Masonry. By implication it *guards* the inner door. It says, directly, that those brethren engaged in the saloon business are liable to be dealt with for unmasonic conduct, and that a lodge is derelict in duty if it does not hold such brethren 'amenable for the violations of the principles of Masonry.' While this duty clearly rests on a lodge, yet, in enforcing the law, the lodge is invested with a reasonable discretion, being responsible for its manner of exercising it. But the law does not mean that Master Masons in good standing, members of lodges, against whom no charges are pending, shall not be elected to masonic office, or, if elected, shall not be installed. Let us read the law aright, abide by it, and deal out strict and impartial justice under it. We do not propose to argue the question here. The Grand Master has forcibly presented the case in explanation of his act. It is for the Grand Lodge to judge whether he acted according to law. We have no law that confers upon a Grand Master authority for the act, but the sentiment of the Grand Lodge, as expressed in its declarations on the subject, was doubtless his guide. And whether from motives of policy, or morality, the Grand Master was sincere in his purpose. Under the terms of the declaration, it is competent for any lodge in this jurisdiction to try its saloon-keeping members for unmasonic conduct, although it does not, except by implication, say they *shall* be so disciplined. It would be competent for, as well as the *duty* of the Grand Master, if, in his judgment, a lodge violated our principles of decency and morality by electing unworthy brothers as officers, to hold the lodge responsible for unmasonic

proceedings, and, if it did not mend them, to deal with the lodge itself in the manner provided by the law. In view of the whole matter, while we sympathize with and commend the motives of the Grand Master, we are of the opinion that he exceeded the authority conferred by law, and must dissent from the conclusions which led him to set aside the election and prohibit the installation of officers of Itasca and Meridian Lodges. In the cases before us, the TRUE REMEDY of the Grand Master was to ARREST THE CHARTERS, if, in his judgment, the lodges were violating the spirit and intent of the law."

We are utterly disgusted at the idea that there is no power anywhere in Masonry to prevent the disgrace of the Institution, by preventing the installation of a man as Master of a Lodge, who is a drunkard or a confessed habitual violator of masonic law. Thank God, such doctrine prevails only to a limited extent, and *does not prevail* in Maine.

We said the *action* of the Grand Master was right; we are equally free to say that his *reason* was wrong. It does not follow that a mason is under charges, because he is violating the law, and the offence of keeping a rum-shop is no exception to the rule. But if a saloon-keeper must be installed because he *has been elected*, so must any one, whatever his character and habits may be. All agree that the installation of a disreputable man into a masonic office brings disgrace upon the Institution: and will it be said that we must sit by gaping, and tamely submit to this disgrace? Said the late venerable Bro. Lyon to a man brought before him when sitting as a magistrate, "Sir, you are not guilty of larceny as charged in this complaint: but you are guilty of a gross offence: I do not know what the punishment is, but the law gives punishment, for *it would be a reproach to the law if it did not*, so I will send you where they *do* know," and bound him over to appear at the higher Court. It would be a reproach to masonic law if it did not give the means of *preventing* such a disgrace.

But the law is not in fault. In the forms prescribed by the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the installation of its Grand Officers, we find that when a Grand Officer-elect is presented for installation, the presiding Grand Officer is to address his brethren as follows:

"Brethren, you here behold Bro. \_\_\_\_\_, who having been duly elected as \_\_\_\_\_, now declares himself ready for installation. If any of you know of any reason why he should not be installed, YOU WILL STATE YOUR OBJECTIONS NOW, or forever hereafter hold your peace."

Suppose some brother should respond: "I object, because he is a habitual and persistent violator of masonic law, of the laws of this Grand Lodge, and of God's law." We should infer from the report of this committee that they would hold that the presiding Grand Master must meekly reply: "That may all be true, my brother; but having been duly elected, he must be installed: the Grand Lodge does not *mean* anything by requiring that question to be asked; it is only a matter of form: his installation will be a disgrace to the Grand Lodge and to Masonry, it is true, but the masonic law gives us no means of preventing such a disgrace; we can only *submit* to it."

The decision of the committee is to the effect that the installing officer, in-

stead of saying to the Master elect, "In consequence of your conformity to the charges and regulations of the Order, you are now to be installed," &c., he should say, "*In spite of your habitual violation of masonic law, you are now to be installed.*"

In most jurisdictions, the question required to be propounded at the installation of a Grand Officer is also required at the installation of lodge officers.

*What does the question mean?* If a Master-elect refuses to assent to the Ancient Charges, *what is to be done?* Has the installing officer no power? Is all this ceremony utterly meaningless? By no means. It means that the installing officer may—nay, *must* refuse to proceed with the installation. If objections are made in response to the solemn demand of the installing officer, they must be considered and disposed of before the installation can take place: and if sufficient, and admitted (as was the fact in the cases Grand Master HALL had before him) or sustained by proof, the installation of the party refused, and, as a consequence, a new election ordered, precisely as it would be if it should turn out that the officer elect is absolutely ineligible.

But, say the committee, "the true remedy is to suspend the charter of the lodge." "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and is worth a *ton* of attempted cure, that is really *no cure at all!* Besides, it punishes the innocent minority for the act of the guilty majority—and in many cases, it would punish the large majority for the act of a small minority. We knew a case once in which a disreputable man, who had not been disciplined, secretly arranged with his friends and elected himself to the head of a masonic body, by taking the other members by surprise. To suspend the charter of that body would have punished three-quarters and more of its members for the act of less than one-quarter: the simpler and better method was to prevent his installation, and thus show that such men cannot hold the office, although they get elected.

As we have already said in this report, it may be that such a course would serve the *lodge* justly (although we do not believe it), but it is *not* the *lodge* alone that is interested: but the whole fraternity is involved, and that should not be allowed thus to suffer injury.

"*Salus populi suprema lex*": the good name of Masonry is paramount to all other considerations. The Grand Master well says:

"But the question comes up, and we must settle it: How can we protect Masonry from the reproach the public will certainly cast upon it, if we allow men engaged in saloon-keeping, regarded as the business by the great mass of the public as an immoral one, to be known as our representative men, as our officers unquestionably are? I answer unequivocally by saying we cannot allow any such brother to occupy any representative position among us. Even admitting that such of these brethren as are allowed to remain with us suffer wrong from such a prohibition, it is far better that the few should submit than that the many who compose the fraternity should suffer to exist what would sooner or later become an irreparable injury to Masonry."

In writing this, we desire to disclaim any reflection upon the Committee on Jurisprudence, whose *report* we have been criticising. We believe that if they had taken time to consider the matter, they would not have promulgated this alarmingly dangerous doctrine.

We are the more strongly of this opinion, because the Grand Lodge in another case sustained the action of the Grand Master in setting aside the election and installation of a Master-elect of a lodge, because he had been convicted of unmasonic conduct and sentenced to a reprimand, which had not been administered at the time of the election. The general rule is laid down by the Grand Master and apparently concurred in by the Grand Lodge, that a mason under charges is not eligible to office. In our copy of the Book of Constitutions of Missouri (we are not sure it is the *latest* one), we do not find such a regulation, or enacted law of the Grand Lodge: on the contrary, it is said, "The *status* of a mason under charges is not affected by such charges, except that he cannot *dimit*."

We should desire to annex many modifications to the proposition that a mason under charges is not eligible to office, before we should assent to it. We do not believe that masonic law places in the hands of an unscrupulous man the power to prevent the election of a mason to office in the lodge, by filing, *just before the election*, charges without foundation in truth, as he might do if the pending of charges makes one ineligible. In this connection, however, it is immaterial: the point is, that the Grand Lodge recognized the power of the Grand Master to set aside an election (and even an installation) which *he decides* to be void.

Now we find no provision in the Constitution or laws of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, giving the Grand Master power to set aside an election in *any* case; now what consistency or reason is there for saying that he has power to set aside an election, when, *in his opinion*, the candidate is ineligible, but that he "exceeds the authority conferred by law," when he refuses to allow to be installed one whose installation would be "an irreparable injury to Masonry"? What is the mighty difference between being under charges (which may be utterly without foundation) and being an admitted habitual violator of the positive law of the Grand Lodge? In fact, is it not more reasonable to hold that the Grand Master has power to act in the last case and not in the first case, rather than *vice versa*? But it will be said that there must necessarily be some tribunal, or person, to act when an ineligible person is elected, and as the Grand Lodge cannot be constantly in session that duty naturally falls to the Grand Master; true, but why, pray, does it not naturally fall to the Grand Master to act when a grossly unfit man is elected to office? In the first case, the Grand Master can act to prevent a merely technical irregularity, out of which, if not corrected, no possible harm could ensue to the Institution, while in the latter case, he would prevent a disgrace and injury to Masonry. To hold that the Grand Master has

the power in the first case, although it is not given in the Constitution, and that he has *not* the power in the latter case, *because* it is not given in the Constitution, looks to us like straining at a gnat and gulping down a whole caravan of camels!

We have no idea that the nature of the case influenced the action of the Grand Lodge, for in another case, in which the respondent set up that he was enganged in the business when the resolution of 1882 was adopted, and that as he was legally licensed to keep a dram shop under the laws of the State, Masonry cannot interfere with his business: the Grand Lodge sustained the conviction and adopted the following report of a committee, on which was, at least, one member of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"The adoption of the resolution of 1882 was only a specific declaration of what had always been recognized as masonic law. Temperance has always been one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry. It would be a strange rule that would punish the victim and not the victimizer. Masonry is a system of morals. It deals in moral rights and not in civil or religious rights. At law a person may have certain rights which he may have enforced as vested rights, but saloon-keeping is not one of them, much less can there be such a thing as the saloon-keeper having vested rights in morals. The proposition is simply absurd. The Legislature of the State may abolish saloons entirely and such a law if now enacted, would not interfere with the vested rights of the oldest saloon-keeper in the State. Nor would such a law be subject to the objection, that it interferes with 'a man's business.' The Supreme Court of Missouri has recently held that the license fee, exacted by the general law regulating dramshops, is a price paid for the privilege of carrying on a business which is detrimental to public morals, and which the Legislature, in the exercise of the police power, has the right to prohibit altogether. If the Legislature of the State, in the interest of good government, may altogether prohibit its citizens from keeping saloons, how much more may the Grand Lodge, in the interest of good morals, prohibit its members from engaging, or continuing in a business which is recognized by the law of the land as 'detrimental to public morals.' Because the saloon-keeper is licensed by the State, it does not follow that it is not an immoral business. The laws licensing business of that character, 'are regarded as police regulations, established by the Legislature for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime, and for the abatement of nuisances.' This principle is well settled by a long line of authorities. This being the case, it can hardly be claimed that the law of 1882 interferes 'with a man's business,' although that business may be licensed by the State."

The Grand Secretary says there are already too many lodges in the State, and referring to the arrest of *seven* charters, he says:

"While there has been great zeal manifested in given localities in organizing new lodges, it was found necessary on the part of the Grand Master to exercise official authority in closing up quite a number of *old* lodges. As to the *future* of the new lodges, quite as many fears as hopes exist concerning them. Respecting the *old* lodges, which have been placed on the retired list, their *future* is past. They had made a record. That record justified—yea, necessitated their retirement. The judgment of the Grand Master exercised concerning this department of official duty was according to knowledge. A similar course, if pursued for a few years to come, would place Masonry upon a higher plane in this jurisdiction and contribute to the good of the fraternity. This has not been a healthy year for unhealthy lodges. Seven such

lodges have been furnished with very quiet funerals. Some communities will enjoy better health, morally, by reason of the decease of *organized deviltry* and *protected wickedness*. The time had come when masons must be taught the stern lesson that the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri does not charter lodges for schools of vice, to protect crime, shield drunkenness, foster lust, and condone debauchery. If the lesson has not been salutary, the reason must be looked for among the recusant and guilty. The lesson has been sharp and pertinent. It may be that none are so *blind* as those who refuse to see. Masonry, as an institution, does not exist for the benefit of those who degrade it by degrading themselves. Its law will purge out the corrupt element for the good of the pure."

That we may not be misunderstood in what we have said in relation to the arrest of charters, we will add that while we regard the cases rare in which a charter should be arrested for a single offence by the lodge, we hold that when a lodge, although it has in it many good men and masons, gets into such a condition that it becomes an injury to Masonry, its charter ought to be arrested; and the good masons among its members must suffer for their misfortune in being associated with bad men.

A case was before the Grand Lodge in which the following report was adopted:

"The accused in this case is charged with violating his word, given on the honor of his obligation as a Master Mason, in promising to pay the debt of his brother, which promise, it is charged, he failed to keep. The evidence is conflicting, Bro. Ricksecker affirming that the promise was made on the honor of a Master Mason and Bro. Fist denying the same. The only witness to the transaction was Bro. McCallum, who signs a statement for Bro. Ricksecker sustaining his version of the agreement, but who testified in open lodge that 'there was nothing said about masonic obligations.' This was all the evidence. The lodge acquitted Bro. Fist, and Bro. Ricksecker appeals, on the ground that it has been proven by two Master Masons that Bro. Fist had violated his obligation, and he asks the Grand Lodge whether a Master Mason can violate his obligation without committing gross unmasonic conduct. He cannot. The question is, in this case, did he violate his obligation? Bro. Ricksecker says he did, and Bro. Fist says he did not, and Bro. McCallum testifies both ways. The lodge seems to have believed Bro. Fist. The members who were present and heard the evidence, and who know the witnesses, are the best judges of their credibility. Their judgment must be conclusive where the evidence is as nearly balanced as in this case. It may be that they thought the case should not have been brought into the lodge; if so, they were not far out of the way. This is another case of mingling business and Masonry; of attempting to collect a debt through the lodge, which has been so often condemned by the Grand Lodge. Bro. Ricksecker wrote a letter, which was in evidence, which contained this statement: 'If the money is paid by the 1st of March, which is our next regular lodge-meeting night, I will withhold my charges. If it is not paid by that time, my charges will be presented to the lodge.' This was forwarded to Bro. Fist before the charges were preferred. We admire diligence in a lawyer in securing the claim of his client, but we seriously question his right to use a masonic lodge to aid him in this threatening manner. The courts of the country are open for the collection of debts, and if an attorney cannot make his claim there he should not be allowed to appeal to a masonic lodge. The claim against Bro. Fist could not have been maintained in any court in the land. It was not his own debt, but that of his brother, and there is no pretense that he was legally liable for its payment. If he promised on his honor, as a mason, to pay it (which he denies), he did wrong, and Bro. Ricksecker did wrong to exact and accept such a promise. Masons should learn that they

are perverting the objects of Masonry when they make it the basis of any business transaction. That masons should deal honestly and honorably with each other, as they should with all mankind, is true, but it should not strengthen a mason's business promise, that it is made 'on the square' or under his obligation. It never should be made or accepted in that way, and when it is, both parties to the transaction lower the standard of Masonry by placing its obligations on a basis of dollars and cents."

We do not completely endorse this decision: we think it is stated too broadly: we agree that the pledging of one's masonic faith in a business matter or the exacting or the acceptance of such a pledge, is a perversion of Masonry. But if a mason, with the intent in advance of defrauding another, induces that other to accept his promise instead of a legal obligation, and in pursuance of his original intent refuses to perform his promise, when the other has no remedy whatever, it seems to us that the *original transaction* is a masonic offence, and that without regard to any pledge of masonic faith.

The Report on Correspondence (206 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL.

He is an able, powerful and bold writer—bold to the extent of denouncing evil without regard to persons, and of being ready to admit that he has changed his views when convinced that he has made a mistake.

He is an intense supporter of the legislation of his Grand Lodge in regard to saloon-keepers, and some of his philippics against them are absolutely terrific—that is against the saloon-keepers *as such*, but not against particular brethren.

He has largely adopted the modern ideas in some quarters, in relation to the powers of Grand Masters; but we think that the logic of events is gradually modifying his views.

He discusses the questions of "physical qualifications," holding to the same doctrine that prevails in this jurisdiction.

The following will be of interest in this jurisdiction, as we are informed that instances of a similar mixing of Masonry with amusement have occurred here :

"If people want to dance, let them do so as *dancers* and not as *masons*. On *masonic occasions* we appear in *our masonic character*. On *BALL occasions* let every body appear there in the style suited to the entertainment, and not in some foreign costume. What business has a mason at a ball with an *apron* on? Such mixture makes an inharmonious condition. And we do not believe in giving *character* and *consequence* to a dance by parading our 'masonic regalia' before promiscuous crowd. If the party people want to *draw*, let them not enjoy the benefit of free advertising by the masonic lodge attracting thither those who want to see the show. A gentleman can appear at a ball with his swallow tail on, and a lady may wear her 'dolly-varden,' if desired. We shall not object. But please keep 'masonic regalia' *out of all* such places. Let Masonry remain distinctive. We have seen Templars, on gala days and parade occasions, go into saloons 'in full masonic regalia.' They received 'free drinks,' we presume, as they drew after them enough of the curious crowd to make even a heartless saloon-keeper smile. Such out-of-place displays of 'masonic regalia' is disgraceful. While Grand Commander, we had occasion to summon two valiant Knights from the foul precincts of a saloon. Our admonition to them

was to keep out of such places or take off their masonic clothing. They kept out."

Knowing his "anti-prerogative" views as above stated, we turned with much interest to his view of Iowa, to see what he would say in relation to the action of Grand Master VAN SAUN, who, in defiance of the "anti-prerogative" notions that had prevailed in Iowa, had arrested the action of a lodge in the midst of a trial, and ordered the whole matter to be laid before the Grand Lodge. It was one of the items in "the logic of events" of which we have spoken. He highly praises Bro. VAN SAUN and his administration, and warmly endorses the action of the Grand Lodge, *which was based upon the exercise of the very prerogative power of the Grand Master*, to which he so strongly objects, but he does not in any way mention this part of the case. In other words, if Bro. VAN SAUN had followed Bro. VINCIL's doctrine and the Missouri practice, HARTSOCK would have been acquitted, and the only remedy would have been the arrest of the charter of an old lodge, because more than one-third of its members refused to find an old man and member guilty of charges, the proof of which was conclusive. From his silence, we infer that Bro. VAN SAUN's action the year before, which gave the Grand Lodge a chance to act, had escaped his notice or his memory. However, we are glad to perceive that he does not adopt Bro. PARVIN's views in relation to Grand Lodges, for he says:

"We have contended before our Grand Lodge, in a given case, that the body had the right and could and should exercise it in the punishment of the party at bar. We believe there are cases when the Grand Lodge should exercise original jurisdiction over the members of subordinate lodges. While we would guard, most jealously, the rights of subordinate lodges, we would insist that the Grand Lodge, in creating its constituents, does not surrender its own rights and powers so as to lose control over individual members."

While we shall say nothing more in relation to the *policy* of granting dispensations to confer degrees out of time, except that we believe cases happen in which it is proper, we desire to call his attention to one mistake he is constantly making. He assumes that in all such cases the Grand Master overrides the law of his Grand Lodge, whereas in all the Constitutions we have seen (we mean in jurisdictions in which this power is exercised) the power is expressly given to the Grand Master, or in the prohibition against conferring degrees out of time, there is incorporated the words "except by dispensation" or "except by permission of the Grand Master." We think he will agree that when a law says that a certain act shall not be done, "except by permission of the Grand Master," and the Grand Master *does* give permission, he neither violates nor overrides any law; and, moreover, we do not think he will deny that the law itself recognizes the propriety of sometimes making an exception to the operation of the prohibition.

He denounces, in very strong terms, the excesses as well as the expenditure of immense sums of money for mere show at the Triennial Conclaves

of the Grand Encampment. He refers to it, because the next Conclave is to be held, in 1886, in his own city, and because, he says, "harm is done to legitimate Masonry."

In his review of Maine, in reply to some remarks we made in our last report, in relation to similar utterances of his in a former report, he says:

"We desire to remind Bro. Drummond that if the tide is ever stayed it must be done by those who *compose* the Grand Encampment. These can say to the swelling tide, 'thus far shalt thou come, and no further.' Prohibit these useless parades and their disgraceful incidents. They could not exist a day if the Grand Encampment would interdict them. Let the St. Louis affair in 1866 be the last. The Templars of Missouri have chosen a chairman for the Triennial Committee who is safe, sound and conservative. He will do all that *one* man can do to accomplish what Bro. Drummond desires, and we are in full accord with him. But we cannot control the thousands of Templars that will gather here in 1886. They will come from afar to see and indulge themselves. No power on earth can control such a mass as will be here. What then? Another National Templar debauch will be witnessed. Will Bro. Drummond join others, of like mind, in putting a stop to these national carnivals? We are ready for the fray and propose never to cease the fight until Templarism is purified. If this is not done, we expect to see it buried beneath the whelming waves of popular contempt and execration. With its sinking hulk we will throw our own 'Excalibar,' to go down into deeper depths than ever swallowed the famous sword of Arthur."

In reply to his personal question, we can only refer him to our record in the Proceedings of every Conclave which we have attended. We will only add that if the *Master Masons* of St. Louis will sacrifice their city pride and not make an endeavor to outdo all the efforts of their sister cities on similar occasions, the first step towards a genuine reform will be made.

Referring to the reception of the Governor of the State, by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, he says:

"We hope that 'Bro. J. Proctor Knott' will make a better GOVERNOR by reason of being a mason than if not one. But we may ask innocently, of course, if the *Institution* is any better by one of its *members* being GOVERNOR of a State? We would not think enough of the visit of *our* Governor, were he a mason, to chronicle his presence in the Grand Lodge of Missouri, unless he represented a lodge. Then we would put his name in the list, with other representatives, and think they were not honored or improved by the association. There he would be simply a *Mason*. Were he to address the Chair, our Grand Master would say 'BROTHER,' not 'GOVERNOR!'"

If Masonry teaches anything, it teaches us to "honor the chief magistrate," and, therefore, we hold that what Kentucky *did* was right, and what Missouri *would do*, a neglect of masonic duty.

In regard to the practice of our Committee on Jurisprudence, to take time to consider the decision of the Grand Master, he says:

"This Grand Lodge takes one year to consider and report upon such matters. This is sound policy. If the many *batches* of decisions annually rendered by Grand Masters in our American Grand Lodges were subjected to such tests, we would have less hasty, immature and impracticable legislation, and some of our ruling spirits would reduce the number of their opinions. With such *sifting* as their decisions would receive by a Committee on Jurisprudence, deliberately considering them for twelve months, there would be

but little left to tell the tale of their existence. There would be less tinkering with our laws under such a rule as the Maine brethren apply."

While our good brother is *theoretically* one of the most ardent in his denials of all power of Grand Masters not given him in the Constitution, yet we find that when it comes to a question of the *practical* exercise of the power to prevent disgrace to Masonry, he is pretty reliable. He intimates in very strong terms that if he were Grand Master, and a mason under charges was elected to office, he would set aside the election: and yet if he did so, it would be by virtue of his prerogatives as Grand Master, and not by virtue of any specific power given him by the Constitution of his Grand Lodge. We have hopes of him yet!

In reply to one of his arguments, we will say that the masonic law recognizes the fact that it is not perfect, and that there may be cases in which the law ought not to be enforced, and confiding in the wisdom of the Grand Master, it leaves to him the decision whether the law ought to be enforced in a given case or not. When the law recognizes this dispensing power as a part of the law, it strikes us that to say that the exercise of that power is a violation of the obligation of the Grand Master that he will support the law is the merest nonsense. This consideration disposes of his criticisms in every case which we have noticed.

Referring to the decision of Bro. WARREN, of Nebraska, that any member of a lodge has a right to know how many ballots of each kind appear on a ballot for the degrees, he inquires whence that *right* originated. We should say that it is a part of his right to know the proceedings of his lodge, to the same extent that any officer has the right to know them. We think the proper question is, "Whence does a Master get the right to exclude a member of his lodge from knowing all that transpires in the lodge?"

We find, on getting along further in his report, that he discussed in a former report, Bro. VAN SAUN's act, in suspending the action of his Grand Lodge, and in reply to Bro. FOSTER, of Tennessee, he says:

"We can have no controversy with Bro. Foster, but as to the act of Bro. Van Saun, of Iowa—who was correct in purpose—we only aimed to show that there is danger in exercising unwritten authority or power, and a liability to abuse the power claimed. We know Bro. Van Saun believed he was doing right and for the best, and will admit that it was so. But we beg to call attention to the fact that there is a wide difference between correcting an '*error*' made by the Grand Lodge 'through a misapprehension of facts,' and a constantly repeated wholesale use of the '*prerogative*' function. In one case, the Grand Master '*steps in*' to prevent 'gross injustice to the humblest member of the Fraternity,' and to save 'parties from unjust punishment,' because of 'misapprehension of facts' and the absence of a statute governing such cases. In the other case the Grand Master '*steps out*' and goes *beyond* the statute provided to govern such cases, and does, or permits things the law *prohibits*. '*Prerogative*' advocates may make all they can out of these two cases. We have been Grand Master and found occasion to '*step in*' and do things for the protection of parties, where there was no law to govern or guide, because no such case had ever existed in our Grand Lodge Jurisprudence."

This admits all that the "prerogative" men (except a few extremists) claim; for does not our good brother see that the *existence of the power* does not depend upon the *motive* which causes the exercise of the power? And that if it exists at all, the Grand Master must be the sole judge of the propriety of its exercise in a given case? We repeat, we "have hopes of him."

We have not half finished this report, but we *must* stop.

#### MONTANA, 1884.

The Grand Lodge met at nine, and the Secretary having reported that more than the constitutional number of lodges (a majority) had paid dues and were represented, it was opened. It was then called to refreshment till eleven, to enable the Committee on Credentials to make up their report. The Grand Secretary complained that lodges are still late in making their returns—those from four not having been received on the morning of the session of the Grand Lodge. Of course that would prevent adopting our method of having the Committee on Credentials meet in advance of the session (say an hour or two) and make up their report in season to present it as soon as the Grand Lodge is opened.

He reports an increase of over one hundred in the membership, and the dues fully paid, *three dollars for each member*.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

In the afternoon, the Grand Master (HUGH DUNCAN) delivered his address. He pays a deserved tribute to the founders of the Grand Lodge, and an especially deserved one to the Grand Secretary (CORNELIUS HEDGES), the only one of the founders then present, and the only one, we believe, now active in Masonry in the jurisdiction, several having died, several having moved away and the others having dropped out of active work.

He had been unable to visit the lodges as he had intended, in consequence of breaking one of his legs: and he recommended, in order to secure a visitation of the lodges, which he believed was badly needed, that the District Deputy system be adopted: and the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted his recommendation.

He visited two lodges, however, and he found that in one, only one member (and he had been suspended) had ever been in any other lodge in Montana or seen the work of that jurisdiction. He conferred the three degrees for their instruction.

We notice two things peculiar, and contrary to the usage in the East. One, the same person is reported present, both as Past Gr. Master and Past Deputy Grand Master: the other and more important, each lodge officer represents *himself*, in person or by proxy, and the lodge, *as such*, does not seem to be represented. A motion that the senior representative cast the votes of the absent officer was declared out of order, because in violation of the Constitu-

tion. The decision was correct, but we think that the rule prevailing with us, and so far as we know, the rule established by very ancient and general usage, of allowing the representatives of the lodge present to cast its full vote, would give greater satisfaction, especially to lodges located at a distance from the place where the Grand Lodge meets. We notice that the Constitution was amended so that no member of the Grand Lodge has more than one vote in his own right: this makes certain what we think was the law before, on the ground that inferior rank merges in a superior rank, and while a Past Grand Master may be *historically* a Past Deputy Grand Master, he cannot be *officially*.

The *per capita* tax was reduced from *three dollars* to *two dollars*, and yet it remains ten times as great as in our jurisdiction.

The Committee on Work of Lodges examined the records, Tyler's register and returns of each lodge, and made a report in which they speak plainly. "These minutes are miserably kept" is what they say once. We "guess" that Secretary will improve—or go out of office. We notice that the law of the Grand Lodge requires the Tyler to keep a register in which every member and visitor is to write his name: a good idea.

After the Grand Lodge closed, the record says, "Burns' Adieu followed as usual,"—another "good idea."

The Report on Correspondence (77 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. He has scarcely an extract—and as "an abbreviated synopsis," it has few equals.

In his review of California, he puts the law of physical qualification into one short sentence, "A candidate's physique is to be judged by the uses which Masonry has for a man." He does not believe that it is within the power of a lodge to establish a rule that a member in arrears for dues shall not be allowed to vote or be eligible to office: but he holds, as we do, that the member can exercise those rights till he has been deprived of them by proper action of the lodge. He holds, as we do not, that a member of a lodge, dying without discipline by his lodge, must have masonic burial if it has been asked for.

The Proceedings are printed in Illinois, and this fact accounts for the introduction into his report of Grand Masters whose names have no familiar look: still, the errors are fewer than one would expect.

He says many pleasant things about Maine. He recognizes that "it takes a strong case to warrant a new lodge" here: we hope that this will always be truly said of us: the fact is that only *four* charters out of *one hundred and eighty-eight* which have been issued are not now in force.

We are glad to learn that he does not hold that an unaffiliated mason is not in good standing: and inasmuch as his Grand Lodge has abolished affiliation fees, and provides that masons, not affiliated, may prevent coming under the ban by paying Grand Lodge dues, we are not at all disposed to

quarrel with their law which deprives those, who will not become members of a lodge or pay Grand Lodge dues, of the privilege of visitation.

But we are very sorry to find that he holds to views which, in our judgment, are utterly destructive of the law of exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges.

He holds that lodges in a new jurisdiction, when a Grand Lodge is formed therein, may still continue under the jurisdiction of their parent Grand Lodge.

This remark is made in connection with his statement of his reasons for recognizing the Australian Grand Lodges, formed by less than a majority of the lodges in the Province. We do not doubt that it would be wise to form a legal Grand Lodge in each Province, to exercise exclusive jurisdiction therein. We said many years ago that, considering the position of the British Grand Lodges on the question of territorial jurisdiction, it might become necessary to recognize a Grand Lodge *on British territory*, formed by less than a majority of the lodges, with *concurrent* but not *exclusive* jurisdiction. Bro. HEDGES favors their recognition, exclusive right to form new lodges therein, but without prejudice to the rights of old lodges—and his Grand Lodge has apparently acknowledged them, acting upon his recommendation, upon that basis. But as we understand it, those Grand Lodges claim *exclusive* jurisdiction, according to the American doctrine. It follows, that while the Grand Lodge of Montana has recognized them, she has not intended to give them the recognition which they sought, but a *modified* recognition, which we doubt if those Grand Lodges would have accepted if they had known the fact.

The Grand Lodge of England has not recognized the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, but it offered to do so upon the very basis on which the Grand Lodge of Montana has recognized the Australian Grand Lodges, but, to her credit as we think, the Grand Lodge of British Columbia declined to accept any such recognition—a recognition that would deprive her of the attribute of sovereignty.

Furthermore, we hold with Bro. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, that a Grand Lodge which concedes to another jurisdiction in her territory, is not a Sovereign Grand Lodge and ought not to be recognized as such. But when a Grand Lodge has been legally formed by a majority of the lodges, and claims exclusive jurisdiction in her territory and takes the proper measures to enforce her claim, we hold that she ought to be recognized and thus receive the moral support of her sister Grand Lodges in maintaining her rights. The mere fact that lodges in her territory refuse to obey her laws, no more detracts from her sovereignty than the existence of clandestine lodges in Pennsylvania detracts from the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The only difference is, that in the latter case the lodges are *already* clandestine and outside of the pale of masonic communication;

while in the former case, it requires the action of the Grand Lodge to declare them clandestine if they persist in their rebellion against lawfully constituted authority.

NEBRASKA, 1884.

Of the condition of Masonry, the Grand Master (SAMUEL W. HAYES) says:

"With very few exceptions, our lodges have enjoyed peace and prosperity. I exceedingly regret that this cannot be said of every lodge within our jurisdiction. There are some weak lodges, unfortunate in their location, perhaps, or in the material of which they are composed. The most prolific source of trouble and weakness that exists—the most to be deplored because so entirely foreign to the principles and teachings of our Fraternity, is that evil of evils, intemperance. Fortunately, and to our credit, it can be said of our lodges that but very few of them have been troubled from this cause. The great masses of the Fraternity are free from this vice; but it is a fact that in some of our lodges there are notable instances wherein the excessive use of intoxicating drinks has sorely afflicted the good and true mason by the foothold it has gained here and there in the ranks of the Fraternity, bringing trouble and discredit to the craft, and deterring good and true men from knocking at our doors for admission. Brethren, as masons may, as lodges can, let us do our best to extirpate this evil from our midst; so that when a man is known to be a mason, it shall be a guarantee that he is temperate and discreet, worthy of trust, and faithful to his vows; a man temperate in habits, firm in the right, prudent in actions, and just to himself and his fellow men; for such, and such alone, can in the fullest sense become just and upright masons."

The wonderful growth of this State, of course, causes a corresponding increase in the lodges. Last year *twenty-two* charters were granted and this year *eighteen*.

When the news of the Ohio inundation was received the Grand Master instantly issued a circular to the lodges for aid; it was responded to nobly, and in a few days over \$2,000 was forwarded to the sufferers; the correspondence relating thereto is given, and we are tempted to quote it, but we must be content with a few extracts. The following is from the appeal issued by Grand Secretary Bowes, by order of the Grand Master:

"You who, by the long-continued blessings of Providence, are enabled to support yourselves and families, are also able to contribute to the relief of your now distressed brethren, their wives and children. The Grand Master doubts not that you will promptly recognize this sign of distress, and he desires that, as heretofore, the Freemasons of Nebraska will *act quickly and quietly*—with us publicity is no proof of earnestness."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The contributions of your lodge need not be measured; the one-tenth limit of the old-time tithe may be exceeded without offence; and remember that time is of the essence of our contract."

\* \* \* \* \*

"To meet the emergency, the M. W. Grand Master dispenses with so much of general and special law as prohibits the expenditure of lodge funds except at regular meetings, and authorizes you to convene your lodge (after due and timely notice) to consider this communication and act thereon.

But it is hoped that before your lodge can be thus convened, one or more remittances may be made by your members.

"Remember *now* the time when, in 1874, fears were in *our* way and the grasshopper became a burden."

The following is from the final report of Past Grand Master G. W. LININGER, through whom the funds were transmitted:

"Would that you could read all the correspondence connected with this business. If one has grown cold in Masonry it would warm him up. The many words of sympathy and strong desire to do more if necessary, and to do it quickly—some making two and three remittances—many of the small lodges, and lodges considered weak, doing more than their share. You will also notice that the younger lodges have done nobly. It is a good lesson to teach them that charity is the foundation upon which their young lodge rests. I am satisfied that if more frequent calls were made upon our lodges for public charities, Masonry would be greatly benefited thereby—and the more we give the more easy it is to give."

Among the Grand Master's decisions are the following:

"1. One of our new lodges, previous to the issue of its charter, asked to change the name. I decided that the Grand Lodge (having ordered the charter under the name already given) alone had authority to change it.

"2. *Query.* Can a lodge reconsider a vote for the election of officers? *Ans.* Yes, if done at the same meeting, with all the members present who were present when the election was held.

"3. *Query.* Can a lodge in this jurisdiction receive a petition for initiation from a resident of Kansas? *Ans.* Yes, if it has the consent of the lodge having jurisdiction.

"4. *Query.* Can a Master Mason, residing in another State, legally become a member of a lodge in Nebraska? *Ans.* Yes.

"5. Elections must be held at the time set by the Grand Lodge. Grand Master cannot issue dispensation prior to that time.

"6. *Query.* Does a lodge u. d. lose jurisdiction over applicants for the degrees by the expiration of its dispensation? *Ans.* No. Upon receiving its charter it has a right to complete its work.

"7. *Query.* Can the Master of a lodge annul the decision of his lodge? *Ans.* No. He must appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

"8. Can a lodge dimit an entered apprentice or a fellow craft? *Ans.* No. Dimits apply only to members of the lodge.

"9. *Query.* Can the refusal of a brother to pay special assessments, even when made to pay expenses incurred in the care of the sick, subject the brother to lodge discipline? *Ans.* No. Such duties are to be performed freely and of his own accord, and as far as his ability will permit. No good Mason will refuse or neglect this, one of the first and most imperative duties of Masonry.

"10. *Query.* Has a lodge the right to require of a member of a committee on a petition his reasons for reporting unfavorably on the application? *Ans.* No.

"11. *Query.* Was the Master right in declaring the proceedings of his lodge illegal, neither himself nor either of the Wardens being present? *Ans.* Yes, masonic law and usage so declare it.

"To this rule, which I think is agreeable to universal law, I would suggest the propriety of making an exception—allowing an actual Past Master or a Past Warden, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, to convene the lodge for funerals."

No. 2 was reversed by the Grand Lodge and to No. 3 was added "and with the consent of the Grand Master of the jurisdiction in which the petitioner resides": this action agrees with our views.

Of No. 9, the committee say:

"Decision No. 9 puts the burden of appeal upon the Master. We adhere to the decisions heretofore made by this Grand Lodge, that the Master is supreme in his lodge, and that he alone is responsible to the Grand Lodge for its government. If the lodge is dissatisfied with his ruling, it can appeal."

Taking the decision and the report together, it seems to us that the doctrine is too broadly stated: of course, a Master cannot annul *negative* action of the lodge and order done what the lodge votes not to do; nor can he, as we understand it, annul *affirmative* action of the lodge, except upon the ground that it is in violation of masonic law; in other words, he and he alone applies the test of masonic law to the action of the lodge and declares the result, and his decision can be questioned only by an appeal to the Grand Lodge.

No. 15 was reversed, the committee saying:

"Decision No. 15 we reverse; the reasons given by the Grand Master seem to us to support the opposite conclusion to the one he reached.

"It is the *imperative duty* of a subordinate lodge to care for the sick, as declared by this Grand Lodge. If the individual members are absolved from their duty to contribute, the subordinate lodge cannot perform its duty. No good mason will refuse or neglect *this*, one of the *first* and most *imperative* duties of Masonry; and if he does so refuse, he is liable to discipline."

We agree with the Grand Master as a general rule. At the same time, we can conceive of cases in which there would be the same duty to pay special assessments as to pay dues. But we hold that Masonry does not authorize the compulsory care of the sick among its members, without regard to ability of such members to take care of themselves or of the ability of the other members to contribute. In other words, we object to making Masonry an imitation of the relief associations of the present day.

The others were all approved: of the technical accuracy of No. 8, we have doubts: as the chartered lodge is scarcely the same as the lodge *v. b.*

We suppose No. 17 is correct: but we do not believe it ought to be: as otherwheres stated in this report, we think the committee ought to report facts or their best understanding of the facts, and let the lodge decide.

No. 18 is law in Nebraska, but is not in England, the British Provinces and many other jurisdictions, in which a Past Master, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, can open the lodge.

The following resolution was offered but rejected:

"WHEREAS, Several masons have removed within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, who, previous to their removal, had attained an elevated past official rank in the fraternity, within the jurisdiction from which they came, therefore be it

"Resolved, That all masons who, having attained any rank in the fraternity in the jurisdictions from which they came, have removed, or may hereafter remove, to Nebraska, be accorded the same rank within this jurisdiction, with all the rights and privileges here belonging to the same."

We think it was correct in principle, on the ground of the universality of Freemasonry.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but there was a fine address by the Grand Orator; and the proceedings of two special Communications for

laying corner stones are given, at one of which a magnificent oration by Bro. JOHN M. THURSTON was given, and at the other a splendid historical address by Bro. ROBERT W. FURNAS was given: so that these Proceedings are of unusual interest.

#### NEVADA, 1884.

The address of the Grand Master (ANDREW NICHOLLS) is a very brief and concise statement of his official action. The only matter in it of general interest is the report of a case in which a member of a Pennsylvania lodge committed an offence within the jurisdiction of a Nevada lodge and then left the jurisdiction before charges could be filed and served. Correspondence was opened with Pennsylvania, and her Grand Master requested the Grand Master of Nevada to direct the Nevada lodge to proceed with the trial. It did so and expelled the accused, and the expulsion was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge voted that hereafter its proceedings be published only biennially; and an amendment to the Constitution was presented and laid over, providing for biennial communications of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND. It is closely confined to "abstracts," but he occasionally makes brief but comprehensive comments.

In his review of Maine (1883) he says:

"The Annual Address solemnly informs us that *twelve* moons have waxed and waned during the year, which leads us to think something is wrong on the eastern side of this continent. [Beg pardon for noticing what was evidently a simple mistake, which any one might make, but, the fact is, we were afraid that Bro. Drummond would claim that twelve moons a year is one of the Maine landmarks, and, therefore, the correct thing for all the rest of the world.]"

We showed in our last report that Grand Master KING's statement was precisely accurate, and we notice it now to prevent Bro. HAMMOND's saying that because such a thing never happened in Nevada, it never did any where. He has rather extended our claims for Maine beyond our statement of them. It is true, that when brethren have sometimes said that a certain doctrine is modern and was never before heard of, we have shown that it has been recognized and practiced in Maine for very many years, as an answer to their statement; we too have frequently expressed the opinion that some of the provisions of our law in Maine are wiser and more in accordance with fundamental principles than the laws of some other jurisdictions; but our brother cannot find that we have ever claimed that, because a certain doctrine prevails here, it is, therefore, universal law; we leave that to other jurisdictions.

In reply to a remark of ours, that we supposed the bonds of brotherhood are stronger in newly-peopled sections than in the older States, he says:

"Like the two Knights on opposite sides of the shield, both of our brethren are right. It is quite true that the bonds of brotherhood, so far as help for the needy and good fellowship are concerned, are stronger in the new States than in the old, but it is equally true that competition in business, in politics, in Masonry, in *everything*, is much fiercer here than there. In a new country everything is possible. So runs public sentiment, and every man wants his pet scheme, including himself, in the forefront of the battle. In older communities, if a man be born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he may have a silver plate upon his coffin; while the pauper-born moulders to dust in the potter's field. But in newer localities this is all changed, and the possibilities of life are full of the red wine of ambition. Each section has its lessons to learn from the other. Send us a bushel of clams for this homily, Bro. Drnmmond, and we will return the *shells* bound fast to the back of a mountain sheep."

No, we cannot: the clams would spoil on their journey, and thus expose another Maine institution to *odorous*, if not *odious* comparisons! Come here, and we will show you that Maine institutions, *on her own soil*, are excellent and worthy of imitation! We are the more pressing in this invitation because we suppose that we are not to hear from him during the coming year.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK, 1884.

There being no Report on Correspondence, the Grand Master (WILLIAM F. BUNTING), in his address, gives his brethren interesting information generally found in those reports.

He was prevented visiting the lodges outside of the city in consequence of an accident which, soon after his installation, befell him, by which his left leg was badly crushed and broken. We greatly regret this: and it is the second instance we have noticed in our review thus far this year: we wonder if the brethren are imitating our Grand Secretary? He is a good man to pattern after, but when it comes to following his example in breaking a leg, the imitation is closer than is necessary or beneficial! We only trust that they have a similarly sound constitution, which has given them as rapid and complete a recovery as he had.

We find that in New Brunswick (and as the Grand Master says, in England and Canada) Entered Apprentices are admitted to lodge membership. The Grand Master decided that all ordinary business must be done in an Entered Apprentice Lodge, and issued an order to that effect. He discusses the decision at some length, partly because one lodge appealed from his decision to the Grand Lodge, but for the time being was complying with his order.

The Grand Master discussed at much length the question whether a lodge could appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge. But as the Grand Lodge disposed of the matter by changing its Constitution and making only Master Masons eligible to membership, and as we cannot copy the whole of Grand Master BUNTING's argument, we shall not attempt an abstract. We commend his discussion to all interested in the question.

By means of a special tax, which had been paid with commendable

promptness, the financial condition of the Grand Lodge had improved, and we understand that a reduction of the Grand Lodge debt had been effected. The Grand Master spoke in terms of pride concerning their Grand Lodge Hall, for which the expenditure, which occasioned the debt, was incurred, and in which the Grand Lodge met for the first time.

The Grand Lodge declined to recognize the Grand Lodge of Victoria, on the ground that only a small minority of the lodges had joined in the movement.

The committee well say:

"Recognition of a Grand Lodge practically involves the upholding of her sovereignty, and, in due course, the Grand Lodges which recognize her may be called upon to declare that all lodges existing within her territory, but not of her jurisdiction, are existing in that territory irregularly. Your committee feel that it is not justified in recommending this Grand Lodge, thus early, to take a step which might have the effect of placing it eventually in an attitude of hostility to the large majority of lodges regularly established in the Province of Victoria. If the movement for the establishment of a Grand Lodge had been concurred in by the great majority of the lodges the position of affairs would be different, and the true course to pursue easy of discovery. Our Grand Lodge is on terms of friendship of the closest kind with the Grand Lodges of the mother country. Under this new Grand Lodge there is but one former English Lodge. Can we, justly to ourselves, justly to the Grand Lodge of England, place the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick in such a position that we must treat as irregular, if called upon so to do, by the Grand Lodge of Victoria, sixty-nine lodges on the English registry? Yet, recognition of the Grand Lodge of Victoria might place us in that position, and until there is some information as to the course the new Grand Lodge will pursue towards the lodges in the Colony which have not united with her the wisest policy is a waiting one. So far as your committee has been able to observe there is no strong spirit of hostility among the lodges which have not joined in the movement towards the new Grand Lodge. Their disposition seems to be to ascertain how the experiment will work. The tone and temper of the Grand Lodge itself are excellent, and if maintained, cannot fail to win the esteem of the craft in the Colony, and possibly will result in what is much to be desired, the union under one local head of all the lodges. To this end the most strenuous efforts should be put forth in the true spirit of our ancient fraternity."

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1884.

The Proceedings contain a splendid portrait of M. W. SOLON A. CARTER, Past Grand Master.

The Grand Master (JOHN F. WEBSTER) delivered a brief but fine address. He pays a deserved tribute to the memory of JOHN R. HOLBROOK, Past Grand Master, who had died during the year. Bro. HOLBROOK had been for nearly thirty years one of the most active and zealous masons in the State.

He thus defines "masonic residence":

"What constitutes masonic residence? My answer has been: The masonic residence of a man is in fact his legal residence; that is, his home; the place where he has the rights of a citizen; the place where he votes, according to the laws of our State. A man does not gain masonic residence by residing temporarily in a place for one year; he must make that place his home, that is, his legal home."

The fact is that the use of the word "masonic" with the word "residence" is erroneous and misleads: there is no such thing as "*masonic* residence."

The District Deputies make a brief report in relation to each lodge, and show that a very general degree of activity and prosperity exists throughout the State.

Bro. JUNKINS speaks of the old records of St. John's Lodge, at Portsmouth, in which he saw the by-laws adopted October 31, 1739. We refer to this for the purpose of saying that we think our Portsmouth brethren owe to Masonry the preparation of a history of this old lodge, so that, if by any misfortune those old records should be lost, what they contain would be preserved. The old by-laws and proceedings show the usages of the craft in those ancient times, the knowledge of which should be preserved. Even matters of apparently trivial importance are really very important, as showing what the ancient usages were.

The Committee on Appeals held (and the Grand Lodge sustained them) that the record of conviction of a mason in a court of competent jurisdiction is hearsay evidence and inadmissible in a masonic trial of the same party on a trial involving precisely the same issue. This question has been many times decided the other way, and we confess to great surprise to the position taken by the eminent brethren who composed the committee. They say, however, that the Grand Lodge had already so decided, but they also say "correctly decided," and thus endorse the doctrine.

The Report on Correspondence (179 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. S. WAIT; it is marked with the ability and interest that have characterized his former efforts.

He quotes one of the cases in which Bro. VINCIL sharply criticises the action of a Grand Master in granting a dispensation, saying:

"Some of our brethren of advanced (?) ideas will probably hold up their hands in holy masonic horror at the following from the Grand Master's address, with the report of the committee thereon, but we copy it for the purpose of expressing an unqualified approval, as we think it in exact accord with true masonic principle. The Grand Master should always be selected with a view to just such cases, and for his sound and cool judgment upon each case as it arises."

It is scarcely necessary to say that we agree with him in this, as well as in the following dissent from a decision, that it is neither right or proper for a Master to debate a question before the lodge while occupying the chair:

"We suppose the relations of a Master of a masonic lodge to his lodge at labor are very different from the presiding officer of an ordinary assembly to that over which he presides. The province of the latter is simply to preserve order and see that the business proceeds according to recognized rules, while the former, as the name imports and the origin and history of his office demonstrates, is the overseer and director of the work. It is with him alone to determine when the work shall begin and when it shall end. When open for labor, it is his province alone to determine what, or whether any labor shall be done. The Constitutions of Masonry and the particular laws of his lodge are entrusted to his keeping and he is responsible for their pres-

ervation and for their faithful observance. With these powers and these responsibilities, it would seem to us strange if he could not, on any and all occasions, inform the brethren of his views, or if he could not urge upon them what he should conceive to be their masonic duty. It seems to us the view of this subject taken by the committee has the support of well-established masonic principle."

He doubts the authority of the Grand Master to suspend a mason from his masonic rights; but in the case of which he speaks, the suspension was during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge. In Maine, the Grand Master may suspend a mason until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, when he must present his reasons to the Grand Lodge in the nature of charges, and the accused is then tried. The temporary suspension is in the nature of holding for trial under our civil law.

He notes the declination of Grand Master KING to dedicate a Soldiers' Monument, and then quotes utterances of this committee, which he thinks "if not plainly inconsistent" with Bro. KING's decision, "at least point strongly in the opposite direction," and he adds:

"Our own sentiments were in full and entire accord with the above utterances at the time they were made, and we still believe them to be warranted by the principles as well as the history of our Institution. Masonry, from the earliest times, although refraining religiously from all interference or intermeddling with political affairs, has yet demonstrated a certain relation to the State and to its civil institutions and interests. Hence in the early times it sought for its Grand Masters men eminent in the State—princes of the blood royal, or great and distinguished noblemen. Hence, too, the custom of laying the corner stones of public edifices, and dedicating them at their completion to the purposes for which they were erected. The ceremonies of such occasions, performed in public by masonic bodies, under the direction of the highest officers, show the Institution to be a civil one in its spirit and genius. Indeed, it seems to us that our Institution is, more than any other, the connecting link between the organic structure of the State and the sentiments of men which insure fidelity to the State. Never mingling or meddling with the public administration, Masonry is better able by its public ceremonies and teachings to awaken and encourage those sentiments of men without which the State cannot exist. Holding this view, it seems to us nothing can be more proper to the Order than for its bodies to participate in the public observances of such days as are set apart for the demonstration of popular loyalty and patriotism. We see no difference in principle between the public laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of a completed public edifice; the celebration of a day set apart to the demonstration of a patriotic sentiment, and the dedication of a monument erected to the memory of the patriotic dead. They are all justified by the civil phase of our Institution, and we think that so far from being disapproved they should be encouraged."

We stand by our former utterances, and we fully agree with the above quotation, except in one respect, and that is the precise point upon which Bro. KING's decision hinged. He would not have hesitated to lay the corner stone of the monument. But he held that the ceremony of *dedication* is a different thing, and can be properly performed only by *those who have the power to determine the use to which it is to be put*. Masons dedicate halls to Masonry: the church dedicates an edifice to the service of God, and the idea that either could perform the ceremony for the other, is utterly inad-

missible. In other words, a *dedication* is a ritualistic ceremony, by which a set of men set apart a structure for their own peculiar use. Bro. WAIT speaks of the custom of "dedicating them at their completion": but was there any such *masonic* custom? We have not had time to make an exhaustive examination, but so far as we have examined we find no ancient precedent for the dedication, by masons, of any other than masonic halls.

The failure to find any precedent, and his conception of the essence (so to speak) of the ceremony of dedication, led Bro. KING to the conclusion to which he arrives. We would be glad to have Bro. WAIT's views upon these two points.

He combats our argument against the decision of the Grand Master of Michigan, that a rejection of a candidate by a lodge having no jurisdiction over him has no effect, and the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides may receive his petition without the consent of the rejecting lodge. We said:

"If the logic of No. 4 (the decision in question) is correct, then if the lodge had accepted him and conferred the degrees on him, their action would have been void. We hold that if a candidate petitions the wrong lodge and is rejected, he cannot be made a mason without the consent of two lodges."

He holds that in such case the election is void; but that the conferring of the degrees, without any election, makes the candidate a legitimate mason. He likens the case to one in a court, *having no jurisdiction*, but which proceeds to execute its sentence. We do not take precisely this view. Cases often occur in which a court, having primarily no jurisdiction, acquires it by the act of the party, *so far as he is concerned*. Now lodges have jurisdiction to confer degrees, not indeed upon all comers; nevertheless, if a man submits to the jurisdiction of a lodge, it has jurisdiction enough to make him a regular mason, and we hold that if one submits to the jurisdiction of a lodge and is rejected, he is estopped to deny its jurisdiction. In another respect, our brother's illustration seems to us to fail; while it is true that if a man is hung under the order of a court having no jurisdiction whatever, he is as completely dead as if he was hung legally; yet it is equally true that a man *cannot acquire rights or a status* by the action of a court having no jurisdiction whatever; for this reason we hold that the lodge, by his action, does acquire a degree of jurisdiction that prevents its action from being wholly void. It has violated the law, but its action is valid. We would say here that we utterly repudiate the idea that "candidates are the property of a lodge"; and the notion, that the law of jurisdiction was made for the benefit of lodges; but hold that the law is established to protect the fraternity from the admission of unworthy men. To point our argument more precisely, we would ask Bro. WAIT if he would hold that a man was legally naturalized, who should take all the oaths and go through the complete ceremony of naturalization in a court having no jurisdiction? Of course not. So we say that because, when a man is initiated in a lodge, he

does acquire rights, the lodge is not absolutely without jurisdiction and the same consequences follow its decision, whether favorable or adverse.

He quotes further from our report, and adds:

"The last above quoted paragraph seems to imply that an objection after a favorable ballot can only be made to the Master of the lodge. Do our brethren of Maine so hold? We had supposed that such an objection could be made as well in open lodge, at any time before the period in the initiatory ceremonies at which the candidate *becomes a mason*. This was among the earliest instruction we received in Masonry, and although aware of some rulings to the contrary, we have still supposed it to be the law. We would be glad to receive further light."

We in Maine do not so hold. The objection *may* be made to the Master, or may be made in the lodge: but in neither case should the name of the objector be entered of record, as would have to be done to preserve the proper evidence, if the objection was to be good until withdrawn. We were taught precisely as Bro. WAIT was, with the addition that such an objection is precisely equivalent to a rejection by ballot. It is true that in these later times the right of objection is denied on the one hand, and on the other an objection is made a perpetual bar against another petition: and both positions are, in our judgment, equally erroneous.

Right here, we must express our regret that in consequence of the times at which our Grand Lodges meet, Bro. WAIT and we are *two reports apart*, that is, in our report of 1885 we are reviewing his review of our report of 1883. We believe he will find, in our report of 1884, that we agree with him in relation to the Shakespeare lodge case.

Referring to our discussion of the question, whether a resident who goes abroad and gets the degrees is entitled to recognition, he says:

"We will now say that we believe, and never intended to express the contrary, that the brethren not only have the right in such a case, but in a case involving any substantial suspicion they *ought* to go behind the record, to see whether the person received the degrees honestly on his own part, or whether he obtained them by subterfuge or fraud. If the latter, we think he ought to receive no other recognition than to be made the subject of charges and expulsion."

Now we are not sure that we come so near agreeing with him as we supposed. He will know whether we do or not, from the following: We hold that if a man, knowing our law of jurisdiction, and fearing he might be rejected if he applies here, goes abroad to evade our law and gets his degrees, we may with propriety refuse to recognize him, although he has not been guilty of such conduct as would warrant the filing of charges against him.

In his review of Maine, he says further:

"At this communication Brother William R. G. Estes, of Skowhegan, was elected M. W. Grand Master, and we desire to tender our congratulations to our venerable Brother Ira Berry, that he had so far recovered from a serious injury received by him during the preceding vacation of the Grand Lodge, as to enable him to accept a re-election to the office of Grand Secretary, and still to remain at his post of duty in an office to which he has for so many years done such signal honor."

He says further :

" It is doubtless the very nearly, if not quite, unanimous opinion of masonic jurists and scholars on this continent, that a petition for the degrees by an eligible candidate, and to a lodge having jurisdiction, cannot be withdrawn even with the assent of the lodge. Reading the above decision brings the subject before us in such a light as leads us to suggest the *quære*, on what ground is this doctrine based? Why, the lodge consenting, should not an application for the degrees be allowed to be withdrawn? What interest has Masonry to insist upon a ballot being taken, when the lodge, and especially when its members unanimously desire that the petition should be withdrawn without? On what theory of masonic law or masonic policy, is this rule founded? We have never learned any, and we wish Bro. Vincil or some others of our erudite brethren would enlighten us."

We can answer for Maine. It was found that the friends of a candidate, having reason to fear that he would be rejected, would interpose and get his petition withdrawn, and an abuse grew up. To prevent that abuse, it was provided that a petition could be withdrawn after a favorable ballot; this was not law in Maine till specifically enacted.

In spite of the space we have devoted to this report, we must quote the following reply to Bro. VINCIL, which we had not seen when we wrote what we have said upon the same subject:

" We do not question that the power supposed by many to be vested in the Grand Master, called his *prerogative*, is one which in the hands of an incompetent or unscrupulous person may be abused. We have supposed, however, the Grand Master to be selected by the craft with a view to his fitness to be intrusted with the high powers supposed to belong to the office, and that in the possession of those powers consisted the august character of the office, commanding the highest respect and deference of the brethren. If the office is to be reduced to the level of a mere moderator of the meetings of the Order, as Brother Vincil, if we understand him, would seem to demand, we think that not only will the office itself become insignificant, but that the loss of the honor which the office reflects upon the institution will be found greatly to detract from the character of the institution itself. Nor do we think that Masonry has suffered from the exercise of the prerogative power of the Grand Master heretofore, not even in the Wallingford case; but on the other hand, we think cases have often arisen, and are likely hereafter to arise, in which the exercise of the extraordinary powers of the Grand Master are important in the accomplishment of the legitimate purposes of the institution. The exercise of these powers is not, as we view it, the setting aside of the law, but it is the interposition of a power recognized by the law, and to which the law defers. It may be that it is competent for a Grand Lodge, by express enactment, to limit the prerogative of the Grand Master; we are not fully satisfied, however, of this. We think unless the law is so framed as expressly to take away this prerogative, it impliedly exists in all its ancient plenitude."

Now we will whisper to Bro. WAIT (only he must not tell any one else) that if a case arises in Missouri, in which the good of Masonry can be subserved only by the "exercise of extraordinary powers by the Grand Master," those powers will be exercised *every time*, if Bro. VINCIL's advice is followed! He has very strong *theoretical* convictions, but they have always gone to the wall, when they have come in conflict with the good of the Institution to which he is so devotedly attached.

## NEW JERSEY, 1884.

The Proceedings contain a portrait of Past Grand Master WILLIAM A. PEMBROOK. We hope this custom of publishing portraits will continue.

The Grand Master (HENRY VERSLAGE) delivered a brief address.

He announces the death of the veteran WILLIAM R. CLAPP, the author of several of the odes sung at the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, as well as of a masonic poem published several years ago, entitled "The Golden Wedding."

Of the condition of Masonry, he says:

"With a few exceptions, where a waning interest indicates the need of prompt and energetic action, the returns of the year afford reasons for congratulation and encouragement. Two lodges (Darey, No. 37, and Long Branch, No. 78) have provided themselves with improved and commodious lodge rooms, many of the lodges have liquidated a long-standing indebtedness, masonic trials have been infrequent, and in the increase of our membership a greater caution has been exercised as to the quality of the material. From the survey of the entire jurisdiction our attention is called to the project which, in aiming to provide a masonic home for the brethren in Trenton, intimates also a strengthening of the bond that has so long held the Grand Lodge to this city as the chosen place for its annual communications, and warrants the hope that before many years these sessions may be held with suitable surroundings and an equipment worthy of the dignity and importance of such an assembly."

Among the decisions are the following:

"1st. A by-law of a lodge which exempts a certain class of its members from all pecuniary contribution to its support is unmasonic and improper.

"2d. In masonic trials the testimony of an E. A. or F. C. should be given in the same manner as that of a profane."

The second is contrary to the usual practice and, as it seems to us, contrary to masonic principles: in such a case the witness would testify "upon his honor as a mason," and unless it is held that an E. A. or a F. C. is not a mason, such is the proper manner for him to testify.

We are surprised to find the following in his address:

"The election of officers in lodges would be greatly facilitated if there were some settled rule as to the value of a blank vote. It is the practice of this Grand Lodge to count such votes. In some of the subordinate lodges they are not counted, under a by-law which declares them of no value, while in others a weary succession of ballottings is kept up because brethren who have no choice feel called upon to announce the fact by persistently depositing a piece of blank paper; a proceeding that seems hardly necessary when we remember what the first design of an election is, and what each separate vote is intended to express."

And are still more surprised to find the following report made by the committee and adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"They deprecate the casting of blank ballots in lodge elections; it is clearly, as the M. W. Grand Master intimates, a gross abuse of the ballot, and should be discountenanced in all lodges in this jurisdiction. At the same time, your committee are unwilling to recommend any action by the Grand Lodge that would interfere with the freedom of the lodges in the matter, but would

earnestly recommend that the subordinate lodges should, by proper legislation, put a speedy end to this abuse."

If a brother refrains from voting, he waives his right: if he votes for an ineligible candidate, his vote is thrown out, and it has always been incomprehensible to us, how any one can hold that a blank vote, which comes under both rules, should be counted, to prevent a choice.

He made the following decision:

"When one or more members of a lodge are engaged as an examining committee, or upon such other duty as the W. M. may have assigned them, the balloting for a candidate which concludes before they are called into the lodge room, is irregular."

To which the committee added:

"A Brother who has lost his opportunity to ballot upon a candidate by reason of absence from the lodge room, in the performance of duties assigned to him by the Worshipful Master, must claim his right to vote at the first opportunity thereafter, and before the candidate is initiated, otherwise the irregularity will be waived."

While it was wise to declare this expressly, we do not think that if a candidate, elected under such circumstances, should be initiated without objection, he would be held to be an irregular mason.

The following decision was made by the Grand Lodge—the decision correct and the recommendation wise:

"Can a man, who was made a mason in Scotland, at the age of eighteen years, sit in a lodge in this jurisdiction before he is twenty-one years of age?"

"We reply:

"The answer to this question depends upon what is 'lawful age' in the jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Scotland."

"Until information upon this point is received from the proper masonic authorities in Scotland, the safer course would be to refuse admission to a person under twenty-one years of age."

We are very glad to see an earnest movement to secure the history of Masonry in the State—its earnestness being shown by an appropriation of five hundred dollars for the purpose.

The Report on Correspondence (138 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON.

Speaking of a decision in which a Grand Master decided that the refusal of a lodge to bury a brother against whom charges were pending when he died, was correct, Bro. NORTON says:

"It does not seem to be the correct thing to pay masonic honors to a brother under charges, and Grand Master Dodge's decision may accord with the law as it exists in this jurisdiction; but such action anticipates the trial, and, in fact, *assumes an unfavorable judgment*—holds a brother under charges to be guilty until proved to be innocent."

We do not draw the same inference, as we hold that a lodge may, for reasons satisfactory to itself, decline to bury with masonic honors, a brother not under charges.

Referring to the remark of a Grand Master against the usefulness of the District Deputy system, he says:

"But 'this general result' can be secured by the District Deputy system, and, moreover, has been secured by that system in New Jersey. We advise M. W. Brother Gifford to look into the New Jersey system of securing uniformity and efficiency of work."

He might also include Maine.

On the subject of jurisdiction over sojourners, he says:

"On this subject we are in accord with Brother Drummond. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia may insist upon the condition that its assent as well as that of its subordinate shall be necessary, in order to the 'legal conviction' of masons hailing from its jurisdiction, but we think—and for the good of masonic morals, we certainly hope—that the masonic world outside of the District of Columbia will pay little heed to its requirements; her sensitiveness about authority over her members cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the general good, but may result in causing 'good standing' in the District of Columbia to mean something decidedly equivocal to masons outside of it."

He copies "with great pleasure" the remarks of Bro. KING to Past Masters, adding that he truly describes a condition of things often met with in lodges.

He calls the attention of his "Brother Reporters" to the criticism of Bro. INNES of Michigan, upon the action of the Grand Master of New Jersey, in ruling that an application from Michigan for aid was not properly authenticated, and, therefore, not properly before the Grand Lodge. That criticism was exceedingly severe, and, as we suggested in a former report, the neglect to act was an unintentional oversight. We regretted at the time the severity of Bro. INNES, as we had no idea that his view of an *intentional* refusal was well founded: it was, at the worst, as Bro. NORTON suggests, an inexcusable oversight, but in no manner called for so serious an arraignment of the Grand Lodge.

#### NEW MEXICO, 1883.

While the name of Bro. DAV. J. MILLER is printed on the cover of these Proceedings, a slip attached informs us that the address of the Grand Secretary is "A. A. KEEN, Las Vegas": we regret to learn in explanation, that the health of Bro. MILLER has failed to the degree that he was obliged to go, for a time at least, to a warmer climate. He has our sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery.

The Grand Master (JOHN B. WOOTTEN) delivered a business-like address, confined to a statement of his official acts and decisions.

Among his decisions is the following:

"That a brother who has been elected and installed as Worshipful Master or as Warden of a lawfully constituted lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction, is eligible to the office of Worshipful Master in this."

This is in conflict with a decision, which we have quoted from another

jurisdiction, but we think this is correct, however. Masonry is universal and a Past Master is as much a Past Master outside of the jurisdiction in which he gained the rank, as a mason is a mason outside of the jurisdiction in which he was made.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character. One important matter was the filing of charges, before the Grand Lodge, against the Deputy Grand Master, for unmasonic conduct. The Grand Lodge decided that it had jurisdiction, and adopted a code of procedure for such cases. In effect, the Committee on Grievances are constituted commissioners to hear the case in vacation and report their findings and recommendations at the next annual session of the Grand Lodge for final action.

The Report on Correspondence (196 pp.) was the work of several Brethren—the larger part, however, by Bro. A. Z. HUGGINS.

These Proceedings being those of 1883, the report refers chiefly to matters which we have presented in former reports. We hope, before report closes, to receive the Proceedings for 1884, and thus get the review of Proceedings noticed in the reports we are now reviewing.

Bro. HUGGINS had announced his last appearance as a reviewer, but in spite of that he continued his work (as the Grand Secretary says, at his mining camp in South New Mexico), and as one reason for resuming he says:

"Feeling a large interest in the welfare of our young Grand Lodge, I could not afford to see so important a part of its work but half performed. I was a party to the calling of the convention to organize; I prepared the first draught of Grand Lodge Constitutions and By-Laws; I was Secretary of the convention that set the ball in motion; I was the first to undertake a review of Grand Lodge Proceedings; I, as reviewer, had no small share in waging that fierce contest with the powerful Grand Lodge of Missouri—a contest that resulted in triumph and secured for us the respect as well as the confidence of the masonic world. Having been so closely identified with the Grand Lodge from its birth, how could I refuse to return to the work, when earnestly pressed to do so by the Grand Secretary? So I am again in the field."

We regret to lose him from this work; his able efforts have given his Grand Lodge a high reputation for ability and wisdom in the administration of its affairs.

NEW YORK, 1884.

A handsome portrait of the retiring Grand Master (J. EDWARD SIMMONS) is given.

We regret to see that New York still adheres to the one term plan introduced by our friend, Bro. HUSTED, to allay a division of sentiment growing out of other matters. It was a generous thing in him to waive the usage that had long existed, but it certainly is not wisdom to adhere to his example. A Grand Master can much better serve the craft the second year than the first: beyond that, the reputation of the Grand Lodge depends much upon the reputation of its Grand Masters. New York has Past Grand

Masters of national—yes, world-wide—fame, and New York is honored in them : they served long enough to gain such reputation, but when a brother serves but one year, he is very apt to sink out of sight in the large number of those who have held the same station. The office of Grand Master is the most honorable of all masonic stations, and the number of those reaching that dignity should not be increased merely to please an aspiring brother. We think that the longer service tends to increase one's interest in the Institution ; and this view seems to be borne out in the more constant attendance of the older Grand Masters in New York upon the communications of the Grand Lodge than of those who have served only one year.

Grand Master SIMMONS announces the deaths of a large number of brethren, among them Past Grand Master HORACE S. TAYLOR.

He says quietude and a reasonable degree of prosperity had prevailed during the year.

He regrets that many of the lodges have adopted the minimum fees for degrees, as well as low dues, so that they can contribute but little for charitable purposes. He holds such a narrow policy injures the lodge, depreciates the value of the Institution, and circumscribes its moral influence.

He alludes to the injury to the Temple by fire, but refers to the report of the Trustees for the details. In this connection, he presents a singular letter from one of the Trustees, in which the writer announces that as it was his purpose to be presented to the Grand Lodge "as a candidate for the office of Deputy Grand Master," he tendered his resignation as Trustee, to take effect at the Annual Communication, or at such previous time as the Grand Master should elect. The letter was also published in the city papers, and, as it appeared just after the fire, when the brethren were looking to the Trustees with much anxiety to extricate the Temple from the disaster which had befallen it, the Grand Master says "a feeling of disappointment and regret was expressed from almost every quarter."

The brother was not elected Deputy Grand Master, and the vacancy on the Board of Trustees was filled by the election of another brother. The publication of such a letter (even if the sending of it to the Grand Master was allowable) was an abundantly sufficient reason for not electing him.

The Grand Master says one thing that surprises us : "It cannot have escaped the notice of the brethren that the jurisdiction of New York is the only one that has succeeded in making the State ritual a success": he certainly cannot have visited the other jurisdictions.

We note with much pleasure that the Grand Secretary had been entirely successful in raising funds by subscription to erect a monument to his predecessor—the lamented JAMES M. AUSTIN.

The Trustees report that the result of the fire in the Temple was not as injurious as might have been expected, and the Insurance Companies had settled to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, paying over \$62,000. They recommend some improvements and carrying the building one story higher.

The Grand Lodge, however, directed the Trustees to go on and restore the property to its former condition, keeping the expense, as nearly as practicable, within the amount received for insurance.

The Librarian, HERMAN G. CARTER, had been prosecuting his work during the year with his usual zeal and gratifying success.

He gives a catalogue of the Masonic Magazines and other Periodicals in the Library. It gives us gratification, the degree of which it is difficult to express, to find that this Library is in a flourishing condition and is in charge of a Brother who appreciates its value and has the zeal and energy requisite for its prosperous management.

The Board of Relief made a very interesting report, from which we should be glad to copy, but it is "the old, old story," and demonstrates the wisdom of this method of relieving the wants of the destitute.

The Committee on History, appointed in 1863, to whom many valuable documents had, from time to time, been delivered, having made no progress, was discharged and directed to return to the Grand Secretary all books, papers and documents which may have come into their possession.

The Report on Correspondence (124 pp.) is understood to be the work of Bros. JOHN W. SIMONS and M. PINNER, the latter reviewing Proceedings not in the English language and the former all the rest.

BRO. SIMONS says that in New York a ballot is held to be a mere expression of opinion and amounts to nothing unless followed by initiation; we give it more force in Maine.

In another respect the law of the two jurisdictions differs, and we think ours is the wisest. By both, a rejected candidate remains (in Maine for only five years, however) the work of the rejecting lodge, which no other lodge can accept without its consent; in New York, if he removes his residence into the jurisdiction of another lodge, the latter has no rights; but in Maine he can be accepted only by the consent of *both* lodges; the reason is, that the rejecting lodge may know nothing about him, while the lodge in whose jurisdiction he lives is presumed to know him well.

He holds that an *appointed* officer may be removed by the Master, but that an *elected* officer cannot be. We hold that unless the matter is expressly fixed in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, the Master can do no more in one case than in the other. We would like to have Bro. S. tell us how the Master gets the power to remove an appointed officer, after he has been installed.

Again, he very properly defends the hideous wood-cut on the first page of the Proceedings, on the ground of its long use; but while he admits that beyond the memory of man, the custom has obtained in his State that the charter must be present in order to hold a lodge, he insists that the lodge has the right to work, if it has been destroyed, and therefore cannot be present; we hold that that usage of the craft for so long a time is as much law

as if it had been expressly ordained, and that the decision of his Grand Master was correct.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1884.

The Grand Master (J. WIMBURN LAURIE) gives a list of official acts and a very interesting account of the tour of visitations of the lodges, which he had made. He visited fifteen lodges off the ordinary route of travel, many of which had never before received a Grand Officer.

He also had visited our mother Grand Lodge; he says:

"Although it is not prescribed as a part of my official duties, I have always made a point of calling on the Grand Master and Grand Secretary at the headquarters of any jurisdiction I may visit when traveling; and I thus had the pleasure of being invited to attend the quarterly meeting in September, and the annual meeting in December, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on which occasion the highest masonic honors were paid to this Grand Lodge in the person of its Grand Master. The dignity with which the proceedings were conducted, afforded me both very great pleasure and very great profit. I could not, however, help noticing that as the time for the election of officers approached, the interest around overpowered the solemn decorum that had so fittingly prevailed, and that even in the model commonwealth of Massachusetts, masons were but men; this was a relief to me, as showing that our own Grand Lodge was not singular in this respect.

"I was also present, by invitation, at the celebration of the Centenary of King Solomon's Lodge at Charlestown, Mass. The founders of this lodge had been prominent in the events of the revolutionary war and also in the erection of the Bunker Hill Monument, to both of which, very naturally, frequent allusion was made during the celebration, so much so that, when I was called upon to speak, I could not avoid touching on the same topic, and had to remind my hearers that I was not the first British soldier that had visited the men of Charlestown; and from my personal experience I could well understand the warmth of the reception those who had preceded me had met with; but I trusted that, in the future, men of the same blood and language would meet on the terms of 1883 and not of 1776."

The detailed report of the Grand Secretary (Dr. BENJAMIN CURREN) shows great care and skill in the administration of the affairs of that department.

The Grand Master had taken great pains to have every lodge visited, and while there was a failure in some few instances, the District and Special Deputies had been very faithful, and their reports show that great good results from their labors.

The Committee on "Masonic Documents" made a report, giving a full list, which the Grand Lodge ordered printed, but to our regret we fail to find it in the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (78 pp.) was presented by Bro. D. C. Moore, and we suppose it his work, though it is signed by the other members of the committee. It is a condensed statement of important matters with well selected quotations; his remarks anent Quebec are almost the only exception; those we give.

"The unhappy, unfortunate, unwarrantable, and we regret to say, unfraternal attitude taken by the Grand Lodge of England towards Quebec is causing profound irritation not only in the latter jurisdiction but elsewhere. Recognized, as she is to-day, by the other 54 Grand Lodges on this Continent as independent, and sovereign within her own territory, the day may not be far distant when these 54 Grand Lodges shall feel it a duty incumbent upon them to make her quarrel theirs. We in Nova Scotia feel deeply interested in the present difficulty. We were the first Colonial Grand Lodge to extend to her the right hand of fellowship, and having recognized her right to exclusive sovereignty over the Province of Quebec, we will be the last to recede from that position. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has complete and undivided control within her own territorial limits, and we claim for Quebec the same status. We have a Lodge, it is true, in our midst, not under our obedience, but then this is purely a matter of convenience; its material is ever changing—here to-day—away to-morrow. We permit the existence of this lodge in our midst, because it is to the especial interest of its members to retain their connection with the Grand Lodge at home, and for no other reason. We live in perfect harmony with this lodge, because its members are honorable men, and because our rejected material never has been, and we feel assured, never will be accepted by it, in a spirit of opposition. Of this fine lodge we are quite willing to say: *semper floreat*, and it will no doubt flourish and exist here *quandiu se bene gesserit.*"

#### OHIO, 1884.

The Proceedings contain a fine portrait of Bro. REUBEN C. LEMMON, whom we accidentally called Robert last year—*accidentally*, because we knew his name and supposed we wrote it correctly, but we shall not say we are *very* sorry, because our distinguished brother almost always signs "R. C." and one who uses only initials must not be surprised or angry with any one *but himself*, if he gets frequently "called out of his name."

The Grand Master (JOSEPH M. GOODSPEED, though he signs himself "J. M.") delivered an address which is chiefly a statement of his immense number of official acts condensed into the narrowest possible limits.

At one of his visits he witnessed the rare scene of the conferring of the third degree by a father on his son, the father being Bro. S. STACKER WILLIAMS, Deputy Grand Master. To add to the interest, *eight* Grand Lodges and about sixty lodges were represented on the occasion.

He says that a Master of a lodge

"Informed me by letter that at the election of officers in said lodge a suspended member was present. I directed that the lodge re-elect officers, and issued my dispensation to that effect.

"The law is explicit upon the subject that a suspended member should not be present at an election, or when any work is transacted."

This would seem to imply that a suspended member may be present in open lodge on some occasions; we do not understand it, however, and must call on Bro. RICHARDS for information. But as he was wrongfully present, does that invalidate the business? We think not, unless Ohio has express law to that effect. We have known cases in which an impostor was present, but we have never known it to be held that that fact invalidated either the

business or the work done in the lodge. Of course, if in a particular case, his vote changed the result of an election, that should be set aside, not because he was present, but because his vote changed or may have changed the result.

For the same reason, we think the following decision is correct only when his vote may have changed the result:

"When a ballot on a petition, as on the advancement of a candidate, is participated in by a suspended brother, that ballot is illegal and void."

He announces the deaths of several Brethren, among them that of Bro. WILLIAM J. REESE, one of the old Past Grand Masters, and two brothers by the name of STEVENS, one ninety-six and the other ninety.

The Grand Lodge, during its session, laid the corner stone of a public building, on which occasion Bro. HENRY D. MOORE acted as Grand Orator.

The Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of South Australia but declined to recognize that of Victoria.

BRO. CARSON presented the Report of BRO. GURNEY to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in relation to certain Rites, and moved its reference to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but the matter was laid on the table.

The Grand Master having decided that

"There is no masonic law that will prevent a brother engaged in selling liquor being installed as one of the officers of a lodge, provided he does not sell in violation of law. Selling liquor is not in itself an offence, but selling in violation of the statutes governing the sale of liquor subjects the brother to masonic discipline."

the Grand Lodge approved the decision, but afterwards adopted the following:

*"Resolved,* That it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge of Ohio that the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be drank where sold, is a masonic offence, and shall disqualify the offender for initiation or affiliation in any masonic lodge."

BRO. LEMMON, having declined to receive the \$100 appropriated to him last year for work on the Code, the Grand Lodge directed that the amount should be used to procure an engraved portrait of BRO. L., to be bound as a frontispiece to the Proceedings.

We copy the account of the two aged brothers—brothers by blood as well as Masonry—who had died during the year:

"Benjamin Stevens was born in Canaan, Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 20, 1788; was made a mason in Dorchester Lodge, No. 3, at Vergennes, Vermont, in A. D. 1810; removed to Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1816; was admitted to membership in Erie Lodge, No. 3, Warren, Ohio, March 19, 1817; served in all the offices of the lodge; was elected Master in 1820 and again in 1821. He became a charter member of Old Erie Lodge, No. 3, upon its re-establishment in 1854, and was a charter member of Mahoning Chapter, No. 66, R. A. M. He died in Warren, July 31, 1884—having lived to be ninety-six years of age, seventy-four of them a mason.

"Horace Stevens was born in Huntington, Luzerne County, Pa., February 2, 1794; made a mason in Dorchester Lodge, No. 3, Vergennes Vermont,

December 3, 1815; removed to Warren, Ohio, in 1816; admitted to Erie Lodge, No. 3, August 2, 1817, and died in Warren, June 12, 1884—having lived to be ninety years of age, nearly sixty-nine of them a mason."

The Grand Secretary publishes a catalogue of the Grand Lodge, as listed by the Library Committee. We are glad to find that it is proposed to continue the collection.

The Report on Correspondence (134 pp.) was again presented by Bro. R. E. RICHARDS. It is characterized by the same ability and sound judgment as his previous efforts. His last sentence is :

"We have examined and written up *fifty-seven* Journals within a period of *fifty-seven* working days (nights), and the work has been done mainly under the glare of a student's lamp."

We think that is a good average, and yet we often have to "beat the record," so far as time is concerned.

There are so many things which we would like to notice that we do not know where to begin.

He did not make the blunder that nearly all our *confrères* did in criticising Bro. KING's remark that "twelve moons have waxed and waned," &c., but he says:

"Brethren of the quill who 'poke fun' at Grand Master King of Maine, and question his knowledge of astronomy when he says 'twelve moons have waxed and waned since our last Annual Communication,' had better themselves look up the facts and learn what became of the thirteenth moon. According to our almanac, Dr. J. C. Ayers' best, between May 4, 1882, and May 1, 1883, the time referred to by Bro. King, twelve full moons were recorded."

He dissents from our remarks in relation to the "Massachusetts Amendment," and, moreover, declares her action a "disgrace to Masonry."

Well, now, Bro. RICHARDS, let us see.

It was found that certain parties in Massachusetts were conferring degrees which they declared to be *masonic*, but which Bro. RICHARDS holds are *not* masonic, and had fleeced the public until the matter came to be of such magnitude that it cast a disgrace upon Masonry. The great public, and indeed the great body of Master Masons, did not distinguish between this *soi disant* Masonry and *legitimate* Masonry, and the result was that the institution itself was held responsible for the notorious money-making of a few men and held in contempt accordingly. It was found, also, that these men were masons, but for all that, as the law then stood, they had committed no masonic offence.

The Grand Lodge, in investigating the matter, came to these conclusions:

1. That it was the supreme authority in Masonry, and had the right to declare what Masonry is.
2. That it had no power to prevent profanes from practicing rites and terming them masonic.
3. That it could not prevent masons from practicing any profane rites or

belonging to any organization, except rites that in themselves are unmasonic and organizations whose principles are in conflict with masonic principles (like the Mormon church, for instance).

4. That it could prevent the masons of its obedience from practicing, *as masonic*, any other rites than those which *it* declares to be masonic, and from using its esoteric ceremonies, *as masonic ceremonies*, in any other bodies than such as it should hold to be masonic.

5. That, of course, naturally it would hold that no bodies were masonic, or entitled to use its ceremonies, *as masonic ceremonies*, except Grand Lodges and lodges of their obedience.

But it found that it and other Grand Lodges had, for nearly a century, recognized other bodies as masonic which were using the ceremonies of Symbolic Masonry as masonic ceremonies—and even more than that, *as the ceremonies of Symbolic Masonry*—with the full knowledge of the Grand Lodges and with their acquiescence and approval: that it and the other Grand Lodges, with full knowledge of the claim of these other bodies to be masonic, had recognized their claim by inviting them to meet in their halls (from which all but "masonic bodies" were rigorously excluded) and assist in masonic processions and masonic work: and generally had reciprocally recognized that the relations exist between it and the Chapter (the other bodies as well) as the Chapter holds exist between itself and the lodge.

Upon this state of facts, it found it would be a "disgrace to Masonry," if it should include these bodies in an edict against the practice of rites *as masonic*, by the masons of its obedience.

The question of prohibiting their practice in other bodies became, then, one of policy, as its right to do so was clearly established.

Bro. GURNEY, some years ago, seeing the logical result of his reasoning, denied the right of any other bodies, than lodges, to use the ceremonies of Symbolic Masonry *as masonic ceremonies*. Loose declamation that "Ancient Craft Masonry consists of only three degrees" is mere buncombe; for the question that lies behind it all is, whether the bodies to which we have alluded can be allowed to use, or rather whether masons of the obedience of the Grand Lodge can lawfully use the ceremonies of Symbolic Masonry, *as masonic ceremonies*, in the bodies to which we referred. As for us, we hold that the Chapter has as much right to prohibit the use of these ceremonies in the lodge, as the lodge has to prohibit them in the Chapter—and that is *no right at all*.

We have stated these points heretofore, and no one has attempted to meet them, in any other way than by "glittering generalities," which do not touch the question: and we have designedly confined our review of Bro. RICHARDS' report to this one subject, in order to challenge more strongly his attention thereto: and we trust that he will examine our discussion and show precisely wherein he does not agree with us. Does he mean that he would

allow masons to practice *any* rites (except, of course, those which are absolutely unmasonic) they please in the name of Masonry? Even if such practices are a "disgrace to Masonry"?

## OREGON, 1884.

The volume includes the names of all the members returned, and the Decisions, &c., of the Grand Lodge, with special indexes.

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

He congratulates the Grand Lodge on the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by which the tide of immigration was largely increased.

He made the following decision, in which we think he accurately draws the line between the allowable and the unallowable:

"A question of some importance, involving the disposal of lodge funds for certain uses, was submitted to me for decision from two sources, as follows: First, by a brother of the lodge:—'Can the funds of a masonic lodge be used to defray the expenses of a public entertainment?' Second, by the Secretary:—'Has a subordinate lodge the right to draw funds from its Treasury to pay the expenses of celebrating St. John's day?' After an investigation of the matters leading to the question, I, in this case, considered both questions as one, and returned the general answer, No. A quotation from my letter of answer will indicate the merits of the case and the reasons for so ruling.  
\* \* \* 'I consider the funds in the treasury of the lodge a "charity fund," and that they should not be appropriated for other than purely masonic purposes. If the renting of a hall, the expense of music and a *grand ball*, can, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered as "purely masonic," or *charitable*, then probably it could be considered proper to appropriate lodge funds to meet such expenses. While I concede that a proper celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist is entirely masonic and proper, I do not concede that such celebration should partake of the nature of a free public entertainment of an expensive character, and can not for a moment admit that it is proper to pay such expenses out of lodge funds.'"

The Grand Secretary reports the binding of eighty volumes during the year, and that he had been endeavoring to procure missing Proceedings to complete files; he acknowledges the receipt of the *Masonic Token* from Bro. STEPHEN BERRY.

In response to a call, eleven lodges had sent in their History, and six of the Past Grand Officers, in response to a similar request, had furnished biographical sketches.

The Grand Lodge of Victoria was recognized; the other Proceedings were of a routine character.

The Report on Correspondence (115 pp.) was again presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He confines himself very closely to a fine abstract.

We commend the following to the earnest attention of our brethren. It is true, and masons are often much to blame for not performing their known duty, because it is unpleasant, in this class of cases. This is the more lamentable, because the victim is the last to discover his danger:

"We have been of the opinion that those who are in the first stages of intemperance are usually neglected until they have passed on and beyond the period of reclamation. Masons usually shrink from this duty. Wives and children of intemperate masons have more hope in the power of the craft to reclaim the father and brother than they have in his own efforts, and when the brother goes down to a drunkard's grave the wife and children wonder why it is that Masonry is so powerless for good. In other words, when the occasion happens for Masonry to show its beautiful teachings and effective work, it is not improved. There are many who could be saved if taken in time and while their self-respect remains. No mason, until he is lost, would allow his name to be dropped because of his drunken habit. He would desist to save his reputation and the respect of family and friends. But let him go on until reason is dethroned, and the appetite for liquor is as ravenous as a hungry serpent, the gnawing out his vitals is irresistible, and he will give up all, family, friends and the world, for the stupor and physical death that liquor produces. What is there so much to be pitied as the wreck that liquor leaves of its victims? Oh, the duty of a mason to a mason."

Upon a matter, that has been largely discussed, he says:

"A brother who fulfills this divine request expects nothing but the gratifying reward—that which a good conscience gives him for doing his duty. But we do not think we ever heard of a lodge that contributed to the relief of a non-resident mason that did not expect and even look for, if not demand, compensation to the extent of the sum expended, or as much as it could expect. If there is no difference in principle in these cases, there is in the feelings and understanding of the parties; hence, we feel that there is or should be a reciprocal feeling among lodges on this point. There is nothing compulsory about it. There can not be anything of the kind. It is a mere matter of right and wrong. If the lodge is an individual mason in this sense, no one should ask for the return of the money expended by the lodge on a non-resident mason, or on one not a member of the lodge bestowing the favor. But if the lodge is the custodian of funds raised in the interest of those who have combined for mutual benefit, and is under no obligation whatever to anybody else as a lodge, its funds, when drawn out for the benefit of members not its own, should be returned to the lodge by that lodge of which the recipient of the benefit is a member. This is the way lodges treat these cases, and it takes our Grand Masters out of the ordinary course of things quite often to decide, that while it would be equitable to re-imburse a lodge thus suffering a depleted treasury from its 'charitable' acts towards a distressed sojourner, yet there is no law to compel the sojourner's lodge to pay up."

There is one element wanting in our brother's reasoning. It permits one lodge to expend the funds of another lodge without its consent, and without regard to the ability of such lodge. The claim of a brother upon his lodge for aid is not an *absolute* claim, but one addressed to the discretion of the lodge, as much as a claim upon an individual mason is subject to the ability of the latter, to be determined by himself. One lodge cannot exercise this discretion for another lodge: if the claim was a fixed, absolute one which the lodge was bound to pay, the question would be quite different and the claim for re-imbursement stand on different grounds. The conclusion is inevitable that a claim for re-imbursement is addressed to the conscience and discretion of the other lodge.

## PENNSYLVANIA, 1884.

We regret to learn of the decease of our old friend, JOHN HANOLD. He bequeathed to the Grand Lodge all his masonic books, masonic clothing and jewels and masonic jewelry, to be deposited in the Grand Lodge Library. It is said that they are valued at over \$300.

Several able reports from the Committee on Appeals were presented by Bro. SAMUEL HARPER, who seems to be "the right man in the right place."

Portraits of FRANKLIN and LAFAYETTE had been procured during the year and one of GIRARD was ordered.

The address of the retiring Grand Master (CONRAD B. DAY) is exceedingly able and interesting.

His remarks in relation to the danger of allowing innovations, however small, are worthy of a place on the walls of every lodge hall in the land.

He says:

"The first innovation which tends to a violation of our ancient usages, customs and landmarks, is like a small break along the banks of a mighty river, scarcely noticeable, but if allowed to go unchecked soon becomes the huge crevasse, which permits the inundation of the surrounding country, and so changes its condition and appearance as to prevent its recognition.

"Thus will our usages, customs and landmarks be obliterated, if every attempt at change or innovation is not promptly checked and eradicated."

The address of his successor (E. COPPEE MITCHELL) is of unusual excellence.

We pass over all other matters to copy the following, in which he takes, in our judgment, the exactly proper position :

"And this leads me to say a word upon a matter which has been the subject of remark in the Grand Lodge of England, and in many of those upon this continent. It is well known to you all that in the early part of this year, the head of the Roman Catholic Church issued an Encyclical Letter, in which he accused the Freemasons of unheard-of beliefs and unimagined purposes. It has been a matter of genuine wonder to me how such an extremely intelligent prelate and statesman, as the present Pope is reputed to be, should have been led into such erroneous statements as are contained in that letter. It imputes to Freemasons the world over, the monstrous charges of regarding marriage as creating no bond or tie; of disseminating vice for the purpose of corrupting the young; and generally of advocating and practicing atheism, sedition, revolution, socialism and communism. If these charges had been confined in the letter to certain European bodies claiming to be masonic, we could understand the foundation upon which they were made, and they would not be mentioned by me, as they would not immediately concern us. But, I believe, there is no limit as to place or time, mentioned in the letter, and all Freemasons everywhere are brought under the one sweeping condemnation. It is impossible not to entertain a feeling of regret that the head of a Church, which includes a large portion of the civilized people of the world, should commit himself to statements which—so far as the Freemasons of America are concerned—are absurdly untrue. In our country such charges require no answer. Our record is made. Our society is recognized, even by those who are not members of it, as based upon a belief in and reverence for God, an acceptance of His revealed Word as our light and guide, and a faithful adherence to and teaching of all the moral and social virtues, and of obedience to the civil authorities. It is en-

joined upon the brother by the Ancient Charges, that 'Whoever would be a true mason is further to know that by the rules of his art his obligations as a subject and citizen will not be relaxed, but enforced. He is to be a lover of quiet, peaceable and obedient to the civil powers which yield him protection, and are set over him where he resides or works.' These are the principles which have been taught within the lodge on the subject of our relations to Government and the Civil Magistrate for hundreds of years. We are in no danger from this source."

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was again presented by Bro. RICHARD VAUX. He ordinarily commences his report with a dissertation, written in a most beautiful, but at the same time, most forcible style. His introduction this year is longer than usual, and at the same time, as it seems to us, more beautiful and instructive. His exhortations to adhere to the landmarks, we especially commend to our brethren of the Western Grand Lodges.

He explains a few matters which some hold to be variations in masonic law. In all these matters he is intensely Pennsylvanian. His Grand Lodge is always right, and if any other differs from her, that other is always wrong. The tenacity with which he holds to this makes him sometimes seem arrogant; but it is only his sublime faith in the never failing wisdom of his Grand Lodge. This report contains one of these characteristic utterances:

"Our Grand Lodge claims to have been established for a century and a half. During this period, outliving six generations of men, it has gained something from experience. It has stored away in its archives the traditions of the past. It has become familiar with the landmarks. It has carefully studied the esoteric and exoteric history of Freemasonry. It has taught the essential truths of the craft. It has removed from its temple all dross and reprobate silver which may have been amalgated with the fine gold of its work, ritual and ceremonial.

"Modestly, without ostentation or phariseeism, it presents its views on masonic law. Believing it is right, it leaves to all true masons their judgment whether it be so or not. Therefore, when 'public ceremonies,' 'public installations,' meetings at which a lodge in its constituted, or properly termed 'lawfully warranted and duly constituted' character as a Lodge of Freemasons, enters, unites and takes part, are permitted and justified as within the domain of lodge action, we simply protest against it as an innovation. It is violative of every masonic landmark. It is in direct and positive antagonism to every sound conservative teaching. It opens the door that no man can shut, to other and equally dangerous novelties."

Whether the latter portion of this extract makes good the first sentence many will doubt.

He ignores the fact that the opposite usage has prevailed from a time before his Grand Lodge existed, and that that usage has been quite universal, but in spite of its antiquity and its universality it is to him a novelty, and therefore it *must be* a novelty, and a dangerous one at that! He has one habit—that of self depreciation, especially in comparison with others—that seems to us an unfortunate one: when any one is constantly depreciating himself and what he does, and praises others and what others do, it is apt to lead us to believe that he intends to be ironical, or to remind us of Uriah Heep and of that "pride which apes humility."

Reviewing our report, he says:

"In referring to the action of Grand Master Day in striking from the roll members because lodges had violated the rules of the Grand Lodge, he says, 'This is a speedy method of visiting upon innocent candidates the sins of lodges,' and adds, 'It is contrary to ritual, masonic law and usage in all other jurisdictions.' Our distinguished brother entirely misunderstands the whole proceeding, and his comments therefore are wholly inapplicable. None of these brothers are '*unmade*' masons. All that the Grand Master has done in these cases is to compel the lodges to do the work over again according to the law of our jurisdiction. The work, in these cases, was not done under the law regulating this work of the lodges, and the Grand Master required the lodge not to do it *de novo*—but to do it over again. The remedy in these cases was applied by requiring the lodges to correct their own errors."

But if the work is not done over, what is the *status* of the candidate?

He says further:

"Our distinguished brother quotes Noorthouck's Constitutions, page 313, to prove that Grand Honors were given in public one hundred years ago in England, and this citation is given to intensify our shock at noting that public Grand Honors were given in Arkansas. All this shocks us still more, to think that Bro. Drummond justifies this public ceremony on the plea of antiquity. We thought that Bro. Drummond was so opposed to anything older in Masonry than yesterday, that he would not have quoted an author who was the last commentator on the *Ancient Constitutions*."

We are surprised that he should have so thought; especially as our adherence to ancient usages has been so well understood by our brother reporters, that they have made it a constant subject of remark: it is true that we have not confined ourselves to usages in Pennsylvania, but, unlike Bro. VAUX, have held that ancient usages outside of that State are entitled to consideration.

He says further:

"We have never written anything with regard to Bro. Drummond, or the Grand Lodge of Maine, nor of any other brother, or Committees of Foreign Correspondence, or Grand Lodges they represented, except in the most fraternal spirit. We challenge him to find anywhere during the very, very many years we have written on masonic subjects, any words which could be tortured into such an unjust and unmasonic assertion as is found in what we now quote from Bro. Drummond:

*"Our Proceedings are, of course, but little read in Pennsylvania, so that the brethren in that State depend upon Bro. Vaux for information; and as he is very careful not to let us speak through his reports, the brethren have only his assertions to found a judgment upon."*

"With this tribute to the generous masonic mind and heart of Bro. Drummond, we leave the subject."

He has finally made one quotation from our report, and if he will look back through *his* reports, he will probably be surprised himself to find how rarely he has done this. In this case, if he had quoted what this quotation followed and formed a part of, we should have had no occasion to notice it. He had accused us of "general scolding" in relation to Pennsylvania, and said we "carped at" five different addresses. In reply, we referred to what we did say, and showed that we neither "scolded" nor "carped," as would have

been seen by any one if he had quoted our language. But he preferred to state so, rather than quote what we said and let others judge if he was right. If this had stood alone, we might not have said that of which he complains. In this very report, he speaks of the "intense absurdity" of a criticism of ours. But he does not give the criticism, and thus give his readers an opportunity of deciding whether his statement is well founded, but gives them his statement and nothing more.

We believe that if he will give his statement in his former report to which we have alluded, and then give our full reply thereto, including the quotation he did make, there is not a brother in Pennsylvania besides himself (nor anywhere else) who will say that our remark was either "unjust" or "un-masonic."

He says that he writes in a fraternal spirit: but a fraternal spirit does not enable one to interpret the words of another so well as giving the words themselves.

He says further:

"If we correctly quote Bro. Drummond, he says: 'The first lodge ever chartered on American soil was St. John's Lodge, Boston. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in the year 1870, states the date of the charter of St. John's Lodge to be 1783.'

"The St. John's Lodge of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania had been duly organized in permanent form two years before.

"May there not be oral evidence of a warrant or charter as well as written?

"We incline to the opinion that our Right Worshipful Brother is not authority as to the date of the masonic baptism of the Massachusetts Lodge. But he states it without a single reservation. Well, we may be all wrong, as usual.

"We extend to Bro. Drummond our most fraternal salutations. We esteem him, entertain for him the highest respect, regard his masonic utterances as of the highest authority, and in this spirit we end our examination of his report."

The date "1783" is evidently a misprint in his report for "1733." We did not claim to be authority as to the date in question: we gave the statement of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: and if he thinks that we are in error in that, he is wrong, whether as usual or not.

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1884.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN YEO) is quite brief. He announces that one lodge had surrendered its charter, but as two were left in the same city, the surrender of the charter of the third cannot be a calamity. *Per contra*, he had issued a dispensation for a new lodge.

The proceedings were of a routine character, the utmost harmony prevailing. We note that every lodge, but one, did some work during the year; and all but two increased in membership, and those two "held their own." A part of the members of the lodge which surrendered its charter, seem to

have joined another lodge, so that, with the other additions, the total membership slightly increased.

## RHODE ISLAND, 1884.

The Proceedings contain a portrait of Grand Master LYMAN KLAPP.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of the "Burnside Memorial Building," in Bristol. The President of the United States, the Governor of the State and other prominent officials were present. The ceremonies and addresses are given in full. The principal address was delivered by Judge LEBARON B. COLT; it is able and interesting, historical, but not referring to Freemasonry.

The President paid a graceful tribute to General BURNSIDE, which was received "with enthusiastic applause."

At the semi-annual communication, the Commissioners of Trials made an able report upon the question whether, in a case of discipline, the Grand Lodge could increase the punishment awarded by the lodge; they held that it could, and upon their recommendation, the Grand Lodge expelled the accused, who had been suspended by the lodge. This is in accordance with the long practice in Maine, and the power is now expressly stated in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (LYMAN KLAPP) delivered a comparatively brief but business-like address.

He decided that when a brother announces, just as the ballot is completed and before it is presented for examination, that he had, by mistake, thrown a black ballot, the result must be declared, and a new ballot taken; the brother cannot withdraw the ballot nor the Master disregard it.

He urged against excessive legislation, and, as one great reason, we should bear in mind that Masonry is not *made* but *grows*; this is very true, but the continual growth of Masonry is the very cause that frequently makes legislation necessary.

The Reports of the Deputies show the prevalence of a very great degree of harmony and general prosperity. One reports that he was present at the annual election in every lodge in his district, and that, with scarcely an exception, the officers were unanimously elected.

The Committee on Correspondence reported in favor of the recognition of the Grand Lodges of Peru and Victoria, and against the recognition of those of Spain, Portugal and Mexico; but the consideration of the subject was postponed to the next communication.

The Committee on Reprint reported that they were progressing favorably with their work, having printed the Proceedings in full, from 1791 to 1808; the committee were directed to proceed, and the necessary appropriation was made.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of Freemason's Hall in Providence. A cut of the proposed building is given, and it is to be an elegant structure. The whole proceedings are given, and we note one praise-worthy circumstance—the procession, says the Grand Secretary, "moves *exactly* at the appointed time." As the Grand Secretary prints the word "*exactly*" in italics, he understood the full import of his statement.

BRO. VAUX will be shocked to see that on both the occasions which we have noticed, this old Grand Lodge (really almost as old as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania *actually is*) gave in public the "Ancient Salutation, three times three."

BRO. GEO. M. CARPENTER (Judge of the Supreme Court of the State) gave a brief eulogy on Masonry.

The Grand Master announced that there would be no speeches at the banquet. We are glad to see that occasionally masons enjoy themselves at the table without speech-making.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA, 1884.

The address of the Grand Master (W. W. HUMPHREYS) is brief, and presents but one matter of importance.

Of the financial condition, and the remedy therefor, he says:

"Lastly, I approach that most vexed question, which of late years has pressed upon us for solution, and which with each recurring year returns to perplex us, and will not down at our bidding. I refer to the finances of the Grand Lodge. The debt of the Grand Lodge is of a dual character, consisting of \$23,000 in bonds, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by a mortgage of the Temple, besides stock to the amount of \$9,805. The interest on the bonded debt has, I believe, been regularly paid, but the interest on the stock has never been paid, except on that held by masonic lodges, which is credited to them to pay dues and hall rent. The annual income of the Grand Lodge is more than \$10,000, as shown by the reports of the Grand Treasurer. With this sum at our disposal, it seems to me that we ought to be able to devise a plan by which this debt could be extinguished in a few years.

"One plan to which I would again invite your attention is to change our Communication from annual to biennial—by this method it is estimated the debt could be liquidated in six or eight years. This plan was fully presented to you by my distinguished predecessor, and an amendment to the Constitution, carefully prepared by our efficient R. W. Grand Secretary, was submitted for consideration and rejected by you at our last meeting. If, after a careful reconsideration of the subject, you should reach the conclusion that biennial sessions will give the relief sought, then the amendment above referred to might become a part of the Constitution at this session by the unanimous consent of the members of the Grand Lodge, and whilst ordinarily I do not approve of this summary way of altering the fundamental law of our Order, I think under existing circumstances the ends justify the means.

"Another method to which I have given some consideration, but have not fully matured, is to apportion the debt, both mortgage and stock, among the lodges according to the membership, allowing them say five years within which to pay, at the same time limiting their annual membership dues to the Grand Lodge to fifty cents. The number of masons in the State is a fraction over 5,200, which would require each member to pay on account of

the bonded debt the sum of \$4.42. Many of the lodges would pay their *pro rata* in one year; others would, perhaps, require a longer period. The advantages of this plan are that each mason will know exactly how much of this debt is his and will set about paying it."

In reference thereto, the Committee reported as follows, and their report was adopted:

"The condition of our finances is indeed to be deplored, and the question presented is a perplexing one. The committee have given their earnest attention to the remarks of the Most Worshipful Grand Master on the subject, and it is with deep regret that they are unable to agree with him in his suggestions in reference thereto. In their judgment, annual sessions of this Grand Body are essential to the life and growth of Masonry in South Carolina; and they respectfully submit that it would be impracticable for the Subordinate Lodges to assume the indebtedness of the Grand Lodge. The committee are impressed with the importance of something being done to liquidate this debt, but they have not considered that it comes within the scope of their duty to recommend a plan for that purpose."

The following resolution in relation to the same matter was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That a committee consisting of the M. W. Grand Master, R. W. Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, R. W. Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, be appointed to take into consideration the financial condition of this Grand Lodge and report at the next Communication hereof a scheme for discharging the debt of the same."

All the District Deputies, but one, report that the lodges visited were generally in a prosperous condition: one reports that he found the lodges generally *not* in a flourishing condition, and some barely able to sustain themselves, the cause being a neglect to make prompt collection of dues.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were presented to brethren in the North, in one case for returning the charter of a lodge, and in the other for returning the records of a lodge.

One case was presented to the Grand Lodge upon which the Committee on Jurisprudence were divided in opinion. A. presented a petition to a lodge stating that he was made an E. A. in an lodge u. n., which never received a charter and whose record was lost, but he could not prove himself to be an E. A. on examination, and no evidence could be procured of his being an E. A. The District Deputy decided that he must be considered a profane and start anew. The majority of the committee sustained the decision, and the Grand Lodge adopted their report. We think the decision was right: lawyers say that an alleged fact, that cannot be proved, does not exist practically: and we think that that principle is very properly applied in such a case as this.

The following is stated as the rule of the Grand Lodge, in reference to recognizing other Grand Lodges:

"Your committee see no reason to recommend any change in the policy hitherto pursued by this Grand Lodge towards the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and for the same reasons they are unable to recommend recognition to the Grand Lodge of Victoria.

"With reference to the applications for recognition from France, Spain,

Peru and other non-English speaking Grand Bodies, your committee report that while we have always felt great interest in their prosperity, and most heartily wish them God-speed in all masonic progress, it has been contrary to the settled policy of our Grand Lodge to extend recognition. In these countries there are several Grand Bodies, each claiming to be supreme and independent, and in conflict with each other. Then, too, their 'Grand Councils' and 'Grand Orients' exercise, or claim to exercise, a governing power over the Symbolic Grand Lodges and their subordinates. In a word, in these countries, from our standpoint, masonic government is in an unstable and uncertain condition, and organized upon systems differing so widely from ours that we are unable to accept them into the sisterhood of Grand Lodges."

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, the Grand Secretary. It is briefer than most of its predecessors, but is distinguished by the same sound judgment and ability.

Several have noticed the point involved in the following, but we do not remember that we have: we concur with Bro. I.:

"We dissent from the ruling that where a lodge, through courtesy, confers degrees upon the material of another lodge, it is necessary to ballot for the candidate in the lodge conferring the degrees. This seems to us manifestly wrong. The ballot has already been had in his own lodge, and the work is the necessary result of that ballot. The lodge requested to do the work may well refuse, but it has no right to pass upon the material of the sister lodge. Suppose it should reject the candidate, what then?"

The following is a very clear expression of correct views, which, however, need to be frequently repeated, to prevent the disastrous consequences of which he speaks:

"In our last year's report, we noted the resolution authorizing a sale of St. John's College and all its property, and directing that the proceeds of sale be used in the erection of a Masonic Temple. It seems that the immediate result of this resolution was, that the college was closed and its corps of professors disbanded. The Trustees now report that they have not yet succeeded in effecting a sale and Grand Lodge directs them to continue their efforts in that direction. This institution was about the most flourishing and prosperous, as it certainly was one of the noblest and most commendable educational charities that we know of and it is sad to have to announce its demise. It is on this account that we have always been opposed to efforts of this kind, as being outside and beyond the legitimate scope of Masonry, and extremely liable by failure to reflect discredit on our institution. The establishment of these most laudable and beneficent institutions, is the expression of the masonic principle of doing good to our fellow men, especially to the worthy distressed brother, his widow and orphan; but the masons and Grand Lodges, which generously undertake this duty, do not remember that the organization of Grand Lodges and of lodges, do not provide for an income more than sufficient to meet their ordinary current expenses; and that not being formed on business principles, and being without capital, Masonry should not attempt to conduct business enterprises, which, by their failure, will certainly subject the Fraternity to misconstruction, and bring discredit upon them. Heaven-born charity is one of the noblest tenets of our Order, and is enjoined upon every mason, but under our Constitution it is individual charity that is to be practiced, because the Craft is not in position to promote these great organized charities."

In reply to Bro. GURNEY, he says:

"We think that Bro. Gurney misunderstands our Grand Master's position. We are, and he is, as much opposed to recognizing Grand Orients and so-

called higher bodies, as is Bro. Gurney. The fact that the Supreme Masonic authority in those countries claims more than Ancient Craft Masonry, prevents our recognizing them because we Ancient Craft Masons know nothing about the *more* that they claim—but we do know all about Ancient Craft Masonry, and if we find that those living under the jurisdiction of said Orients, are really Craft Masons, we think that we are bound to recognize them as such. The argument of Bro. Gurney fails, because under our Constitutions and organization, the fundamental idea is that the Grand Lodge is the sovereign, exclusive governing power—but in France and other countries, the Constitutions and organizations are different. All that we want to know is that the man is a mason, regularly made in the country from which he hails. If he proves himself to be a M. M. we will so recognize him—he may claim to be a 33° mason—of that we know nothing and care less, but we accept him as what we know and no more."

His views of the HARTSOCK case are in accordance with our system:

"While on this subject, the Grand Master argues that Grand Lodge has original jurisdiction. Says he: 'If the constituent lodge will not do her duty, then let the Grand Lodge do hers, and if the brother is guilty, declare him so and punish accordingly.' This is not our view, and it is quite new to us. Grand Lodge has, of course, control of *its* members, and has appellate jurisdiction generally on all questions. If the constituent lodge will not do its duty, the Grand Lodge should revoke its charter, and upon the evidence sent up by the constituent lodge on appeal, might reverse its action and suspend or expel the mason who has been tried. But to assume original jurisdiction and proceed to the trial of a mason not a member of Grand Lodge, would seem to us impossible and beneath the dignity of Grand Lodge."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"In compliance with a resolution adopted at the last Communication, the Grand Master on the 4th of July, 1874, convened a Special Communication of Grand Lodge for the purpose of repairing to Munjoy Hill, in the city of Portland, and there placing a monument to the memory of George Cleeves, the first white settler of Portland. The occasion was honored by the presence of the Governor of the State and staff, the Mayor and city government, as well as a vast concourse of people. The Grand Commandery of Maine, aided by Portland and St. Alban Commanderies with full ranks, did escort duty. The Grand Master was supported by Past Grand Masters Burnham and King, and the occasion was a most creditable and noteworthy one."

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"A brother presented a commission as representative of the Grand Lodge of Peru and was received and welcomed. This, of course, is a recognition of that Grand Body."

That Grand Lodge had already been formally recognized. In another place, we note that he assumes that a majority of the lodges in Peru did not join in the organization of the Grand Lodge. We understand the opposite to be the fact, and our Grand Lodge recognized it upon that understanding.

#### TEXAS, 1884.

A special communication was held, to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple in Galveston.

The Grand Master (W. H. NICHOLS) delivered an address, which takes up forty pages of the Proceedings. It being the fiftieth anniversary of the

organization of the Grand Lodge, he is enthusiastic over the growth of the Institution in that State. He says this is the year of jubilee for Freemasonry in Texas.

He asked the concurrence of the Grand Lodge in a proclamation, a part of which we quote :

"With trumpets and sound of cornet make a joyful noise before the Lord, the King."

"Thus saith the Grand Master of Freemasons in Texas. The Jubilee year of Freemasonry has come; the time for amnesty and extraordinary acts of brotherly kindness and forgiveness has arrived. Deeds of mercy and charity in abundance should abound unsparingly amongst the craft. The example of Deity himself, who liberally dispenses his beneficence to unnumbered worlds, forcibly inculcates our duty. Soothe the unhappy by sympathizing with their misfortunes. Restore peace and tranquillity to agitated spirits, have clean hands and a pure heart. Forgive the injuries of man, and endeavor to blot them from your recollections. Let not the petty strife and bickerings, the jealousies and heart burnings, the small triumphs and mean advantages we have gained, survive, but have noble thoughts, speak words of truth, do works of mercy and justice, which shall live for good when mortality is mouldering in its parent dust.

"Now therefore, and by virtue of my power as the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasonry in Texas, I do by these presents ordain and proclaim a pardon to all masons who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, and hereby restore them to all masonic rights, calling upon the craft to welcome them as Freemasons with open arms to their lodges.

"And it is hereby ordered that the lodges shall appoint committees to gather up worthy non-affiliates and invite them to begin their masonic careers anew in this jubilee year by affiliation, that they may share with us in our celebration of the semi-centennial of Freemasonry in Texas."

The Grand Lodge, however, took a cooler view of the matter and declined to adopt his recommendations, and so, we presume, the year of Jubilee goes by without the celebration which the Grand Master so ardently desired. The Grand Lodge accepted the report of the committee, in which they say :

"We approve the general tone of the sentiments expressed by the Grand Master in his jubilee proclamation, but are forced to dissent from the recommendations therein made. Your committee does not believe that it is either the province of, or expedient for, this Grand Lodge to interfere in any way with the internal working of the lodges, or to endeavor to control their acts, further than is necessary to enforce discipline and preserve the unity, peace and harmony of the institution.

"We therefore think that this, and all like matters, should be left entirely to their discretion, controlled only by such regulations as the Grand Lodge has heretofore promulgated, and such revisory action as in each individual case it may deem necessary.

"As regards the preparation of the rolls, recommended by the Grand Master, your committee are of the opinion that as they already exist and are now on file in the archives of the Grand Lodge, there can be no necessity or good reason for duplicating them at this time."

His address indicates the performance of an immense amount of official labor, and much of his address is necessarily taken up in giving a statement of it. The law of that Grand Lodge, providing that any lodge failing to meet for three consecutive months, thereby forfeits its charter, and even if the forfeiture is not declared, all meetings held thereafter, without the dis-

pensation of the Grand Master, are illegal, imposes much labor and inconvenience upon the Grand Master and the Deputies. We expressly allow, even in this climate, our lodges to suspend their meetings in June, July and August, and we should think that there would be more reason for it in Texas. We think the law is unreasonable, in making a failure to meet for so short a time a ground for forfeiture of the charter. But there is a worse feature still: we regard all *self-executing* penal laws as contrary to the fundamental principles of Masonry: that a mason or a lodge in good standing should be suspended *by operation of law*, without any official or judicial declaration of the forfeiture of rights, is, in our judgment, monstrous. There is a wide distinction between a meeting of a lodge which is illegal *in itself* and a meeting of a lodge which is legal *in itself*, but is attempted to be held illegal in consequence of the failure of the lodge to do some act not at all connected with the meeting in question.

We have referred to the length of this address, but a careful examination of it fails to show how it could be profitably curtailed, and we desire that our reference to its length shall not be taken as an adverse criticism.

His remarks in relation to their Grand Charity Fund deserve very serious consideration:

"I have served on these Grand Charity and Orphans' Home Committees for several years, and I have given considerable time and study to this question of Grand Lodge Charity, and the summing up of my information amounts to this: The Masonic Society is not in its character aggregative. It rarely seeks to accomplish good by the weight of its mass. It is essentially local and individual. Through the lodge and the individual all its best work is done. The management of its charities belong there. Each lodge should look out for its own. Beyond the support of such regulations as are necessary to its uniformity, it has little use for any association besides the lodge.

"That which the Grand Lodge can and should do, is to aid the lodge. As the balance wheel in machinery, it may equalize power and distribute it to weak points.

"Most of us were little boys when our fathers incorporated the Charter on Grand Charity and Education Fund, in the Grand Lodge Constitution; their benevolent purpose was to provide for our education, where necessary. While we were growing into manhood, this fund was used to build the Masonic Temple, in which we meet to-day, as our fathers have done before us, and whose places we now fill.

"In the meantime the purposes of our fathers in Masonry has been fore stalled by the State Government, which now offers abundant facilities for the schooling of all the children in this commonwealth; therefore, the object of a Grand Educational Fund may now be considered obsolete, but there is yet use for the Grand Charity Fund in the same direction. Many boys and girls are unable to attend the public schools for want of school books, some are ashamed to go without shoes, a hat, or presentable clothing, etc. Here, then, is another good field for the lodges to do some square, level work. Grand Lodge should instruct the lodges to collect this 10 cents from each mason and pass it to the credit of their Lodge Charity Fund, instead of forwarding it to Grand Lodge, and the Master and Wardens should constitute the Charity Committee in each lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

"When a mason arrives at the point where he can go no further in dispensing his charities without material injury to himself, then is the time for

lodge action, and when the lodge has taxed its full ability, then the Grand Lodge looms up in the splendid sphere of a Grand Charity, by directing the efforts of the entire Craft on one object, which this Grand Lodge has done, time and again, in the great emergencies of distress throughout the land, by fire, flood and plague."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Corporate charity neither promotes liberality in the souls of the givers nor gratitude in recipients. The individual soul, which is the only kind we know of, needs to be brought into the very presence of want and suffering before its depths and energies can be properly stirred. Masonry intends her sons shall enjoy the pleasure of doing good, and wants no go-betweens, no middleman to do charity work."

"An old farmer became seriously ill and was urged by his neighbors to call a minister to pray for him. 'To pray for me? No, sir; I am an original Granger, and do not want any middleman between me and Almighty God.' Now, if this old farmer had been an Ancient Mason he would have thankfully accepted the services of a man of God to intercede for him, and desired the prayers of all good men. But the anecdote strongly illustrates the middleman idea, and, while Masonry will accept of the services of a middleman where it is indispensable, as a rule, in her charity work, she would have the individual mason perform the good work in person, and discourages and discountenances the modern idea of shifting these duties and responsibilities on the shoulders of ministers or on eleemosynary corporations."

The proximity of that jurisdiction to Mexico makes the condition of Masonry in that country of special interest, and the Grand Master devotes considerable space to the subject.

Of this, he says:

"With dignified masonic courtesy the Grand Lodges of America have waited for the Mexican States to form Grand Lodges, and are impatient to extend the hand of brotherly love and recognition, but the improvement in the chaotic and changeable masonic affairs of that country have been too slight during the past half century to warrant any well considered action.

"This state of affairs is most keenly felt and regretted by the masons of Texas, and particularly by the lodges located on the Rio Grande border, who have found much difficulty in sifting out the clandestines among the masons from over the border, who prefer to visit them. The uncertain and unsatisfactory information which our Grand Lodge has so far been able to put in reach of these border lodges, has made them timid about receiving Mexican visitors, and their prudence has amounted almost to non-intercourse. In this they have been wise, and they should continue alike vigilant until such time as our Grand Lodge can see the way to enter into fraternal relations with Grand Lodges in the several States of the Mexican United States."

\* \* \* \* \*

"My opinion is that the States of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande river are unoccupied masonic territory, and the masonic material there is hereby declared to be under the jurisdiction of such of our lodges as may be located nearest to the residences of same, until Grand Lodges are established in said States and recognized by the Grand Lodge of Texas.

"I have ascertained the fact that no Grand Lodges of our sort exist in these States at the present time."

He quotes the following from a letter from Bro. BACHELOR, of Louisiana:

"I know of none for the border States along the Rio Grande. At one time its lodges were under the Grand Orient and Supreme Council. Some time ago the S. C. 33d, by public enactment, surrendered all claims, or supposed claims, it had, or might be supposed to have, to the lodges, and advised them

to form a Grand Lodge for their government, supreme over the three Craft Degrees. This was done, as we thought, and we recognized it. Now a doubt has arisen, and how it will result, I, of course, know not. Were I asked to advise I would say: 'Make haste slowly,' until sure that Masonry is on a proper basis in our sister Republic."

As this very question is now before our Grand Lodge, we have quoted freely from this address, and our conclusion is to adopt the prudent advice of Bro. BATCHELOR, whose opinions are entitled always to very great weight.

The Grand Master gave the District Deputies a series of questions to be put to the lodges and answered: and, while the replies came in from the Deputies quite late, they furnished him with the means of knowing quite accurately the condition of the lodges. The value of his plan consisted largely in requiring the Deputies to obtain the answers to his questions when they visited the lodges, instead of leaving the lodges to answer the questions in writing to the Grand Master.

He found that the average attendance in country lodges was over  *fifty* per cent. of the entire membership, while in the cities it fell below *twenty-five*, leaving out holiday occasions. Our lodges are very much larger in Maine, and our observation leads to the belief that the average attendance is a smaller percentage of the membership than it is in Texas.

Lodge dues are not collected as promptly as they should be, and the Grand Lodge dues and returns are generally delayed beyond the required time. In the former respect, we think Maine is ahead of Texas, while in the *latter*, it is sufficient to say that scarcely a lodge is behind as a rule, and *this year* every lodge made its returns in season.

The amount of routine business passed upon by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, is truly enormous. While the whole number of masons falls below the number in Maine, they have over *six hundred* lodges, scattered over a territory eight times as large as our State. Moreover, it is very rapidly increasing in population and consequent demand for increased masonic accommodations, as is shown by the fact that the Grand Master had issued twenty dispensations for new lodges during the year.

Bro. GURNEY's resolutions in relation to certain so-called Rites, were endorsed by the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and presented by them for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, and action thereon was postponed until the next annual communication.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was submitted by Bro. J. K. P. GILLASPIE.

He copies the intemperate remarks of a Canadian paper, with Bro. PARVIN's comments thereon, in relation to the publication by this Grand Lodge, of the names and description of rejected candidates. While we deem the language of the quotation improper for a *masonic* paper, we think the practice is utterly wrong and an unnecessary stigma upon those chiefly interested. It is cer-

tain that candidates are sometimes rejected through an unreasonable, not to say wicked, prejudice; and as there is no hearing, the effects of a rejection ought to be kept inside of the Fraternity so far as possible. We find no such list in these Proceedings, and we trust that the practice has been abandoned. If the list is printed for convenience only and sent as a letter to the lodges for their special information, it is all right, and the lodge should keep the list as a private matter, and if any mason should wilfully make it public, he ought to be expelled. Upon re-reading the article alluded to, we are inclined to think it was the official list sent out by the Grand Secretary for the information of lodges only, and if so, we are surprised that any one should have sent a copy to a newspaper (masonic or otherwise), and still more surprised that the editor of a masonic magazine did not at once see that it was improper for a mason to send it to him and equally improper for him to receive it.

His Grand Lodge holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, but he does not, and makes in his report many sound points against it. There is one peculiar fact about this matter; the doctrine is sustained in *older* Grand Lodges and rejected in the *new*, as a rule. We have thought that possibly the fact that candidates go *from* the former jurisdictions and *to* the latter may have something to do with the rule that prevails in each.

#### UTAH, 1885.

We are indebted to the indefatigable Bro. DIEHL for an advance copy of the Proceedings, and just as we take them up for review, we receive an invitation to his "Silver Wedding." While we *cannot* be there in person, we can, in behalf of ourselves and his other Brethren in Maine, extend to him and his wife our hearty congratulations and earnest wishes that they may continue to live on in prosperity and happiness, and when another twenty-five years have rolled around that the brightness of their golden wedding may outshine the glory of the present occasion, as the glorious sunlight exceeds "the moon's pale beam."

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES LOWE) is brief and business-like; he says that the Library has increased in value and usefulness, and brings to it many who otherwise would find recreation in places that lead to vice; he urges that the Grand Lodge hold only biennial sessions, and the preliminary legislation, looking to that end, was adopted by a unanimous vote; he calls attention to the fact that suspensions for non-payment of dues is five per cent. of the total membership. He objects to the method in which suspension for non-payment of dues is inflicted and also to the method of restoration. After certain notice the delinquent is declared suspended, but may restore himself by paying dues up to the time of suspension. The Grand Lodge changed the method of restoration, requiring a two-thirds vote, but

did not change the method of suspensions; the consequence will be an increase in the number of suspensions, as a whole, resulting, however, from a decrease in the number of re-instatements.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Considering the stagnation in all branches of business during the year 1884, Masonry in Utah has done as well as could be expected. A healthy degree of prosperity seems, to have marked the progress of our lodges, and shows each one in a better condition, financially and otherwise, than they were at the close of the previous year. It is true the increase in membership was not so large as we might wish, but we must never forget that the soil in Utah is too much mixed with a foreign substance which does not promote the growth of Masonry. The Grand Lodge of Utah advances slowly, but it advances. Civilization is on our side, and in spite of our surroundings we will yet finish the grand temple of humanity. Our lodges and members work with zeal, and harmony prevails among the workmen. May it never be otherwise."

His report on the library shows a large increase in the number of volumes and in the circulation.

We have noticed that Masters of lodges are frequently installed in the Grand Lodge. We have hoped that some one would discuss the propriety of this, as there seems to be a doubt as to what the essence of an installation is. The following from the address of Grand Master Lowe touches the point:

"By the Worshipful Master elect of St. John's Lodge, No. 8, at Frisco, in this Territory, I was requested to install him here in this city, as he was unavoidably compelled to be absent from his lodge, and detained by important business here, and therefore could not be installed in the place where his lodge is held. On examination, I found that a precedent had been made in his behalf twice before this. I granted his request as a case of necessity on account of the ambiguity which surrounds our By-Laws on this point, and installed him at the time I installed the officers elect of Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, in this city. I am greatly in doubt of the propriety of such installations. That a Master of a lodge can be installed in a place over two hundred miles distant from his lodge, or at any other place, where his lodge can not be present, and where all the elements necessary for such service are wanting, does not seem to me to be in harmony with the service itself. Our laws are silent on that subject, except fixing a time when an installation must be had; and there seems to be no definite reference on that point among masonic authorities. Whatever inconvenience a lodge may undergo by delaying installation it would be far better to suffer such inconveniences, than to have a ceremony in which only one party is represented, and in which the lodge, the principal other party, has no voice. Besides, if this practice is to prevail, then any valid objection to an installation can easily be circumvented, and confusion must therefrom arise, and it will be best to adopt some rule on this point."

In relation thereto, the following report was unanimously adopted:

"Your committee on jurisprudence, to whom was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as refers to installation, begs leave to report that they have carefully considered that part of the address and concur in the views expressed by the M. W. Grand Master, and are of the opinion that the installation of a Master elect should invariably take place in the body of his own lodge, except in cases of great emergency, when the Grand Master may, by his dispensation, provide for such installation elsewhere."

Upon a report of Bro. DIEHL, the Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and declined to recognize the Grand Lodge at Vera Cruz. In both cases, the principle that a majority of the lodges are required to form a Grand Lodge was applied. We have had the impression that Bro. DIEHL has held that the consent of the mother Grand Lodges must be obtained, but we have evidently been in error as to this.

We greatly regret to learn that Bro. SAMUEL KAHN, Grand Treasurer almost from the organization, died within a week after his re-election. He was in Philadelphia at the time, lying sick, and he soon died. His death comes very near to Bro. DIEHL: both natives of Germany and both citizens by adoption of our Republic, their official relations brought them in close contact, and the tribute Bro. DIEHL pays to his friend evidently comes from the heart. He says:

"Bro. Kahn and his family were of the Hebrew faith. For a number of years he was President of the Jewish Congregation in this city, and his co-religionists looked upon him as their guide in everything appertaining to the welfare and progress of their society. But while he was a Hebrew, he was too much of an educated man and too liberal to let any of his friends feel that his religious views differed from theirs. In the common walks of life, or within his home, no one could discern that he and his were born and raised in the ancient Jewish faith. He was a warm-hearted man, and his house was always open. He loved his family circle, and there was none in this city more hospitable than his. As an adopted citizen of this Republic, and more especially of Utah, he was always on the right side. Eye to eye, and man to man did he defend the laws of his country, and bravely did he labor for the enforcement of those laws. He was one of the leaders of the Gentiles in Utah, and they have lost in his death as brave, noble and true a man as ever lived among them. In all matters appertaining to the situation in Utah, political or religious, he fully believed, and acted accordingly, that

"Those  
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

The Report on Correspondence (95 pp.) is again from the pen of Bro. DIEHL. He has been a close student, loves Masonry and has decided convictions, as well as the power and inclination to express them in forcible terms: hence his report is valuable. He goes at Bro. BLATT in German, which we are obliged to call upon an assistant to read. When Grand Masters come at us in Italian and Reporters in German, to be *merely* an Englishman (or the descendant of one) is not only inconvenient but *not* "greatly to his credit!"

BRO. DIEHL is greatly pleased with the report of a committee, that a lodge better go out of existence than tolerate in it members who violate the laws of their State in selling liquors: is against the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction: believes that labor expended to bring in non-affiliates is labor thrown away, and that the proper treatment of them is to allow them no masonic privileges and let them alone; deems it bad policy to incorporate lodges or Grand Lodges: holds that an appeal from a sentence of reprimand vacates the judgment, and that in such case the reprimand cannot be given till the

appeal is determined: believes that the Past Master's degree is part of the installation of a Master, to be conferred only in the presence of *actual* Past Masters: in most of which we fully concur with him.

But in the following, we do not fully:

"Our present Grand Master, Bro. James Lowe, occupied the East for several terms in the oldest lodge in Illinois—Bodenly, No. 1, at Quincy—many years ago, but he never could have been elevated to the Grand East in Utah had he not been elected, installed and served for a full term in one of our lodges as Master. It may be that in this particular instance Utah does not stand on the broad platform of Freemasonry, but there being two sides to every story, we defend our side by arguing that a seat in the Grand Lodge, the right to vote for, and to be elected Grand Master is worth labor in our jurisdiction, and without which we do not propose to pay wages."

We hold that an *actual* Past Master in any jurisdiction is a Past Master the world over. The membership of a Grand Lodge is fixed by itself, and if one sees fit to limit it, it may: but if it does not expressly limit eligibility to Past Masters of its own lodges, we hold that a Past Master from another jurisdiction, becoming a member of one of its lodges, is as *eligible* as any other. Of course, the question of the *policy* of electing such a one Grand Master is in the hands of the voters, but not the question of eligibility. Only an *actual* Past Master is eligible to certain offices in our Grand Lodge, but it makes no odds where he acquired the rank.

He gives Bro. GURNEY's special report and discusses it somewhat: but he overlooks one vital point, as it seems to us, and we refer him to our discussion in the earlier part of this report.

#### VERMONT, 1884.

We regret to find that Past Grand Secretary CLARK's *alleged* defalcation was proved to be *real*, and in consequence he was expelled. We had hoped that there might be some explanation, consistent with nothing worse than negligence.

While the address of the Grand Master (OZRO MEACHAM) is of much interest and value to his constituents, we find only a few points of general interest.

In relation to one question, concerning which there is a difference of opinion, he says:

"One lodge asked permission to march in procession with the Grand Army Post on Memorial Day. If there is any occasion when it would be proper for a lodge of masons to appear in public procession for any other than purely masonic purposes, it would be on Decoration Day, a day set apart especially to be observed with appropriate ceremonies in honoring the memories of those who gave their lives that the Nation might live. Every mason in our country should be interested, and participate in these ceremonies, not only as masons, but as true and loyal citizens of this grand republic who appreciate the efforts of those martyrs whose blood cemented again the foundations of Liberty and Equal Rights. It is the duty of every

citizen to assist in making the day what it was designed to be, not only a day for honoring the dead, but also to show to those who are living that their deeds and sacrifices are not forgotten.

"Many of the veterans are members and officers in our order, and Memorial Day is the veteran's day, and they would naturally prefer to be in the ranks with their comrades on that day than to march with the lodge. With this view of the matter, it would seem to me that the day should be given up to the veterans and the sons of veterans and kindred organizations. In the years to come, when the last survivor has been mustered out and moves with the grand procession in that other and better world, masons, with the fidelity, love and patriotism that has always characterized the order, will decorate the last resting place of the braves through the life of this great nation."

The Grand Lodge endorsed his views.

Of a masonic veteran he says :

"Our venerable Bro., Past Grand Secretary Hollenbeck, still lives, and he is a proper object for our charity, which should be freely bestowed where it is so eminently due. He is now in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Blind and nearly helpless, with very little means of support, our hearts should be moved towards this worthy brother, who for nearly thirty years filled the office of Grand Secretary in this Grand Lodge. I would recommend that the sum of \$300 be allowed him from the funds of this Grand Lodge, to be paid quarterly in equal installments during the remaining years of his life."

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$200, with authority to Grand Master to increase it to \$300. Also a contingent charity fund of \$300, was placed under control of Grand Master, to meet any sudden emergency.

We wish the following could be carried out in Maine :

"And in this connection, I would say that where the social relations of members of the fraternity are especially taken into consideration, there the institution is most successful and the lodges are the most flourishing. I would recommend that every lodge within this jurisdiction take especial pains, during the coming year, to hold social gatherings as often as once a month, and thus endeavor to create a new interest among those brethren who have become careless and do not attend the regular meetings of the lodge as they should do. The order of exercises at these gatherings should be to the end that we may become better, and more attached to the principles of Masonry.

"Let the brethren take turns in preparing addresses to be delivered before the members of the lodge, and let the citizens be invited to listen; thus many may be induced to join the order of their own accord, who otherwise might ever remain in ignorance of the objects and the aims of Masonry. In this way, many a pleasant and profitable evening may be passed."

The following resolution was introduced :

*"Resolved*, That in the Masonic Relief Association of Vermont, we recognize a society conceived in the true spirit of Masonry, and as such, justly entitled to the approval of this Grand Lodge; that no better means of alleviating the condition of the families of our brothers who die poor, has yet been devised, and we recommend to the members of our lodge that they aid in extending more widely the benefits of said Association."

It was referred to a special committee, and their report was wisely adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"That upon careful consideration of the matter therein contained, they are unanimously of the opinion that no special action of this Grand Lodge is demanded."

We regret to learn that Bro. E. S. DANA was prevented by severe illness from attending the Grand Lodge: the following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That we have learned with sorrow of the severe illness of our Bro. E. S. Dana, which prevents him from attending Grand Lodge, and deprives us of his genial presence and able participation in our deliberations, and we express hope for his speedy recovery."

The Grand Lodge directed that one copy of the Proceedings, bound in muslin, be sent to each lodge to be kept in the lodge room.

The reports of the District Deputies show that the condition of nearly all the lodges is very good, some having made a decided improvement. A few are reported as weak, and a few as not doing the work well. One notes the presence at a meeting of a brother ninety-two years of age, and a mason of seventy years' standing.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. Root, the efficient Grand Secretary. He pretty closely confines himself to a carefully prepared abstract of the important matters.

Replying to Bro. SINGLETON, he says:

"Bro. Singleton quotes Art. 25 of our by-laws, and gathers the inference 'that the lodge cannot take cognizance of the conduct of a mason who is attached to any other lodge than itself, wherever that lodge may be.' The inference is not legitimate, for it is a well settled regulation in this jurisdiction, not necessary to be expressed in a by-law, that the conduct of an affiliated mason is under the cognizance of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he may be located. In the case of non-affiliates the right is recognized by the by-laws. Brother Singleton fails to find in our by-laws anywhere, a distinct section as to the number of ballots required for the three degrees. We assure Brother Singleton that the general regulation of this Grand Lodge has been for many years past that one ballot only is necessary for the three degrees."

It gives us intense pleasure to copy the following:

"We had the impression that the 'laws and regulations' of the masonic institution were designed to be in accordance with the 'landmarks' of the order, and that the latter were established and had existed from time whereof 'the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,' their antiquity being an essential element. And further, that these 'landmarks' are now just what they were centuries ago, and that they will remain and must continue in force so long as Masonry shall exist. Moreover, if our memory serves us right, we have read somewhere that the Worshipful Master of a lodge assents in his installation 'that no man or body of men have power to make innovations in the body of Masonry.' What does all this mean, if there are no fixed rules and regulations and landmarks by which the masonic fraternity are governed, and which have been in existence from time immemorial? Opinions may differ as to the construction which shall be put upon those landmarks but that does not destroy or render invalid the landmark. Our idea of the institution of Masonry is that of an ancient and honorable fraternity, which has been transmitted from generation to generation of its sons through all the successive ages of its existence, unimpaired in all its forms and ceremonies, its methods of recognition, and in all its essential principles of government, of morality, of brotherly love, of charity and truth. Its antiquity is its beauty and glory. Masonry modernized or torn from its moorings in the stability and permanency and universality of its laws, rules and regulations, as specifically defined in its ancient landmarks,

would leave it with no form or comeliness that would make it desirable. It would be like Sampson shorn of his locks, weak as other fraternal organizations that have sprung up like mushrooms, and have perished or languished as quick."

We hope it will avail to stay the tide of innovation that now threatens us, as the most serious danger to masonry, helped on, we are sorry to say, by some of the most influential masons of this generation.

Of Bro. KING's address, he says:

"The Grand Master's address is an able, business-like document, mainly devoted to matters of interest in his jurisdiction, but touching upon some topics that have a wider masonic interest. He pays a just and fraternal tribute to those gratefully remembered brethren who have passed from active service in the different apartments of the Temple here below, to purer and more perfect service in the Temple not made with hands above."

Referring to our regulation, authorizing the Master of a lodge to require of a visitor *written* proof that he was made in a regular lodge, he asks why we do not make it obligatory. We did once: but it caused so much annoyance, that it was repealed. In many cases, visitors, concerning whom there was not the least doubt, were excluded, because they did not have their written evidence with them. It was concluded to leave the matter to the discretion of the Master: in cases of doubt, he could require the written evidence.

Of Bro. FISHER's chirography, he says:

"On behalf of Bro. Fisher, we take the liberty to say that the mistake in Bro. Vincil's name is not chargeable to him, but to the compositor, who with the proof reader may have been mutually puzzled over Bro. Fisher's chirography, but not quite so sorely puzzled as another brother was with his autograph, he being unable to make it out until he stood on his head, and then it was 'as plain as print.'"

Well, we never thought of *that* expedient, although we tried every one that occurred to us!

He approves strongly of Grand Representatives' making reports to the Grand Lodges accrediting them. Will he please consider this as our report concerning his Grand Lodge. We intend to make, for this committee, much the same report as we would as Representative of the Grand Lodge whose Proceedings are reviewed: unless something occurs requiring the special action of our Grand Lodge, or something of special interest to the Grand Lodge represented.

#### VIRGINIA, 1884.

For the third time in its history, and in the recollection of some of its members, this Grand Lodge has been called to mourn the death of its Grand Master. M. W. HENRY WILLIAM MURRAY died on August 15, 1884, on his return from a tour of visitation of lodges, which his fatal illness interrupted.

From an eloquent eulogy delivered in the Grand Lodge by Bro. BEVERLEY R. WELFORD, we learn that he was a good man, a true patriot, a faithful and zealous mason, and a humble, sincere and devoted Christian.

We regret to learn also of the death of Bro. JAMES A. SCOTT, an able and devoted mason, who had acquired a national reputation by his Reports on Correspondence to the Grand Commandery of Virginia.

The Grand Master (FRANCIS H. HILL) delivered a comparatively brief address. We note that he assumed to be, and was by his Grand Lodge considered, Grand Master, as fully as if he had been elected and installed as such. In some other jurisdictions, the Deputy becomes "Acting Grand Master" and does not acquire the rank. We think the Virginia rule is the correct one, but would have the Deputy installed as Grand Master, on the same principle that governs parallel cases under the civil law.

In relation to the Past Master's degree, he says:

"There is another matter in connection with the conferring of the Past Master's degree in regard to which I think there ought to be some uniform and established rule. I do not know what the practice is in every part of this Grand Jurisdiction, but so far as I know, it is the practice for three or more Past Masters to meet, open a Lodge of Past Masters, confer the degree, and close the lodge. There the matter ends. There is no record to show that the degree has been conferred. I think that the Past Master presiding when the degree is conferred, should be required to certify the fact that the degree has been conferred to the lodge, of which the candidate is a member, and the certificate should be spread upon the minutes of the lodge at its next stated communication thereafter."

When Grand Master, we were of the same opinion and caused such certificates to be made and recorded; but as under our practice, the conferring of this degree is a part of the installation ceremony, we changed our views and held that the record of the installation is, by the force of the term itself, a record of the conferring of the degree.

The Committee on Work exemplified the work of the three degrees "by catechism," and the first and third degrees in the usual manner.

We do not quite understand the procedure in trials, but do understand the powers exercised by the Grand Lodge. In one case the Grand Lodge reversed the acquittal of a brother by a commission and expelled the accused; in another case, the lodge expelled the accused, and on appeal to a commission, he was acquitted, and then on an appeal to the Grand Lodge the action of the commission was reversed and the expulsion by the lodge confirmed; in another case, in which the lodge inflicted no punishment and the commission recommended a reprimand, the Grand Lodge suspended the accused. We thus find that this Grand Lodge exercises the same powers that our Grand Lodge does, giving such final judgment as it deems just, whatever may have been the action of the lodge. We commend this to the attention of our brethren of Iowa and other Western jurisdictions.

A committee was appointed to revise the "Methodical Digest": we can not tell whether the committee was authorized to publish their work or not.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers pay a well merited compliment to the Grand Secretary, for the faithful and efficient manner in which the duties of the office had been discharged.

Almost all the *forty* District Deputies made reports, showing a good degree of prosperity in the most of the lodges."

The Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD. The only regret one has, on reading it, is that it is so short. Bro. D. remembers Sam. Weller's theory: and proves its correctness: only we think he errs in crediting it to the elder of the name that was spelled with a "We."

He has introduced a new feature: he commences by reviewing the proceedings of his own Grand Lodge at the session to which his report is presented:

"1. The Grand Lodge decided that a Fellowcraft made such in a lawful lodge after he had lost his left arm could not be allowed to take the Master's Degree—if for no other reason, because nobody could rightfully confer it. We are not able to say how the Grand Lodge would have decided the question if the Brother Fellowcraft had had both arms. What say our brother reporters as to both these questions?"

The reason given is a new one to us, and we are not prepared to form an opinion, without further consideration, in relation to the first question, and we do not understand the second.

In another place he says:

"Our Virginia brethren will note that this brother had received the first two degrees *lawfully*, his left arm having been lost *after* he took them. The decision of Grand Master Kiefer was right as a rule; that is, the 'making' constitutes a man a mason, and if he is maimed or injured *after* lawfully taking the First Degree, he is nevertheless entitled to advancement, provided there be no insuperable obstacle. But there is an insuperable obstacle in the case under consideration, as in one that was recently before the Grand Lodge of Virginia—namely, the fact that there is no Master Mason who can confer the degree in the only proper manner. Will Brother Richards explain how he would proceed to find a Master Mason who, though the Grand Master had issued a dozen dispensations, or the Grand Lodge had unanimously authorized it, would or could undertake to confer the third degree in any other manner than that in which the landmarks require it to be conferred."

If this is sound, the answer to his second question must depend upon the application of the same principle.

We had not read the following when we wrote upon the same subject in the earlier part of this report.

"The Grand Master does not know why Grand Masters are not bound by 'constitutions,' so called. We answer, because these 'constitutions,' in the American sense of the word, are not constitutions of the kind which hundreds of years ago were known to the fraternity in England, whence we get all of our Masonry—because, as every Master, Grand or not, promises—

"You admit that it is not in the power of any man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

"Because landmarks are the only 'constitutions' any Grand Lodge cannot alter or repeal at will.

"Because every *prerogative* (not every power) of the Grand Master is necessarily a landmark, and therefore 'it is not in the power of any man, or body of men,' to take these prerogatives away from him.

"Among these prerogatives which are landmarks, and therefore cannot be taken from the Grand Master, is the right to grant dispensations. The Pope of Rome grants dispensations setting aside temporarily not the moral law but the laws of the Church, and even for allowing what would otherwise be unlawful acts. The Fraternity of Free Masons used to be under the protection of that Church. From that Church we get our saints and saint's days. So far as anybody knows, the two Saints John were not masons, or 'Patrons of Masonry,' as we are sometimes taught, but merely 'Patron Saints of Masonry.' Nobody knows anything as to the day of the birth of either of these Saints. We celebrate the days the Roman Catholic Church celebrates. [We have a letter from Bishop Kain on this subject.] From the same church the founders of our Order learned that the head of the craft could grant dispensations. No orthodox Pope—no Pope worthy of the name—will ever admit that his prerogative to grant dispensations can be taken away from him 'by any man, or body of men.' No Grand Master worthy of the name—no orthodox Grand Master—will ever admit that *his* prerogatives can be taken away from him, 'by any man, or body of men.' We do not mean to be discourteous to Grand Master Bankhead, nor to any of our brethren who agree with him in opinion. We are only trying to be as dogmatic as they are, and to let them know that doctrines taught by such men as Drummond and Vaux, cannot be 'whistled down the wind' by the mere use of hard words and unfraternal language."

And he adds:

"P. S. Since penning the above, we have examined '*Stormont's Dictionary of the English language*', the best and the last dictionary published in England, and find no other meaning given to the word 'constitution' than what we are about to quote:

"*English Constitutions*: 'The Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons, together with the *fundamental laws and customs by which they are bound and governed*.'

"So the most distinguished of English lexicographers, living in the country whence we get all of our masonic customs, has never so much as heard of the meaning which some masons give to the word 'constitution' in this country, yet this word constantly appears in masonic text-books where the 'constitutions' of a Grand Lodge are spoken of."

He endorses the following in relation to the mode of balloting.

"Very properly in Colorado the ballot is said to be 'spread' when the ballots are deposited at the altar, and 'circulated' when they are deposited at the seats."

Our attention was never called to the distinction, and we would be glad to know the reason of the difference in the use of terms, and why the word "spread" is properly used.

He discusses the "Massachusetts amendment," but either he is in error as to the point involved, or else we are: we fraternally ask him to read our remarks upon this question elsewhere in this report, and give us his views as to the points on which he differs from us. Two questions will, perhaps, aid him in understanding us. There are clandestine lodges in Virginia: does not Bro. D. hold that his Grand Lodge has the rightful power to pass laws by which masons of its obedience would be punished for becoming a member of one of those lodges? If a lodge of Odd Fellows should undertake to use, and

claim the right to use, masonic ceremonies *as such*, and should hold out to the world that it was a masonic body, would not his Grand Lodge prevent the masons of its obedience from being members of such a lodge, and at the same time members of one of its own lodges?

He asks how a blue mason can know that these are masonic bodies. Only by the voucher of a known mason. In regard to the Chapter and some other bodies, Grand Lodges have had such vouchers until they all have recognized them as masonic bodies.

On another matter, he says:

"Bro. Gurney says a motion to lay on the table would not be tolerated in Illinois. Nor would it be tolerated in Virginia. Our Grand Master is fettered by no rules of order. Whatever he allows to be discussed is in order. This is genuine Masonry."

The proposition of Bro. GURNEY assumes that, if a proposition is laid on the table, it is killed and cannot be again called up: this is the effect in the House of Representatives, simply because under its rules a motion to call it up cannot be reached. But in no other parliamentary body does such a result follow: no parliamentary law treatise gives any such rule; the matter may be called up at the pleasure of the body: in our Grand Lodge, if a proposition is under consideration when the hour fixed for the election arrives, a motion to lay it on the table would be entertained: and a similar course would be taken at any time for any other good cause. Of course, the Grand Master may, in his discretion, dispose of the matter himself, but usually he consults the wishes of the Grand Lodge.

In reference to the right of an Iowa mason to become a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction, he says (we quote it in spite of the personal allusion):

"Think over that matter again Brother Parvin. Don't you see that in the case supposed your Grand Lodge would usurp jurisdiction in Maine? Maine has the same right as Virginia to allow dual membership. She has the right to affiliate masons from any jurisdiction. Iowa cannot make a law for Maine. Iowa cannot discipline a mason who removes to Iowa from Virginia because he retains his membership in his mother lodge. Brother Drummond, of Maine, than whom there is no higher authority, truly says, 'It is the lawful right of any mason residing permanently in one jurisdiction to apply for and receive membership in another jurisdiction.' As the French masons say to an initiate, 'You are a member of this lodge but a brother of every mason in the world.' Therefore, he can affiliate where he will, provided the lodge is willing. We don't believe Brother Parvin will contend that a Virginia mason removing to Iowa and becoming domiciled there, would have to abandon his mother lodge. Such a contention would be laughed out of the court of Foreign Correspondence reporters. Vaux, Drummond, the Browns, Simons, Hammond, Pierson, Gurney, Vincil, and all the rest, would deride it. Any other mason in Iowa would surely have the same right to affiliate in Virginia as would one that had moved into that State from Virginia."

We find also that he agrees with us upon another question:

"Brother Parvin says that Grand Lodges have no powers such as Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia exercise in surrendering jurisdiction over pro-

fanés, one State to another, because these profanes reside nearer a lodge outside than to one inside their own State. We hold, on the contrary, that a subordinate lodge cannot possibly surrender jurisdiction over a profane. It has no jurisdiction to surrender. It cannot acquire jurisdiction over him before he petitions. Once he has done this, the jurisdiction of the subordinate lodge attaches; not before; and it can then surrender that jurisdiction. But Grand Lodges fix their own jurisdiction, either by custom or by action. New York may possibly soon be divided into two Grand Lodges. These will fix their own boundaries. If they choose to say that it shall be as with the States above named, surely their power to do so cannot be questioned."

We think, however, that when a Grand Lodge has assigned a certain territory to a lodge, it should not allow a resident on that territory to be made a mason without the consent of such lodge, although it possesses full power to do so.

In what we said about dimits, he confounds "recording" with "delivery": an *unrecorded* deed is often a valid deed, but an *undelivered* deed never is. However, we have pointed out the distinction which has caused all this discussion.

He shows that the word "Order" as applied to Masonry, has the support of all the Text Books of Virginia and those of other Grand Lodges. He addresses the remark to us, as if we had held to the contrary: but we have not; we have always said that the word Order has been so long and so universally used in that connection, that it is now too late to undertake to question its correctness.

He says that in Virginia as in Illinois, the test of being a Master Mason is the same as in the first degree. It is not in Maine, nor was it formerly in Massachusetts (and probably is not now): and we question whether it is not an innovation in the former jurisdiction, which has crept in without consideration: if the symbolism of the third degree means anything its crucial point comes later: in the ancient mysteries, the essence was in the subsequent ceremony: we were taught the same thing in Masonry. We use the terms "initiated," "passed," and "raised."

He is surprised at our view that the members of a lodge have the right to know the number of blackballs. He inquires, why may not any member inspect the ballot: it would not be wrong to allow him to do so, but it is the duty of the officers to ascertain and declare the result, and members must take the Master's word for it. He says: Why not record the number of blackballs? Because that might enable persons other than members to know: it is one of the things not "proper to be recorded."

He quotes our remarks, dissenting from the decision of Grand Master PAGE, that when a Brother pleads guilty, a vote must still be taken on the question whether he is guilty or not, and adds:

"Reconsider the question, Bro. Drummond. Your view makes the accused infallible. We can well imagine a case in which an uninformed brother would plead 'guilty,' not knowing what unmasonic conduct was."

Well, we have, and are of the same opinion. The plea relates to the *facts charged*; whether they amount to "unmasonic conduct" is a question of

law for the decision of the Master, *and not of the lodge*; he knows whether or not he is guilty of the facts charged, and if he says he is, that is the end of it, unless he is insane. We have examined the practice in the different jurisdictions, and it is universally, so far as we can find, against Bro. PAGE's decision.

We endorse the following, and are surprised to learn that any one holds to the opposite:

"We say to Bro. Simons that if a lodge in Virginia elects a Master who declines to be installed, our law holds that there was no election, but that there was a failure to elect. Therefore a Warden cannot have the right to 'succeed,' because there is and has been no Master elected—no officer whom he could have the right to succeed. But if the Master-elect is once installed, then the Wardens acquire the right of succession and not even the Grand Master can deprive them of that right. 'The election is not completed,' in the case supposed. It is a failure to elect. It is just as if a lodge should elect a dead man to be Master, not knowing him to be dead. A Master-elect is nothing. He can't even appoint a Deacon. A Master installed may have 'successors,' but not a mason who has never been installed. A man must get into the line of succession before he can have a successor."

He says that they learned from Mississippi the idea of allowing a Past Master to open a lodge (on funeral occasions) in the absence of the Masters and Wardens. This was the old law and still prevails in England, and has always prevailed in Maine, and is not limited to funerals.

#### WASHINGTON, 1884.

Part I, Vol. VI, printed in Olympia, cannot be surpassed in mechanical execution in the metropolis of the world. The pamphlet is so handsomely gotten up (although perfectly plain in style), that this feature at once attracts attention.

The contents of the volume are also of unusual interest: the address of welcome, the response, the address of the Grand Master, the oration of the Grand Orator, and a lecture entitled "Thoughts on Masonry," by the Grand Lecturer, contain many beautiful thoughts, expressed in fitting words. We cannot quote the whole, and must refer our brethren to the Proceedings.

From the address of the Grand Master (LEVI ANKENY) we judge that the year had been a prosperous one in the growth and harmony of the craft.

The Grand Secretary (THOMAS M. REED) gives a full report, containing many valuable suggestions.

The following resolution, offered by him, was adopted: the method required in it is the only proper method of making a report, and should be followed *always*:

*"Resolved,* That it shall be the duty of every Committee of the Grand Lodge, to whom any question or matter shall be referred for investigation, in their report to the Grand Lodge, before presenting their views or comments thereon, to embody in writing (if proper to be written) a clear and concise statement of the facts constituting the substance matter had under

consideration ; and, that whatever recommendations the Committee shall deem proper to make in respect thereto, shall be submitted in the form of one or more resolutions appended to their report, for decisive action by the Grand Lodge."

The term of office of Grand Representative was limited to four years : the Grand Lodge of Victoria was recognized as an " independent and sovereign Grand Lodge."

An amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was proposed last year and referred to a committee, making Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens permanent members of the Grand Lodge. The committee showed that this principle had prevailed since ancient times, and is the law of all the American Grand Lodges save one. But it was opposed, and, by a vote of 34 yeas to 26 nays, its consideration was postponed to the next Annual Communication. Experience has shown in the older Grand Lodges that their permanent members are of very great value to the craft. They are conservative, inclined to oppose innovations, wise counsellors and generally unbiased by selfish motives. We, in Maine, are indebted to our permanent members for keeping the Grand Lodge alive during the anti-masonic excitement. We believe that much good comes from the system, and as yet we have never noticed a single evil.

An amendment proposing the system of suspension for non-payment of dues by operation of law was defeated, the committee reporting unanimously against it, with an unanswerable argument, unless it is held that a mason holds his masonic rights and masonic character at the will of his lodge.

One appeal came before the Grand Lodge, and the committee divided, the majority recommending the reversal of the judgment of the lodge, and the minority recommending that it be sustained. The minority vote was adopted by 56 ayes to 55 nays : at this distance, it seems that the " nays " ought to have prevailed.

One specification makes proceedings before the Grand Lodge on an appeal of a former case, a basis of the charge : in our opinion this was a usurpation of the powers of the Grand Lodge and should never have been allowed.

The Grand Master took "the bold responsibility" of appointing, at the close of the session, the committees for the ensuing year. We think that, after the experiment has been tried, all his successors will follow his example. If not, the plan will not work in Washington as it does in Maine. After an experience of nearly thirty years, part of the time under one system and part of the time under the other, we have no doubt that the appointment of the committees in advance shortens the session of the Grand Lodge one day, and secures better considered and consequently safer reports.

The Report on Correspondence (105 pp.) was again presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED. Like all his reports, it is able and interesting. His views are generally sound, but upon a few important questions, we regard them as erroneous. One of these is a principle involved in the recognition

of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. In reply to Bro. PILLANS, of Alabama, he says:

"He seems to think that the action of his Grand Lodge was premature in its recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. In this we think he is mistaken. He looks at the matter, we imagine, from a purely American Grand Lodge stand-point, basing his conclusions upon a *recently formulated* sentiment that nothing less than a *majority* of lodges in unoccupied territory can legally organize a Grand Lodge. Until within a few years past, the question of a 'Majority Rule,' had never been raised, so far as we are able to discover, but the common law on the subject was that 'three or more' lodges in any unoccupied State or Territory could organize a Grand Lodge. This accepted rule or law appears to have had its application exclusively to the North American Grand Lodge system, which differs essentially from the English, Scotch and other Grand Lodge systems of the world.

"Neither England nor Scotland to-day will give any implied recognition to our American system. They, with Ireland, plant their Provincial Grand Lodges in British Territory wherever established in every quarter of the Globe, and use every possible means to perpetuate those dependencies, not materially in the succor and growth of local charity and beneficence, but as a source of revenue to the Mother Grand Body, to be expended as seemeth good to her, thousands of miles from the source of supply."

It is true that the proposition was not formulated till recently: the reason is, that no occasion for it ever arose; but nevertheless, the majority rule has always been followed, and we regard that as decisive. The law in relation to the formation of a Grand Lodge in a new territory is not an *enactment*, but the declaration of an alleged inherent right. The first proposition was, that the *lodges* in a new territory have the right to form a Grand Lodge for themselves. Upon this principle, our earlier American Grand Lodges were formed. The Grand Lodges of both England and Scotland recognized the principle by expressly and formally recognizing all these Grand Lodges. Then the question came up, how many lodges are required to form a Grand Lodge, and it was held that there must be at least *three*. The original proposition could not be applied to less than a majority: the action of "the lodges in a territory" could not be the action of less than a majority. The universal usage in this country has been, that a majority of the lodges have united in the formation of a Grand Lodge. The proposition, then, derived from the original principle, as expounded by universal practice in this country, is "Not less than three lodges, comprising a majority of the lodges in a new territory, may form a Grand Lodge, having exclusive jurisdiction in such territory."

In continental Europe, the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction is not yet fully recognized, but it is gaining ground even there, and it promises to prevail universally at no distant day.

But the British Grand Lodges do maintain it. In England, the Grand Lodge of England claims exclusive jurisdiction; the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland claim the same for those countries respectively: as to the other Dependencies of the British Crown, they concede to each other concurrent jurisdiction, but claim exclusive jurisdiction as against all the other

Grand Lodges of the world. And all three concede to all other Grand Lodges exclusive jurisdiction in their respective territories, except when otherwise provided by express treaty. When the Grand Lodge of Manitoba chartered a lodge at Gibraltar, the Grand Lodge of England made a howl, in comparison with which all the sputterings of American Grand Lodges in relation to invasions of jurisdiction sunk into insignificance—and the charter was withdrawn. According to American and British ideas, Grand Lodges have exclusive jurisdiction in their territory. The idea that a small minority of the lodges may form a Grand Lodge and force the other lodges into it against their will, or drive them out of existence, seems to us monstrous. In almost all matters in Masonry the majority rules, and while we allow a minority in certain cases to have a decisive negative upon proposed action, in no case do we allow a minority to adopt affirmative action against the will of the majority.

The law of his Grand Lodge in relation to masonic funerals corresponds with our practice; as it is well formulated in their constitution, we quote it:

"The funeral ceremonies of the masonic fraternity are the most sacred in which a lodge may engage. But as vested in the individual mason the right to these ceremonial obsequies is not absolute. It is a privilege of the lodge to bestow or deny, and may be extended to non-affiliated masons in good standing as well as to members of the lodge. It is for the lodge to determine; and no worthy brother Master Mason should be denied this most sacred masonic rite."

We had not read this report until we took it up for review, and we have commenced reviewing as we read; but we now find that if we continue in that manner we shall exceed all proper bounds, and that we must change our plan and omit many matters which we should be glad to notice.

In his review of Maine (1883) he says:

"The Grand Master's address occupies twelve pages, and is of the first, in order of merit—plain, practical, and to the point, in word and matter. He evidently makes a mathematical error when he says 'Twelve moons have waxed and waned since our last annual communication,' but it is one of those errors that embodies the truth, nevertheless."

In relation to mileage and *per diem*, he says;

"The plan and fixed rates that Maine has established seem equitable and fair; intended simply to cover the actual expenses of the members and representatives present; limiting the pay to one representative from each lodge. Financially this cannot be burdensome to the lodges. But there is another consideration. These low rates are doubtless not so inviting to that *mercenary* spirit, such, for instance, as seems to predominate in the minds of a large number of representatives at some other one or more Grand Lodges we could mention. It is not always the case that an act will disclose the true motive, but there is no better criterion for judging its *animus*; and we have witnessed enough to cause us a feeling of pain and humiliation, in observing the clamorousness of some representatives for their *pay*, scarcely waiting until the Grand Lodge gets fairly organized, and this apparently being the only interest they had or cared for, in attending Grand Lodge. In our opinion the paying of representatives to a Grand Lodge is fraught with more evil than good to Masonry, and should be discontinued. There was a

time when such a thing as paying representatives to Grand Lodge (except as individual lodges might voluntarily determine for themselves) was scarcely thought of. We compare now with then: Now we have the greater burden of taxation imposed on the lodges and less disposition to do the work needful for the healthful progress of Masonry; *then* we had lighter tax burdens to bear and more Masonry to enjoy in proportion to the number in counsel. This is our experience."

What is *bad* policy for one jurisdiction may be *good* for another; a *per capita* tax of *twenty cents* in Maine pays all our expenses, including mileage and *per diem*; in Washington the *per capita* tax is *two dollars*. It is highly desirable to have distant lodges represented; but it *may* cost more than it pays: we think it does not in Maine, but does in Washington. In olden times, when Maine was a part of Massachusetts, our lodges elected a proxy residing in Boston, to whom they communicated their wishes and instructions, which he carried out in the Grand Lodge. We believe that this system would be better for the craft in Washington than their present one.

He discusses somewhat at length the "Massachusetts Amendment," and we must say to him (as we have just said to Bro. DRINKARD) that one of us misapprehends the principle involved. We will not reply here, but refer him to our discussion of the subject in our last and present reports. We will notice one point, however: we said one of the same principles is involved as was involved in the Mormon case in Utah: he thinks not; but substitute "clandestine lodge" for "Mormon church," how would it be then? If such bodies come within the powers of a Grand Lodge, how does it differ, if they *call themselves* "higher bodies?" If a Grand Lodge finds that any body is committing unmasonic practices, may it not lawfully prohibit the members of its obedience from joining such bodies?

He says further:

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts essays to step beyond the pale of any previously promulgated law or constitutional authority for the regulation and government of symbolic Masonry, and to decide questions of disputed authority, of priority of right, of name, denomination, etc., of which it, as an *organized body*, can know nothing. In this respect we believe it has erred."

We do not so understand it. That Grand Lodge decided that it had already recognized certain bodies in such manner that *it could not apply its prohibition to them*. But it did apply it to all others, among them many concerning which no controversy existed. It stands by what it had done, but says it will go no further in that direction. We have expressed doubts as to the *policy* of her doing so, but none as to her *power*. Will Bro. REED tells us where a Grand Lodge gets its power to prohibit our visiting clandestine lodges?

We find that BRO. REED has replied to our remarks in 1883 in relation to the majority rule, but we have substantially met his reply in what we have already written. He says we will hardly deny that his doctrine "has been, until within a few years, the *only recognized law* on that subject." We do

deny it, because the question has never arisen, and in every case a majority of the lodges acted. It is true, masonic writers stated the law in those terms, but they do not *make* the law: they deduce what it is from masonic usage, and they did not correctly state the law as shown by usage. As is often done in stating legal propositions, they made it too broad, omitting an important limitation. This test was applied by our Grand Lodge to Nova Scotia in 1865, and to Quebec in 1869, and it recognized these Grand Bodies only when it was satisfied that a majority of the lodges had united in the movement. Moreover, when the Grand Lodge of Canada was formed in 1855, one of the most potent arguments against its recognition was a denial by its opponents that a majority of the lodges joined in the movement: but it cannot be said that the point was really raised, as the objection related to the *actual* number instead of the *relative* number; perhaps the reason why the point disappeared from the discussion was the fact that a majority of the lodges did unite in the formation of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. REED demurs to our statement, that he holds that a Grand Lodge in a new territory has jurisdiction over all the lodges therein, "*except such as do not choose to come under its authority*," saying the clause in italics requires modification: he says:

"We have stated in effect, and still believe, that any attempt to do so on the part of the newly organized body, is not only inexpedient and greatly detrimental to the best interests of Masonry in such jurisdiction, but is an assumption of power unwarranted in law or reason, and is void *ab initio*. But, on the other hand, we believe that it is the *unqualified duty* of every lodge in the territorial limits of a newly organized Grand Lodge to at once *yield complete and full obedience* to the New Grand Body, or cease to work by the surrender of its charter; and should it fail to do either, it becomes the duty of its mother Grand Lodge to arrest its charter as soon as such fact is made known. We have no sympathy with *recusant lodges*."

But suppose a lodge does not choose to come under the authority of the new Grand Lodge, nor surrender its charter, and its Grand Lodge refuses (as so far all have done) to arrest its charter, does it not come practically to just about our statement? If a lodge ought to have its charter arrested because it refuses to come under the obedience of the new Grand Lodge, it must be because the Grand Lodge is entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in the territory: and if that is so, it *has* such jurisdiction, and any recusant lodge may be treated as recusant lodges usually are treated.

We are only about half through this report, but we *must* stop.

#### WEST VIRGINIA, 1884.

Three special communications were held to lay corner stones.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM G. BENNETT) says the year had been uneventful, and the work of his office routine in its character. To this there was one exception: the flood in the Ohio caused much destruction of prop-

erty and great suffering. He issued a circular to the lodges, to which a liberal response was made, and he drew \$300 from the treasury of the Grand Lodge. He considered the emergency so great and so sudden, that he felt bound to act and rely upon the Grand Lodge to confirm his action.

He complains that but few of his Deputies made reports, and suggests to the representatives to be more careful in their recominendations.

He rendered sixteen decisions, most of which are based on local law.

The Grand Secretary says that less than two-thirds of the lodges had taken action upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the time of the Annual Communication so that it will not fall on the day of the State and Presidential elections, and so the amendment failed. It was again proposed, and the lodges ordered to act upon it, with the intimation that if they should not, they might lose their charters. We think that experience shows that submission of an amendment to lodges, instead of to their representatives in the Grand Lodge, fails to secure the proper consideration of the amendment, and works badly in practice.

This Grand Lodge has District Deputy Grand Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters, and the result seems to be a neglect of duty by all of them. We have no doubt it would be a great improvement to consolidate the officers and appoint brethren qualified to perform the duties of both.

The Report of the Relief Committee shows that \$2,645.55 was raised—a sum more than sufficient for the purpose, so that some was refunded.

The Proceedings were of a routine character: no Report on Correspondence.

We learn by a foot note that a supper was sandwiched in at the end of the first day's session: and that another followed the close of the communication. We think that this tends to promote acquaintance and personal friendships, and we wonder if it would not tend to increase the attendance in our Grand Lodge on the last half day of the session.

#### WISCONSIN, 1884.

The Grand Master (LEWIS E. REED), in his brief address, announces the sudden death of Past Grand Master C. F. G. COLLINS, highly respected and much beloved in all the relations of life.

Of the condition of Masonry, BRO. REED says:

"Our lodges, as a whole, are prosperous, many specially so. Internal dissensions, so liable to occur in all societies where the weakness of human nature and the wide divergence of man's opinions meet, have been almost entire strangers in our lodges. And the invaluable lessons of our Order, so continuously taught, to meet together as brethren, forgetting our political, religious, national and other differences, for social, moral, educational, charitable and beneficent purposes, are evidently making an increasing deep and healthful impression upon the fraternity."

The following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That no officer, member, or visiting brother, or other person present, shall communicate to any reporter, editor, or other person connected with any newspaper, any fact, circumstance or other matter, that may be presented to, or acted upon, at this communication of the Grand Lodge."

We have known some annoyances to arise from an injudicious report of the proceedings of a Grand Lodge. It may be invidious to allow one to report an action, and not allow another; but we think the Grand Lodge should take care that the privilege of reporting is not abused, either through want of judgment or any other cause. The matter should be in the hands of some competent brother, and when it is, the Grand Lodge may expressly (as in New York) or by acquiescence (as in Maine) sanction it.

The proceedings were generally of a routine character. The Grand Lodges of Arizona and New South Wales were recognized. A committee was appointed to revise the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and report at its next session.

We are glad to find that the Grand Lodge has recovered its former sound financial standing, but are very sorry to learn that Past Grand Secretary WOODHULL is charged with a defalcation and cited for trial before the Grand Lodge at its next session.

Two special communications were held to dedicate masonic halls, at which addresses of much interest were delivered.

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) was presented by Bro. EMMONS E. CHAPIN.

No report was made in 1883 and only a partial report in 1882; and Bro. CHAPIN goes over the ground that had been left untouched. He gives a brief abstract—necessarily very brief, but always interesting.

He says there is no reason nor sense in holding that the members of a lodge, whose charter is arrested for non-payment of Grand Lodge dues, are suspended masons. So we think, and yet the doctrine prevails in some jurisdictions!

We confess to much sympathy with him in the following: but we suspect Bro. GURNEY intended to make him read the report through to find Wisconsin, and if Bro. CHAPIN did not do that, we hope Bro. GURNEY will hide Wisconsin the next time in a place far more difficult to find, if that is possible!

"The foreign correspondence, by Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, Past Grand Master, is very able, but the 'hilter-skilter' arrangement of States, disregarding the accustomed alphabetical order, is very clumsy, and were it not for our personal high respect and deep love for Bro. Gurney, we would say it is villainous. To hunt all through the book for Wisconsin, which is usually at the tail of the kite, and find it sandwiched between Indian Territory and British Columbia, is simply barbarous."

In his review of Maine (1883) he quotes Bro. KING's address to the Past Masters.

He says further:

"Bro. Drummond does not omit Wisconsin in kindly remembrance. Were he to visit our Grand Lodge with her six hundred representatives, and sitting at the right in the Grand East, and as this or that brother, standing square on his feet, saying what he has to say right to the point, and should Bro. Drummond, then and there, make the enquiry, 'from whence came you' (he) ? five times out of ten the answer would be 'from Maine,' because men from Maine, even unto our genial Lieut. Governor, Bro. Sam. Fifield, can talk in Grand Lodge when anything is necessary to be said. He quotes with evident approval the substance of our annual address, especially wherein the electioneering business is scored, and calls it a 'threatening evil.'"

We always knew that Wisconsin has a very able Grand Lodge, and here we find the reason for it!

Referring to our dissent from a decision in relation to the right of visitation, he thinks we did not give the whole matter due consideration, and refers us to the Proceedings of 1882, which he thinks would satisfy us that the case in which the decision was made was an exception to the general rule. Unfortunately we cannot refer to those Proceedings (as they are packed away to be sent to the binder), but we regret it the less as BRO. CHAPIN admits the rule and claims that the case in question was an exception to it.

Now that BRO. CHAPIN has "caught up," we trust that in his next report we shall have more comments on the texts which he quotes.

#### WYOMING, 1883.

These Proceedings are just one year behind for us, and we hope that before we get to the foot of the second division those for 1884 will put in an appearance.

The Grand Master (JOHN K. JEFFREY) delivered a brief address, in which he calls attention to the influence of Masonry for the good of mankind.

The Grand Secretary submits a detailed account of the transactions of his office.

He thus speaks of the preparation of Reports on Correspondence:

"Preparing a review on foreign correspondence is no light task. It imposes upon the writer the necessity of carefully reading thousands of pages of printed matter, and of selecting and commenting only upon such matters as he thinks may be of interest and profit to the brethren of his own jurisdiction. In order to facilitate the publication of our proceedings for this year, I have engaged the services of a competent brother, well skilled in masonic jurisprudence, who has kindly consented to assist me in writing up the report on foreign correspondence, and as the laborer is worthy of his hire I have agreed to pay him one-half of my salary for the past year, as a slight token of my appreciation of his valuable services. This report will contain information from the four quarters of the globe, well calculated to enlighten and entertain any mason in search of 'more light in Masonry,' and I assure the brethren that if they carefully peruse the same they will be amply rewarded for their time and labor."

The following in relation to the history of lodges is worthy of considera-

tion, and we think the plan suggested could be adopted in our larger lodges to great advantage:

"The history of each of our constituent lodges is as a matter of fact the history of our masonic jurisdiction, and could be preserved in no better form than by having the same published from time to time with our proceedings. It will be readily seen, too, that if this plan were adopted by this Grand Lodge, it will add interest and real value to our proceedings, which would consequently meet with a more ready sale among the brethren. It has become a custom in one of our own lodges for the Secretary to have the annual reports of its Treasurer and Secretary, together with the history of his lodge for the year then ending, printed in the form of a leaflet and distributed to each of its members. This custom has met with the hearty approval of the brethren at home and abroad, and now if a member of that lodge who resides out of the jurisdiction or lives in the country, fails to receive a printed copy of said reports and the history of his lodge, he is sure to notify the Secretary that he is anxious to receive the same and desires to keep posted as to the condition of his lodge, and learn whether or not it is dead or alive. The Secretary being the custodian of the lodge records, and a salaried officer, is the proper person to write up such a history, and if this be prepared, printed and distributed as above suggested, in the course of a few years each member would have a reliable and accurate history of his lodge. The expense of printing such a leaflet is only nominal, and the great good to be derived therefrom has already been demonstrated by the lodge above referred to. If this plan of writing up the annual histories of our lodges could be made general, I would respectfully recommend that the same be published each and every year with our printed proceedings, and in the mean time that the Secretaries of each constituent lodge compile from their respective records, a condensed history of their lodges from their organization down to the present time, and that the same be published with our proceedings next year, or as soon thereafter as practicable."

The names of the members of the different lodges and the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge are published in these Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (65 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM J. MCINTYRE. It is a credit to his Grand Lodge: the only complaint we have about it is, that his printer has printed it in such style as to make it difficult for the reader to distinguish between the extracts and his comments thereon.

In his review of Maine, referring to the address of Grand Master KING, he says:

"He thinks that drunkenness is a masonic crime and should be punished; that Masonry does not and never has encouraged the worship of Bacchus, Venus or Mars; that the bacchanalian orgies which have attended some of the masonic assemblies in the State, if reliance can be placed in the reports of the secular press, deserve his severest condemnation. We are astonished. We always supposed that a temple dedicated to the worship of Bacchus in a State honored by being the residence of Neal Dow, would have to close its doors for want of worshippers. As for Venus, man is human, and after traveling all over your State a few years ago, I thought your women almost divine, and once having fought side by side with the sons of the old Pine Tree State, I thought them worthy sons of Mars—heroes whom the god might justly call his own."

If our brother will read the paragraph again, he will see that Bro. KING

referred not to "Masonic assemblies in the State," but to a Body which has never yet met in Maine.

In one respect he holds to a view of the law opposite to that held in Maine. He thinks that when the Grand Lodge has affirmed the action of a lodge in suspending a mason, the question of restoration is one with which the Grand Lodge has nothing to do: whereas, it is law in Maine that when such a sentence has been affirmed by the Grand Lodge (as it must be in all cases of expulsion and indefinite suspension), the party cannot be restored without action by the Grand Lodge: and moreover, it holds that as it is the Supreme Executive power it may itself restore to the rights of Masonry, *but not to membership*, a suspended or expelled mason. The reason given by our brother seems to be erroneous; he says it is a local matter, affecting only the lodge and not the fraternity at large, but we hold precisely the reverse, and that it is not a mere local matter, but does affect the fraternity at large, as well as the lodge. The question of restoration to membership, however, is one affecting only the lodge, and the decision of that question we leave wholly to the lodge.

#### ADDITIONAL GRAND LODGES.

We have gone through the list in alphabetical order: but since we began Proceedings have been received, but not in order for notice in their regular order: those we will now proceed to review.

#### ALABAMA, 1884.

Grand Master JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD calls attention to the principles of Freemasonry and the consequent care that should be exercised in the selection of initiates: he says:

"No man is fit to be made a mason until his desire to do good to others exceeds his own selfish designs. I am firmly of the opinion that the masonic fraternity in this jurisdiction is to be congratulated on the fact that none but the best men are now being received; and while it may appear that Masonry is languishing in Alabama, it is really but the evidence of greater caution and a more rigid examination of the lives and characters of those who knock at the door for admission.

"And while the beauty of the building has been marred by the use of stones not susceptible of a high degree of polish, I have reason to believe that no such material is now being offered.

"The universal peace and tranquillity that now exist and characterize the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, may be largely attributed to the above mentioned happy condition of affairs.

"The same state of brotherly love and harmony exists between this and all sister Grand Lodges. I congratulate you upon the favorable auspices by which we are surrounded. During the past year we have enjoyed unparalleled good health. No death dealing pestilence has swept over our beloved State,

but good health and good cheer has been the rule; and while the seasons in some sections have not been as propitious as in former years, still we have harvested a plentiful crop, and have abundant reasons to feel thankful to the giver of all good for the manifold blessings which surround us."

We commend the following method of conducting lodge meetings, when there is no work to be done:

"If, at meetings where no work is to be done, Masters would employ the time in reading aloud from the Constitution and Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and encourage friendly debate and exchange of views by the brethren, upon subjects thus brought to their attention, much good would result and all be benefited. I fear that too much theory and too little practice is the rule. Masonry is worthless unless we practice its precepts and teachings.

"What are our regular meetings for? What do we accomplish, and how are we benefited, and the cause of Masonry advanced, unless we enter into the real spirit of Masonry. The lodge that meets, is called to order, and opened by the Master, the minutes of the former communication read, does its routine work and closes, has accomplished very little. No Master should ever close his lodge without strict inquiry if any of the brethren are sick or in distress. If so, measures of relief should be inaugurated. Are the widows and orphans of deceased masons properly cared for? If not, provide the means by which the broken heart may be healed, and suffering relieved. What are your Charity Committees doing? Let them report at every communication how they have performed their work. Discuss the ways and means as to raising a charity fund, and how best to dispense so as to accomplish the greatest amount of good."

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

It was ordered that immediate steps be taken for the preparation of the History of Masonry in Alabama.

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was submitted by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS. He adheres pretty closely to the "abstract and extract system."

In his review of Maine, he quotes approvingly a page from the address of Grand Master ESTES, relating to dispensations.

He makes a quotation from our report, prefacing it as follows:

"The following sounds very funny as from the pen of our distinguished brother, when so recently we have seen him championing the position taken by a very learned masonic committee of New York, that a charter did not constitute the lodge, was not necessary, but was only the evidence of its legality, &c., &c."

Our good brother has been careless, or else has forgotten: for while it is true that, carried by the arguments of the committee to which he refers, we assented to their conclusions, yet in our next report we squarely stated that we were too fast in assenting to the views of that committee, and were in error in endorsing their conclusions, and the quotation which Bro. PILLANS makes was written in answer to a reply made by a brother to what we had written in support of the doctrine which Bro. PILLANS maintained. (By the way he has got Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter mixed, but it makes no difference.) It may be "very funny" to Bro. P. to have one change his views upon a question of masonic law, and avow it, but as before stated, we think he has been *careless* in not noticing our more recent position, or *forget-*

ful in not remembering it, as he has reviewed the reports in which we distinctly stated it.

#### ARKANSAS, 1884.

A special communication was held for the funeral of Past Grand Master ELBERT H. ENGLISH, who died September 1, 1884.

The death of Bro. ENGLISH is a severe loss for the whole fraternity, and must be deeply felt in Arkansas. For nearly forty years he has been connected with that Grand Lodge, and his pre-eminent ability, his devotion to Masonry and his pure character made him the central figure of the craft in his State.

Of him the Grand Master (JOHN J. SUMPTER) says:

"Another event has happened since our last annual communication which, though of less national significance, is one that so deeply touches the hearts of all Arkansas masons, that it well deserves the prominent position to which I have assigned it in my address. I allude, of course, to the death of our Most Excellent and ever to be revered Past Grand Master, Elbert H. English.

"While I sit almost within the shadow of the yet unsodded grave that hides from our view the familiar form that for so many years we have been accustomed to see within this hall on occasions of our Grand Communications, and realize the fact that we shall never look upon his face again, never again hear his well remembered voice, never again learn wisdom from the lips that are now sealed in death, I am oppressed by a feeling of sadness and a sense of bereavement that almost overcomes me, so vividly is every feature and lineament of his face and form impressed upon my memory, that it seems but yesterday when I saw him walking among us with his bent shoulders and bowed head, oppressed, not so much with the weight of years, as by over-work, superinduced by a too conscientious regard for the obligation of public and official duties.

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"In the death of our honored and dearly beloved brother, a great light has gone out of our masonic firmament; a chief pillar lies in the temple prostrate and broken. He stood like a father in Masonry among us; his rich mind was the fount and unfailing source of knowledge, not only in our circles, but in the wider fields of American Masonry. In all the relations of life—as jurist, lawyer, husband, father, brother, friend—he wore the white flower of a blameless life; and now, full of honors and of years, he has gone down to sleep the sleep of the just, in that immortality which comes to the righteous with the coming of the Perfect Light. As feelingly expressed by a brother in one of the many letters of condolence I have received from the bereaved friends and companions of deceased, 'his death will be deplored in every part of the Union, as his name is familiar in its most remote and obscure sections, but the warmest and most sincere tributes to his memory will come up from the hillsides and valleys of his own loved State.'

The committee say:

"It is beyond us adequately to express the sense of loss that has fallen upon us in the death of our dearly beloved brother. He had so long stood like the head and front of Masonry among us, that we can only begin to see and appreciate the mighty space he filled, as year by year shall roll us onward into the great and unknown future. So pure and perfect a character as his was, in all the relations of life, will rarely be met with. In all spheres

of action, in all the deeds of long and active days, his course was upright and of the most unwavering integrity. Faithful unto death, surely he has received the promised crown of everlasting life.

"Brother English devoted his whole life to Masonry, and ever wrought for its truest good. He was born near Capshaw's Mountain, in Madison County, Alabama, March 6, 1816, and departed this life, at Asheville, North Carolina, September 1, 1884, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was made a Master Mason in Athens Lodge, No. 16, at Athens, Alabama, in 1843. He came to Arkansas in 1844, and affiliated with Western Star Lodge, No. 2, at Little Rock; was elected Master of that lodge in 1845, and repeatedly afterwards.

"In November, 1849, he was elected Grand Master of the State, and again in 1859, and was elected and served for ten consecutive years thereafter. He filled many other stations in the Grand Lodge—Grand Lecturer, Grand Orator—and was for a number of years the permanent chairman of the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, in which position his judgment as to the correctness of edicts or decisions, was regarded as unerring. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State in 1857, '58 and '59, and 1868, '69, '70 and '71; and was elected to a three year term as General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, in 1874. He was Right Eminent Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Arkansas in 1876 and '77.

"Thus full of honors and of years, he has gone down to sleep the sleep of the righteous, in that blessed immortality that comes with the coming of the Perfect Light.

"Brethren, let us forever revere his memory and emulate his virtues! Let his light be to us an example to guide our feet in the paths of the right, that when we too shall pass into the misty shadows of the Beyond, we may be greeted with the welcome cry, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

"We recommend that a memorial page, suitably inscribed, be placed in our printed Proceedings, and a copy of such Proceedings, suitably bound, be furnished by the Grand Secretary to the family of the deceased."

We made his personal acquaintance in 1871, and were honored with his friendship till the close of his life. We prize his letters as among our choicest possessions. We fully endorse all that the Grand Master and committee say of him, and then add that the half has not been told. We are glad to see that steps were taken for the erection of a monument to his memory. But after all, his most lasting monument will be in the Proceedings of the Grand Bodies of his State, and in the reports of his judicial decisions as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas for many years.

Among the approved decisions are the following:

"5. After a candidate has been balloted for and declared rejected, and the result so recorded, a motion at the next, or any other communication of the lodge, to blot out that part of the record and insert in lieu thereof an entry to the effect that there was no ballot, on the suggestion that a mistake was made by reason of a defective ballot-box, is out of order, and was properly so ruled by the Worshipful Master.

"6. The records or proceedings of a lodge, after once being approved, should never be expunged or altered. They should be made to speak the truth, and all needed corrections made before being approved; but if errors or mistakes are afterwards detected, they must be corrected by proper motions made and entered on the minutes of proceedings when made.

"7. After a candidate has been balloted for and declared rejected, that is a finality to the matter, and no inquiry can be tolerated as to whether an accident or mistake was made; an attempt to break this rule would tend to destroy the sanctity of the ballot-box and the value of a secret ballot."

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"10. A Fellow Craft belonging to a lodge under dispensation which failed to obtain a charter becomes the material of the next nearest lodge, and can not be raised by any other lodge, except on a waiver by the lodge having the proper jurisdiction."

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"13. Two separate and distinct counts should not be embodied in one charge. Charges should not be altered or amended without giving the accused due notice. A lodge may appoint a committee to inquire into the conduct of a brother, and they may, and indeed should, if they see proper, prefer charges. Accusing testimony can not be introduced on a trial, other than that in support of the charges set forth in the specifications."

We are glad to note that the Grand Secretary has made very great progress in creating a Grand Lodge Library, and we trust that the Grand Secretaries of other jurisdictions will note his list and aid in supplying his wants.

Of decision No. 13, the committee say, and we commend it to our lodges:

"We approve decision thirteen, in the sense the Grand Master doubtless intended it to be understood. Yet it is clear that certainty and accuracy of pleading, as well as the exigencies of the trial require that duplicity in statement should be avoided, and that more than one offense should not be embodied in one charge. Thus, a brother is suspected of striking a brother, of slandering him and of defrauding him—three offences; yet it would be confusing to embody all three of these offences in one jumbling charge. He should be charged, first, with striking, etc.; then, under this charge, specifications should be put, stating all the strikings, each time, place and circumstance. Then proceed with charge number two, setting out in general terms that he slandered a brother. Under this general charge give specifications, dates, number of times, place, words used, and against whom they were used. Then proceed with charge number three, defrauding a brother, with like specifications as to each act of fraud, with time, place and circumstance. All these charges and specifications may be written on the same sheet, prosecuted together and be tried together. Now the matter which your committee suppose the Grand Master intends to avoid is the confusion of jumbling different offences in one general charge, with corresponding confusion in specifications and trial. But while we approve the decision, this committee suggests that substance rather than form should be looked to, as in many of our lodges there are no lawyers familiar with forms, and masonic charges and specifications are very simple when understood, and should not be clouded with technicalities.

"Charges should not be altered or amended without notice to the accused, and no testimony in chief should be introduced against the accused except such as is relevant to the charge and specifications, and we approve the part of his decision to that effect; but with the understanding that it does not exclude rebutting testimony, in response to evidence of the accused in defence; such as impeaching a witness, or evidence of general good character, or the like. In such case, such evidence may be rebutted by any evidence admissible under the rules in civil proceedings, and this might involve testimony not directly relevant in chief."

We greatly regret to read the following, especially the last two lines: we had hoped a halt had been called in involving Grand Lodges in business operations, even of a charitable character: we, every day, are more convinced that Grand Lodges should confine themselves to their legitimate duties in the *government* of the craft, and not allow themselves to be made business corporations for which they are disqualified by the inherent nature of their organization:

"Bro. M. M. McGuire, by leave and invitation of the Grand Lodge, addressed the Grand Lodge warmly and earnestly upon the great benefit to the craft to be derived from enrollment in the Masonic Mutual Relief Association; its growth and prospects, and the duty that devolves upon every member of the craft to support and encourage it, as it is a creation of the Grand Lodge, and held and operated under its care and protection."

## CONNECTICUT, 1885.

*Every lodge* was represented, even at the first roll-call.

The address of the Grand Master (Dwight Waugh) is a concise business document. He gives a brief abstract of the Reports of the District Deputies, whom he commends for the faithful and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Connecticut responded to the appeal of Ohio and raised nearly \$1,500; but it was not needed and was returned to the donors.

One of the lodges had, by inadvertence, conferred the second and third degrees on a candidate who had received the first in a lodge under the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario. At his suggestion a Grand Regulation was adopted, that all correspondence between a lodge and the Grand Lodge, or Grand Master of another jurisdiction, *must* be through the Grand Master and subject to his approval.

The following decision states the law very plainly:

"Masonic residence being identical with legal residence, a person removing from a town within the jurisdiction of one lodge, into a town within the jurisdiction of another lodge, with the intention of there remaining, loses his masonic and legal residence in the town from which he removes, and cannot become a candidate for Masonry until he has lived in the town to which he removes the time prescribed by masonic law."

The Report on Correspondence (105 pp.) was presented by Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler.

Referring to the refusal of a Grand Master to grant a dispensation for conferring degrees, on the ground that he no power to do so, Bro. Wheeler well says:

"We think this power is an inherent privilege of the Grand Master, and many times a prudent relaxation of some general or specific law for good reasons, or extra occasion, is demanded for the good of the craft, to be determined by the good judgment of the Grand Master. The law of Masonry is subservient to this prerogative, which has always existed, and as reasonable as that prerogative allowing the Grand Master to create new law by rendering decisions."

Of Bro. Dodge, he says:

"He objects to the 'miserable innovation, our order,' in place of our fraternity, and we think justly."

"Innovation" will not do, because it is *not* an innovation; on the contrary one of the strongest arguments in favor of its legitimate use is, that it has

always been used, being found in the first masonic book ever printed and in nearly every one printed since.

Grand Master SAULSBURY having claimed that the masonic fraternity was founded "at the very earliest dawn of civilization," Bro. WHEELER says (and we trust our brethren will read it):

"Perhaps he may be correct, but our experience has not enabled us to trace the genealogy of Freemasonry with any degree of certainty to that early period. The earliest mysteries of the ancient so called religions were those celebrated at the village of Eleusis, near the city of Athens, known as the Eleusinian mysteries, which are traced to the reign of Inachus, more than eighteen hundred years before the Christian era, and dedicated to the heathen worship of the Romans. The doctrines and ceremonies were similar to the mysteries of Isis and Osiris of Egypt, which has been considered the birthplace of all the ancient mysteries.

"It is a noted fact that in all the early religious faiths, their dogmas were imparted under symbolic forms, disseminating some important truth in the shape of allegory, or speaking to the intelligence of man through nature and her works. We find this illustrated not only in the history of all idolatrous nations, but during the palmyest days of the Israelites, the writings of Moses and the prophets, the antiquities of the Jews by Josephus, and even later in the parables of Christ. In fact, all language was expressed in symbols, existing to-day in a modified form.

"It may be probable, or even possible, that some of these symbols which have been incorporated into the masonic system, have been borrowed from the ancient mysteries, but not for the purpose of disseminating the same system of philosophy. By them the letter G would symbolize a Deity to be found only in nature and her works, and represented by some monstrous idol; while by the masonic system it would represent an altogether different being—a personal God, or intelligence; existing above and beyond the works of nature, so forcibly expressed in the Hebrew tetragrammaton, or four lettered name; an independent being, that was, and is, and is to be, without beginning and without end. So with all masonic symbols. They have a meaning to comport with our times and the more Christian character of the people, and if ever used in ancient philosophy, have been divested of so much as may be regarded in the light of ignorance and superstition, and are used solely to stimulate the practice of a high standard of morality.

"It therefore seems inconsistent to undertake the tracing of Freemasonry back into the dark days of idolatrous worship, or pretend that there is any resemblance of the sentiments inculcated, except that relating to the doctrine of the resurrection and immortality."

Of Grand Master ESTES' address, he says;

"The Grand Master announces continued harmony and prosperity prevailing, and that fraternal relations exist between all the sister Grand Lodges. His address is well written, without ostentation, plainly relating his official doings."

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"He refused to grant a dispensation for a lodge to appear clothed as masons at a 'masonic ball.' His ideas are not quite clear as to what that may be. While he does not object to masons having balls and fairs, or doing anything for pecuniary benefit or amusement, he does object, and very properly, to the use of masonic regalia on such occasions, and we confess our inability to discover any necessity for it, or why it should be wished for, even. A mason's apron on such occasions would be as much out of place as at a marriage ceremony."

Concerning the action of our Grand Lodge upon another question, he says:

"The Grand Lodge set itself right on the question of paying honors to the Chief Magistrate, State or national, and without regard to whether he be a mason or no. When the nation was mourning the death of President Garfield, and memorial services were being held throughout the country, in some instances masons joined and took a part in these ceremonies, in their masonic character. At that time several applications were made to the Grand Master of Maine, for dispensations to appear in public, and join in these memorial services, which were denied. We remember we criticised this action at the time, believing the principle was amply protected by the old charges and regulations, that honor is due the Chief Magistrate, as well as loyalty to the country in which we live. The report of the committee on this question of right, at the present session, supports this view, and the following resolution was adopted as a standing regulation :

"*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death."

He notices our report of last year quite approvingly, but in a few matters dissent. He holds that when a charter is suspended, the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge remains; but we are not satisfied with his reasoning, that the lodge is only "a little sick and not dead and buried": it is true that it is not *buried*, but is afflicted with "suspended animation," and, as it seems to us, for the time being *dead*, but not so far *buried* as to be incapable of being brought to life.

He differs from us, too, in our views anent the Massachusetts amendment: but we have already met the points which he makes, so far as we deem them applicable.

Of the "moon question," he says:

"In regard to the moons that 'waxed and waned,' Bro. Drummond informs us that the statement of Grand Master King was precisely accurate, that twelve moons had 'waxed and waned,' and twelve only, between the two annual communications. We accept the statement, though we think there must have been a fraction somewhere of the thirteenth."

BRO. KING did not go into the niceties of things sufficiently to take account of fractions. In that sense, he would have to have said *fourteen*, for there was a fraction at each end.

BRO. RICHARDS, of Ohio, having questioned BRO. WHEELER'S statement that Masonry requires a belief in the resurrection of the body and asked for his authority, BRO. W. says:

"Dr. A. G. Mackey says: 'The doctrine of a resurrection to a future and eternal life constitutes an indispensable portion of the religious faith of Masonry, and is impressively taught in the symbolism of the third degree.'

"Again, he says: 'The legend of the third degree is an important landmark, the integrity of which has been well preserved. There is no rite of Masonry practiced in any country or language, in which the essential elements of this legend are not taught. The lectures may vary, and indeed are constantly changing; but the legend has ever remained substantially the same. And it is necessary that it should be so, for the legend of the Temple Builder constitutes the very essence and identity of Masonry. Any rite which should exclude it, or materially alter it, would at once, by that exclusion or alteration, cease to be a masonic rite.'

"Again: 'When a candidate has received the third degree, he is said to have been "raised" to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The expression refers *materially* to a portion of the ceremony of initiation, but *symbolically* to the resurrection, which it is the object of the degree to exemplify.'"—*Mackey.*

BRO. WHEELER adds:

"The legend of Freemasonry teaches this in its impressive symbolism and, without a belief, it would be an idiotic tale, a tinkling cymbal, full of sound, signifying nothing. The ceremonies are intended to convey the symbolism of a resurrection from the grave, and a new birth into a future existence—from time to eternity, from the darkness of death to the full resplendence of a celestial life; a symbol that has been preserved in all the ancient mysteries, without which the ceremonies of initiation would become meaningless."

We quote this, for the purpose (among others) of calling the attention of Bro. DRINKARD, of Virginia, to it, in connection with a matter we have already discussed. This is the *essential* feature of the third degree as conferred upon us, and as we have always been taught: so that Bro. D.'s views struck us with extreme surprise; and we cannot now reconcile them with what we were taught was the *essential* purpose of the degree, and we confess to being considerably disturbed by the fact that any such question *can* arise.

#### DELAWARE, 1884.

The very brief address of the Grand Master (JOHN F. SAULSBURY) contains nothing of general interest except that peace and harmony had prevailed, and the fraternity had enjoyed a year of unusual prosperity.

The Grand Secretary announces that BRO. JAMES W. STATON had proposed to print the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization to 1850, but only a limited number of copies, not to exceed two hundred. The Grand Secretary could not let the original records go out of his office, but so important did he deem the printing of the records, that he determined to copy them at his own expense. This he had done. He found that the records from 1835 to 1839, inclusive, had been destroyed. We had the opinion that the Grand Lodge did not meet those years, but BRO. HAYES says that when he went out of office in 1862, he turned over to his successor the records for those years. As BRO. STATON prints the volume at his own expense, every Grand Lodge ought to purchase a copy.

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales and South Australia were recognized.

BRO. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, reported that it had been impossible for him to perform the duty, which had been assigned to him against his expressed protest.

FLORIDA, 1885.

The Grand Master (ROBERT J. PERRY) urges upon the craft the importance of ever remembering the high character of the Institution and their consequent duty.

He announced several decisions, among which are the following, as modified and approved by the Grand Lodge:

*"Ruling 4th.*—In the case where a candidate has been elected and fails to present himself for his degree for two years, the G. M. ruled that after duly weighing the circumstances, and no objection appearing, the lodge may confer the degree. Your committee approve this ruling, but as each case must be decided upon its own merits, they urge a strict and impartial investigation, as due both to the candidate and the Fraternity, as the responsibility upon the facts in each case rests with the lodge.

*"Ruling 5th.*—Your committee is of opinion that in the E. A. degree the first section of the degree may be conferred upon more than one candidate at the same time, but that the portion of the second section which precedes the lecture should be conferred upon each candidate separately."

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*"Ruling 7th* refers to the right of a lodge to extend pecuniary aid to a brother who is undergoing punishment under sentence of a legal tribunal. The G. M. rules that the brother is a proper object of masonic relief, if upon a careful investigation into the facts the lodge so decides. The decision of a legal tribunal is not in itself, sufficient evidence of unworthiness, but it should prompt the lodge to make a careful and searching examination into the facts. Your committee approve this ruling."

The business was of a routine character, but the granting of four charters indicates a growth in the right direction.

The Grand Orator, R. H. WELLER, delivered a fine address upon "one of the prominent symbols of Ancient Craft Masonry—the polished Ashlar."

The Grand Lodges of Arizona and New South Wales were recognized. The *resolution* names the latter, but the report describes the Grand Lodge of South Australia. We are satisfied that there is a clerical error in the resolution.

There was no Report on Correspondence, except the special ones relating to the applications of Grand Lodges for recognition.

We fear that the recognitions of Grand Lodges, formed by less than a majority of the lodges, is destined to make trouble hereafter, on account of the different positions taken by the recognizing Grand Lodges in relation thereto.

One class recognizes these new Grand Lodges with exclusive jurisdiction in their territory and over all lodges therein, even though a very large majority of them refused to join in the movement.

Another class holds that while it is the unqualified duty of all the lodges to give in their adherence to the Grand Lodge, and, if they do not, that it is the duty of their Grand Lodges to require it, still the new Grand Lodge has no authority over recusant lodges to compel their obedience.

A third class hold that the new Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over only

the lodges who submit to it, and that the other lodges have the right to remain under their parent Grand Lodge, which has full right to maintain such lodges, but not to charter new ones.

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria have been recognized by Grand Lodges holding each of these positions, and we do not see how complications and trouble can be avoided.

#### LOUISIANA, 1885.

The Proceedings are embellished by a portrait of Bro. JAMES L. LOBDELL, the retiring Grand Master, furnished in response to a request of the Grand Lodge therefor.

In his address, he gives the method of proceeding upon charges filed against one already suspended:

"Charges should be preferred, as usual in the case of a mason in good standing, to the lodge in the jurisdiction of which the accused resides. A committee should be appointed by the lodge to take testimony in the case, the accused properly served with a copy of the charges and specifications, and duly notified of the time and place of taking evidence, and, should he respond, may have the privilege of selecting a brother mason in good standing to defend him, and be present during the taking of the testimony. Should he not respond, in that case the W. M., or acting W. M. of the lodge shall appoint a brother in good standing to conduct the defence, and, if all the witnesses are masons, then the trial may be had in the lodge; if there are any witnesses who are not masons, all of their evidence must be taken out of the lodge and be committed to writing, and, if the accused is present, he shall be allowed to read it, or hear it read, and said evidence shall be submitted to the lodge, in open session, and read to the members; the brother conducting the defence shall have the right to speak in behalf of the accused and represent him fully, as though he were present. The balance of the trial shall then be conducted in accordance with Grand Lodge regulations providing for trials, and the accused apprised of the sentence, in due form, by the Secretary, but in no such case shall the accused be permitted to enter the lodge, while in session, during his term of sentence."

We like the method adopted in some other jurisdictions better: the actual hearing takes place before the lodge, sitting as a committee of the whole, being called from labor for that purpose. Our reasons are that an accused, if he pleases, ought to be allowed to confront the witnesses against him, hear their testimony and thus have an opportunity for cross-examination and testimony in rebuttal. This principle of being heard by himself or his counsel, at his election, and of confronting the witnesses against him, is deemed so important a natural right of an accused, that it is expressly inserted in the Bill of Rights of civilized governments, and we do not believe that masons should resort to the old star-chamber and inquisitorial methods, which are now deemed contrary to men's natural rights. Of course, when the hearing is closed, the lodge resumes labor and disposes of the case.

Of another matter which has been much discussed, he says:

"In reply, I stated that it was a matter in which I could do nothing more than give an opinion, and the opinion given was, that such claims are not actually legal: a lodge cannot and should not be compelled by any masonic law to pay a debt they had no part in contracting. It may be very well for a lodge to refund money, when able to do so, to another lodge which has befriended a brother sojourning among them and who may be relieved in case of distress, or buried in ease of death, but that should be left to the option of the lodge. If such a thing were to become general, I fear it would soon be found to be a pernicious custom and one that would lead to general dissension among the lodges throughout the United States, for it is likely it would soon be found that some of them would make a too charitable use of the money of others.

"If I understand masonry aright, its charities should be as boundless as the wants of our fellow-men, and we would neither enjoy much credit for our assistance to those in distress or for the burial of our deceased brethren, if we simply did it as a matter of business, and only expended money to-day for such purposes, with the full knowledge that it would be repaid to-morrow. Masonic charity should not be circumscribed by the boundaries of any jurisdiction, State or country; its pleasures and social enjoyments are universally distributed and enjoyed, and its charities should also be universal."

The indefatigable Grand Secretary, as usual, submits a detailed report of the doings in his office for the year: as his report is usually printed in advance, it aids materially in the dispatch of the business of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Correspondence presented a proposed code of inter-Grand Lodge law, or rather a few general articles for such a code. As they will be officially presented to the Grand Lodge, we do not copy them all here: but as we wish to offer some suggestions as to two of them, we copy those:

"2d. A Grand Lodge, thus legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the lodges therein located must yield obedience to her and receive new charters from her or be considered in insubordination and clandestine or spurious.

"4th. Charges may be preferred to the lodge in whose jurisdiction a brother is sojourning, who has violated any masonic penal law, though he be not a member of that lodge."

The provision in No. 3, that the lodges must "receive new charters from her," we deem unnecessary.

A lodge is created by the charter and exists as a *quasi* corporation. We see no necessity for its receiving its charter from its governing body. We have heretofore discussed this matter and shall now do so very briefly.

A corporation, created by a civil charter, closely resembles in its creation and existence a lodge created by a masonic charter. No one would for a moment contend that if a State were divided, the corporations in the new State would be obliged to have new charters from her. When Maine was separated from Massachusetts, there were numerous corporations in Maine, which continued to exist under their Massachusetts charters, and many are in existence to-day under those very charters. We have no doubt that the same was and is true of West Virginia.

In the same manner, the thirty lodges which had been chartered in Maine continued to work under their old charters, and are now working under

them. The eminent jurist and equally eminent mason, SIMON GREENLEAF, was the leader in forming the Grand Lodge of Maine: there were also eminent and able lawyers among the masons who composed the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and no one held that the charters should be surrendered.

We have been surprised that eminent masonic jurists have held that charters should be surrendered and new ones taken: and especially that some hold so, who also hold that *the lodges create the Grand Lodge*, because if they do, the surrender of charters and the taking of new ones is not only unnecessary but improper.

We do not want any law recognized which shall seem to throw doubt upon the legality of our old lodges; the addition of a few words would remedy it; let it read "receive new charters from her, if she require it," and we are content, although we still believe the only proper course is to leave the charters with the lodges.

The fourth is not quite accurate, it seems to us: we would prefer,

"A brother, who has committed a masonic offence, is liable to discipline by the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, as well as by the lodge of which he may be a member."

We find that the committee agree with us, and they state our views precisely in the following:

"The reasons are obvious: that lodge is morally responsible for the conduct of all masons within its pale, and must exercise its punitive powers. The individual brother should be held amenable to that tribunal within whose reach he is, for the reason also that he may know that there is always a watchful eye over him. The witnesses, too, are all there, and can readily be obtained to testify—whilst if they should have to travel some distance away or testify under commission, their testimony would possibly never be given, and some violator of the moral law go unwhipped of justice, because he happened at the time of the commission of the immoral act, to be out of the jurisdiction of the lodge in which he held his membership.

"In civil life, a man is responsible for his actions criminally to that court within whose jurisdiction he has committed the deed. Why should the masonic law be more lenient or deficient, and by refusing to allow the lodge within whose jurisdiction the deed was done, and the witnesses are near and handy, to try the case, afford a culprit an opportunity of escape from merited punishment; that would be wrong and it cannot be masonic. Therefore, the lodge within whose territorial jurisdiction a wrong has been committed by a mason, has jurisdiction to try him, though he be not a member of that lodge: of course, there can be no doubt of the right and duty of the lodge in that respect over a non-affiliate.

"This judicial power of that lodge is not exclusive; that is, does not deprive the lodge in which he holds his membership, of jurisdiction also. There is a concurrent jurisdiction, one personal and one territorial; but he could not well be tried twice, and the sentence of one lodge would be a bar against any action in the other tribunal."

The following resolutions from the Committee on Correspondence were adopted, and we deem the second resolution a wise one:

"1. *Resolved*, That the resolution recognizing the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico be and is hereby rescinded, and the matter of said recognition, together with the masonic status of the Grand Lodge Ruiz,

be referred back to your committee with instructions to report at the next Grand Annual Communication.

"2. That hereafter no final action shall be taken at the same Annual Grand Communication, at which the resolution for recognition of a foreign Grand Lodge shall be presented."

The addresses on "Freemasons' Day" at the "Great Exposition" are published in the Proceedings. They are exceedingly happy.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a brief report, in which they discuss several matters of interest, but do not review the Proceedings *seriatim*. They reprobate the style of some reports, but spoil their criticism by adopting, in that part of their report, the very style they censure.

They have obtained valuable information from Mexico, and we regret to say that greater confusion than ever prevails there—so much, in fact, that we deem it best not to undertake to unravel the tangle.

#### MASSACHUSETTS, 1884.

The three quarterly, the annual, the stated (for installation) and several special communications were held during the year.

The addresses on these various occasions were of a high order, and the reports of Committees able and interesting. We would gladly copy from them all: not being able to do that, we scarcely know what to select: but we are not in doubt as to giving the tribute to Grand Master LAWRENCE by the Committee to which his address was referred, of which our old friend and contemporary, P. G. M. WILLIAM D. COOLIDGE, was chairman:

The last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will always be considered a memorable occasion, partly because it was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the chartered organization of Freemasonry in Massachusetts; but more especially because it found the mortgage on the Temple discharged, and the Grand Lodge substantially free from debt. It only remains for the committee to congratulate the Fraternity on its present prosperity and its brilliant prospects for the future, and to join in the universal expression of gratitude to R. W. Samuel C. Lawrence for his untiring efforts and incessant fidelity in the attainment of this splendid result. In season and out of season, by night and by day, during the three years of his administration, he has given largely of his time, his labor, and his treasure, that the incubus of debt which rested upon the Temple might be taken away, and the masons of this Commonwealth be made to feel that this, their common Olympia, was theirs to possess and to enjoy, free from pecuniary embarrassment, and hence more truly consecrated to the cause of charity and brotherly love. Let credit be given to all to whom it belongs: to those brethren who liberally gave of their personal means, to the lodges which shaped their financial resources towards the accomplishment of this grand result; but especially upon him who unceasingly inspired us with enthusiasm, and pointed out the way, and finally led us to victory, let the tribute of unmeasured gratitude be bestowed!"

The tribute was deserved: we doubt if many in Massachusetts realized the danger in which the Institution was involved, as those of us, who were familiar with such enterprises in other States, realized it: some did realize

it: among them was Grand Master LAWRENCE: hence his almost superhuman effort: and our appreciation of what he did is commensurate with our realization of the danger.

A centennial Memorial Medal was authorized by the Grand Lodge, that of the Grand Master to be of gold, those of the other Grand Officers to be of silver, and those of the Masters and Wardens of lodges to be of bronze.

Much attention was given in relation to the creation of a "Masonic Education and Charity Trust," and several reports were made thereon, in which the proper manner of creating and managing such a fund was ably discussed. The result was that substantially the same method was adopted as was adopted in Maine when our Grand Lodge was formed, under the advice of SIMON GREENLEAF and his contemporaries. The only substantial difference is, that the Grand Lodge determines the purposes to which the income is to be applied, and the Trustees have no power to expend any of the income. This last provision is not in the act of incorporation, but in the regulations adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. LAWRENCE presented to the Grand Lodge some very rare and valuable engravings, representing the masonic virtues, a description of which is given in a Note.

The detailed account of the Grand Master (ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND) of his visitations and official acts shows the immense amount of labor performed by him and the discharge of the duties of his office in a manner creditable to himself and worthy of the high reputation of his Grand Lodge.

One interesting case was before the Grand Lodge. A member of a lodge blackballed a candidate at the request of another member who could not be present. Charges were filed against him, not for revealing his ballot, but for casting a blackball for such a reason. The Grand Lodge held that he had committed no offence. The Commissioners, in their report, say:

"The ballot is intended to show the individual wish and judgment of each brother. Those who vote in favor may have no personal information in regard to the candidate, but act in accordance with the favorable opinion of the committee. Those who vote in the negative may have no personal knowledge, but may act on the opinions of other members of the lodge. The committee is presumed to act in good faith and in accordance with the highest rules of masonic honor. So may other members of the lodge, who reach a different result. It is true that the committee is the representative of the lodge, and may be supposed to be actuated by no other motive than the good of the Craft; but the like supposition attaches to every brother until the contrary is clearly proved. Any other rule of judgment would be subversive of that faith and confidence which we have in, and that charity which we extend to every brother.

"In order that each brother in the lodge may vote in accordance with the dictates of his own judgment, perfectly free from any influence save that which commands itself to his own conscience, the ballot is intended to be secret. No brother is justified in seeking, by direct or indirect means, to ascertain how another brother has voted. No brother should be censured or condemned for any vote given by him, unless it can be shown beyond a reasonable doubt that he has been actuated by malice, personal spite, or private animosity.

"To require every member of a lodge to vote in accordance with the recommendation of a committee would be placing the judgment and conscience of the members in the keeping of the committee, or of the Worshipful Master, who appoints the committee, and would be destructive of all freedom of action and liberty of conscience. To exercise the privilege of accepting or rejecting a candidate from personal, private or unworthy motives, would be violating that part of our masonic duty which requires each Master Mason, at all times, to act in such a manner as will best promote 'the credit, honor and welfare of the Craft in general, and of his own lodge in particular.'"

We fully concur, and we are only surprised that the right of a brother to act for another in such case should be questioned.

A committee, of which Past Grand Master CHARLES C. DAME was chairman, makes a full report in relation to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. While the Committee find that the Grand Lodge was regularly formed, and with very unusual unanimity, they recommend that recognition be delayed until the Grand Lodge is advised of the action of the mother Grand Lodges in relation to the matter: their report was accepted, and laid upon the table for future action.

The Grand Lodge decided that when the by-laws of a lodge provide that no amendment can be made thereto, which has not been proposed in writing and read at one meeting of the lodge, and not until the members have been notified of the time when such amendment is to be considered, a proposed amendment cannot be materially amended at the meeting when it comes up for action. This is correct, but we remember that great surprise was expressed by some members of the General Grand Chapter, when a similar ruling was made in that Body.

The Grand Feast was celebrated as usual, and the after-dinner speeches were of a high order. They *read* well and must have been very interesting to those present. Now that the Temple Debt has become a thing of the past, these annual reunions will be enjoyed with great zest, and will be attended with very great advantage to the craft.

#### MICHIGAN, 1885.

The Grand Lodge opened at "high twelve": the Committee on Credentials reported: vacancies in committees were filled and the Grand Lodge was called off, on motion, till half-past two.

The Grand Master (ARTHUR M. CLARK) submitted an address, which takes up over twenty-eight pages in the Proceedings. He incorporates into it, however, the proceedings of several sessions of the Grand Lodge to lay corner-stones. He had been a very laborious and faithful officer, and he renders a full account of his action in an able address: and we are glad to find his portrait in the Proceedings.

He reports the extraordinary number of *eight* halls destroyed by fire during the year, *five* of them "with all their contents," while three saved their

charters: following the old rule and practice, he issued dispensations to those which had lost their charters, to continue their work.

He decided that lodges could not be allowed to appear in general procession on Decoration Day.

His decisions and the reasons for them fill twelve pages: some of them are founded on local law, while some of them are of general interest.

Among them is the following:

"The W. M. is justified in refusing such brother admission if he is so notoriously bad and obnoxious that members would not sit with him. I would say that the W. M. may act in his discretion, but will be answerable for any arbitrary abuse of his power. Of course, no written law can be found justifying such a course, but a complete justification is found in the necessities of the case. It is a question of the life of the lodge, and that is of more consequence than the assertion of any individual brother's rights."

This was reversed by the Grand Lodge: its constitution expressly provides that no member of a lodge shall be deprived of any right, benefit or privilege, except visitation, till after sentence. It is difficult to perceive how the decision could be sustained under the general masonic law, if there had been no such provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

He decided that a member, who reveals the fact that he cast a black ball, is liable to masonic discipline: this was approved by the Grand Lodge; but we believe it is erroneous; we think there are cases in which a brother may properly reveal that he cast a *black* ball.

Nor do we concur in the following: we admit that it is desirable to have halls dedicated to masonic uses, but to hold that a masonic meeting cannot lawfully be held in a hall until it has been dedicated, is contrary to masonic usage, and seems to us to border quite closely on the absurd.

"Would it be lawful for a lodge to confer degrees or do masonic work in a new masonic hall before it is dedicated to Masonry?

"Ans. No; a lodge room should be dedicated to masonic uses before its occupancy. Such dedication is especially desirable as being in conformity to ancient masonic usage, and as being in imitation of the solemn dedication of King Solomon's Temple, of which every lodge is a representation."

The following decision, made by him, was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"During the early history of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 297, its by-laws gave the candidate the choice of either paying forty dollars for his degrees, and in consideration thereof being forever exempt from payment of dues, or of paying thirty dollars for his degrees, and being thereafter subject to payment of dues, in the usual manner. This system was sanctioned by the Grand Lodge. First, resting simply in a by-law, the lodge has full power to change this regulation, and to make all members initiated after the adoption of such change pay such dues as the lodge may deem proper. The brothers going before them acquired a vested right, or a life-membership, and are, by force of their contract with the lodge, exempt from dues. The lodge *cannot take away this right* and make members pay dues who joined and paid their forty dollars. Second, your lodge, may change its by-laws and make members pay dues who became such after the amendment above mentioned."

This question has been decided the other way, by the civil courts, so far as it decides that the life members cannot be subjected to dues. It is held

that there is a contract between the lodge and the member, but that the provision in the by-law is not the *whole* contract; the by-law that the by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote, or in a particular manner, is as much a part of the contract as the other by-law, and that the latter may be repealed or amended the same as any other by-law, and *when amended is binding on every member of the lodge.*

The Grand Lodge having adopted a resolution, that the selling of liquor is a masonic offence, he urged its repeal at much length, on the grounds that it has always been a dead letter, that it is against sound policy, and that it interferes with the inherent right of lodges in relation to the admission of candidates. We would not refer to it, had he not assigned the last reason. It is true, that a candidate habitually guilty of conduct which the Grand Lodge declares a masonic offence, subjecting a member guilty thereof to expulsion, cannot lawfully be accepted and initiated: but to say that a Grand Lodge cannot lawfully enact a law, declaring certain conduct a masonic offence, because such a result would follow, is making the "tail wag the dog," with a vengeance.

The Grand Master had been Grand Lecturer, and he makes an earnest appeal for the use of royal robes, crown and other fitting paraphernalia in the second section of the third degree. We have heretofore spoken most strongly against this as an innovation, and as making a theatre of the lodge hall; but we confess we have never seen the other side so ably presented; Bro. CLARK says:

"All of these portions of our work are presented as symbolic representations of those actual events in the early history of Masonry which teach a great moral lesson to masons in all ages. The representation should be, as nearly as practicable, a true imitation of the original event, and a faithful reproduction of the costumes and insignia, as well as of the language and demeanor of the original characters. This rule is carried out and enforced in every other department of Masonry; why not here? A want of proper care and conformity in regard to clothing and ceremony detracts incalculably from the solemnity and impressiveness of the work in every degree, in every place, and at every time, and no eloquence of the ritualist can supply the lack or entirely atone for the incongruity."

"Nothing so quickly causes an impressive scene to degenerate into a farce as a departure from those standards of ceremony, furniture and costume which the ancient fathers set for our guidance. Call it mere form, if you will; but in an order so full of symbolism as our own, form is everything. It is the form that teaches, the form that conveys to the mind the thought and spirit of the Order."

We are not yet quite persuaded; our experience is, that "in the other departments of Masonry" these trappings draw the attention to themselves and away from the lessons which the ritual is designed to teach.

Grand Secretary INNES submits a full report, in which he notices the favor with which the reprint of the early Proceedings and History of the Grand Lodge has been received: it is a work very creditable to the Grand Lodge, and also to Bro. INNES, who executed it.

He submitted a special Report on Correspondence, in which he recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, but advises delay in the case of Victoria, because, although it was regularly formed, some one hundred lodges in the Province had declined to unite with it: the Grand Lodge adopted his recommendations.

Two very able reports were submitted in relation to the incorporation of lodges, and the "Rights of property in lodges." The conclusions reached were that it is inexpedient to allow the incorporation of lodges, and that masonic property is held in trust so that when a lodge ceases to exist, the Grand Lodge succeeds the lodge as trustee, and holds the property for the same purposes for which the lodge held it.

In that State, however, the *title* to all the property of a lodge is in the Grand Lodge, which holds merely the title, while the right of use and control is in the lodge.

One committee says:

"All lodge property is masonic property, and once masonic property it is always masonic property. It has been solemnly dedicated to Masonry: individual ownership in it has ceased.

"The lodge's right to management and control over it is absolute, so long as the lodge continues to exist, by an observance of the higher laws of Masonry—the Constitution, Regulations and By-Laws. When the lodge ceases to exist, the property of the lodge does not cease to be masonic property, nor revert to the individuals composing the lodge, but it continues sacred to masonic uses only."

The other committee, concurring in these views, says:

"Some lodges, not satisfied with the trusteeship and guarantees of the Grand Lodge, have preferred to select their own trustees to hold lodge property. There are no legal or masonic objections to that course, and there may be instances when it may be quite satisfactory, accomplish all desired purposes, and satisfy the spirit of local independence.

"But your committee is satisfied that it is for the best interests of all lodges to recognize the Grand Lodge in all things as the supreme head, careful and protective of all its members, and that when they carefully conform to its rules and requirements, all difficulties will disappear, and harmony and brotherly love will more fully prevail among us, not only as brethren, but as the holders of property pertaining to our work and the broad advancement of Masonry."

Neither report was adopted, but the whole matter laid on the table, and left there. As both committees reported against any change of the law, this action was substantially equivalent to accepting the reports.

While the law in Michigan goes a step further than in most other jurisdictions, the result is the same. In one case the Grand Lodge holds the title as trustee, and the lodge has the power to use the property at its pleasure, but still only within the purposes of the trust: while in other States, the lodge, or a corporation annexed to the lodge, holds the title to the property in trust, however, for the use of the lodge within the purposes of the trust, and if the trustee ceases to exist, the Grand Lodge succeeds as trustee. When a trust is created, no matter how, the civil law will prevent the abuse

of the trust, and will not allow it to fail for want of a trustee, but will administer the trust through a trustee appointed by the Court, if that becomes necessary. The committee well say that masonic funds are *trust funds*, and no power exists anywhere to divert them lawfully from the purpose for which the fund was created. We dwell upon this because we find that brethren seem to think that lodges are absolute owners of their property and can dispose of it as they please, and do not seem to be aware that the Courts have the power to prevent the members of a lodge from disposing of them at their pleasure.

The question concerning the effect of an objection after ballot or after the conferring of a degree, was referred the year before to a special committee, which made a report, and that was laid over to next year for final consideration.

The committee made no distinction between an objection before any degree is conferred and an objection after one or two degrees have been conferred. In our view, the two cases stand on different grounds, inasmuch as in one case we are dealing with a mason, and in the other we are not. But many, and perhaps most, Grand Lodges make no difference in the two cases.

The particular question which arose was, whether the name of the objector should be recorded, because it had been decided that the objection was in force until withdrawn, or the objector had ceased to be a member of the lodge : and it was further held, by a Grand Master, that in order that it could be known that the *objector* withdrew the objection, or ceased to be a member of the lodge, his name must be recorded as such. There is no escape from this conclusion, under the decision first made.

The committee argue the case ably and logically, until they come to their conclusion, which we are surprised to find is, that an objection is a *perpetual bar* to the reception of the degrees by the candidate! As we read the report we felt sure that the committee would come to the conclusion that *an objection after acceptance is precisely the same as a rejection by ballot, and has the same effect*. The argument of the committee leads directly to that conclusion : for instance, the committee say :

"Some would repudiate the spoken objection, because it may be made the tool of malice and of spite. The only reply needed here is this : the same objection is just as applicable to the black ball itself."

This answer utterly fails, because when a candidate is rejected by ballot, after a given time, he may apply again : but if an objection after ballot is a perpetual bar, a member influenced by malice may withhold his black ball, which would reject for a time, and make an objection which would reject forever.

This doctrine seems monstrous to us : an expelled mason, expelled only by a *two-thirds vote of his lodge*, may hope for restoration, if he repents and reforms, but a Fellow Craft, by the voice of a single one of his brethren, may be for life shut off from receiving the wages of a Master Mason, or even

applying for them! We hope the committee will re-consider the matter, so far as the conclusion is concerned.

The Report on Correspondence (197 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES.

He adheres to his plan of abstract and extracts, very rarely expressing an opinion either of assent or dissent.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, 1885.

The Grand Master (ROBERT BINGHAM) made a comparatively brief address, chiefly devoted to matters of local interest.

He says the general condition of the order is encouraging: while not more lodges than usual have ceased to work, eleven new ones had been organized, and two dormant ones revived, a larger number than in any previous year for some time.

He makes an encouraging report, also, in relation to the Orphan Asylum, and believes that the Superintendent and his wife are so well qualified for their duties, that the future success of the Institution is assured.

Grand Secretary BAIN's report sustains the statement of the Grand Master that Masonry is making progress: he especially notes the return of non-affiliates—a very encouraging symptom: still, two lodges—and those, among the oldest—had ceased work: several others had forfeited their charters for failing to make returns: some of them would resume work, but others, which started with small memberships and in localities with little material, were beyond resuscitation, having lived only long enough to show the folly of establishing lodges in localities which could not furnish material enough to make good the losses which every lodge must meet, after it had worked up the material on hand when it started.

He reports that the Grand Lodge Library is receiving additions of valuable volumes.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were generally of a routine character. The Master of a lodge was tried by the Grand Lodge, found guilty, and expelled by a unanimous vote: the charges had been preferred against him to the Grand Master, who had suspended him from office and summoned him to appear before the Grand Lodge for trial.

A proposition was made to establish an "Endowment Law:" it was referred to a committee, which reported favorably upon the matter, with a draft of the proposed law. The report and law were received, ordered to be published in the Proceedings and separately, copies sent to all the lodges, and the further consideration thereof be postponed to the next session.

In brief the plan is to make the Grand Lodge a Life Insurance Company with the Grand Master as President, and each lodge an agent. The assessments are to be paid from lodge funds and then collected of the members of

"A Grand Lodge, by its mere creation, cannot invalidate actual lodges already existing in the territory over which it assumes jurisdiction. The creation of the new body does not annul the prior right, indeed, the request to withdraw the warrants implies that under them the continuance of these lodges is justified."

But as the difference between holding recusant lodges unlawful, and declaring them unlawful in consequence of recusancy, is small and a matter of form, the argument is with the Quebec Grand Master. He answers the two grounds upon which the Grand Master of England bases his refusal, and shows that the position now assumed by that Grand Lodge is wholly inconsistent with the position it assumed when it recognized the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He then, with much regret, issued his proclamation of non-intercourse with these lodges.

We copy the proclamation of the Grand Master, and shall offer in Grand Lodge a resolution requiring the members of its obedience to abstain from any masonic communication with these lodges and their members:

**"GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC A. F. & A. M.**

**"GRAND MASTER'S OFFICE, STANSTEAD, P. Q.**

*"To all Brethren in obedience to the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec :*

*"Whereas, the Grand Lodge of Quebec A. F. and A. M. was regularly organized on the twentieth day of October, 1869, a majority of all the lodges then existing in this Province having been represented at such organization :*

*"Whereas, this Grand Lodge immediately thereafter declared itself to be the sole legally constituted Sovereign Grand Masonic Body exercising masonic jurisdiction within the limits of the Province of Quebec, and has strenuously adhered to the principle contained in this Declaration up to the present time.*

*"Whereas, sixty-three Grand Lodges have recognized this Grand Lodge as their peer and equal, a Sovereign Grand Body.*

*"Whereas, every effort pointed out by masonic law and usage, or suggested by fraternal spirit, has been put forth to make this Grand Lodge in fact, what in theory it has professed to be.*

*"Whereas, notwithstanding these circumstances, there have existed from the date mentioned, and still exist, certain lodges within the territory of this Grand Lodge who do not recognize its authority, but hold allegiance to a foreign Grand Lodge, and obey its behests.*

*"And whereas, the existence of these lodges of a foreign register within this Province has occasioned great confusion and discord;*

*"And, whereas, that foreign Grand Lodge still maintains her foothold in this Province, though repeatedly solicited, urged, and recently notified to withdraw therefrom;*

*"Therefore, be it known unto you all, that, in vindication of the sovereignty of The Grand Lodge of Quebec, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in vindication of a principle which is generally recognized throughout the Masonic world, and of the interests, rights and prerogatives of our ancient, loyal and honorable fraternity, and in justice to all those Grand Lodges whose recognition has been extended to her, painful though the action may be, as fond masonic ties will thereby be severed,*

*"I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and by virtue of the action taken by this Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication (30th and 31st January, A. L. 5884, A. D. 1884,), do hereby declare and proclaim all lodges holding allegiance to any Foreign Grand Lodge to be masonically, irregularly and illegally existing in this Province; and I*

hereby further 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 such other lodges and all members in obedience thereto, holding allegiance to any Foreign Grand Lodge.

"And all Brethren acknowledging the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec are hereby commanded to hold no masonic intercourse with any member or members of any lodge existing in this Province enrolled on the register of any Foreign Grand Lodge, in so far as Ancient Craft Masonry is concerned.

"And this proclamation and 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.

"Witness my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, this 1st day of January, 1885.

"E. R. JOHNSON, *Grand Master G. L. of Q.*

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

In other respects this Grand Lodge seems to be in a highly harmonious and prosperous condition. The business before it was chiefly routine.

The Report on Correspondence (52 pp.) was presented for the committee by the Grand Secretary, and it does not appear from that or the Proceedings who prepared it. He regrets that the time for preparing the report was limited to a few weeks: but in spite of the haste of preparation, it is a very creditable one.

He urges strongly, but very courteously, the Grand Lodge of Canada to change its name to the Grand Lodge of Ontario.

He gives a very readable abstract of the Proceedings, with opposite extracts, but in his effort to condense he is sparing of comment.

#### TENNESSEE, 1885.

There were 334 out of 408 lodges represented: about thirty lodges failed to make returns; two charters were surrendered, and three charters and two dispensations were granted: the membership had fallen off 171, and there had been a decrease in the amount of work. The Grand Master says that the former annual decrease was larger, and he attributes the diminution of the rate to the work of the Grand Lecturer.

The Grand Master (BENJAMIN R. HARRIS) gives a succinct account of his official action: he reports the suspension of a Master for intoxication, and adds:

"That any mason, much less the Worshipful Master of a lodge, who ought to be a pattern of sobriety and moral rectitude, should be guilty of drunkenness, is humiliating to every member of the Fraternity who is loyal to its precepts. It is to be regretted that we have brethren living in localities who imagine the wants or necessities of the community require them to engage in saloon keeping. God grant that the day may speedily come when there shall be no longer a supposed want or necessity in any community in

this broad land of ours, which will require any man, be he a mason or not, to engage in an occupation, the chief business of which is to produce premature and dishonorable deaths, injured widows' moans and tears, and hungry orphans' cries for bread."

He says further :

" Several newly formed Grand Bodies are asking recognition at our hands as the Supreme Masonic authority in the respective territories in which they have been organized. The essentials requisite in such cases I understand to be as follows :

" 1. The territory must be unoccupied ; that is, it must be a State, Territory or Province within which no Grand Lodge has been established.

" 2. There must be at least three active, chartered lodges of Symbolic Masonry within said State, Territory or Province.

" 3. A majority of all the lodges in said territory, said majority to consist of a number not less than three, must unite in the formation of said new Grand Lodge ; or,

" 4. The mother Grand Lodges, by authority of which said Subordinate Lodges were constituted, must assent to the formation of said new Grand Lodge, and relinquish their claim upon the territory.

" If the above conditions exist, and the proper preliminary and final proceedings are observed, such a newly organized Grand Lodge is entitled to our cordial and fraternal recognition as supreme within its territorial jurisdiction.

" The above rules have practically been observed in the formation of every Grand Lodge in America, and constitute the recognized 'American Doctrine' governing the formation of new Grand Lodges."

He is in error as to the *fourth* : the assent of the parent Grand Lodge has not been given in advance in one case in ten, and the practice has followed the law that lodges acting under the first three rules given by him *have the right* to form a Grand Lodge, whether the parent Grand Lodges consent or not.

The Grand Lecturer had held one hundred " Schools of Instruction " for the benefit of about three hundred lodges, by which he undoubtedly did great good.

The Grand Master granted two dispensations to elect Masters, it being ascertained that the Masters elected at the annual meetings were ineligible in both cases : the Committee on Jurisprudence, Bro. FRIZZELL dissenting, reported that " the Grand Master has not the power exercised in these cases " ; but the Grand Lodge rejected the report and sustained the Grand Master. We are surprised that the committee should have held otherwise : we presume that the committee would have agreed that if the lodge failed to hold an election on the date fixed for the annual meeting, the Grand Master could authorize it to hold an election subsequently : but the election of an ineligible person is no election at all, and the case comes within the general rule.

We notice with much pleasure the election of Bro. HENRY M. AIKEN as Grand Master, and Bro. THOMAS O. MORRIS as Deputy Grand Master : at the session of the General Grand Chapter, at Nashville, in 1874, your Chairman made the acquaintance of these brethren, and their courtesies and fraternal kindness have ever kept them fresh in his memory.

The Report on Correspondence (185 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILBUR E. FOSTER, who, however, now goes to the head of the "Custodians of the Work," while Bro. JOHN FRIZZELL succeeds him upon this committee.

We do not know when we have read a report in which the design of the author has been more faithfully carried out. One sometimes gets weary, and burries along, omitting important matters: but Bro. Foster held a steady hand throughout his report. This involved much labor, but the report is valuable enough to justify it. What costs little is worth little, applies to these reports.

He says:

"We would be glad to record this action as a declaration on the part of the Grand Lodge of Alabama that the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, in their opinion, is unmasonic conduct; but the committee's report is careful to place it upon other ground by saying 'that prohibition obtains in the County of Calhoun, in accordance with the laws of Alabama.'"

\* \* \* \* \*

"So far well enough; but upon separate motion, and without reference, Regulation No. 1 was also adopted, which provides that all those masons who, after notification, fail to restore themselves by affiliation or contribution, shall be declared suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. We hold this to be an error for two reasons. First, because no mason, whether affiliated or not, can be punished without trial. Second, because the mere fact of being non-affiliated is not a *crime* for which a mason can be tried and punished."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Personally we are of the opinion that the objection should have no more lasting effect than a black ball, though there is a decision of our own Grand Lodge in accordance with the above; neither do we think it should be required to record in the journal of the lodge the name of the objecting brother."

\* \* \* \* \*

"If the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and masonic one, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made.

"This makes the reasons for an objection to advancement a subject of open discussion in the lodge. In our opinion this will not do at all. We have known instances in which perfectly valid objections were of a nature that *ought* not to be communicated, certainly ought not to be made a theme of discussion in open lodge. The Grand Lodge adopted the recommendations of the committee, but we shall look for future amendments, and amendments until finally our good brethren will return to the simplest, safest and best rule, of a separate ballot for each degree. We have an abiding confidence in the majesty and justice of the ballot, and dislike legislation which seeks to remove its exercise from the hands of the brethren."

We have had for many years the same rule in Maine as the one above stated, and it works exceedingly well: we have found no occasion to amend it, and it prevents a mason from being deprived of rights by the vote of a single member.

On the question of "physical qualifications," he says:

"We assent, and believe that if the candidate possesses the necessary moral worth, mental capacity and physical perfection to enable him to receive, comprehend, observe and impart the ritual, and still more the essential meaning and objects of the Order; and if he also possesses the ability to

provide a suitable support for himself and his family, he is not debarred by the ancient constitutions, which say he shall have 'no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a brother.'"

He devotes three pages to Maine (1884) and generally approves.

In speaking of the JOHN LOWE case, he says:

"We do not exactly understand why the order should have been made to apply so exclusively to Moses Webster Lodge."

The order was not so limited: but as the question came from that lodge, the answer was given to it, and in announcing it, by inadvertence the terms used narrow the scope of the order.

He says:

"The following resolution was recommended by the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, and was adopted by the Grand Lodge as a standing regulation :

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death.

"This does not strike us favorably, especially the clause referring to 'public receptions.' Of course the Grand Lodge of Maine is competent to interpret her own statutes, but, in our opinion, it is unwise to declare that lodges may be allowed to participate in political gatherings. Our good brethren have been carried too far, doubtless, by the memory of a great calamity—when the nation shuddered at the foul blow struck at its Chief Magistrate, and when with one voice people of all creeds were eager to express their sympathy and sorrow, as well as their detestation of the infamous crime. We have no objection to offer to the resolution so far as it applies to an occasion of mourning; but to say that a lodge of masons may be allowed to take part in a public reception in common with profanes of all kinds—forming part, necessarily, of a promiscuous assembly, political in its character and political in its purposes—is rather more than our old fogy notions can approve. Again, the lodge *must* discuss and vote upon the proposition to join in the proposed demonstration. It would be an extraordinary lodge, having members sufficient to make any creditable appearance, that did not have brethren of different political opinions among its members. The discussion and the vote must inevitably be influenced by the political opinions of the members, and to us it seems that on that account, if no other, the proposition should be as promptly ruled out of order and out of place as would a motion to commit the lodge to the support of this, that or the other candidate in a coming election."

If the occasion were a mere "political gathering," which the Chief Magistrate should attend, it would not come within the rule, and no lodge would think of being present. But our laws teach us to respect the Chief Magistrate *as such*, and it has been a custom of long standing to honor him *as such*. When he is received, it is not the *man*, but the *President* or the *Governor*, as the case may be. If our brother will examine the Proceedings of the British Grand Lodges, he will find that the custom has always prevailed there and to a much greater extent than in this country. Nor did the custom arise in Maine, as he supposes; before the writer was old enough to be a mason, he saw the masons in procession to receive the President of the United States—a citizen of Tennessee, too—who honored Maine with a visit.

He was received as *President*, and by all our people, and no one thought that he was taking part in a political gathering. It was the same motive which impelled the writer, and many other masons, to show our regard for the memory of a President by calling in a body upon his widow, during a masonic meeting in the city of her residence. A man is not fit to be a mason who would object to honoring the chief magistrate because, *forsooth*, the man does not belong to his own political party. We cannot conceive that among the people of Tennessee such considerations prevail; they do not in Maine and never have; whenever the Governor has been received as such (and the occasions have not been few), it has been in no sense, whatever, a "*political gathering*"; but all of our citizens have united, without regard to, or thought of, political matters, in honoring the *Governor*. It follows, that if a member of a lodge should undertake to give the discussion of a proposition a political turn, he would be promptly ruled out of order for introducing politics into the lodge, and also for violation of his duty as a mason, to respect the chief magistrate.

He quotes our remarks in relation to a second trial upon charges, upon which the accused has once been tried and acquitted, and adds:

"The reasoning is good, and if the practice and experience of the civil courts is to be accepted as the criterion to determine what is 'wise and safe' in masonic lodges, we yield the point at once. But to our mind the conditions appear, in some respects, essentially different. The great object in masonic trials is to arrive at the actual *truth*, and all technicalities and quibbles, which so very often are potent weapons in the hands of skilful counsel to defeat the ends of justice in civil courts, are professedly to be prohibited within the walls of a lodge. To us it appears very much like a technicality to decide that when the discovery of new evidence makes the guilt of the accused unquestionable, still he cannot be placed upon trial, because, having been once tried, in the absence of said newly discovered evidence, he was declared not guilty."

We refer to our discussion of this question, commencing on page 74 of the report, printed before we received his report. To that we will only add, that the object in *all* trials is to get at the *truth*, and in our courts we have the sum of human experience as to the best methods of getting at it. The number of cases in which technicalities and quibbles in our civil courts serve to defeat the ends of justice are very few—not a tithe of the number in which juries find contrary to the evidence: and, moreover, neither in civil law nor masonic law is a judgment, obtained by a technical defect or quibble, a bar to another prosecution upon a good indictment or sufficient charges. But if the civil law does injustice sometimes, on account of quibbles, and yet makes a judgment a bar for a second prosecution, how much more should the rule prevail in masonic trials in which technicalities and quibbles do not prevail.

Our brother assumes too much when he speaks of the discovery of new evidence which makes the guilt of the party unquestionable. The rule must prevail in *all* cases, or there must be some valid line of distinction: he

would not have the accused prosecuted again, *at the mere will of the prosecutor*, but only in unquestionable cases; as we have said, who shall determine whether the case is an "unquestionable" one? The prosecutor? No, for that would open all cases: it follows, then, that to ascertain if the case is one which ought to be tried again, there must be a *preliminary* trial by some authority, the Grand Lodge or the lodge, or some committee's, and necessarily this preliminary trial must be open to all cases, and the result would be that almost every defeated prosecutor would claim that he had discovered new evidence and claim to have the case re-opened. Such is human experience in other cases, and we believe that Bro. FOSTER, upon due consideration of *both sides of the question*, will come to the conclusion that it is a less evil to have a guilty party escape in a few instances, than to allow innocent parties to be vexed and put in jeopardy, again and again, and the harmony of the craft disturbed by constant disputes.

There are other matters in this report which we desired to notice but must stop.

#### GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

The preceding review covers all the North American Grand Lodges, except Kansas and Mississippi, which held their sessions early in the current year. We are indebted to Bro. JOHN H. BROWN for advance sheets, containing the address of the Grand Master and the Reports of the Grand Secretary and Committee on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Kansas: and to Bros. FREDERIC SPEED and J. L. POWER for similar documents from the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, but as without knowledge of the action of the Grand Lodge upon the various matters, a review must necessarily be incomplete and unsatisfactory, we have concluded to defer it to our next report, when we can have the full proceedings.

Our review also covers all the sessions of these Grand Lodges in 1884, except those of New Mexico and Wyoming; we were hoping to receive these before the closing of our report, which, however, includes a review of their sessions for 1883.

#### FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

From the Grand Lodges of "Colon and the Isle of Cuba" and Victoria, we have received no Proceedings since our last report. We have received the proceedings of the organization of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, concerning which we shall make a special report. We have received, also, documents from Mexico and

#### IRELAND.

We have substantially the same information as we gave last year. The Statistics given indicate a prosperous condition of the Institution. So

meagre are the documents published, that we get little more than the routine business and names of officers of lodges and of the Grand Lodge.

#### SCOTLAND.

We have the proceedings for the last quarter of 1884 and the first quarter of 1885, in two pamphlets. The Proceedings for each year are published in four parts.

Nearly all the routine business is considered in advance, in Grand Committee, and, as a general rule, the action of that Committee is approved by the Grand Lodge. The power of acting upon many matters is vested in the committee, a synopsis of whose proceedings is usually published with those of the Grand Lodge.

At the Quarterly Communication in November, three charters were granted for lodges in New South Wales upon the recommendation of the Grand Committee, and one other was subsequently granted. It is very evident that this Grand Lodge does not intend to accede to the claims of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. It has accorded no recognition to the new Grand Lodge, and is not content with maintaining its old lodges in that jurisdiction but establishes new ones: but whether it regards the new Grand Lodge and its lodges as illegal, we cannot tell.

The main business, at the November session, however, was the nomination of a Grand Master to succeed the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE, who had served three years with distinguished ability and success. His predecessor found the craft in a state of great confusion, but at once entered upon the work of reformation with great zeal and ability, and what he had not finished in his term has been completed by the EARL OF MAR, so that the latter leaves to his successor the craft in an unprecedented condition of prosperity.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, a zealous craftsman, was unanimously nominated for Grand Master, and at the next session, as unanimously elected.

The following resolution was adopted :

"That the members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland desire to express and to place on record their high appreciation of the faithful, zealous, and efficient manner in which the Earl of Mar and Kellie has discharged the duties of Grand Master during the last three years; their cordial and heartfelt thanks for the great interest his Lordship has taken in Grand Lodge affairs, more particularly in visiting so many of the provinces, and the valuable services he has rendered the craft, not only during the term of his Grand Mastership, but for many years previously; and their assurance that his Lordship leaves the masonic throne carrying with him the profound respect and deep affection and gratitude of every Scottish Freemason."

In speaking to the resolution, one member of the Grand Lodge said :

"We know and appreciate the able and business-like, and at the same time kind and courteous, manner in which he has conducted the business of Grand Lodge—kindness and courtesy which seem to have inspired both Master and brethren alike, for we must all feel for some considerable time past a

most brotherly and truly masonic spirit has characterized our meetings and proceedings. Grand Lodge was handed over to Lord Mar in a prosperous and flourishing condition, and under his rule that prosperity has not only been maintained, but very considerably increased. We are also aware that our Grand Master has not confined himself to the mere performance of his duties in Grand Lodge, but that, finding Grand Lodge and its business in a satisfactory state, his Lordship has made a specialty of inquiring into the condition of Freemasonry throughout Scotland, and with this view has visited a large number of the provinces. I speak from personal observation when I say that these visits have done much to further the interests of Masonry; the encouragement and advice, and when deserved, praise, given by his Lordship, has stirred up the lodges in the provinces to greater activity and zeal; and the knowledge that Grand Lodge is taking an interest in them has strengthened the tie that exists between the Grand Body and the daughter lodges; while I need hardly say that the Grand Master has won the esteem and warm affection of every member of the craft in the provinces visited. During Lord Mar's term of office a history of Grand Lodge and Scottish Freemasonry has been commenced by one thoroughly qualified to do the subject ample justice—our esteemed Grand Secretary; measures are being taken to establish a uniform system of working: Grand Lodge Laws have been thoroughly revised, and many important amendments and improvements made thereon; and an extended scheme of Scottish Masonic Benevolence has been inaugurated. Brethren, I am sure you will unanimously acknowledge that our very best and heartfelt thanks are due to our Grand Master for the many important and valuable services he has rendered to the craft, and that I utter no idle or unmeaning compliment, but the words of sober truth, when I say that amongst the many excellent and distinguished brethren who have filled the masonic throne, no one has left it with a higher character for work faithfully and efficiently performed, and no one has carried with him more of the profound respect and deep affection and gratitude of the Scottish craft, than the Earl of Mar and Kellie."

Others spoke to the same effect, both then and at the festival of St. Andrew, held immediately after the installation. The substance of the speeches at this feast are published.

We would be glad to publish, did our space permit, other testimonials to the able and faithful manner in which the retiring Grand Master administered the affairs of the office during his term, because our own observation had led us to the same conclusion.

The remarks of Bro. BHOWNAGREE, from Western India, are of so much interest that we copy a part of them:

"In the District Grand Lodge of India there are members who belong to all communities, and although up to a very recent period the natives proper of India, that is the Hindoos of India, were from their own action, precluded from taking part in any masonic proceedings, yet, within the last ten years, they have been taking steps, and the more enlightened among them have sought admission to the craft which enabled our mixing with them as masons should meet with brother masons. (Applause.) It is a very remarkable circumstance that to-day, forty years ago, the first lodge in India was established to take on its roll natives of India, and the first member of it was a Parsee gentleman of the name of Manockjee Cursetjee. Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee came here more than forty years ago and first saw the light of Masonry in France, and he was so persuaded of the benefit he had derived that he sought to impart that benefit to those of his countrymen who were forward enough and enlightened enough at that time to wish to be admitted into that light; and, therefore, he persuaded the Chevalier Burnes and other Scottish masons to obtain a charter from this Grand Lodge, in favor of the Lodge Rising Star

of Western India, which was formed exactly forty years ago to-day. (Applause.) When I was admitted into the light of Masonry, it was with a very fond hope of one day coming here and of meeting an illustrious assemblage like this face to face; and when I see that hope realized, I dare say you will believe me that my delight and my gratitude I cannot give adequate expression to. (Applause.) I am only afraid of this, that coming from a strange land and speaking in a foreign tongue, I am not able to give expression to those sentiments which so entertain me at the present moment; but, while assuring you of the loyalty of the Grand Lodge of All India, and while tendering to you, Most Worshipful Sir, the congratulations of that body as well as of my mother lodge, on the high honor which has been so worthily conferred on you to-night, I beg to add one word of gratitude to this Grand Lodge, and particularly to the Grand Secretary, for having afforded me this opportunity of addressing these few words to this illustrious assemblage, and for putting me in a position so honorable as I find myself placed in to-night. (Applause.) I beg to thank you very warmly, and to assure you that, if either you or any brother here should find it within the sphere of your movements to visit Bombay, and if any brother of Lodge Rising Star of Western India should happen to know of your presence, there will be no endeavor spared to give you a hearty welcome to that land. (Applause.)"

In January a charter was granted for a lodge at Nagasaki, Japan.

Among other amendments to the Constitution and Laws, the following was adopted:

"The charter must be present at every meeting, in view of and open to the inspection of the brethren. Should the majority of any lodge retire from it, the power of carrying on the work remains with the minority. Should the number of members of a lodge be reduced to less than three, the charter becomes extinct. Should a lodge become dormant or be dissolved, the charter, books, and papers shall be delivered up to Grand Lodge."

This is understood to be intended to reach cases in which a majority of the members of a lodge vote to join other lodges in forming a Grand Lodge, and in such case to keep the lodge alive under the Scottish jurisdiction as long as three members are found who are willing to abide by it.

The following shows the opinion of the Grand Committee in relation to using Masonry for business purposes:

"In terms of notice, Brother James T. S. Elliot submitted and read a printed circular announcing the publication of a so-called 'Complete Ritual of the Craft Degrees,' signed by Brother John Crombie, Junior Grand Warden, and A. L. M'Connochie, Proxy Senior Warden, No. 150, Aberdeen, which is being extensively circulated among members of the craft, and in which the signatories intimate, as a guarantee of the correctness of their book, that they 'are both Past Masters,' 'have been officers in Provincial Grand Lodge,' and 'one of us is a Warden of Grand Lodge.' Brother Elliot said that, as the preparation of a ceremonial with a view to establish a uniform system of working through all the lodges had been remitted to Grand Committee by Grand Lodge, he would not further allude to the publication to which the Aberdeen circular refers than to draw attention to the fact that it bears to have been 'entered at Stationer's Hall.' It was then moved by Brother Elliot, seconded by Brother Colonel James T. Stewart, 'That having considered the circular sent out from Aberdeen, signed "John Crombie" and "Alex. Inkson M'Connochie" in reference to a masonic publication by them, Grand Committee are of opinion that the said circular is absolutely opposed to all masonic law and precedent, and degrades official *status* and Grand Lodge rank, by prostituting them to commercial advertising purposes.' Several members spoke to the motion, which was put from the Chair, and unanimously adopted."

We congratulate the Craft in Scotland upon their prosperity: we only wish that their Grand Lodge could see its way clear to adopt fully the law of jurisdiction, which it has partially adopted. We deem it proper to say that they are indebted for their prosperity, very much to the able assistance their Grand Secretary, Bro. D. MURRAY LYON, has rendered to the Grand Masters, Grand Committee and Grand Lodge.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have received the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge "from June, 1882, to June, 1884," in one pamphlet.

While our sympathies are very warmly interested in this Grand Lodge, we are not able to recommend its recognition. We believe that a Grand Lodge should have sole and exclusive jurisdiction in its territory. To obtain this, it should have the active support of a majority of the lodges in that territory, and we hold it to be unjust as well as unmasonic, to allow the minority to change the status against the wishes of the majority. The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was formed by a minority of lodges, the large majority earnestly objecting thereto. As matter of fact, it has not obtained exclusive jurisdiction in its territory, and the odds are so largely against it that it has not attempted to do so by the exercise of Sovereign power. At the same time, the course of the Mother Grand Lodges and their resident representatives has not commended itself to our approval, but, on the contrary, seems to us to have been in a high degree contrary to that freedom of opinion and action, within proper limits, that it is the pride of Masonry to allow to its votaries.

The proceedings during the two years covered by this pamphlet are distinguished for intelligence, courtesy and knowledge of masonic law rarely excelled in so young a Grand Lodge.

The Quarterly Communications were all held and several special communications, at one of which a "New Masonic Hall" was dedicated.

This Grand Lodge, however, has been recognized by the large majority of American Grand Lodges, including Canada, Quebec and Manitoba.

Two valuable addresses are published in the Appendix.

A Report on Correspondence (42 pp.) was submitted by the Grand Secretary, in which he says that his absence in Europe was the cause of not publishing the Proceedings in 1883.

We most earnestly hope that the lodges in that jurisdiction will soon see that the harmony and prosperity of the craft require their union under one head, so that we may have a Grand Lodge, which all the world will hail as the *Sovereign Grand Lodge of New South Wales*.

#### PERU.

We have received a pamphlet giving the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge from March, 1883, to January, 1884, inclusive, as well as the *Revista*, a ma-

sonic magazine published in Lima, and several letters from our Grand Representative, Bro. FRANCIS L. CROSBY.

A very large amount of routine business was done at these sessions, apparently with great intelligence of action and in accordance with the general laws of Masonry.

Symbolic Masonry in Peru has many things to contend with, of which we in this country have but a small appreciation.

In the first place, the Catholic clergy, following the example of Pope Leo, are making a desperate and, as it seems to us, an unscrupulous attack on Masonry and masons. Not content with denouncing Masonry from the pulpit they make use of the press, not only their regular publications, but anonymous broadsides, which are scattered far and near. When it is remembered that almost every mason in Peru is a Catholic, we shall appreciate in some degree the nature of the contest, and one of the difficulties that Masonry has to contend with. When the Supreme Council of Peru issued a temperate protest against the Pope's letter—so temperate in fact as to seem almost beneath the dignity of free men—it was attacked by an article in the Catholic Review, which was reproduced on a broadside, and universally circulated: we have seen one of them, and must say that we should think it would help Masonry more than it would hurt it: but the spirit in which it was written is one of the worst that disgraces humanity.

We had intended to make some quotations from it, but will be content with a single sentence.

"Catholics of Peru: to destroy the Empire of Jesus Christ in the world, to upset the great work of the church, to corrupt society, civilized by Catholicism, to take happiness from Christian homes—all this is what the masons have united for in hellish coalition."

One would think that this course of the priests would stamp out Masonry among the members of the Catholic church: but there are many in Peru, who, knowing that the Pope was ignorant of the principles and designs of Masonry, propose to stand by it as well as by Catholicism: but the mass of the people are influenced, if not led, by the priests, who cite the declarations of the French self-styled masons (whom all the craft hold not to be masons), as *masonic* principles, and assert (as in this article in the Review) that masons everywhere hold to these same doctrines.

As an illustration of the extent to which the persecution of masons is carried, we will refer to the case of Bro. MARIATIQUI. This Brother was formerly Grand Commander of the Supreme Council. He reached the age of ninety-one years with a reputation unsullied by any act of vice or want of integrity. He took an active part with Bolivar in securing the independence of Peru, and used his influence (in opposition to Bolivar) in favor of a republican form of government: was a cabinet minister several times, minister to foreign countries, eighteen years judge of the Superior Court and nineteen years judge of the Supreme Court. Also, he was one of the founders of Masonry in Peru, and Grand Commander for many years.

After more than sixty years' faithful service to his country, and at his great age, the priests demanded that he should abjure Masonry, and on his persisting to the last in refusing, and dying a mason, his body was denied burial: and it was only by the express and peremptory order of the President that his body was buried: and, even then, a priest went to his grave and "excreted" it, and doomed his soul to eternal damnation.

But as if the opposition of bigotry and fanaticism were not sufficient, the Supreme Council insists upon undertaking to govern Symbolic Masonry, and thus keeps up a schism.

The Grand Lodge thought to conciliate the Supreme Council by proposing to elect its Grand Commander as Grand Master. But he made it a condition of his acceptance (as Bro. CROSBY informs us) that

"The Grand Lodge would declare itself subordinate to the Supreme Council, which Body should have power to revise and reverse all its acts:" Or that

"The Grand Lodge would change from the York Rite to the A. & A. Rite, and form part of a Grand Orient, of which the Supreme Council should be the other part, which Grand Orient should have the power to revise and reverse the acts of the Grand Lodge, *but not those of the Supreme Council.*"

We trust that the other Supreme Councils will suggest to the Supreme Council of Peru, that it no longer be a stumbling block in the progress of Freemasonry, but leave Symbolic Masonry to the care of Grand Lodges, and limit its action to its own sphere, which is broad enough to give scope for all its ability and opportunities for masonic labor.

The consequence of the rejection of the advances of the Grand Lodge was the re-election of the former Grand Officers, with Bro. CROSBY as Deputy Grand Master. Since the installation, the health of the Grand Master has compelled him to devolve the duties of the office upon Bro. CROSBY, who, we see by the *Revista*, is succeeding wonderfully in advancing the prosperity of the Institution.

The Grand Officers were publicly installed, and on the occasion addresses were made by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and others, which made a very favorable impression upon the public, so much so that they were published in at least two of the newspapers.

With Bro. CROSBY, aided by Bros. DAM, EGO AGUIRRE, LAVERGUE, VIVANCO and others, practically at its head, we believe the Grand Lodge of Peru will continue in its career of prosperous growth, and will take a high rank among the Grand Lodges of the world.

It is difficult for brethren educated in the A. and A. Rite to comprehend the polity of the York Rite; but the Proceedings and other documents, which we have received, show that the brothers we have named appreciate this difficulty and are zealously studying and rapidly appreciating the system of Grand Lodge government, and are conforming that of the Grand Lodge of Peru to that system. We wish them and their associates abundant success.

## STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table:

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspt'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	7,838	309	482	282	8	12	376	188
Arizona,.....	350	18	22	35	0	0	7	5
Arkansas,.....	10,361	588	519	475	15	21	305	176
British Columbia,.....	301	14	12	12	0	0	*3	1
California,.....	14,016	695	707	450	13	8	243	227
Canada,.....	18,911	1,197	504	599	1	6	483	175
Colorado,.....	3,482	379	233	132	2	....	*7	24
Connecticut,.....	14,921	512	151	104	5	9	158	193
Dakota,.....	2,020	324	194	87	0	1	16	9
Delaware,.....	1,448	81	16	10	0	....	*12	15
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,005	172	118	50	0	0	103	34
Florida,.....	2,314	127	103	115	2	....	*45	58
Georgia,.....	11,024	602	693	507	0	....	*330	194
Idaho,.....	456	26	9	10	3	1	0	11
Illinois,.....	39,565	2,142	1,190	1,618	36	....	*853	435
Indiana,.....	23,143	1,825	740	954	65	27	702	284
Indian Territory,.....	653	89	28	33	1	0	7	13
Iowa,.....	21,076	1,378	1,316	1,114	13	14	....	204
Kansas,.....	11,353	864	713	631	8	....	*161	107
Kentucky,.....	15,150	848	596	619	17	....	*642	203
Louisiana,.....	3,857	123	79	55	1	....	*107	111
Maine,.....	19,871	734	253	247	3	2	335	225
Manitoba,.....	1,246	154	127	74	0	1	44	15
Maryland,.....	4,732	79	31	34	1	0	33	35
Massachusetts,.....	27,188	1,247	1,580	254	3	0	244	319
Michigan,.....	26,675	1,240	576	792	14	....	*569	295
Minnesota,.....	8,640	249	297	305	2	20	135	75
Mississippi,.....	8,897	243	417	307	6	0	284	166
Missouri,.....	25,509	1,441	1,084	1,017	25	24	492	313
Montana,.....	1,128	67	59	27	0	1	5	9
Nebraska,.....	5,188	453	728	231	4	....	*65	34
Nevada,.....	1,170	31	45	80	2	....	*40	24
New Brunswick,.....	1,916	96	38	93	0	....	*71	31
New Hampshire,.....	8,065	319	28	92	1	0	84	92
New Jersey,.....	12,077	605	226	223	1	1	275	144
New Mexico,.....	388	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York,.....	71,338	3,536	1,767	854	33	....	2,726	906
North Carolina,.....	8,069	380	190	198	12	15	159	104
Nova Scotia,.....	2,907	187	77	120	0	0	64	22
Ohio,.....	31,914	1,670	1,301	892	98	12	1,306	389
Oregon,.....	3,178	182	158	92	2	4	45	27
Pennsylvania,.....	36,503	1,667	437	324	....	....	*592	478
P. E. Island,.....	457	21	16	4	0	0	0	5
Quebec,.....	2,728	163	46	85	....	....	128	26
Rhode Island,.....	3,559	159	147	28	0	0	48	67
South Carolina,.....	5,338	253	....	127	0	0	130	93
Tennessee,.....	15,263	545	579	602	14	31	336	252
Texas,.....	18,372	1,217	1,433	1,270	31	....	*494	315
Utah,.....	482	41	19	24	1	1	24	6

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Vermont,.....	7,944	305	94	139	42	1	83	95
Virginia,.....	9,356	.....	57	314	9	11	191	134
Washington,.....	1,526	112	114	46	1	2	42	14
West Virginia,.....	3,518	202	115	114	4	3	68	45
Wisconsin,.....	12,392	638	280	268	5	.....	*133	130
Wyoming,.....	400	27	14	13	0	0	27	3
Total,.....	593,164	31,165	20,753	17,172	504	237	13,943	7,621

\*Including suspensions for all causes.    † Including suspensions and expulsions.

The statistics for New Mexico and Wyoming are from their reports for 1883, the proceedings for 1884 not having been received: and the only thing in this respect in the Proceedings of New Mexico was that there had been an increase of a given number of members over the year before.

Those of Kansas are the same as last year: those from Mississippi are the statistics given at the annual communication in 1885, except the number of members, which was not given in the advance sheets received by us, so that we give the total membership the same as last year.

Our figures last year for Illinois must have been erroneous: for while the figures show a net gain during the year, the total membership is nearly 4,500 less than last year, and then it was almost 6,000 more than the year before: there was no such gain last year and there is no loss this year.

#### COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

G. Lodges. 1885.	Totals. 1885.	G. Lodges. 1884.	Totals. 1884.	G. Lodges. 1883.	Totals. 1883.	
Members,	55.....	593,164.....	55.....	587,321.....	55.....	579,826
Raised,	53.....	31,165.....	54.....	30,620.....	54.....	28,374
Admissions, &c.,	52.....	20,753.....	54.....	20,906.....	53.....	20,908
Dismissions,	54.....	17,172.....	55.....	18,070.....	54.....	20,165
Expulsions,	52.....	504.....	52.....	496.....	52.....	644
Suspensions,	37.....	237.....	34.....	205.....	36.....	350
" npt. dues,	54.....	13,943.....	54.....	13,993.....	54.....	14,549
Deaths,	54.....	7,621.....	55.....	7,600.....	55.....	7,474

#### PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the list of Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication (except the foreign Grand Lodges), and the pages of these Proceedings upon which the review commences:

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 1 to 3, 1884.	171
Arizona,	November 11 to 13, 1884.	49
Arkansas,	November 25 and 26, 1884.	173
British Columbia,	June 21, 1884.	50

California,	October 14 to 18, 1884.	51
Canada,	July 9 and 10, 1884.	59
Colorado,	September 16 and 17, 1884.	60
Connecticut,	January 21 and 22, 1885.	176
Dakota,	June 10 to 12, 1884.	62
Delaware,	October 1 and 2, 1884.	179
District of Columbia,	November 12, 1884.	64
Florida,	January 15 to 17, 1884.	67
Georgia,	October 28 to 30, 1884.	67
Idaho,	September 9 to 12, 1884.	69
Illinois,	October 7 to 9, 1884.	70
Indiana,	May 27 and 28, 1884.	78
Indian Territory,	November 4 to 6, 1884.	82
Iowa,	June 3 to 5, 1884.	83
Kentucky,	October 21 to 23, 1884.	91
Louisiana,	February 9 to 12, 1885.	181
Manitoba,	February 11 and 12, 1885.	94
Maryland,	November 18 and 19, 1884.	95
Massachusetts.	December 10, 1884.	184
Michigan,	January 27 and 28, 1885.	186
Minnesota,	January 15 and 16, 1884.	96
Missouri,	October 14 and 15, 1884.	98
Montana,	October 1 and 2, 1884.	109
Nebraska,	June 24 and 25, 1884.	112
Nevada,	June 10 and 11, 1884.	115
New Brunswick,	April 22 and 23, 1884.	116
New Hampshire,	May 21, 1884.	117
New Jersey,	January 23 and 24, 1884.	123
New Mexico,	December 11 to 13, 1883.	125
New York,	June 3 to 5, 1884.	126
North Carolina,	January 13 to 15, 1885.	191
Nova Scotia,	June 4 and 5, 1884.	129
Ohio,	October 21 to 23, 1884.	130
Oregon,	June 10 to 12, 1884.	134
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1884.	136
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1884.	139
Quebec,	January 28 and 29, 1885.	192
Rhode Island,	May 19, 1884.	140
South Carolina,	December 9 and 10, 1884.	141
Tennessee,	January 27 and 28, 1885.	194
Texas,	December 9 to 12, 1884.	144
Utah,	January 20 and 21, 1885.	149
Vermont,	June 12 and 13, 1884.	152
Virginia,	December 8 to 10, 1884.	155

1885.]	<i>Grand Lodge of Maine.</i>	209
Washington,	June 4 to 6, 1884.	161
West Virginia,	November 11 and 12, 1884.	168
Wisconsin,	June 10, 1884.	167
Wyoming,	October 9, 1883.	169
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Ireland,	For 1885.	195
New South Wales,	June, 1882, to June, 1884.	203
Peru,	March, 1883, to January, 1884.	203
Scotland,	November, 1884, and February, 1885.	200

#### CONCLUSION.

A view of the whole field shows a continuance of prosperity, indicated by a smaller falling off in suspensions for non-payment of dues, an increase in the work and in the total membership— we note, too, that there are fewer controversies between lodges and a largely increased knowledge of masonic law by the officers of lodges : the number of cases of discipline for unmasonic conduct is less than the average of the past five years: and the financial condition of the lodges and Grand Lodges has improved, notably in the cases of several Grand Lodges which have undertaken the erection of Masonic Temples or the maintenance of charitable institutions.

But we are sorry to say that many of our Southern Grand Lodges are exceptions to our statement of an increase in work and total membership: they do not yet seem to have reached the turning point, but have suffered a falling off in numbers, both of lodges and in total membership: many of the lodges seem to be doing very well, but there are weak lodges enough to offset all the strong ones gain. But Grand Masters appreciate the situation and exercise greater caution in organizing new lodges: an error in this is far reaching; not only is a weak lodge in itself a drawback, but the temptation to such a lodge to take in all they can, leads them to admit those who soon lose all interest and figure in the column of "Suspended for non-payment of dues."

Great care in creating new lodges, a full and efficient system of visitation, and above all "the guarding well of the outer door" are the most practicable means of securing solid growth.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 5, 1885.

Your Committee on Returns have attended to the duty assigned them, and report as follows:

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1885

Nos.	LODGES.											N. P. Dues,	No. Members,	Rejected,
		Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dismissed.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	D. of Mem.				
1	Portland,.....	6	6	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	5	312	12	12
2	Warren,.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
3	Lincoln,.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..
4	Hancock,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..
5	Kennebec,.....	4	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	..
6	Amity,.....	11	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	1	1
7	Eastern,.....	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	2	2
8	United,.....	6	3	12	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..
9	Saco,.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	1	1
10	Rising Virtue,.....	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	..
11	Pythagorean,.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..
12	Cumberland,.....	12	(2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..
13	Oriental,.....	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	1	1
14	Solar,.....	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	..	..
15	Orient,.....	10	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..
16	St. George,.....	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	..	..
18	Oxford,.....	3	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	3	3
19	Felicity,.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	1	1
20	Maine,.....	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..
21	Oriental Star,.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	2	2
22	York,.....	8	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	..
23	Freeport,.....	2	2	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..
24	Phœnix,.....	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	1	1
25	Temple,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	1	1
26	Village,.....	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..
27	Adoniram,.....	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..
28	Northern Star,.....	10	11	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	138	6	6
29	Tranquil,.....	8	9	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	197	1	1
30	Blazing Star,.....	3	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	88	..	..
31	Union,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	1	1
32	Hermon,.....	10	10	3	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	254	9	9
33	Waterville,.....	4	4	1	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	179	1	1
34	Somerset,.....	4	7	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	196	3	3
35	Bethlehem,.....	3	3	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	223	3	3
36	Casco,.....	7	6	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	158	..	..
37	Washington,.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	65	..	..
38	Harmony,.....	4	4	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	132	..	..
39	Penobscot,.....	9	10	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	142	1	1
40	Lyonia,.....	8	11	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	264	4	4
41	Morning Star,.....	14	14	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	97	1	1
42	Freedom,.....	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
43	Alna,.....	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	148	3	3
44	Piscataquis,.....	2	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	96	..	..
45	Central,.....	10	11	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	136	2	2
46	St. Croix,.....	13	15	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	203	1	1
47	Dunlap,.....	2	5	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	147	..	..
48	Lafayette,.....	2	2	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	95	..	..
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	1	..	1	*2	..	7	7	..	..	..	76	..	..
50	Aurora,.....	12	9	1	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	342	2	2
51	St. John's,.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	..	..

\* Omitted last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	158	..
53	Rural,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
54	Vassalboro'	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..
55	Fraternal,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
56	Mount Moriah,	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	56	..
57	King Hiram,	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	89	1
58	Unity,	4	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	60	..
59	Mt. Hope, ( <i>ch. surv.</i> ),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,	6	4	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	143	1
61	King Solomon's,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..
62	King David's,	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	95	..
63	Richmond,	6	6	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	113	2
64	Pacific,	9	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	116	2
65	Mystic,	1	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	134	1
66	Mechanic's,	6	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	103	1
67	Blue Mountain,	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	73	2
68	Mariners',	2	2	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	153	1
69	Howard,	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	107	..
70	Standish,	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	67	..
71	Rising Sun,	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
72	Pioneer,	13	13	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	52	4
73	Tyrian,	5	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	190	3
74	Bristol,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	1
75	Plymouth,	1	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	33	..
76	Arundel,	5	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	73	..
77	Tremont,	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	141	3
78	Crescent,	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	109	1
79	Rockland,	37	36	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	327	5
80	Keystone,	4	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	111	6
81	Atlantic,	4	6	..	2	1	4	..	..	12	3	281	2
82	St. Paul's,	3	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	12	..	146	..
83	St. Andrew's,	2	2	1	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	249	1
84	Eureka,	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	103	4
85	Star in the West,	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	84	..
86	Temple,	4	4	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	151	3
87	Benevolent,	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	58	2
88	Narraguagus,	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	93	..
89	Island,	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	65	..
90	H. Abiff, ( <i>ch. rev.</i> ),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,	5	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	155	3
92	Siloam,	5	7	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	119	1
93	Horeb,	7	6	..	..	2	2	..	..	6	..	109	..
94	Paris,	6	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	2
95	Corinthian,	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	75	2
96	Monument,	5	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	126	..
97	Bethel,	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	148	2
98	Katahdin,	5	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	93	2
99	Vernon Valley,	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..
100	Jefferson,	1	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	1	79	2
101	Nezinscot,	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	98	1
102	Marsh River,	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	83	..
103	Dresden,	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	44	..
104	Dirigo,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	3
105	Ashlar,	6	9	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	194	8
106	Tuscan,	3	3	1	..	29	1	..	..	22	..	97	..
107	Day Spring,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
108	Relief,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	59	..



Nos.	Lodges,	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	....	50	1	
167	Whitney, . . . . .	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	81	1	
168	Composite, . . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	
169	Shepherd's River, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	
170	Caribou, . . . . .	4	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	
171	Naskeag, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	63	1	
172	Pine Tree, . . . . .	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	99	6	
173	Pleiaades, . . . . .	9	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	4	
174	Lynde, . . . . .	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1	
175	Baskahegan, . . . . .	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	101	3	
176	Palestine, . . . . .	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	89	..	
177	Rising Star, . . . . .	7	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	
178	Ancient Brothers', . . . . .	7	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	74	5	
179	Yorkshire, . . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	..	
180	Hiram, . . . . .	13	13	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	109	2	
181	Reuel Washburn, . . . . .	4	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	72	..	
182	Granite, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	1	
183	Deering, . . . . .	10	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	103	2	
184	Naval, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	
185	Bar Harbor, . . . . .	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1	
186	Warren Phillips, . . . . .	5	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69	1	
187	Ira Berry, . . . . .	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	..	
188	Jonesport, . . . . .	5	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	
		748	734	150	103	247	225	2	3	298	37	19,871	224	

The number of lodges now working under charter in this jurisdiction is one hundred and eighty-four, from all of which returns have been received. The Secretaries have shown a praiseworthy promptness in making their returns, and with but few exceptions they have been carefully prepared, and pains taken to have them correct. The changes in the form for returns appear to meet with general approbation.

The footings of the Abstract of Returns compared with those of last year, present the following Exhibit:

	1884.	1885.
Initiated, . . . . .	781	748
Raised, . . . . .	772	734
Affiliated, . . . . .	170	150
Re-instated, . . . . .	67	103
Dimitted, . . . . .	329	247
Died, . . . . .	228	225
Suspended, . . . . .	3	2
Expelled, . . . . .	2	3
Suspended from membership, . . . . .	309	298
Deprived of membership, . . . . .	33	37
Number of members (corrected), . . . . .	19,641	19,871
Rejected, . . . . .	274	224

It will be seen that while there has been a slight decrease in the number of initiations, there has been a gain of over two hundred in the number of members. The members of new lodges have been placed in column headed *Affiliated*,—and those omitted last year and returned this, in the column headed *Re-instated*. There has been quite a decrease in the number dimitted, and many of these doubtless have joined other lodges. The deaths were about equal.

The loss in members on account of failure to pay dues is also very nearly the same as last year. It is to be hoped that year after year it will become

"Small by degrees, and beautifully less,"

till it shall be something unknown in the jurisdiction, save in the rare and anomalous cases where a member, being able, refuses to contribute his mite towards the support of his lodge. If *unable*, he should frankly say so to his brethren—let no false delicacy prevent him. His dues would be cheerfully remitted; the lodge would preserve a worthy member, and the brother would feel that Masonry is in truth a fraternal tie, and not a trap to catch pennies.

It would be of much service in this regard, if each brother going away without dimitting, would apprise the lodge of his intended removal, and to what place, and as often as he changes his abode, drop the Secretary a postal card, to let the lodge know where he is, and that he remembers his brethren. A little attention to this matter on the part of absent brothers would be a great convenience to Secretaries, and frequently of advantage to the brethren themselves.

In preparing this report, the committee have taken the numbers as given by the Secretaries in the Recapitulation, after examining the returns to see that they agree. Perfect accuracy, we are satisfied is unattainable, as every year Secretaries detect some error in the return made the previous year. Now and then, a Secretary fails to understand the instructions: for instance, the names and dates of initiation of four may be given and yet dues paid for but two, the others not having been raised: or one may be entered as "admitted" in the Recapitulation who has not been raised. But these are exceptions, and rare ones. Improvement is manifest from year to year; and probably we get within fifteen to twenty of the actual number of members. If not more than twenty, it is but an error of one in a thousand—near enough for practical purposes.

In addition to the accuracy which characterizes most of the reports, many of them are distinguished by their neatness and elegance, and some by extra labor; noticeable among which, this year, is that of Rockland Lodge, which has over three hundred members, and Bro. SINGH has taken the pains to make the return in a print hand. This is commendable, as showing the interest he feels in his work, and valuable if it becomes necessary to ascertain a name with certainty, still we do not recommend it for imitation, a

clearly written list answers all needful purposes, and costs less time and labor.

IRA BERRY,  
WINFIELD S. DENNETT, }  
JOSEPH P. OAK, } Committee.

Which report was received, and referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND referred to the death of BRO. ALPHEUS LYON, made some remarks upon his character, and presented the following memorial, viz:

BRO. ALPHEUS LYON died at Bangor, on February 28, 1885, in the *ninety-fifth* year of his age. He was born in Augusta, November 8, 1790, where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He was the son of ALPHEUS and MENTABE (BLAKE) LYON. On reaching his manhood, he at first contemplated a collegiate education and prepared himself therefor; but finally he entered the law office of C. T. WARREN, in Hallowell, as a fellow-student with GEORGE EVANS, whose sister, in 1820, became his wife. He was admitted to the Kennebec Bar in 1819, and established himself in Waterville, where he remained for thirty-two years in the practice of the law and other active business, except a brief time when he resided in Fairfield, a few miles away, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

He was six years Cashier of Ticonic Bank; in 1839 and 1840 a member of the Governor's Council; and Bank Commissioner from 1842 to 1850.

He removed to Bangor in 1851, and became Cashier of the Veazie Bank. In 1855, he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Bangor, which was abolished, however, the next year, and the Police Court established, of which he was Recorder for twenty years, and then, in his eighty-seventh year, declined a re-appointment.

The death of his wife in May, 1884, with whom he had lived happily nearly *sixty-four years*, was a blow from which he never recovered, and thenceforward his most ardent prayer was to be re-united with her.

He was a man of ardent nature and decided opinions—so decided that he sometimes seemed dogmatic. He had a fellow-townsman\* of much the same character in this respect as BRO. LYON. They knew each other intimately, and had a most profound respect and regard for each other. But their views upon politics and religion were decidedly at variance. BRO. LYON would say that he was amazed that a man of such ability, learning and sound sense as his friend, could be so prejudiced in his politics and so narrow in his religion; while the other said of BRO. LYON, that it was incomprehensible to him that

\*Hon. Timothy Boutelle.

a man of such sterling integrity, sound judgment and clear head could hold such ridiculous political views, and have such loose notions about religion.

Bro. Lyon's decision of character was often manifested in his style of speaking. He was a teetotaller with his whole heart. Once, in a crowded office, he was asked the question whether, if he was dangerously sick, and his physician (in whom he had almost perfect faith) should tell him that nothing but a glass of brandy would save his life, he would not take the brandy: the answer came promptly, "No sir; no sir; I have *been* a sober man, and by the blessing of God I'll *die* a sober man." And no one present doubted that he believed what he said, and few doubted that he would *do* as he said.

These anecdotes illustrate his character. His unswerving integrity, conscientious fidelity to duty, unassuming manners, kindness of heart and courage in the maintenance of his views, that never quailed before unpopularity, opposition or even persecution, won for him the respect and regard of all who knew him.

This last trait is shown in his masonic history.

He came to Waterville in 1819; was made a mason in Waterville Lodge, April 12, 1821, and became a member on the 24th of the next month, while BENJAMIN ADAMS was acting as Master. He immediately took an active part in the business of the lodge, serving on various important committees. He was elected Senior Deacon at the next annual meeting, Junior Warden in the spring of 1822, and Senior Warden in the following December, and Master for the next two years. A difficulty sprang up between him and another member of the lodge, which seems for a little time to have kept him away from the lodge; but a committee on reconciliation was appointed, and, while no report appears on the records of the lodge, a reconciliation was effected, and Bro. Lyon installed the officers at the next annual meeting. In the fall of 1826 he was elected Secretary, and filled that office till 1831, when he was again elected Master. In the meantime he had made strenuous efforts to found an academy for the gratuitous education of female orphans of masons and female children of masons who were unable to educate their daughters, but the anti-masonic excitement came on and nearly swept the lodge out of existence. Bro. Lyon was called to its head and remained there until the revival of the lodge in 1845. During this interval, the regular meetings were not held, but meetings of the members were held at his office, at which the affairs of the lodge were taken care of. The proceedings of only one of these meetings were recorded. That was held at his office, and the business transacted was the appropriation of money for the redemption of the cow of a poor brother, who had pledged her for the payment of the debt. Thanks to his exertion, the charity fund of the lodge was preserved and kept invested, and with the exception to which we have referred, the income added to the principal. After the storm had passed over, in 1845, he called the

lodge together and it was re-organized. He used to attend the meetings and acted on committees, but left the work of the lodge to younger members. In 1850, however, he was induced to become the Secretary, but held the office only a portion of the year. In September, 1851, he changed his residence to Bangor, and requested permission to withdraw from the lodge. His request was granted, but the following declaration of the high regard entertained for him by the brethren was entered upon the records of the lodge, in connection with the vote granting him his discharge: "It affords us great pleasure that we are able to commend him to all the brotherhood as a brother of firm and long-tried fidelity and integrity, and whose acts of virtue and charity will long be remembered among us. And while we deeply regret his loss to our community, we are consoled by the reflection that our loss will be gain to that community in which he may henceforth reside."

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jerusalem Chapter at Hallowell, but the distance of his residence was so great that he was not able to attend frequently.

After his removal to Bangor, and when nearly seventy years of age, he was Master of Rising Virtue Lodge and High Priest of Mt. Moriah Chapter.

He never lost his interest in masons or Masonry during his life.

When a man like Bro. LYON, through a life extending to a length of years rarely equaled, clings to our Institution and exemplifies in his daily life its principles, we are taught most emphatically its great value to mankind, and are admonished that we too should leave the same lesson for those who shall come after us.

*Voted*, That the memorial be printed in the Proceedings.

On motion,

*Voted*, That Bro. MARQUIS F. KING prepare a memorial of Bro. JOHN B. COYLE,—that the same be published, and a copy of the Proceedings sent to Bro. COYLE's family.

JOHN B. COYLE,

master mariner, pr. November 6, acc. November 9, in. November 13, pa. November 16, ra. November 17, ad. and s'd December 6, 1843; S. D. 1845-6; M. 1848-9; Hon. Mem. January 5, 1870. [Hist. A. L. M. Lodge.]

Great must have been the joy of the members of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, a faithful few who for thirteen weary years had hopefully and patiently waited, to hear again the alarm by the mysterious number at the entrance of the ground floor of their masonic temple.

The anti-masonic storm cloud was passing away and good men were again seeking masonic light. Among the first to present themselves to Ancient

Land-Mark Lodge was JOHN BROWN COYLE, who was born October 6, 1805, near Norwich, Conn. His father came to Connecticut in his boyhood, from Enniskillen, in the north of Ireland. He was of the mingled Scotch and Irish blood, which has contributed so many famous names to American history, and himself served in the Revolutionary army. His son John was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but in 1816 the first steamboat arrived in Norwich from New York, and that fall a regular line was established, making two trips a week between Norwich and New Haven, connecting at New Haven with steamers for New York. There were then eight steamers running on the Hudson, and in this year the Chancellor Livingston, larger than any of them, was constructed under the superintendence of Robert Fulton himself, for the same route.

The Norwich steamers had an irresistible fascination for JOHN COYLE, and in the end he left his bench, ran away to New York and shipped as fireman on a North River boat. Afterward he went into the Allaire Works in New York, and learned to build steam engines.

The beginning of steam navigation in Maine was in 1816, when Bro. Jonathan Morgan, then of Wiscasset but afterwards of Portland, made his famous trip up the Kennebec in the Alpha, a flat boat, which he had rigged with a screw propeller of his own invention. This ingenious device came to nothing in his hands, but afterward came into common use. In 1822, Captain Seward Porter fitted a flat boat with a small engine and paddles for excursions in Casco Bay, and in 1824 he put the steamboat Patent on the route from Portland to Boston. The first flag of the Patent was presented by Captain Porter to the Hon. William Goold, of Windham, in 1831, and is probably still in his possession. The Connecticut, commanded by Capt. William Porter, was afterward put upon the Boston route. In 1826, the steam-brig New York, Captain Churchill, began to run from Eastport, where she was owned, to Belfast, Bath, Portland and Boston. The Patent also ran down to the Penobscot, and one evening, in 1829, the Patent and New York came in collision near Owl's Head. The Patent put into Belfast for repairs. The New York proceeded, but presently took fire and was destroyed.

In 1832, Amos H. Cross, a Portland merchant, had some difficulty with the Porters and resolved to start an opposition line to Boston. He persuaded Cornelius Vanderbilt to join in this project, and so the Cumberland Steam Navigation Company was formed. The new company bought the Chancellor Livingston, already mentioned, and the MacDonough, and Mr. COYLE, who was then assistant engineer of the MacDonough, came on to Portland with the steamer, but returned to New York. Three years later the Livingston was condemned, and Mr. COYLE was sent on to superintend the removal of her machinery to the new steamer Portland, which the Cumberland Company launched in 1835, at the foot of State street. Mr. COYLE remained as chief engineer of the Portland, and is credited with the invention of a blower by which he was able to burn anthracite coal under her boilers. Wood had

been the only fuel up to that time. The Portland was the first steamer that used hard coal successfully. In 1838, Mr. COYLE became captain of the MacDonough, and afterward commanded the Express, running from Portland to Bangor.

Mr. Cross succeeded in breaking down the Porters, but he lost all his own property in the undertaking. Captain COYLE went back to New York and took command of the Worcester, plying between New York and Norwich—then the crack steamer on the Sound. But in 1843, Captain COYLE became satisfied that the abandoned route between Portland and Boston ought to be re-occupied. He returned to Portland to stay, bought the house No. 8 India street, since removed, and with other gentlemen, nearly all masons, formed the Portland Steam Packet Company. In 1844, the propeller Cominodore Preble was put upon the route, and afterward the General Warren. It was hard work at first; Captain COYLE had to mortgage his house to keep the line going; but the business was managed with the skill which comes of a perfect knowledge of details, and the company was soon established in a permanent and lucrative business. For forty years, Captain COYLE had been the Managing Director and Treasurer of this company, and the best proof of his prudence and capacity is found in the fact that during all that time not a passenger nor even a pound of freight has been lost. Under his supervision the Atlantic, St. Lawrence, Montreal, Lewiston, Forest City and Tremont were built and equipped—the last a magnificent specimen of naval architecture.

Captain COYLE was one of the founders of the International Steamship Company, in 1860, of which he was afterward Director and Engineer in Chief, having charge of the construction and repairs of all the machinery. In the same year the Maine Steamship Company originated, of which he was President for a time and Director afterward. He was interested in the Portland Company, to which he brought large orders, and in the business of Quion & Co., boiler makers, on Commercial street. He was also a Director of the Back Bay Land Company. In 1860, he was able to build a fine residence in Deering, where he has lived for nearly twenty-five years.

April, 1830, he married SAURINA MERRILL, of Norwalk, with whom he lived happily for more than half a century. She indeed did "him good and not evil all the days of her life." He was an Episcopalian and was for many years a vestry man of St. Stephen's Church. Mrs. COYLE was a Methodist, and he subsequently joined the Chestnut Street Church, of which she had been for many years one of the most efficient members. Both were active promoters of every good work, liberal supporters of the Christian ministry, and generous but unostentatious in the relief of the poor. They were consistent and earnest advocates of temperance, believing in prohibitory laws, but relying more upon example and persuasion; the bars on his boats were closed long before it became unlawful to sell spirituous liquors.

From the date of his initiation he took an active interest in Masonry, often in attendance in Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and always ready to assist with advice, influence or purse. His manly virtues and genial presence will long be held in loving remembrance.

He died of paralysis December 30, 1884, being ill but a few days and surviving his beloved wife but a few weeks.

"We have not lost him all; he is not gone  
To the dumb herd of them that wholly die;  
The beauty of his better self lives on."

The secret of his prosperity and of the good repute which follows him is two-fold—he knew his business thoroughly, and he was faithful to all his obligations. Knowledge and fidelity—these are the qualities that achieve all the success worth winning, and they who look for success on any other terms go far astray.

Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH spoke of Bro. WILLIAM GOODWIN, formerly of Calais, and on motion it was

*Voted*, That Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND prepare a memorial of him, to be published with the Proceedings, and a copy sent to his family.

#### BRO. WILLIAM GOODWIN

died in Chelsea, Mass., February 24, 1885, five days after entering upon the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Buxton, Feb. 19, 1797; his ancestors had lived in York County for almost a century and a half. He was descended from Daniel Goodwin, born in England, who was in Kittery (in that part which is now Berwick) as early as 1652.

The following tribute to his memory was published in the *Boston Journal*, and from what we can learn it is a just portrayal of his character:

"Col. WILLIAM GOODWIN, a soldier of the war of 1812, and for several years before its dissolution secretary of the society of veteran survivors of that war, died at his home in Chelsea, Mass., Sunday, at the advanced age of 88 years and 5 days. He was born at Buxton Feb. 19, 1797, and was educated there, quite thoroughly for the times, at the public school and academy. During the war the State militia were called out to guard the coast against threatened British invasions, when he joined the force as drummer boy and continued in the service until safety was assured and the force disbanded. At the age of 17 he left Buxton for Calais, where for two years he taught school and then embarked in business as a surveyor of lumber, combining this employment with mercantile pursuits. When quite a young man he represented Calais in the Legislature. He associated himself with the military organizations of this State and won the title of Lieutenant Colonel.

He was Postmaster of Calais, filling the office to the acceptance of his opponents, with whom he was right in everything but his politics. In his public business and social relations his conduct was upright and exemplary. He became when quite a young man much interested in Freemasonry, and was initiated into the order at St. Stephen, N. B., in 1818, becoming W. M. of St. Croix Lodge in 1820, and was subsequently District Deputy Grand Master of the fraternity in Maine, filling all the offices to which he was called with great ability. He likewise took the capitular degrees in the St. Stephen R. A. Chapter in 1853. Leaving mercantile business he became concerned in the express business then commencing, and started the Goodwin Express between Boston and Calais, extending to the Provinces via the Boston and St. John boats, and afterward became agent of the International Steamboat Company, running between Boston and the Provinces. This business called him to Boston between 1850 and 1855, when he located in Chelsea, continuing in their service during the existence of the company, and in the general Eastern express business with efficiency and integrity. On going to Chelsea he commenced affiliation with the masons, joining the Star of Bethlehem Lodge in 1856, and was one of the charter members of R. A. Chapter of the Shekinah, then about to be constituted. Upon its formation he joined the Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar, and was a zealous worker in that body, and also was a member of the Napthali Council of Select Masters of Chelsea. A connection with the fraternity for 67 years may entitle him to the distinction of being, at his death, the "oldest Mason" in New England, or at least in Massachusetts. After his office of steamboat agent had ceased he retired altogether from business, but was appointed assistant internal revenue officer, under Collector Sargent of Boston, in which position he remained until an accident in discharge of his duties withdrew him for a time, when on returning he found his office filled by another. After this he did but little, and as his life had not been very prosperous financially he lived in close retirement. His habit was cheerful, and sickness, loss and disappointment could not subdue his spirit, and thus he continued until the last, visited by his brethren and friends."

He was a charter member of St. Croix Lodge, chartered in April, 1824, but not constituted till June 24, 1826—working under a dispensation in the meanwhile.

Bro. GOODWIN was Senior Warden when the lodge was constituted, and Master the following year.

The lodge succumbed in 1829 to the anti-masonic storm and was not revived till 1844. Through all the intervening time Bro. GOODWIN never swerved from his devotion to Masonry, but waited patiently and with unshaken faith for the storm to pass by, and then, when its own violence had destroyed it, he was among the first to welcome the return of masonic light by aiding in re-organizing the lodge, which in the meanwhile had lost its charter, records, and all its other property, except its seal, by fire.

Bro. GOODWIN represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, as its proxy, in 1847, the second time the lodge had ever been represented in the Grand Lodge. In 1848, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the Sixth District. In 1849, he was Secretary of the lodge. In all these stations he served with that fidelity, zeal and ability which characterized his life, and won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

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

Bro. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, submitted the following report, viz:

PORTLAND, ME., May 5, 1885

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:*

The Committee of Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following partial report.

In the case of Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills, against Bro. REUBEN H. COBB, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the sentence of indefinite suspension of Bro. REUBEN H. COBB, from all the rights and benefits of Masonry by Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, be approved and confirmed.

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

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of California, with the greetings of that jurisdiction; and was cordially welcomed by the Grand Master.

M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory near the Grand Lodge of Maine, having been re-appointed; and was welcomed by Deputy Grand Master DAY, on behalf of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON was appointed to fill

the vacancy in the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, caused by the absence of R. W. JOHN B. REDMAN,

On motion,

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

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

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }  
Tuesday, May 5, 1885. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2 o'clock p. m.

Bro. ALBERT MOORE, for the committee appointed in 1883, to settle with the retiring Grand Treasurer, reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1885.

Your committee appointed at the session of 1883 "to settle with the retiring Grand Treasurer, and superintend the transfer of the property and funds of the Grand Lodge to the Grand Treasurer, failing on account of absences to report at the session of 1884, now report that said property and funds were properly transferred and receipted for, in accordance with said vote, and amounted to the sum of \$5,684.93.

ALBERT MOORE,  
ALBERT W. LARRABEE, } Committee.  
WILFORD J. FISHER,

Which report was accepted.

*Voted*, That Bro. LEANDER M. KENNISTON be requested to prepare a memorial of Bro. FREDERICK CONWAY, late of Camden, and forward it for publication: That the same be printed with the Proceedings of this Communication, and a copy sent to his family.

The memorial has been received, as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the matter of preparing a memorial to the memory of R. W. Bro. FREDERICK CONWAY, submit the following report:

Bro. FREDERICK CONWAY was born in Vinalhaven, Me., October 11, 1799. He was an operative as well as a speculative mason, and did good and faithful work upon some of the substantial blocks erected in Portland and Boston more than fifty years ago. April 1, 1823, he was initiated, and on the 22d received the third degree in Amity Lodge. Soon after, he became a member and retained his membership until his death, May 4, 1885. He marched in the masonic procession on the seventeenth day of June, 1825, when Lafayette assisted at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument.

He served Amity Lodge faithfully many years, was elected Junior Warden October 10, 1826, re-elected September 28, 1827, and January 19, 1846; Senior Warden, October 3, 1846, and Worshipful Master, October 26, 1847.

During the darkest days of masonic persecution he stood firm as a rock, and was one of the foremost in bringing Amity Lodge to its former prosperity and usefulness.

*Resolved*, That in the death of R. W. Bro. FREDERICK CONWAY, Masonry has lost a valued member, one who for more than sixty-two years has been faithful to the cause through adversity as well as prosperity.

L. M. KENNISTON, Committee.

A memorial from J. H. WILSON, of Village Lodge, was received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 5, 1885.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, to whom was referred the Address of the Grand Master, have considered the same and ask leave to report.

We recommend the adoption of the following:

1st. That memorial pages be dedicated in memory of P. J. G. Wardens HENRY H. DICKEY and FRANCIS J. DAY, and of D. D. G. M. CHAS. W. ARRAS, of this jurisdiction, and their deaths also be referred to special committees; also in memory of P. G. Master McELROY, late our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Washington Territory.

2. That arrangements be made for the insertion in the printed Proceedings of the portrait of P. J. G. Warden Dickey.
3. The adoption of the accompanying resolution relative to the resignation of Bro. WADSWORTH, our Representative to the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
4. That so much of the Grand Master's Address as relates to the effect of the by-laws of a portion of the lodges, causing occasionally two stated meetings in one month, be referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.
5. The adoption of the accompanying Standing Regulation in relation to Masonic Balls.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,  
DAVID CARGILL,  
WM. H. SMITH, }  
Committee.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine learns with regret the resignation of Bro. DANIEL WADSWORTH, for many years the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and that it joins the Grand Master in his wishes for the prosperity of our brother; and the Grand Secretary is directed, as a token of our regard, to continue to send the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge to Bro. WADSWORTH during his life.

#### STANDING REGULATION.

*Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect with the lodges or use the name of the lodges in reference to Masonic Balls, so called, or to advertise them or sell tickets for admission thereto.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee, including the two resolutions, were adopted.

At three o'clock the Grand Master announced that the hour for the election of officers had arrived, and called Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE to the East.

Bro. COLLAMORE appointed Bros. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, WILLIAM A. BARKER and CHARLES N. RAND a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros.

LINDLEY M. WEBB, HENRY R. TAYLOR and B. R. MELCHER, a second committee for the same purpose.

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

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston;
R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Sabatis;
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bath;
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Machias;
" FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee on Finance, and Bros. OLIVER GERRISH, of Portland, ALBRO E. CHASE, of Portland, and S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, of Farmington, were elected.

Bros. EDWARD P. BURNHAM and ARCHIE L. TALBOT were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years, and Bro. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON was elected for two years, in place of Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES elected Senior Grand Warden.

Papers in the case of WILLIAM A. McGRAW were received, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Vote of Portland Lodge, requesting the restoration of O'NEIL W. ROBINSON, was presented and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report, to wit:

PORTLAND, May 5, 1885.

The Committee on Proposed Amendments of the Constitution have considered that proposed last year, and to be found on page 840 of the Proceedings of 1885, viz:

"Amend Sec. 96, by striking therefrom the second clause thereof, being these words, to wit: 'And the Masters and Wardens shall cause such rejections to be communicated to the Grand Secretary, who shall register the same in a book kept for that purpose.'"

The committee find that said rejections are returned to the Grand Lodge as a part of the annual returns, and that it is not necessary to return the rejections twice to the Grand Lodge. Therefore the committee recommend the adoption of said proposed amendment.

Fraternally submitted,

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

Report accepted, and amendment adopted. \*

The Grand Master appointed the following special committees, viz:

On death of Bro. HENRY H. DICKEY, Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, FRED. I. MORRILL and A. S. PLUMMER.

On death of Bro. FRANCIS J. DAY, Bros. AUGUSTUS BAILEY, E. CURTIS STEVENS and ALBERT M. SPEAR.

On death of Bro. CHARLES W. ARRAS, Bros. JOSEPH M. HAYES, WILLIAM H. HARTWELL and WALTER S. RUSSELL.

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

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }  
Wednesday, May 6, 1885. }

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

The report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals was submitted, as follows:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1885.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

In the case of the restoration of O'NEIL W. ROBINSON by Portland Lodge, No. 1, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Portland Lodge, No. 1, in restoring O'NEIL W. ROBINSON, be approved and confirmed, and the said O'NEIL W. ROBINSON be hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry

In the case of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, of Brownville, against WILLIAM A. McGRAW, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That as the papers in this case show informality in the trial, on the part of the lodge, and are in themselves informal, the whole matter be referred back to the lodge for a new trial.

In the case of JAMES H. WILSON, petitioner, in regard to the appeal of DAVID P. CORNISH against the action of the Secretary of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, in refusing to send an appeal to this Grand Lodge, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and the lodge directed to send up the appeal to the next session of this Grand Lodge.

In the case of the restoration of HORACE G. WILLIAMS by Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the action of Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, be approved and confirmed, and that the said HORACE G. WILLIAMS be hereby restored to all the right and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of EDWARD A. HOLBROOK and Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, continued from the last session of this Grand Lodge, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, of Danforth, be directed to heal Bro. EDWARD A. HOLBROOK, so far as he has now proceeded in Masonry, and that they also have permission to confer the remaining degrees upon him.

In the case of SETH W. FIFE, appellant from the decision of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, of Fryeburg, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, be directed to furnish forthwith to Bro. SETH W. FIFE a true and attested copy of the trial, and that Bro. SETH W. FIFE be directed to furnish said lodge with a true and attested copy of his reasons of appeal, at least thirty days before the

next meeting of this Grand Lodge, and that this case be continued to the first day of the next session of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. L. COLLAMORE,  
JOS. M. HAYES,  
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, } Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the resolutions were severally adopted.

Bro. AUGUSTUS BAILEY, for the special committee on the death of Bro. FRANCIS J. DAY, submitted the following report:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1885.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The committee appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to report on the death of Bro. FRANCIS J. DAY, of Hallowell, have attended to that duty, and submit the following report:

Bro. DAY was born August 22, 1815, at Manchester, then a part of Hallowell. Died October 24, 1884. He was made a mason in Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, in 1845; was Master in 1848, '49, '55, '56 and '57; was Junior Grand Warden in 1861; was a member of the Legislature from Hallowell in 1859; also Treasurer and Collector of Hallowell for several years.

Bro. DAY took his degree of A. B. at the University of New York, in the class of 1833, and worked his way through college by teaching. After graduating, he went to North Carolina, where he practiced law for nine years; was admitted to the Kennebec Bar, but went into business in Hallowell, with which business he was connected until his death.

As a citizen he was highly esteemed, and was honored with positions of trust and responsibility.

We recommend that a page in our printed Proceedings be inscribed to his memory, and that a copy of the Proceedings be sent to his family.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS BAILEY, *for the Committee.*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

The hour for exemplification of work having arrived, Atlantic Lodge entered the hall, and its officers took their stations, W. MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM in the east.

The degree of Fellow Craft was exemplified, by conferring it upon Bro. FREDERIC K. CARLE.

The lodge was closed, and Atlantic Lodge retired.

*Voted*, That a committee on leave of absence be appointed.

Bros. MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM, JOSEPH P. OAK and ALBERT I. MATHER were appointed said committee—being the same as the Committee on the Pay Roll.

Bro. NATHAN WOODBURY presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was welcomed by the Grand Master.

At five o'clock the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Thursday, May 7, 1885. }

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

Bro. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER submitted the report of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 6, 1885.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them and report.

1. In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at South Thomaston, to be named Knox Lodge, the requirements of the Constitution have

been complied with. We therefore recommend that a charter be granted and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

2. In the matter of the petition of Eastern Frontier Lodge for a new charter to issue to said lodge to replace the charter recently destroyed by fire, we recommend that a new charter be issued as prayed for, and that the Grand Lodge dues of the lodge for the past year be remitted.

3. In the matter of the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Springvale, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

H. H. BURBANK,  
C. W. HANEY,  
S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, } Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

Bro. BURBANK, for the same committee, submitted the following report, viz :

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters, to whom was referred the petition of G. Z. HIGGINS and others for a dispensation for a lodge at Strong, to be called Davis Lodge, have carefully considered the matter and would recommend, not unhesitatingly, however, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

One of the committee, being a member of an interested lodge, takes no part in this decision.

Fraternally and hopefully submitted.

H. H. BURBANK, } Committee.  
C. W. HANEY,

Which report was accepted, and the dispensation granted in accordance therewith.

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES, for the special committee on the death of CHARLES W. ARRAS, submitted the following report :

PORLAND, May 7, 1885.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The special committee to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's Report as relates to the death of R. W. Bro. CHARLES W. ARRAS, of Bath, would report as follows :

Brother CHARLES W. ARRAS was stricken with paralysis June 8, 1884, and remained unconscious until the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1884, when he expired at Bath. He was born in Bath in 1836, and was forty-seven years and eleven months old at the time of his death. He was a printer, and was connected with papers in Portland and Bath as such until about fifteen years ago, when he started a job printing office in Bath, and continued in it until his death. He leaves a widow but no children. He was made a mason in 1868, in Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath, and served his lodge as W. M. for six years; he was exalted in Montgomery R. A. Chapter, No. 2, Bath, August 8, 1870, and served his Chapter as High Priest for two years; he was Knighted in Dunlap Commandery, No. 5, Bath, April 2, 1872, was Prelate for two years, and was Captain General at decease. He also received from the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge an appointment as D. D. G. M. for the fourteenth masonic district, which he held at his decease.

Your committee are assured that in each of the masonic offices which he held, by his devoted attention and attachment to the Order, he acquitted himself with credit and honor to the Fraternity. He was buried at Bath, and the large number attending the services showed that he was appreciated and held in high regard by the entire Fraternity.

Your committee recommend that a page in our printed reports be suitably inscribed and dedicated to the memory of our departed brother, and that a copy of the Proceedings be sent to his widow.

We also recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. CHARLES W. ARRAS, who fell at his post in the height of his activity and usefulness, the Craft have sustained a severe loss, and are adinoished that neither youth, health, vigor, honors, nor estimation of our fellow men, furnish exemption from the stroke of death, and that the best preparation for it is the prompt and faithful performance of duty.

JOSEPH M. HAYES,  
WM. H. HARTWELL,  
WALTER S. RUSSELL, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. J. FERD. KING, for the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, reported as follows:

*To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity would submit the following report:

We have examined the reports of the several District Deputy Grand

Masters, and are pleased to find that harmony prevails, and that most of the lodges are in a healthy condition and are working in a satisfactory manner.

These reports show a high degree of zeal and efficiency on the part of the deputies.

We regret to say that we must except the report of Rt. Wor. Bro. BARKER, D. D. G. M. of the 9th district, which for some unexplained reason we have not received.

We have examined the report of the Committee on Returns with especial reference, to the matter of suspensions for non-payment of dues. We find that these suspensions amount to about one and two-thirds per cent. of the total membership, which, in view of the fact that a large proportion of these suspensions are of brethren who have removed from our jurisdiction, we do not think is discouragingly large. We believe that if lodges were more stringent in requiring proficiency before advancement, and took more pains in instructing their members before sending them forth into the world, fewer of them would lose their interest in Masonry when among strangers, where too often they are unable to make themselves known.

And furthermore, in reference to the matter of non-payment of dues. We would recommend to Secretaries our quotation from Rt. Wor. Bro. TAYLOR in our report of last year.

We have very little charity for those brethren who being amply able, refuse to pay their dues, and regard them as by no means standing as "just and upright masons," and think that some action should be taken by the Grand Lodge in defining the *status* of brethren suspended for non-payment of dues. What that *status* should be we are not prepared to say without longer time for consideration.

We have considered that part of the most Worshipful Grand Master's Address which was referred to us, respecting the difficulty of regulating annual communications of lodges by anything so changeable as the moon, and would recommend that, where necessary, lodges should so amend their by-laws that their annual communication shall take place at the stated communication next following or preceding some specified date.

J. FERD. KING,  
BEN MOORE, } *Committee,*

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

Bro. MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM submitted the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to make payment in accordance with the same.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, submitted a communication, transmitting resolutions passed by that Grand Lodge, as follows :

GRAND LODGE HALL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MARCH 31, 1885.

To J. H. DRUMMOND, Esq., *Grand Representative at the Grand East of Maine.*

R. W. SIR AND BRO.:—Your special attention is fraternally called to the following resolutions, approved by our Grand Lodge, February 9th last, and specially to Nos. 9 and 10 of the series, which explains the object of forwarding them to you.

With regards and fraternally,

JAS. C. BATCHELOR, M. D.,

*Grand Secretary.*

RESOLUTIONS.

*International Regulations.* RESOLVED, That the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Louisiana, adopts and puts forth, as true enunciations of masonic law, the following resolutions, to serve as a Code of Masonic International Grand Lodge Regulations:

1st. A majority of the lodges, regularly constituted in a territory, may organize a Grand Lodge, with all the powers usually conceded to a Grand Lodge; *provided*, not less than three lodges do concur therein, and all the lodges within the territory have been duly notified of the intended action to form a Grand Lodge.

2d. A Grand Lodge thus legally constituted in a new territory, is sovereign over the whole of that territory, and all the lodges therein located must yield obedience to her and receive new charters from her or be considered in insubordination and irregular.

3d. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has exercised the right, and claims that it is her duty, as well as that of every other Grand Lodge, as the foundation and basis of all Freemasonry, to ascertain and declare what institutions or bodies claiming to be masonic or calling themselves masonic, are really Masonry, and of the true body of Masonry, or fraudulent, spurious or clandestine, and warn the craft of Louisiana against such as are not legitimate and true, even by prohibitive edicts, if necessary.

4th. Charges may be preferred to the lodge in whose jurisdiction a brother is sojourning, who has violated any masonic penal law, though he be not a member of that lodge.

5th. That a profane who had applied for initiation and been rejected by a masonic lodge, in one Grand Lodge jurisdiction, having removed therefrom,

permanently, may, after he has acquired a legal masonic residence, according to the rules of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction he has permanently removed, make application for initiation to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he is then living permanently and domiciled during not less than three years.

6th. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana agrees that should a matter of contention arise between her and some sister Grand Lodge, if not soon amicably adjusted, it will be referred, her sister Grand Lodge consenting thereto, to arbitration for final determination, and without any issuance of any edicts of non-intercourse.

7th. That no masonic body or brother may make or seek to enforce a claim for money against another masonic body or brother for expenses incurred in the performance of a masonic duty or masonic relief.

8th. That this Grand Lodge set apart a page of her Proceedings annually, for the publication, as an appendix, of the laws adopted by the Grand Lodges of an international character, as a code of universal masonic law for the government of the several Grand Lodges towards one another.

9th. That an official copy of this report and resolutions be forwarded to each of our Grand Representatives by our R. W. Grand Secretary, with the request that they present them officially to their Grand Lodge, at their next Grand Communication, and fraternally urge them to take the matter under consideration and act upon them.

10th. That each of our Grand Representatives be and is fraternally requested to report to our Grand Lodge the official action of their Grand Lodge thereupon.

11th. That the petition for recognition from the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico, Bro. CARLOS K. RUIZ, Grand Master, be respectfully deferred. *Foreign Correspondence, 1885.*

Which was received, and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to report next year.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported, recommending that the decisions reported by the Grand Master last year be approved and confirmed; which report was accepted, and the decisions were confirmed accordingly.

Bro. BEN MOORE, for the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, submitted the following report, which was accepted.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

The Committee on History respectfully submit the following report:

Histories of the following lodges have been received during the year: Temple, No. 86, Kennebec, No. 5, in ms.; Cumberland, No. 12, and Rising Star, No. 177, in print. Of the 184 chartered lodges, 54 have now furnished their histories for the decade ending Jan. 1, 1880, so that, deducting the lodges chartered since 1880, we have 125 lodges still delinquent for that decade. We are also obliged to report that Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, Mechanics', No. 68, Marine, No. 122, Narraguagus, No. 88, Polar Star, No. 114, Rabboni, No. 150, Solar, No. 14, Star in the East, No. 60, and United, No. 8, are still delinquent for the preceding decade also.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN MOORE,  
HENRY R. TAYLOR, } *Committee.*

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Correspondence, reported, recommending the passage of a resolution relating to Quebec; which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted, as follows:

*Resolved*, That no one hailing from the Province of Quebec, and claiming to be a mason, shall be recognized as such unless he hail from a lodge under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of that Province.

Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK submitted the following proposition:

*Proposed amendment to Section 63 of the Grand Lodge Constitution.*

To strike out the words "three," and the words "situated nearest the place where the new lodge is proposed to be located and"—and insert the words "all of"—so that the section as amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

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

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the special committee on the death of Bro. HENRY H. DICKEY, reported as follows:

MAY 7, 1885.

The committee to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the death of R. W. HENRY HOLDEN DICKEY, Past Grand Junior Warden, submit the accompanying memorial, and recommend that it be published with the Proceedings, and submit the annexed resolutions for adoption by the Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,  
FRED. L. MORRILL,  
A. S. PLUMMER,  
Committee.

HENRY HOLDEN DICKEY was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, May 14, 1816, and died in Lewiston, Maine, May 21, 1884. He spent his boyhood in New Hampshire and commenced business there. About 1852 he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and lived there about two years. In 1854 he moved to Lewiston, Maine, and went into business, which he prosecuted very successfully until his death.

While he devoted himself diligently to his private business, he was always interested in public matters, but steadily avoided accepting any official position, except holding the office of Mayor of Lewiston in 1874, an exception which he could not be induced to repeat. He was especially interested in the public schools, and was efficient in establishing the present excellent system in the city of his late residence.

He was made a mason October 11, 1848, in Rising Sun Lodge, in Nashua, New Hampshire. While in Lowell he was a member of Ancient York Lodge. He afterwards joined Tranquil Lodge, of Auburn, Maine, from which he committed to become a charter member of Ashlar Lodge in Lewiston, of which he was W. Master in 1863 and 1864, and Treasurer from 1867 to 1873. In the Grand Lodge he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1871; declining re-election or promotion, he was appointed on the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and held that position until his death.

He was made a Royal Arch Mason in King Hiram Chapter at Lewiston, Maine, June 13, 1862; was elected King in June, 1866, but declined further promotion until 1878, when at the earnest instance of the members of his Chapter he accepted the office of High Priest.

He was made a Knight Templar in Portland Commandery, in Portland, January 26, 1863. He was a charter member and first Eminent Commander of Lewiston Commandery, holding that office three years, and was an honorary member of Blanquefort Commandery, Portland.

In the Grand Commandery he was elected Grand Generalissimo in 1869,

Deputy Grand Commander in 1870, and Grand Commander in 1871 and 1872. In 1871, 1874, 1877 and 1880 he attended the session of the Grand Encampment and served upon important committees.

He received the first degrees of the Scottish Rite in 1867, and in 1868 had attained the eighteenth grade; in 1869 he received the Consistory degrees, and in 1871 was advanced to the thirty-third degree and crowned an honorary member of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States.

Brother DICKY was a large hearted, generous man, strongly attached to his friends, ever ready to advance their interests. While his sympathies were easily and strongly aroused in behalf of the suffering and those whom he loved, he was firm as adamant in his support of what he deemed was right, and in his opposition of what he held to be wrong. For duplicity and those who practice it, there were no bounds to his contempt. Indeed, his righteous indignation was sometimes so fierce that he was regarded as harsh and uncharitable.

In his family he was a devoted and tender husband, and a loving father; indeed the loss of his wife, a few years ago, gave him a blow from which he never recovered.

Masonry was to him the highest of human institutions, and indeed almost sacred. Devotedly attached to it himself, his standard of character of those who should be admitted to its mysteries was high. Anything which tended to the dishonor of Masonry was an equal offence to him. Its prosperity caused him to rejoice as if *its* prosperity was *his own*.

During the last months of his life he suffered intensely from his disease, and while in its first stages he sometimes expressed a wish that death would come to his relief, he soon became resigned to what might befall him, and calmly and even cheerfully endured his suffering to the end, prepared equally in his mind to live and suffer, or die and be at peace.

In the death of Brother DICKY the community lost an upright and generous man, his friends one who preferred them to himself, and Masonry a strong pillar of support.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Bro. HENRY H. DICKY this Grand Lodge has lost a most estimable and valuable member; the craft a brother, true and faithful in every respect; and the State a public-spirited and unselfish citizen.

*Resolved*, That in addition to publishing his portrait in the Proceedings, a page therein, and in our record, suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, submitted a special report

relating to the newly formed Grand Lodge of South Australia, to wit :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 7, 1885.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence ask leave to submit a special report in relation to the newly-formed Grand Lodge of South Australia.

We have a neat pamphlet of ninety-two pages, giving the details of the organization of that Grand Lodge. It will be seen that the proceedings were quite unprecedented, but of a character to command universal approbation.

The question of the formation of a Grand Lodge had been discussed for several years. In July, 1883, a notice was inserted in the newspapers, calling a meeting of all the members of the craft to consider "a subject of the gravest importance to the progress of Freemasonry in this Province." There were 123 brethren present, representing the lodges under all three of the mother Grand Lodges. The matter was discussed and resulted in the formation of a Masonic Union to promote the organization of a Grand Lodge, and 108 of those present joined it.

An Executive Committee was appointed, who invited the District Grand Masters to confer upon the subject: the English and Irish Deputies declined.

A circular letter was sent to every member of a lodge in the Province whose name could be obtained, and full lists were obtained from every lodge save one. The result was that 1,633 joined the Union, 392 did not reply and 39 declined to join.

The next step was to have the matter presented to every lodge for definite action. There were twenty English, six Scottish and seven Irish lodges: in eighteen of the English lodges, the vote in favor of forming a Grand Lodge was unanimous; in one lodge there was one dissenting vote; the other lodge did not vote, but a majority of its members had joined the Union: the Scottish lodges voted unanimously for a Grand Lodge: five of the Irish lodges voted in the same way (four unanimously and one with only two dissenting votes), two did not vote, but nearly every member of one had joined the Union.

Thereupon a Convention was called. When it was assembled twenty-eight of the thirty-three lodges in the Province were represented, and the agreement to form a Grand Lodge was signed by the representatives of *thirty* lodges: one lodge under the Grand Lodge of England and two under the Grand Lodge of Ireland failed to sign.

The Grand Lodge was organized in due form: the Grand Officers were elected and installed. The proceedings at the installation, with the addresses, as well as the speeches at the subsequent banquet, are given in these Proceedings, and are exceedingly interesting.

The conclusion is, that on the seventeenth day of April, 1884, the Grand Lodge of South Australia was organized in due form by the representatives of a very large majority of the lodges in the Province, and with the almost

unanimous concurrence of the craft; and we, with much pleasure, present herewith a resolution of recognition.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of South Australia, having been legally organized by the concurrence of a large majority of the lodges in that Province, and in a manner to be highly commended, is hereby recognized as the supreme masonic authority in South Australia with exclusive jurisdiction therein.

*Resolved*, That we extend hearty congratulations to our South Australian brethren upon the happy auspices under which their Grand Lodge commences its career, and invite fraternal correspondence and an exchange of Representatives.

On motion,

*Voted*, That the report and resolutions be received, printed with the Proceedings, and the consideration of the same postponed till the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the East.

Grand Master ESTES presented FESSENDEN L. DAY, Grand Master elect, for installation, who was installed in ample form as Grand Master by Bro. DRUMMOND and made the following appointments:

R. W. WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
" CYRUS W. HENDRICKS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Caribou.
" JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" 2d "	Lubec.
" LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	" 3d "	Millbridge.
" ELISHA R. BOWDEN,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
" CHARLES N. RAND,	" 5th "	Parkman.
" HIRAM STEVENS,	" 6th "	Carroll.
" JOHN E. WOODCOCK,	" 7th "	Scarsmont.
" OSCAR HILLS,	" 8th "	Northport.
" HERBERT L. SHEPHERD,	" 9th "	Rockport.
" SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
" CYRUS KINDRICK,	" 11th "	Litchfield Cor.
" ORESTES E. CROWELL,	" 12th "	Oakland.
" COLUMBUS S. MANTOR,	" 13th "	North Anson.
" WILLIAM S. COTTON, JR.,	" 14th "	W. Bowdoin.
" LYMAN L. JONES,	" 15th "	Weld.

R. W.	WALDO PETTENGILL,	<i>D. D. G. M. 16th District,</i>	Rumford Cen.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	MELVILLE WOODMAN,	" 19th "	Biddeford.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Naples.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Saco.
"	L. H. BEAN,	" "	Farmington.
"	A. J. PADEFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLY,	" "	Portland.
"	W. P. MERRILL,	" "	Falmouth.
"	HENRY C. WESTWOOD,	" "	Auburn.
"	CHARLES J. CLARK,	" "	Portland.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>" Marshal,</i>	Saco.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Farmington.
"	J. FRED. KING,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "	Norway.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	" "	Portland.
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	" "	Thorndike.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Auburn.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Eastport.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" " "	Damariscotta.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Auburn.
BRO.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers present were presented by the Grand Marshal, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, of which due proclamation was made.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the Standing Committees, as follows:

*On Credentials.*

ALBERT W. LARRABEE, WILFORD J. FISHER, NATHAN U. HINKLEY.

*On Grievances and Appeals.*

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

*On Returns.*

IRA BERRY, FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, JOSEPH P. OAK.

*On Publication.*

IRA BERRY, GEORGE T. MEANS, MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM.

*On the History of Masonry in Maine.*

E. HOWARD VOSE, BEN MOORE, CHARLES E. OAK.

*On Dispensations and Charters.*

HORACE H. BURBANK, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, CHARLES W. HANEY.

*On Amendments to the Constitution.*

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

*On Masonic Jurisprudence.*

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

*On Foreign Correspondence.*

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

*On Condition of the Fraternity.*

J. FERD. KING, BEN MOORE, ALBERT M. PENLEY.

Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued, with the Grand Master, as the Committee on the Library.

On motion of Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK,

*Voted*, That the dispensation granted to Eastern Frontier Lodge, authorizing them to go on with their work, be continued in force, until the copy of their charter to-day granted can be prepared and forwarded.

Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH made some remarks highly commending the administration of Grand Master ESTES, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That our thanks are extended to Most Worshipful WILLIAM R. G. ESTES for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Grand Master during the past two years.

On motion of Past Grand Master ESTES,

*Voted,* That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to Atlantic Lodge for their skillful and accurate exemplification of work yesterday.

Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that nothing remained requiring action of the Grand Lodge at this time.

The Minutes of this communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. JOHN GIBSON, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form.

Attest:

*Ira Berry,*

*Grand Secretary.*



## R E P O R T S

or

## District Deputy Grand Masters.

—  
FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM H. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Having visited all the lodges of the First Masonic District, with the exception of Pioneer, at Ashland, I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master.

February 16th, I visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten; found it in a flourishing condition; it owns its hall and has five hundred dollars in the treasury.

February 17th, visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills; this lodge is doing some good work; the records are well kept; it is out of debt and has two hundred dollars in the treasury.

February 28th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth; as there was no work on hand, I listened to giving of lectures, which were very correct; the records are kept by Bro. PORTER, which vouches for their accuracy.

March 10th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield; could hold no meeting, the hall having been destroyed by fire a few days before my arrival; the loss was heavy, including charter; insured for a small amount.

March 11th, visited Caribou Lodge, at Caribou; witnessed work in first degree; the records are in the hands of Bro. ROBERTS and are well kept.

March 12th, visited Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle; spent the evening looking over the records and passing lectures; I consider this one of the best working lodges in the District.

Monument Lodge, at Houlton, my own masonic home, I frequently visit; it is well up to the standard; the records are neatly and correctly kept.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and members of the lodges in

this District, for the kindness and respect ever shown me as your representative.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

ALBERT LOVEJOY, 2d, D. D. G. M. 1st. M. D.

Houlton, March 30, 1885.

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## SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

In submitting to you my annual report of the Second Masonic District, I am sorry to report that an attack of rheumatism has prevented me from doing my whole duty.

On July 24th, by invitation of Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, I assisted in the funeral services of Bro. W. H. HUNTER, who died July 21, 1884, aged 48 years. Bro. HUNTER was made a mason Nov. 2, 1864, in Washington Lodge; served as Master from 1867 to 1871; was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for Second Masonic District in 1872; served until 1876. By the death of Bro. HUNTER, Washington Lodge has lost a valuable member, and the fraternity an earnest, faithful worker.

January 5th, I installed the officers of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport. For accuracy of records, good work, and general business management, this lodge is not surpassed by any in the State.

March 12th, I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 40, at Calais. They had no work. The W. Master being unavoidably absent, the Senior Warden opened and closed the lodge in due form, in a very creditable manner. The financial condition of this lodge is good; their charity fund gradually increasing; records neat and correctly kept. This lodge has had considerable work the past year, and their prospects for the future are bright.

March 13th, I had made arrangements to visit Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton; but on account of my health and the extreme cold could not do so, and have not been able to visit them since, which I regret very much.

Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, and Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, I have not visited officially, as they had no work; but I have seen the officers and members of both those lodges, and find that they are in good financial condition, and that the utmost harmony prevails.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. J. FISHER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit to you my official report as Deputy of the Third Masonic District, having visited every lodge therein during the year.

By invitation of the brethren of Jonesport Lodge, u. d., I visited them June 18, (1884) for the purpose of inspecting their "furniture and fittings"; and imparted to them such instructions as were required for conducting routine work and business of their lodge.

October 24th, participated in the ceremonies, as performed by the Grand Lodge of Maine, of constituting the new lodge under its charter; a full account of which will doubtless be rendered by the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

November 18th, I again visited Jonesport Lodge and installed the Junior Warden, Senior and Junior Deacons, who were, on the evening of constituting the lodge, unexpectedly called away before the conclusion of the ceremonies.

January 14th, installed officers of Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias.

January 27th, visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, and installed officers. I regretted the absence of the W. Master, Bro. KINGSLEY, whose protracted illness did not at that date permit his attendance. A biographical list of members of this lodge, made out by the Secretary, is worthy of particular notice.

February 23d, visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, and installed officers. Their records *not* quite as well kept as the known ability of the Secretary would seem to promise.

February 25th, visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison, and installed officers. The returns of this lodge will show a marked decrease of members. Nearly thirty were dimitted to join the new lodge in Jonesport, and several heretofore "*nominal*" members suspended for non-payment of dues, a regretted, though necessary "pruning."

February 26th, visited Cherryfield, and examined the records of Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88.

February 27th, installed officers of Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Millbridge. This lodge maintains its active labors, and in finances and work exhibits a record of continuous prosperity.

Throughout the District the lodges are in good condition. Since the date of my first commission as District Deputy, two new lodges have been added. The aggregate membership has been increased, masonic interest has steadily advanced; the older lodges "tried and true," and those of later standing, have each and *all* demonstrated their "zeal and attachment to Masonry."

Conscious that before them lies a prosperous and harmonious future, I re-

turn to you with grateful satisfaction the delegated trust confided to my care and keeping.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Machias, March 26, 1885.

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#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I have the pleasure of submitting this my annual report.

On the 29th December, visited Felicity Lodge at Bucksport, publicly installed their officers and examined their records, which I found correct.

January 7th, visited Lygonia Lodge, at Ellsworth, it being their annual meeting; examined their records, which are correctly and neatly kept.

January 8th, visited Esoteric Lodge, at Ellsworth, examined their records, which are neatly as well as correctly kept; there was no work, but listened to the passing of a lecture.

January 26th, visited Eggemoggin Lodge, at Sedgwick, and installed their officers; examined their records, which I found correct.

January 19th, visited Ira Berry Lodge officially, and installed their officers; examined their records, which are well kept.

February 7th, visited Mt. Desert Lodge, at Somesville, and installed their officers, being assisted by P. M. T. E. HALE, as Marshal; examined their records, which I found correct.

February 13th, visited Bar Harbor Lodge, at Bar Harbor; witnessed work on the third degree, which was admirably done, and publicly installed their officers, Bro. T. E. HALE, of Esoteric Lodge, acting as Marshal. Examined their records, which are correct and a model of neatness.

February 24th, visited Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle; witnessed the installation of their officers and examined their records, which were correct.

February 25th, visited Rising Star Lodge, at Penobscot; witnessed work on the third degree, which was well done; examined their records, which are neatly and correctly kept.

February 26th, visited Hancock Lodge, at Castine; as they had no work they passed the lectures; examined their records, which are neat and correct.

March 3d, visited Rising Sun Lodge, at Orland; witnessed work on the first degree, which was well done; examined their records, which are well kept.

March 4th, visited Naskeag Lodge, at Brooklin; they having no work

they passed the lectures on third degree, which was very well done; examined their records, which are neat as well as correct.

March 5th, visited Tremont Lodge, at Tremont; witnessed work on the first and third degrees, which was well done; examined their records, which I found well and correctly kept.

I have visited all the lodges in my district once, and in every case I have found good attendance, without any notice of my intended visit given.

The cause of Masonry is as prosperous as at any time before; but there has been less work, as there have been 51 initiates to 92 last year, and the membership has increased from 1270 last year to 1339 this year, a gain of 69 in membership, and a loss of 41 in initiates.

13 chartered lodges—1339 members. 51 initiates.

Total dues to Grand Lodge, \$369.80.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

B. MORRILL, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Bluehill, April 1, 1885.

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## FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following as my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District.

In consequence of poor state of health, I have been unable to visit personally many of the lodges. To Bro. WAINWRIGHT CUSHING, Master of Mosaic Lodge, of Foxcroft, I am under obligations for visits here reported, with one exception, and I wish to express my sincere thanks to him for the assistance he has rendered me in this respect, and also to assure the lodges that they have lost nothing by the change.

The following is the report made by Bro. CUSHING to me:

October 1, 1884, visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter, by appointment; witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was almost perfection. There is great interest in Masonry in this lodge, and the average attendance is larger than in any other lodge in the fifth District.

October 31st, visited Piscataquis Lodge. Nearly all of the officers were absent, so did not witness exemplification of work. This lodge is in good hands, and I hear that the new officers are working very efficiently.

February 18, 1885, visited Pacific Lodge by invitation, and installed the officers for the ensuing year. After the installation a splendid banquet was served. The occasion was a delightful one to all who were present.

March 26th, visited Composite Lodge by appointment. This lodge is doing but little work. At my request work was exemplified in the third degree, which on the whole was quite well done. There were several brethren present from Piscataquis Lodge, and the occasion was a pleasant one to all concerned.

March 27th, visited Olive Branch Lodge; there was a large attendance, and work was exemplified in the Fellow Craft degree in a creditable manner.

March 30th, visited Pleasant River Lodge. For the past few years there has been but little work done, consequently they were somewhat rusty; at my request work was exemplified in the second degree, and considering the lack of practice it was fairly done. There were twenty-one brethren present from Piscataquis Lodge, and the evening was a pleasant and profitable one to all.

I have attended the lodge of which I am a member, Mt. Kineo, of Abbot, quite constantly; made one official visit; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was finely done. This is one of the best working and most prosperous lodges in the District.

I have made several appointments to visit other lodges during the year, but unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances have deprived me of that pleasure, much to my regret.

The lodges have all done more or less work during the year, and the reports I have indirectly received from those that have not been visited, show them to be in a prosperous condition.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the honor conferred by this appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

CHARLES N. RAND, *D. D. G. M. & h. M. D.*

Parkman, April 20, 1885.

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## SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District for the year ending April 30, 1885, abbreviated as much as possible, in order to conform to the wishes of the finance committee, as expressed in their report of 1884.

By special invitation of Bro. E. A. REED, W. M. elect of Forest Lodge, No. 148, with the assistance of W. Bro. P. C. JONES, of Springfield, as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers on the evening of October 8th. This is the lodge to which I belong, and have for many years publicly in-

stalled its officers. I know of no lodge for which I perform this ever interesting service, where there seems to be, both among its members and visitors, so high an appreciation of our ceremonies as in this. Being usually in attendance at its meetings, I have the pleasure of knowing that it is a sound, healthy lodge, free from those little internal commotions which so frequently creep into lodges to disturb their harmony.

On February 2d, I started on my tour of visits to the several lodges in my District, intending to visit Star in the East, at Oldtown, on that evening; but as the train was three hours behind time I was too late, and was met at the depot by the Master and arranged for a meeting in the future, and proceeded *en route* for a visit to Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont, February 3d, but found the roads impassable. I visited this lodge last year, and hear good reports from them at the present time.

February 4th, visited Mystic Lodge, at Hampden; witnessed exemplification of work in the third degree.

February 5th, visited Star in the East Lodge, at Oldtown; spent the evening in social intercourse and suggestions for the good of the fraternity.

February 6th, visited St. Andrew's Lodge, Bangor; listened to lectures in the first degree.

February 7th, visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport; witnessed work in the third degree.

February 9th, visited Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel; witnessed exemplification of work in third degree.

February 10th, visited Rising Virtue Lodge, at Bangor; witnessed work in the third degree.

February 11th, visited Lynde Lodge, at Hermon; witnessed exemplification of work in the third degree.

February 12th, visited Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono; witnessed work in the first degree.

February 28th, visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag; witnessed work in first degree.

March 10th, visited Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln; witnessed work in the second and third degrees.

In the most of the lodges the work has been fairly done. As you will see by the returns, several lodges have had but little work, and, as might be expected, are somewhat out of practice. The indications are that during the coming year more work will be done. I have strongly urged upon the lodges that in case of a lack of work, they hold frequent meetings and afford the members more frequent opportunities of perfecting themselves in the ritual.

In two instances I have found Masters who had so much other business on hand that the craft have suffered in consequence. No man should accept the position of Master unless he can give to its duties the time needed.

I cannot close this report without referring to the manner in which the work was rendered in Mechanics' and Horeb Lodges. To say that it was

beautifully or admirably done, would convey but a slight idea of the degree of perfection which they have attained in their duties. It can alone be realized by visiting them and witnessing their work.

In every case the same cordiality as that of last year has been shown, and all the courtesies due the Grand Lodge have been tendered.

Banquets have been the order of the day except in one instance.

In closing, please accept my thanks for the appointment to this position, and I would also tender my grateful thanks to the members of the fraternity for kindness shown me.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

HIRAM STEVENS, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Carroll, April 20, 1885.

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## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have attended to my duties as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District. I have visited every lodge but one, and find them in good condition with one or two exceptions. Nothing has occurred in the District, to my knowledge, deserving reprimand or even censure; and as far as my knowledge extends harmony prevails throughout the District. This season has been a very pleasant one to me. I have been received by the several lodges with all respect as a representative of the Grand Lodge.

I herewith submit my first annual report.

October 7th, I visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, at Plymouth; installed their officers and examined their records, which were well kept. The interest is not manifest in this lodge that ought to be, but the newly elected officers seemed to be resolute, and promised me that they would try and make a better showing for the coming season.

October 8th, I visited Trojan Lodge, No. 134, at Troy. I witnessed work exemplified in the Master Mason's degree, which was very satisfactory. The records are correctly kept. Here I privately installed the newly elected officers. I had the pleasure of meeting more Past Masters here than at any other lodge in the District, all of whom seemed to be very much interested.

October 29th, I visited Central Lodge, No. 45, at China, and witnessed work in all three of the degrees, which was done with honor to the lodge and credit to the fraternity. This is as good a working lodge as I ever visited; their Master, Bro. PRAY, is thoroughly conversant with the ancient landmarks of the Order. The records of this lodge are correctly kept by Bro. W. W. WASHBURN.

October 30th, I visited Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton, where I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. M. JOHN P. BILLINGS, whose interest for the welfare of the Order is very active. This lodge has had no work for the year, but I am confident they are in condition to work, and I know not why a fair future does not await them. Their records are in good hands and correctly kept.

December 27th, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, at Liberty, where I witnessed work in the third degree, which was very satisfactory. There I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. M. GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, who is a thorough and zealous mason. This lodge is in a prosperous condition; the officers and members alike are very much interested; their records are in the care of a true and trusty brother, A. P. CARGILL.

January 27th, I had made arrangement to visit Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, of Unity; work was exemplified in the second degree. I have to thank the members for their kindness and hospitality shown me at this time, also for the friendly manner in which they received the few corrections made in their work; the records were correct under the hand of Bro. TAYLOR, and I have no doubt will be in the hands of their new Secretary.

January 28th, I had made arrangements to visit Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks; but on my arrival there, one of the heaviest snow storms for the winter set in, and there was no lodge opened. I called on Bro. O. W. LANE, and examined his records, which are models of neatness. I had visited this lodge before, when they had work in the third degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner.

I had made arrangements to visit Unity Lodge, No. 58, at Thorndike, January 29th, to be present at their installation; but on my arrival there the traveling was so bad that it would have been impossible for them to have met. I called on Past D. D. G. M. BENJAMIN AMES, who informed me as to the standing of the lodge, and as for the records it would be useless for me to comment, for when in the hands of Bro. AMES I am confident that they are correctly kept.

Quantabacook Lodge, No. 128, at Searsmont, is my masonic home. I have been present at nearly every meeting. I publicly installed the officers. I can with just pride refer to its excellent masonic and financial condition; it has efficient officers, a goodly fund in the treasury, and its members have never deemed it expedient to incur a burden of debt in any form; and during its existence of twenty years, while freely responding to many calls of charity, it has never sought to draw from the Grand Lodge charity fund a single dollar of reimbursement or assistance.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me, and the brethren for their uniform courtesy and kindness, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN E. WOODCOCK, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.  
Searsmont, March 28, 1885.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

As a part of my duty as District Deputy Grand Master, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition and prospects of Masonry in the Eighth Masonic District. All of the eight chartered lodges in my jurisdiction I have visited, and in every instance have been kindly received and welcomed by the officers and brethren, who seemed desirous to make the visit pleasant to me and profitable to themselves.

December 5th, visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport; witnessed work on the third degree, which was very creditably done, considering that a part of the officers were absent. This lodge is in good hands and a fair future awaits them. Their records are in good condition.

January 19th, visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree which was rendered in a very impressive and satisfactory manner, nearly correct, according to the work recommended by the Grand Lodge. There was a large attendance, and quite a number of visiting brethren. Records are well kept.

January 21st, met with and installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, No. 110, at Stockton, in their new hall.

February 5th, by invitation, met with and installed the officers of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, at Belfast. I find upon a careful examination of their records that they have done a fair amount of work, and that their records are in the main well kept.

February 23d, by invitation visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast, and installed their officers.

February 24th, made my official visit to King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville; witnessed work in the first degree, which was very smoothly done, considering it was the first work done by the new officers. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and great interest is taken by each and every officer to perform his part correctly and promptly. Records are still under the hand of Bro. DAVID HOWE, who has neatly, correctly and faithfully kept them for twenty-three consecutive years.

February 25th, visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport. I made my official visit to this lodge, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the E. A. degree, which was done very smoothly indeed, with but few errors, which were called to their attention. Records in good hands.

February 26th, made my official visit to Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro'; witnessed the ceremonies of opening and closing the lodge, which was correctly done; examined the records, found them in the main correctly kept; gave them such advice and instruction as I deemed necessary, which was very kindly received by the brethren. I also installed their officers. This

lodge is especially noted for its courtesy and generosity, and I shall ever remember this evening as one of the pleasant reminiscences of the past.

March 3d, visited Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, at Searsport; witnessed work in the first degree. Although the Master had never before conferred a degree, and naturally felt a little ill at ease in his new place, yet he acquitted himself in such a manner as to show that he was interested in his work. The Secretary deserves great credit for the neatness and correctness of his records.

Last April the hall, charter and furniture of Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton, were entirely consumed by fire; but by the zeal and enterprise of the brethren there has been a splendid block erected, and the third story has been elegantly fitted up for a masonic hall, and the brethren are interested in the Order, proud of their Master, and pleased with their masonic home. I have attended almost every meeting of this lodge the past year, therefore did not deem it necessary to make an official visit. Records neatly and correctly kept.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you the officers and members of the different lodges in this District, for the kind attention bestowed upon me as your representative.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD, *D. D. G. M. 8<sup>th</sup> M. D.*

Stockton, April 2, 1885.

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## NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my report for the Ninth Masonic District, comprising nine chartered lodges and one under dispensation. Of these I have visited all but two, Union Lodge, No. 31, located at Union, and Eureka Lodge, No. 84, at St. George. I have, however, received reports from Past Masters of these two lodges, and can testify with much pleasure to the general good condition of the fraternity and interest of the membership throughout the District.

It was my intention to begin my official visits as early in the fall as the lodges resumed work, and before the annual elections had taken place; but continued ill health disarranged my plans, and it was very late before I was able to accomplish much in the line of my official duties.

February 3d, I visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, and publicly installed the officers elect, being assisted by Past Master Bro. J. C. LEVENSALER as Marshal.

February 16th, visited St. George Lodge, at Warren, and witnessed work upon the third degree, which was most excellently performed. This lodge, for many years one of the best in the State, numbers among its members Past Junior Grand Warden A. M. WETHERBEE, to whose experience, interest and labors its efficiency is in a great measure due. I had the pleasure of inspecting the first records of the lodge, from its organization in 1806 up to 1820. From that time to 1848, by reason of loss by fire and suspension of work during the anti-masonic excitement, the records are deficient; but since then, complete to the present. They are in the hands of Past Master CHAS. A. PERRY, and very neatly and accurately kept. There was present at this meeting nearly one-half the entire membership of the lodge, which I was told was not an unusual attendance.

February 25th, visited, officially, Rockland Lodge, where the third degree was conferred in the presence of six presiding Masters of other lodges in the District, and a large number of visiting brethren.

I have attended several other meetings of this lodge and seen work on each of the degrees, which has been uniformly good. Records full and well kept by Past Master JOHN F. SINGH. A volume, supposed to have been lost in the fire which destroyed so much masonic property a few years since, has lately been brought to light, which makes the records complete from organization. The first of January, Rockland Lodge moved into new, convenient and elegant apartments, and after paying all bills for fitting and furnishing, the treasury still shows a good credit balance. Sub-letting to two other masonic bodies, they have fine accommodations at a very reasonable expense.

February 27th, visited Amity Lodge, at Camden. The work on first degree was very well rendered, although, being the first since installation of new officers, not quite so smoothly as customary in this lodge. From the interest shown by officers and members, I am sure the work will soon be up to the mark. The Camden brethren are to be congratulated upon their accession to the commodious and beautiful rooms dedicated last October. They are well arranged, very convenient and fill a long required need. The records, which are complete from organization in 1801, are in the hands of Past Master L. M. KENNISTON, a Secretary of much experience and good judgment.

March 3d, visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, where the work of third degree was quite well exemplified by the recently installed officers. This lodge has a penal by-law relative to the secrecy of business transacted, which is read at each stated meeting, and which has proved very beneficial in its operation. A new interest seems to have arisen among the members, with a good prospect of its being permanent. The lodge has done much more work during the past year than for a long time previous.

March 16th, visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, where the work of the

third degree was well exemplified. Records in the hands of Bro. THOMAS PERRY, an experienced Secretary, are full and well kept.

April 14th, visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, where, owing to an injury accidentally received by the expected candidate, the work of the third degree was exemplified upon a substitute, and was well performed. This lodge owns a fine building, which is nearly paid for, giving commodious apartments for masonic purposes, with stores and offices below, which are all leased upon good terms, and will prove a valuable investment. The brethren have shown great zeal in so nearly freeing themselves from the debt incurred in building in so short time. The records are very neatly kept by Bro. C. E. BOMAN.

Aurora Lodge, my own masonic home, I have frequently visited, and can speak well for the proficiency of its officers and interest of members. The records are in the hands of Past Master E. P. ROLLINS, a worthy successor to Bro. DAVIES, who filled the Secretary's office for twenty-five years, and are models of neatness and accuracy.

On the 23d of September, having at the request of Bro. MARK D. AMES, Master of Knox Lodge, u. n., at South Thomaston, inspected the hall where it was proposed to hold the meetings, I fully approved the same as safe and suitable for the purpose, and also gave my consent to its joint occupancy with a lodge of Good Templars. I have visited this lodge several times since, and seen their work, which is excellent for the experience they have had. A charter will be applied for at the session of the Grand Lodge, and I have every reason to recommend that one be granted. The petitioners are wide awake, active and interested in the Order, and there is a large field for work without detriment to any other lodge. They are already considering the matter of providing themselves with a permanent home by building, in case a charter is issued.

I had hoped to see work in Union and Eureka Lodges, but neither has had any since I was able to begin my visits, and finally the roads got into such a condition that I did not deem it advisable in either case to have the members, many of whom reside at a distance from the lodge room, specially convened. I have received satisfactory information as to the condition of each from R. W. Bro. S. W. JONES, of Union, and W. Bro. NATHAN BACHELDER, of Eureka Lodges, respectively; and, although not much work has been done the past year by either lodge, I am convinced that they are both in good working order, and only awaiting the presentation of good material.

I have received every possible courtesy from officers and members throughout the District, for which I return thanks to all.

I have to regret that my health has not allowed me to perform the duties of the office more promptly.

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

9 lodges—1,614 members—93 initiates.

Initiation fees \$186.00—annual dues, \$322.80. Total, \$508.80.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WM. A. BARKER, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

## TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit my third official report for the year ending April 30,  
A. D. 1885.

I have visited officially the eight lodges of this District, and witnessed  
work or an exemplification of it in them all, excepting one—Anchor, at South  
Bristol.

Alna, No. 43, at Damariscotta, being my masonic home, I have visited  
more frequently than any other.

On Wednesday evening, February 4th, I publicly installed the officers, who  
were, with but one exception, re-elected to their former offices. This lodge  
has had no work for six months or more, yet the officers are well versed in  
the ritual, and always ready for an emergency.

On Wednesday evening, March 11th, I witnessed an exemplification of the  
E. A. degree, which was done in a very pleasing and correct manner. Past  
experience has taught the members of this lodge that the funds and records  
could not be placed in better hands than those of P. M. JOHN W. DAVID  
and Bro. WILLIAM A. JONES, whose balance sheet is always correct, and  
whose records are neatly and correctly kept. Peace and harmony prevail  
among us.

Anchor Lodge, No. 153, South Bristol. I made my official visit to this  
lodge on Wednesday, February 18th, and by the request of the brethren I  
publicly installed their officers. This lodge has had no work for three years  
or more. The young men are early driven to seek employment away from  
home, consequently, although the members earnestly desire to keep up their  
existence, there is but little material to work upon. Their zeal is commendable;  
few lodges would have survived under their burdens and trials. I am  
again under obligations to W. M. GEORGE C. FARRAR and his lady, also to  
Bro. Capt. J. C. GAMAGE and lady. Peace reigns within their jurisdiction,  
and in closing I can but wish them the prosperity they deserve.

King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, Waldoboro'. On Friday evening, March  
6th, I made my official visit to this lodge, and witnessed work in the M. M.

degree, which was done admirably. Since my last visit there has been a change in all the officers except the W. Master. Bro. RICHARDS is a fine ritualist, and is ably supported by his subordinate officers. The Senior Deacon, Bro. J. C. EATON, makes a fine officer. I noticed no mistake in this work. All of the officers of this lodge are good workers, and have the interest of the Order at heart.

On Friday evening, November 28th, I visited them, and there were present from the lodges at Rockland and Thomaston fifty-eight brethren, and delegations from other lodges in and out of the District. I was pleased to meet with R. W. Bro. BARKER, D. D. G. M. of the Ninth District. Work was performed in the M. M. degree. There were present seventeen past and present Masters. At the close of work, refreshments were served in their dining hall. The records, in the hands of Bro. JONES, are correctly kept.

Bristol Lodge, No. 69, Bristol Mills. On Monday evening, February 23d, I officially visited this lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. It was the first work of the new officers and I was very much pleased with it; it was rendered very nearly correct. This is a good working lodge and is in good condition. The records, in the hands of Bro. P. M. J. E. ERVINE, are models of neatness and are correctly kept. Their S. D., Bro. ALBERT HUNTER, although a young mason, rendered his work perfectly. After the lodge was closed, we spent an hour or more in asking and answering questions in relation to the work. The aim of the officers and brethren is to excel. Peace and harmony prevail in their lodge.

Dresden Lodge, No. 103, Dresden Mills. I made my official visit to this lodge on Wednesday evening, March 25th, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree (two candidates), which was done fairly, but not up to their work on my former visit. I was glad to notice a large increase in their attendance.

This lodge is laboring under great disadvantage, for lack of reliable means of instruction in the ritual. I gave them such instruction as seemed necessary, which was well received, and which I trust will prove profitable to them. I was pleased to meet with P. M. ALBERT DUNTON, of Lincoln Lodge, who came seven miles to visit this lodge. Peace and harmony reign in their borders. The records of this lodge are correctly kept.

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, Wiscasset. On Thursday evening, March 26th, I made my official visit to this lodge and witnessed an exemplification of the E. A. degree. The work was not up to my expectations. They did not do themselves justice—they are capable of doing much better work; possibly the small attendance had a depressing influence upon the officers, and having had no work for the year, they were not (although they should have been) in condition to do as well as they otherwise might. I gave them such instruction as I deemed they required. On Thursday evening, January 1st, by special request, I publicly installed their officers, P. M. W. A. STETSON of Alna Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal. After the installation services,

with invited guests, repaired to their spacious dining hall, and did justice to a sumptuously supplied table.

The records of this lodge are neatly and correctly kept. Bro. PATTERSON is a model Secretary.

Riverside Lodge, No. 135, E. Jefferson. On Wednesday evening, February 25th, I made my official visit to this lodge and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which was very smoothly done indeed. The officers of this lodge are filling the offices for the first time, but show that they have given the work earnest study. The S. D. elect was absent, and Bro. P. M. J. J. A. HOFFSES filled the jewel. On Wednesday evening, February 4th, by special request, I installed their officers, Bro. P. M. J. J. A. HOFFSES assisting as Grand Marshal. After the installation services, the proprietor of the Lake House, Bro. P. B. Brown, invited the members of the lodge to his very pleasant house to partake of a most bountiful repast, for which his house is noted. A very pleasant, social time was enjoyed by all. The East Jefferson orchestra furnished music.

Seaside Lodge, No. 144, Boothbay. This lodge I officially visited on Friday evening, February 27th, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the E. A. degree, which plainly showed that the new officers of the lodge had made themselves familiar with the work, and what I mean by the work is the standard work of the Grand Lodge. The W. M., Bro. GEO. VANHORN, presides over his lodge with dignity, and has the good of his lodge at heart; he also has a corps of officers to assist him, who, I think, will prove efficient and good workmen. This lodge is fortunate in having for S. D. Bro. WHITEHOUSE, a man well skilled in his work. All that I need say in regard to the records is, that they are in the hands of Bro. MARR. After the lodge was closed refreshments were served.

Most Worshipful, in closing my third annual report for the Tenth Masonic District, I wish through you to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges comprising this District, for the courtesy and kindness with which I have always been received as your representative.

I feel that I have done all in my power for their good in the three years past. Every lodge in the District has been visited by me personally, once or oftener; and, take them as a whole, I think they are in a very healthy, flourishing condition.

The Grand Lodge dues have been collected and forwarded to the Grand Treasurer. For the honor you have conferred upon me, Most Worshipful, I thank you.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. W. STETSON, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,  
*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

November 24th, 1884, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, Augusta, and witnessed work in third degree, which was well done. There was a goodly number present, among whom I was pleased to find Past D. D. G. M. H. A. BLANCHARD and five Past Masters. The records were well kept, and were models of neatness. At the close of the exercises, an oyster supper was served in the banquet room.

December 16th, made an official visit to Hermon Lodge, No. 32, at Gardiner. Witnessed work in the third degree. This lodge fully sustained its reputation for good work, and is one of the best, if not *the best* working lodge in this District.

There was a large attendance, and I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. Masters A. BAILEY and H. S. WEBSTER, also six Past Masters. Records well kept. Supper was served in the banquet room at close of the exercises.

February 23, 1885, visited Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks's Mills. As they had no candidate they exemplified work in the third degree, which was fairly done. There was only a small number of the brethren present, and the work was as good as could be expected under such circumstances. The past year they have done a fair amount of work, and the records were neatly and correctly kept. I am under obligations to Past Master CHESTER M. CLARK for services rendered me on that occasion.

February 24th, made my official visit to Augusta Lodge, No. 141, Augusta, and witnessed work in third degree. This was the first time the W. M. had ever conferred this degree, and he acquitted himself very creditably. A large attendance was present, among which were a number of Senators and Representatives, and the meeting was a very pleasant one to me. The records were very neatly and correctly kept. After closing lodge an oyster supper was served in the hall.

February 28th, I visited Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, at Monmouth Center. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to my visit, attendance was very small, and some of the officers absent; consequently I saw only the opening and closing ceremonies, with the regular work of the stated meeting. The records are in good hands.

March 25th, I made my official visit to Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, Hallowell, and witnessed work in the third degree. This was the first time the newly elected officers had conferred this degree, and the work was well done. There was a good attendance, including a number of visiting brethren from Hermon Lodge. This lodge has one of the pleasantest lodge rooms in this district,

and is in a prosperous condition. Records I found to be well kept. At the close, refreshments were served in the banquet room.

March 30th, visited Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop. The work, which was in the third degree, was performed by the new corps of officers for the first time, and was rendered correctly and impressively. This lodge has initiated but one candidate the past year, but the prospect for the future looks better. After the work was over a banquet was served in the hall.

Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, being my masonic home, I have attended most of the meetings during the past year. Fourteen candidates have been initiated, and the work will compare favorably with that in the other lodges. The attendance is very fair, and a good degree of interest is manifested by the brethren. During the past year the lower hall has been fitted up and neatly furnished for a banquet hall.

In closing this report of my official acts as District Deputy of the Eleventh Masonic District during the year past, I desire to return my thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and through you my sincere thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, for the kindness and courtesy shown me as your representative.

The following is an abstract of returns to Grand Lodge:

1,135 members—44 initiates.

Initiation fees, \$88—Grand Lodge dues, \$227.00—Total, \$315.00.

Grand Treasurer's receipt dated April 6, 1885.

Fraternally submitted,

CYRUS KENDRICK, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Litchfield, April 8, 1885.

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## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District for the past year.

I have visited in person all of the nine lodges included in the district at least once, and have witnessed work in all but two.

I have endeavored as far as possible to have my visits fall upon the occurrence of the stated communications of the several lodges, and have thereby been enabled to observe the manner in which their business affairs were conducted, as well as to inspect the work presented.

As a result of my labors, I am pleased to report that with one or two exceptions the lodges are working harmoniously in the interest of the Order.

With the one case that required special attention, you are already quite familiar, and I have nothing new to report, as I have not heard directly from them for some time. There appears, however, to be a lack of that brotherly love and affection which ought always to unite true brethren; and a disposition to use the gavel in an operative, rather than the trowel in a speculative sense. Of the work that has been exhibited I can say that some of it has been *very* good, nearly all good, and all, in general plan and execution, has been in accordance with that prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

About the only criticism I deemed necessary was in regard to the language of the ritual.

There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of the officers to give the candidates the benefit of the lectures entire, a fact which I note with pleasure and consider worthy of commendation, for in no other way can the proper impression be produced.

A certain lack of smoothness noticed in some of the work was doubtless owing to the fact that but few of the old officers of the lodges were re-elected this year, and as a consequence, many of them were new in their places. Experience will without doubt remedy the matter.

All the lodges are fortunate in having Secretaries whose records faithfully reflect the transactions of their lodges.

Financially, the lodges are in good shape, but one of them having a debt of any amount, and that was incurred in building a hall, which they very much needed.

The returns show less work than for several years past, but it has been quite evenly distributed, eight of the nine lodges having had work, and no one of them more than four candidates.

I have installed the officers of four of the lodges, two publicly, and have conferred the P. M. degree on five Masters elect.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the members of the different lodges, for the truly fraternal manner in which I have been received by them, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the unexpected honor of my appointment.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

9 lodges—785 members—18 initiations.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

ORESTES E. CROWELL, D. D., G. M. 12th M. D.

Oakland, April 8, 1885.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Having attended to my duty as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District, I have the honor to submit my report for the past masonic year.

December 2d, I visited Carrabassett Lodge, No. 161, at Canaan, and witnessed an exemplification of the work in the M. M. degree. The officers were all new except the Senior Deacon and Secretary, and had had no experience in working. It was very apparent that all that was needed was practice to enable them to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. It was among the pleasant things to note that peace and harmony prevailed among the members, and that there were marked indications of prosperity.

February 6th, visited Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at Norridgewock. This was a special meeting, convened at the request of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine; and it was a great pleasure for me to meet him on that occasion. Witnessed work in the third degree, which was but indifferently done. The Master and most of the other officers had had very little experience of late in working, but they exhibited such qualities as to show plainly that practice would make them efficient in their respective positions. The lodge on the whole is prosperous.

February 12th, was present at a special meeting of Keystone Lodge, No. 80, at Solon, and witnessed an exemplification of the work of the third degree, which was quite well done. This lodge is prospering. Its financial condition is good, and no dissensions exist among the brethren.

February 24th, I visited Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, at North Anson. Although this was the evening of their stated meeting, the Master, Senior Warden and some of the other officers were absent. There was, however, a good attendance of the brethren. As they had no real candidate, they exemplified a part of the work of the third degree, which was quite well done. This is one of our most prosperous lodges. Among its members are many earnest, devoted masons, who appreciate the beauties, privileges and advantages of Masonry, and work for its highest good.

February 26th, visited Siloam Lodge, No. 92, at Fairfield. They had but short notice of my intended visit, but as it was the evening of their stated meeting, I was much disappointed at the small attendance of the brethren. I was told that the Master was necessarily absent, and that the Senior Warden was kept at home by sickness in his family. There were only four or five members of the lodge present. They had no work, and did not, and probably could not, exemplify any to their own satisfaction. A popular minstrel show exhibited in the village that evening, and was doubtless well patronized by the brethren.

I was told that the present officers of the lodge are efficient workers, and that this was the first time that the Master and Senior Warden had been absent from the meetings since they were installed. Judging from what I saw, and from the best information I could obtain, a revival of interest is much needed in Siloam Lodge.

March 4th, I visited Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland. Although this was a special meeting and the evening unpleasant, a goodly number of the brethren were present, and manifested a becoming interest in the Institution and an earnest desire for the prosperity of their own lodge. They worked the first degree in a very satisfactory manner.

March 27th, I was present at a stated meeting of Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield. Work in the second degree was exemplified. Although the present Master had had but little experience in the East, and the Senior Warden was absent, yet the work was done in a manner which clearly showed that practice would prove a remedy for all defects. At the time of my visit there was some controversy among the brethren, growing out of different views as to the duty or expediency of paying an assessment on certain shares of stock in the building in which their hall is located. I could see no reason, however, why the matter would not be amicably adjusted. The lodge was making an earnest effort to collect dues from delinquent members, which certainly is highly commendable. The records are neatly and correctly kept. I feel well assured that this lodge will prosper, for I know that it has among its members many good and judicious brethren, who sincerely wish it success, and will labor to that end.

The only lodge in my District that I have failed to visit the past masonic year is Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, at Cambridge. I have seen and conversed with the Master and Secretary, and have also received a communication from Bro. S. EVERETT BAILEY, a worthy member of this lodge; and from them I learn that they are having a fair measure of prosperity—that the brethren take great interest in the work, and are full of courage and hope as to the future.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, at Skowhegan, is in a flourishing condition. It has done a good deal of work during the past masonic year, and what is better, has done it well. The officers are efficient, deeply interested for the prosperity of the lodge; and the brethren, by their prompt and punctual attendance upon the meetings, manifest a becoming interest in Masonry.

It would give undue length to this report, and perhaps would hardly be in place, to speak in detail of the causes which have lessened the prosperity and limited the usefulness of some of the lodges in this masonic District; and so I will content myself by saying in brief, that a want of promptness and regularity on the part of some of the principal officers in their attendance upon the meetings of their respective lodges, has been and is an evil of no small magnitude, and fraught with many bad results.

At several of my official visits, and on the evenings of stated com-

munications, the Master and one of the Wardens and one of the Deacons have been absent. Where this is common and habitual, how can a good attendance of the brethren be expected and a proper interest in Masonry be maintained? And as a rule, the work is not as well done by individuals temporarily in the station and places, as by those who are put there for the year, and therefore not so good an impression is made upon the candidate.

At the time of the installation of the officers of a lodge, the installing officer, in his charge to the Senior Warden, says, "Your regular attendance on the meetings of your lodge is essentially necessary"; and he also says to the Junior Warden, "Your regular and punctual attendance is particularly requested."

I attach so much importance to this matter, that in my judgment no man, whatever may be his qualifications in other respects, should be elected to any of the principal offices of a lodge who will be likely habitually to absent himself from its meetings.

In concluding my report, I desire to say that I have enjoyed very much my official visits to the lodges in this District, and as I have endeavored to discharge to the best of my ability the duties of my position, would fain hope that I have accomplished some good.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

SUMNER A. PATTEN, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

Skowhegan, April 15, 1885.

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#### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth District.

I am satisfied that all the lodges in this District are in a prosperous and healthy condition. The lodges are all officered by brothers who are disposed to work by, and live up to, the moral precepts and teachings of Masonry. I have been unfortunate in not being able to pay such visits as I desired to make on account of a disease of the eyes, that for most of the time during the fall and winter has caused me much pain when sitting in a lighted hall in the evening. I think, however, that the brethren have considered my trouble and have not complained. I have received favors and universal courtesy from all, and in return wish to express to them, one and all, my warmest thanks for the same. All the lodges have been prompt in making their returns, so that I am able to report number of lodges, 8; membership, March 1, 1885, 943; initiates, 35; initiation fees, \$70.00; annual fees, \$188.60;

total amount of dues to Grand Lodge, \$258.60, which amount I have forwarded to the R. W. Grand Treasurer.

In conclusion, I thank you for the high honor you conferred upon me by this appointment.

Most respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM T. HALL, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Richmond, April 1, 1885.

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## FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith respectfully submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

There remains the same number of lodges in this District as last year. I have visited each of them once at least. The work has been in all commendable. The officers generally are interested. I also notice a good degree of caution manifest; the motto, "none but the best need apply," is well observed. The records are quite uniform, and correctly kept. Below I hand you an abstract of my labors.

December 27, 1884. My first visit was made to Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, Weld. Work was exemplified in M. M. degree, in a very satisfactory manner. There is not a more zealous lodge in the District than this.

January 7, 1885, I visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, Lewiston; witnessed work in E. A. degree. I have only remarks of commendation for this lodge; they are evidently endeavoring to maintain their good reputation. After the lodge closed, we repaired to the hall and partook of refreshments.

January 27th, by appointment, I visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, New Sharon. It was gratifying to note the improvement in this lodge. Work was exemplified in E. A. degree, and was well done. Refreshments were served at the close.

February 23d, at a regular meeting of Maine Lodge, No. 20, Farmington, I was present at the conferring of E. A. degree which was remarkably well done. The lecture by the Master was correctly and impressively given. An excellent supper was served at Bro. W. E. DRESSER's saloon, and a social hour passed with the brethren, many of whom it has been my good fortune to be acquainted with for many years.

February 24th, by appointment, I made an official visit to Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore; witnessed an exemplification of E. A. degree, which was well done.

February 25th, I visited Wilton Lodge, No. 156, Wilton. It was at a regular communication. The attendance was large, quite a number of the brethren from Mystic Tie Lodge, Weld, being present. A portion of the lecture only was given, but it was well done.

February 26th, at a special communication of Reuel Washburn Lodge, No. 181, I witnessed work in E. A. degree, which was quite well done. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, having a splendid hall and an interested membership.

February 27th, I met the brethren of Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, Turner. Work was exemplified in E. A. degree. This is indeed the "banner lodge" for accuracy. The officers appear to have the ritual at their "tongue's end." Refreshments were served.

March 17th, at a stated communication of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, Auburn, the degree of M. M. was conferred. Work well done and lecture given in a satisfactory manner. Refreshments served in banquet hall.

March 25th, I made my official visit to Tranquill Lodge, No. 29. Work was well done; E. A. degree was conferred by the officers elect for the first time, and is deserving of much praise. Refreshments after the lodge closed.

March 26th, I visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, Canton. It was a regular communication. Two candidates were raised; the work was fairly done. Corrections kindly received, and a good degree of interest manifest.

March 27th, by appointment I visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, Buxfield. The work in M. M. degree was well done. The lecture by the Master impressively given. Considering the fact that there has been no work done in the lodge the year past, the officers have kept themselves in good working condition.

April 13th, I visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, Lewiston, and found them a very fine working lodge. M. M. degree was conferred, and the lecture rendered in a clear and impressive manner.

It has been my good fortune to meet with the brethren of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Phillips, at nearly all their meetings for the past year; and I think I am justified in saying they are in good working condition, and are making additions to their numbers. There is perfect harmony,—what need have I to say more?

Returns from all the lodges have been made, showing the number of initiates the last year to have been fifty-seven (57) as against sixty-six last year, while the membership has increased one hundred and twenty-four (124). Total Grand Lodge dues 1885, \$405.60; 1884, \$418.80; decrease, \$13.20. My labors for another year have closed. Again allow me to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred. I also feel to express my gratitude to

the brethren of the different lodges for the endeavors they have put forth to make my stay among them pleasant.

Respectfully and fraternally,

NATHAN U. HINKLEY, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Phillips, April 18, 1885.

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## SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit my report as Deputy in the Sixteenth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the District once, at least, since my appointment, with the exception of King Hiram Lodge, at Dixfield. I went to visit that lodge, but mistook the evening of their stated communication, and hence did not meet the brethren.

I have examined the records of every lodge in the District, and find them all to be correctly kept, and some of them, particularly those of Oxford Lodge, are near perfection in my opinion.

I installed the officers of Paris Lodge on the evening of my visit, and conferred the Past Master's degree upon W. Bro. PACKARD, of Granite Lodge, when I visited that lodge.

I have seen the work performed or exemplified in every lodge that I have visited, with the exception of Bethel Lodge; and an earnest desire prevails throughout the District that the work done may conform to that of the Grand Lodge; and I am pleased to report that so far as I know peace and harmony prevail among the brethren in every lodge.

In closing, I desire to thank the brethren throughout the District for the uniform courtesy and hospitality with which I have been received.

### ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

10 lodges—1,044 members—32 initiates.

Initiation fees, \$64.00—annual dues, \$208.80. Total, \$272.80.

Fraternally submitted,

WALDO PETTENGILL, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

My first official act was the installation of R. W. ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, of the Eighteenth Masonic District, into the office of D. D. G. Master, he making application to me for that service.

On Tuesday, October 24, 1884, I visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. The work was good. The records are full and well kept.

On Friday, November 7th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland. The work of the third degree was finely rendered. Praise should be given Bro. GEO. F. GOULD for the manner in which he keeps the records of the lodge.

On Tuesday, November 11th, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Woodfords; witnessed work in the F. C. degree. It was very fine, few corrections being necessary. The records, in the hands of Bro. CHASE, are complete.

Wednesday, November 19th, I visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, at Portland. This is my home lodge and I am often with them. The work of the evening was M. M. degree, which was conferred in a superior manner. The officers showed a thorough appreciation of the work, which was promptly and ably performed in every particular. The records are full and complete. The interest in the lodge was shown by the large number of brethren present.

Tuesday evening, November 25th, I passed with Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I made a few corrections and suggestions, but the work as a whole was very well done. This was my second visit to this lodge, as I wished to see the work in this degree.

Friday, November 28th, I had the pleasure of witnessing work in the M. M. degree by Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland. This lodge exemplified the work of this degree before the Grand Lodge at its last session, and the high standard of excellence shown at that time has been fully maintained; and the same high standard is reached by the Secretary in his work.

Wednesday, December 10th, at the request of retiring Master DRUMMOND, I installed the newly elected officers of Portland Lodge, No. 1, and, from my acquaintance with the new Master, Bro. LINDLEY M. WEBB, I am assured that the past high character of the lodge will be fully sustained.

Saturday, January 3, 1885, I gave Ancient Landmark Lodge permission to attend memorial services of Bro. J. B. CORLE at St. Stephen's Church, on Sunday, January 4th, the deceased being a Past Master of that lodge.

Wednesday, January 21st, I installed the officers of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81.

This lodge is to exemplify the work of the F. C. degree before you at this session of the Grand Lodge; you will therefore be able to judge their merits.

Saturday, January 24th, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester. There was a severe snow storm at the time, and in consequence some of the officers were absent. They conferred the M. M. degree on two candidates, following the ritual very closely. They have good quarters; the walls of the lodge room are decorated with the portraits of many of its Past Masters, older members of the lodge, and a number of other masons, well known throughout the State. They also have a collection of decanters, pitchers and glasses, presented to the lodge early in the present century, and then used when called from labor to refreshment, but are now more ornamental than useful. The records are very complete in minute detail.

Tuesday, February 3d, visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport, and inspected the work of the M. M. degree. The work was fair, and the records well kept. A number of Portland brethren accompanied me, and after the lodge closed, some of the members of Freeport Lodge so kindly entertained us that the four hours wait for our train seemed far too short.

Wednesday February 25th, Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Gorham, worked the M. M. degree fairly well. The records are in good hands. This lodge is endeavoring to clear up the dues, and from the action taken on the evening of my visit I think the books will soon be balanced.

Wednesday, March 4th, I visited Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, at Cumberland Mills; the M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates; the work was good. I was pleased to see so many lodges represented; there were present nine present and past Masters, and R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, S. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge. Records correctly kept.

Thursday, March 19th, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa. There was no candidate, but one of the brethren offered himself as a substitute, and the E. A. degree was worked in a very creditable manner. The records are correctly kept.

Tuesday, March 24th, Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth was visited, and I witnessed work of the F. C. degree. The attendance was large; the officers showed an appreciation of the work, and the ritual was quite closely followed. The records are kept in a very neat manner.

Thursday, April 23d, I visited Standish Lodge, No. 70, at Standish. No candidate, and have had but one in seven years. I went over the E. A. degree with the officers present, and found them well posted. The records are in good hands.

Saturday, April 25th, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, No. Windham; work was in the M. M. degree. It was not as smooth as it will be when the officers are more familiar with the ritual. The Secretary takes much pride in his neat and well kept records.

This completes the report of the 13 lodges in the 17th Masonic District.

I have during my visits made what corrections and suggestions I thought necessary for the good of the Craft, and have endeavored to make the work correspond throughout the district.

I have, as the Grand Lodge representative, been received with uniform courtesy by all the brethren, and take this opportunity to express thanks for the same.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. RAYMOND, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

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#### EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

November 1, 1884, I visited Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton, and publicly installed the officers elect. The records are correctly kept and the lodge is in good working order, and though but little work has been done during the past year, Oriental Lodge is constantly growing stronger, and I predict that the time is not far distant when her membership will be largely increased.

March 12th, 1885, I visited Delta Lodge, of Lovell. The members of this lodge understand the principles of Masonry and know how to make visitors feel at home. Our visit here was one of the most pleasant made during the year. The records are neatly kept, and the brothers of Delta Lodge appear to be working together in harmony.

January 26th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg. Upon this occasion an able and interesting address was delivered by Dr. S. C. GORDON, of Portland, after which refreshments were served at the Oxford House. I have often visited this lodge, and am pleased to report that the utmost harmony prevails, and that considerable work is being done. At the annual meeting the lodge was largely attended, and yet every officer was elected by a unanimous vote. The records are correctly and neatly kept by HENRY G. CROSBIE, and Pythagorean Lodge is improving financially and otherwise.

March 24th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, of Limington, in company with Past D. D. G. M. JOHN BRADLEY, of Cornish. We witnessed work in third degree, which, though not perfect, was done as well as could be expected, as this was the first experience of the kind by the officers just elected.

March 25th, I visited Mount Moriah Lodge, at Denmark. The officers take great interest in the work, and the records are properly and correctly kept.

I was invited to publicly install the officers of this lodge; but not being able to attend, Past D. D. G. M. FRENCH kindly consented to perform that duty, which he did in a very acceptable manner.

March 27th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, of Cornish. Taking everything into consideration, this is the best working lodge I have ever had the pleasure of visiting. Work was done in the second and third degrees, in such a manner as to give much pleasure to your District Deputy on account of its correctness, and to leave an impression upon the candidate not soon to be forgotten. The books are well and correctly kept, the finances are managed in a business-like manner, and Greenleaf Lodge has a right to be proud of its standing in the eighteenth district.

April 23d, I visited Drummond Lodge, of Parsonsfield, in company with IRVING PIKE, of Cornish. The members of this lodge are considerably scattered, and the traveling being very bad, there was not a large number present on this occasion. A true fraternal spirit seemed to prevail, the brothers were working harmoniously, the records were correctly kept, and our visit was made exceedingly pleasant.

April 25th, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, of Brownfield, in company with Bros. T. L. EASTMAN, W. R. TARBOX and FRED. SPRING, of Pythagorean Lodge. We witnessed work in the second and third degrees, which was well done, and found the lodge in a flourishing condition. The records are correctly kept by Bro. S. B. BEAN.

I have distributed nine Past Master diplomas during the year.

The number of initiations during the year has been 19, but the number of members is now 733, a loss of 7. This is due to two causes: one a suspension of members for non-payment of dues, which has undoubtedly strengthened the lodges in the District, and the other the taking of dimits, often to save the small expense of the annual dues. A brother who withdraws for this reason ought to be deprived of every privilege and honor of Masonry.

In conclusion, allow me to extend my thanks to the members of the different lodges in the District for their uniform kindness and courtesy during my official visits, and to you for the honor of the appointment, which was no less welcome because it was entirely unexpected by me.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.  
Fryeburg, April 25, 1885.

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#### NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

In submitting my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the 19th Masonic District, permit me briefly to call your attention to the condition of the vari-

ous lodges in this jurisdiction. I have visited each lodge in the district one or more times during the year, and am pleased to report that as far as I can learn, the best of harmony and good feeling prevail among the brethren.

November 5, 1884, I visited Saco Lodge and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done with very few errors. The records, in the hands of Bro. GEO. A. EMERY, are neatly and properly kept.

November 26th, by appointment, I visited Fraternal Lodge, at Alfred, and installed the officers elect, Worshipful GEORGE F. GOODWIN, Master of Palestine Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal. After the installation the M. M. degree was conferred by Worshipful LUKE H. ROBERTS and his officers. A large number were present. Refreshments served at the close.

December 7th, by appointment, I visited Buxton Lodge, at Buxton. The M. M. degree was exemplified in a manner creditable to the officers. The records are very well kept. The brethren take a lively interest in the prosperity of the lodge.

January 5, 1885, by invitation, I installed the officers of Dunlap Lodge, with the assistance of Worshipful HORACE H. BURBANK, Grand Marshal.

January 8th, by invitation, I installed in public the officers elect of Ocean Lodge, at Wells.

January 27th, by appointment, I visited Arundel Lodge, at Kennebunkport. Work in the M. M. degree was rendered in a very correct and prompt manner. This lodge is in a flourishing condition.

February 16th, by invitation, I installed the officers elect of Palestine Lodge, Bro. LEONARD ANDREWS acting as Grand Chaplain, and Worshipful HORACE H. BURBANK as Grand Marshal.

February 23d, by appointment, I visited Preble Lodge, at Sanford. Work fairly done in the F. C. degree. The officers are young men and seem to take an active interest in the welfare of the lodge. In inspecting the records, I found them a pattern of neatness and skill.

February 26th, by appointment, I visited Arion Lodge, at Lyman, and had the pleasure of witnessing exceedingly fine work in the M. M. degree, each officer performing his part promptly, and, with few exceptions, in keeping with the standard work.

March 25th, by appointment, I visited Naval Lodge, at Kittery. Work exemplified in the E. A. degree, which was very well done. Records well kept.

March 27th, by appointment, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, at North Berwick. I am happy to report that harmony has been restored in this lodge. Witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was done in good taste. The officers are prompt and well versed in the ritual.

March 30th, by appointment, I paid an official visit to St. John's Lodge, at South Berwick. I am sorry to report that this lodge is doing no work and has none in prospect. The officers exemplified the work in the third degree, which was fairly done, although it hardly met my expectations, considering

their past record for proficiency. This lodge has practiced a rule which I consider very unjust to suspended members, requiring them to pay full dues during suspension, previous to restoration to membership.

April 23d, by appointment, I visited York Lodge, at Kennebunk. This lodge has had a prosperous year, and reports the largest number of initiates of any lodge in the District. Witnessed work in the first and second degrees, which was done in a smooth and easy manner; the officers are all familiar with their duties and work in harmony.

I will take this opportunity, through you, to thank the officers and brethren of the various lodges, for the courtesy and brotherly feeling which has at all times been extended towards me. My visits on all occasions have been pleasant and profitable to me, and I trust not detrimental to the craft.

Fraternally submitted,

MELVILLE WOODMAN, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

Biddeford, April 21, 1885.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1885.

The Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at 12 o'clock m., pursuant to call of the Grand Master.

Present—Bro. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, *President,*  
“ FESSENDEN L. DAY,  
“ FRANK E. SLEEPER,  
“ AUGUSTUS BAILEY,  
“ ARCHIE L. TALBOT,  
“ JOSEPH M. HAYES,  
“ IRA BERRY, *Secretary.*

The Grand Treasurer presented a statement of account, showing the balance in his hands to the credit of the Charity Fund to be \$1,431.71.

The statement of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer, and of the amount of the Charity Fund, is as shown in the report of the Committee on Finance, page 31 of printed Proceedings of Grand Lodge, 1885.

The Grand Treasurer's statement was referred to a committee consisting of Bros. FESSENDEN L. DAY, AUGUSTUS BAILEY and ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

Adjourned, to meet at five o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1885.

The Board of Trustees met at five o'clock P. M., agreeably to the requirement of the Constitution.

Present—Bro. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, *President*,

" FESSENDEN L. DAY,

" FRANK E. SLEEPER,

" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,

" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

" A. M. WETHERBEE,

" E. HOWARD VOSE,

" CHARLES L. COLLAMORE,

" JOSEPH M. HAYES,

" IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Secretary laid before the Trustees, applications for relief, with a schedule of the same; and on motion it was voted that they be referred to a committee.

Bro's E. HOWARD VOSE and AUGUSTUS BAILEY were appointed said committee.

The committee, to which the Grand Treasurer's statement was referred, reported that they found it correct,—whereupon it was

*Voted*, That said statement be accepted and approved.

On motion,

*Voted*, That the Grand Treasurer have authority to sell the Elm street property, at a price not less than Six Thousand Dollars,—and to invest the proceeds in such manner as he and the Grand Master may deem most advantageous.

*Voted*, That the amount of the Bond to be furnished by the Grand Treasurer be fixed at Twenty Thousand Dollars.

*Voted*, That when the Trustees adjourn, it be to meet at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

*Voted*, That the Board now adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly.

MASONIC HALL, May 6, 1885.

The Board of Trustees assembled at nine o'clock A. M., agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bros. WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, FESSENDEN I. DAY, FRANK E. SLEEPER, AUGUSTUS BAILEY, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, E. HOWARD VOSE and IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer presented a bond, which was considered, and on motion,

*Voted*, That the same be approved.

Bro. E. HOWARD VOSE, for the committee to which were referred the applications for relief, reported back the same, having considered them, and marked the several cases on the schedule according to their urgency, by numbers, from one to five.

The schedule was considered, some changes were made, and having gone through the list *seriatim*, it was

*Voted*, That No. 1 on the schedule represent six dollars.

*Voted*, That the schedule be approved,—and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the several sums thereby appropriated—amounting in the whole to one thousand and ninety-two dollars, (\$1,092.00)—to the almoners entitled to receive the same.

*Voted*, That hereafter, all applications for relief, not seasonably presented in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

The minutes having been approved it was

On motion,

*Voted*, That the Trustees now adjourn.

The Board accordingly adjourned, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

## Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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### 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.

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*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.

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*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.

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*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.

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*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>Penobscot.</i>       |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> |                                      |

## DISTRICT NO. 3.

- |                                     |                                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i>      | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutter.</i>      |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 172 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i>         | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i>   |                                  |

## DISTRICT NO. 4.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i>       | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i>   | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i>        |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i>    | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i>          |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i>    | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i>     |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i>      | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden.</i>           |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i>    | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill.</i>        |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> |  |

## DISTRICT NO. 5.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i>   | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i>   |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i>   | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i>              |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i>    | 160 Parian, <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>       |

## DISTRICT NO. 6.

- |                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> .          | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> .        |
| 68 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> .        | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> .      | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> .            |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Sebasticook, <i>Clinton</i> .    |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> .    |                                      |

## DISTRICT NO. 8.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> .           | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> .      |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> .       |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> .       | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> .         | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> .   |

## DISTRICT NO. 9.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> .       | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> .         |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> .  | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> .       |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> .         |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> .       | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> .   | 189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> .     |

## DISTRICT NO. 10.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> .          | 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> .      |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> .         | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> .  |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> .     |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> .           | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |

## DISTRICT NO. 11.

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> .   | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> .     |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> .   | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> .      |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> .        |

## DISTRICT NO. 12.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> .         | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> .        |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> .           | 113 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> .   |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> .                  | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> .           |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 90 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> .      |                                      |

## DISTRICT NO. 13.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> .        | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> .  |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> .            | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> .  |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> .          | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> .  |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> .       |                                    |

## DISTRICT NO. 14.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> .    | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> .           |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> .         | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> .             |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> .  | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> .           |

## DISTRICT NO. 15.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i>        | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i>               |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i>                |
| 29 Tranquill, <i>Auburn.</i>        | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i>                  |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i>  | 167 Wbitney, <i>Canton.</i>                 |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i>       | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i>       |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i>        | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i>    | U.D. Davis, <i>Strong.</i>                  |
| 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |   |

## DISTRICT NO. 16.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i>         | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i>            |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i>  | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i>   | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i>  |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i>     | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i>      |

## DISTRICT NO. 17.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i>           | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i>                 |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i>  | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i>                 |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i>              |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i>          | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i>             |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i>             | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i>                  |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i>             | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumber'l'd Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i>          |   |

## DISTRICT NO. 18.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryebury.</i> | 107 Dayspring, <i>Newfield.</i>          |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i>    | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i>           |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i>   | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i>       |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i>     | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i>                |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

## DISTRICT NO. 19.

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i>                 | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i>             |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i>           | 143 Preble, <i>Saxford.</i>          |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i>         | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i>             |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i>     |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i>         | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i>    | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i>           |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i>           | U.D. Springvale, <i>Springvale.</i>  |

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision imme-

dately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9.\* *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined

upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

dately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9.<sup>1</sup> *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined

upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master:

*Provided, however*, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases, submitted to them thirty days or more prior to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said annual communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

[1881, p. 815.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

*Voted*, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient.

[1882, p. 205.]

25. *Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating, any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

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

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

27. *Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect masonic balls, so called, with a lodge, or use the name of a lodge in reference to them, or to advertise them, or sell tickets for admission thereto. [1885, p. 225.]

## LODGES IN MAINE,

## WITH DATES OF PRECEDENCE AND CHARTER.

[Much time and care has been devoted to the preparation of this table; yet the dates are not all exact, and cannot be made so, under circumstances. Those lodges which have their charters on record, are correctly given; the others as nearly so as can be ascertained from present sources of information.]

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
1 Portland,	Portland,	March 30, 1769.	March 30, 1769.
2 Warren,*	East Machias,	Sept. 10, 1778.	Sept. 10, 1778.
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	June 1, 1792.	June 1, 1792.
4 Hancock,	Castine,	June 9, 1794.	June 9, 1794.
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell,	March 14, 1796.	March 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	March 10, 1801.	March 10, 1801.
7 Eastern,	Eastport,	June 8, 1801.	June 8, 1801.
8 United,	Brunswick,	Dec. 14, 1801.	Dec. 14, 1801.
9 Saco,	Saco,	June 14, 1802.	June 16, 1802.
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	Sept. 13, 1802.	Sept. 16, 1802.
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
12 Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	June 5, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
13 Oriental,	Bridgton,	March 12, 1804.	March 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	March 10, 1806.	March 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	March 13, 1809.	March 13, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	March 9, 1813.	March 9, 1813.
23 Freeport,	Freeport,	Sept. 13, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast,	Sept. 9, 1816.	Dec. 30, 1816.
25 Temple,	Winthrop,	Sept. 8, 1817.	Oct. 6, 1817.
26 Village,	Bowdoinham,	June 9, 1817.	Sept. 16, 1817.
27 Adourain,	Limington,	Sept. 9, 1818.	Sept. 10, 1818.
28 Northern Star,	North Anson,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 15, 1818.
29 Tranquil,	Auburn,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 9, 1818.
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford,	March 11, 1819.	March 11, 1819.
31 Union,	Union,	Dec. 27, 1819.	April 8, 1820.
32 Hermon,	Gardiner,	June 23, 1820.	June 29, 1820.
33 Waterville,	Waterville,	June 27, 1820.	June 27, 1820.
34 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.‡
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.

\*This lodge assisted in educating the orphan children of the Patriot General JOSEPH WARENS, for whom it was named.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
39 Penobscot,	Dexter,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	April 11, 1822.	April 11, 1822.
41 Morning Star,	Litchfield,	July 11, 1822.	July 16, 1822.
42 Freedom,	Limerick,	Jan. 10, 1823.	Jan. 10, 1823.
43 Alma,	Alma,	Jan. 11, 1823.	Jan. 14, 1823.
44 Piscataquis,	Milo,	October 9, 1823.	Oct. 28, 1823.
45 Central,	China,	April 8, 1824.	April 8, 1824.
46 St. Croix,	Calais,	May 29, 1815.	May 29, 1815.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	
48 Lafayette,	Readfield,	Jan. 13, 1826.	May 20, 1850. <i>Renewed.</i>
49 Meridian Splendor.	Newport,	July 13, 1826.	July 18, 1826.
50 Aurora,	Rockland,	July 18, 1826.	Burned. New one May 9, '72.
51 St. John's,	South Berwick,	Jan. 12, 1827.	Feb. 13, 1827.
52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	April 12, 1827.	
53 Rural,	Sidney,	April 12, 1827.	
54 Vassalborough,	No. Vassalboro',	April 12, 1827.	
55 Fraternal,	Alfred,	Jan. 11, 1828.	
56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 23, 1828.
57 King Hiram,	Dixfield,	April 10, 1828.	May 9, 1872. <i>Renewed.</i>
58 Unity,	Thorndike,	April 10, 1828.	May 15, 1828.
59 Mount Hope,	Hope,	Jan. 25, 1848.	May 4, 1848.
60 Star in the East,	Oldtown,	Feb. 23, 1848.	May 5, 1848.
61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro,	April 4, 1849.	Feb. 5, 1855. <i>Renewed.</i>
62 King David's,	Lincolnville,	June 16, 1849.	Jan. 13, 1850.
63 Richmond,	Richmond,	Jan. 1, 1850.	May 10, 1850.
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	Oct. 22, 1850.	May 12, 1851.
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	March 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	March 3, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	July 12, 1850.	May 10, 1852.
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	Oct. 23, 1851.	May 10, 1853.
69 Howard,	Winterport,	Nov. 28, 1851.	May 6, 1853.
70 Standish,	Standish,	June 10, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	Oct. 18, 1852.	May 6, 1853.
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	Oct. 26, 1852.	May 5, 1854.
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	Jan. 21, 1853.	May 10, 1853.
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	March 1, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	May 9, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	May 5, 1854.	May 5, 1854.
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	June 12, 1854.	May 3, 1856.
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	July 4, 1854.	July 10, 1856.
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	Oct. 25, 1854.	April 4, 1872. <i>Renewed.</i>
80 Keystone,	Solon,	Dec. 16, 1854.	May 4, 1855.
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	May 3, 1855.	May 3, 1855.
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	Oct. 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	Feb. 6, 1856.	May 2, 1856.
84 Eureka,	St. George,	July 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	May 4, 1855.	May 24, 1856.
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	March 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	March 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	March 26, 1857.	May 28, 1857.
89 Island,	Islesboro.	April 3, 1857.	May 5, 1857.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
90 Hiram Abiff,	West Appleton,	Jan. 27, 1857.	May 5, 1858. [Revoked.]
91 Harwood,	Machias,	April 8, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1858.
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	March 8, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	June 5, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
94 Paris,	South Paris,	June 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	Sept. 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
96 Monument,	Houlton,	Nov. 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	July 6, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	Aug. 24, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
99 Vernon Valley,	Mount Vernon,	Oct. 18, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	Feb. 8, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
101 Nezinscot,	Turner,	March 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	March 19, 1861.	May 10, 1861.
108 Relief,	Belgrade,	Jan. 11, 1861.	
109 Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	May 10, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
110 Monmouth,	Monmouth,	May 21, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
111 Liberty,	Liberty,	Nov. 8, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
112 Eastern Frontier,	Fort Fairfield,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
113 Messalonskee,	Oakland,	May 15, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
114 Polar Star,	Bath,	March 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115 Moderation,	West Buxton,	March 18, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
116 Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
117 Greenleaf,	Cornish,	April 22, 1863.	May 5, 1864.
118 Drummond,	Parsonsfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875.†
120 Medunecook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.†
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
123 Franklin,	New Sharon,	May 4, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
124 Olive Branch,	Charleston,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
125 Meridian,	Pittsfield,	June 7, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	Oct. 26, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
127 Presumpscot,	Windham,	Nov. 19, 1864.	May 3, 1866.
128 Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	March 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	March 28, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
130 Trinity,	Presque Isle,	July 17, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
131 Lookout,	Cutler,	July 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
132 Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	Oct. 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
133 Asylum,	Wayne,	July 20, 1865.	May 9, 1867.
134 Trojan,	Troy,	Feb. 19, 1866.	May 9, 1867.
135 Riverside,	Jefferson,	March 13, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
136 Ionic,	Gardiner,	May 3, 1866.	May 9, 1867.†
137 Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
138 Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
139 Archon,	Dixmont,	Sept. 26, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
140 Mount Desert,	Mount Desert,	Feb. 14, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
141 Augusta,	Augusta,	March 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142 Ocean,	Wells,	March 22, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
143 Preble,	Sanford,	May 9, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
144 Seaside,	Boothbay,	Oct. 7, 1867.	May 7, 1868.

LODGE	LOCATION.	DATE OF PREDOMINENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
145 Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	Jan. 13, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
146 Sebasticook,	Clinton,	Feb. 3, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
147 Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Feb. 22, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
148 Forest,	Springfield,	April 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
149 Doric,	Monson,	May 7, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
150 Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Dec. 28, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
151 Excelsior,	Northport,	March 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
152 Crooked River,	Bolster's Mills,	April 15, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
153 Delta,	Lovell,	May 5, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
154 Mystic Tie,	Weld,	June 8, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
155 Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	Jan. 1, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
156 Wilton,	Wilton,	Jan. 31, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
157 Cambridge,	Cambridge,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
158 Anchor,	South Bristol,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
159 Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	Sept. 3, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
160 Parian,	Corinna,	Sept. 9, 1870.	May 9, 1872.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	March 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arion,	Goodwin's Mills,	March 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
164 Webster,	Webster,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	Aug. 26, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
166 Neguemkeag,	Vassalborough,	Dec. 22, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
167 Whitney,	Canton,	March 9, 1872.	May 9, 1872.
168 Composite,	Lagrange,	May 9, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
169 Shepherd's River,	Brownfield,	July 1, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
170 Caribou,	Lyndon,	July 27, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	Feb. 3, 1873.	May 8, 1873.
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	Nov. 14, 1873.	May 7, 1874.
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
174 Lynde,	Hermon,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	Dec. 3, 1874.	May 20, 1875.
176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	May 5, 1875.	May 6, 1875.
177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	June 7, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	June 21, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	Sept. 18, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
180 Hirain,	Cape Elizabeth,	Nov. 1, 1875,	May 4, 1876.
181 Reuel Washburn,	East Livermore,	May 4, 1876.	May 3, 1877.
182 Granite,	West Paris,	Sept. 16, 1878,	May 8, 1879.
183 Deering,	Deering,	April 2, 1879.	May 8, 1879.
184 Naval,	Kittery,	May 8, 1879.	May 6, 1880.
185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	April 19, 1882.	May 2, 1882.
186 Warren Phillips,	Cumberl'nd Mills,	April 18, 1883.	May 3, 1883.
187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	Nov. 12, 1883.	May 8, 1884.
188 Jonesport,	Jonesport,	May 8, 1884.	May 8, 1884.
189 Knox,	So. Thomaston,	Sept. 6, 1884.	May 7, 1885.

† Charter surrendered.

‡ Charter re-issued.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,  
1885,

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FESSENDEN I. DAY, G. M.	Ex Officio.
FRANK E. SLEEPER, D. G. M.	"
JOSEPH M. HAYES, S. G. W.	"
HENRY R. TAYLOR, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, R. G. S.	"
A. M. WETHERBEE,	elected May 1, 1883, for three years.
E. HOWARD VOSE,	" " 1, " " " "
CHARLES L. COLLAMORE,	" " 6, 1884, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 5, 1885, " " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 5, " " " "
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	" " 5, " " two "

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ADDRESSES.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	LEWISTON, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	PORTLAND, ME..

*Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.*

## OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1885.

M. W.	FESSENDEN L. DAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston.
R. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Sabatis.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bath.
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Machias.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CYRUS W. HENDRICKS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Caribou.
"	JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	" 3d "	Millbridge.
"	ELISHA R. BOWDEN,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	CHARLES N. RAND,	" 5th "	Parkman.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	" 6th "	Carroll.
"	JOHN E. WOODCOCK,	" 7th "	Searsmont.
"	OSCAR HILLS,	" 8th "	Northport.
"	HERBERT L. SHEPHERD,	" 9th "	Rockport.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" 10th "	Waldoboro'.
"	CYRUS KENDRICK,	" 11th "	Litchfield Cor.
"	ORESTES E. CROWELL,	" 12th "	Oakland.
"	COLUMBUS S. MANTOR,	" 13th "	North Anson
"	WM. S. COTTON, JR.,	" 14th "	W. Bowdoin.
"	LYMAN L. JONES,	" 15th "	Weld.
"	WALDO PETTENGILL,	" 16th "	Rumford Cen.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	MELVILLE WOODMAN,	" 19th "	Biddeford.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Naples.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	EDWIN F. SMALL,	" "	Saco.
"	L. H. BEAN,	" "	Farmington.
"	A. J. PADELFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLEY,	" "	Portland.
"	W. P. MERRILL,	" "	Falmouth.
"	HENRY C. WESTWOOD,	" "	Auburn.
"	CHARLES J. CLARK,	" "	Portland.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Saco.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "	Norway.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	" "	Portland.
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	" "	Thorndike.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Auburn.
"	W. SCOTT SHORET,	<i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Eastport.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" "	Damariscotta.
"	ALBERT W. LARRABEE,	<i>Lecturer,</i>	Auburn.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES,  
WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1885.

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Acacia, 121, Durham. Elbridge O. Tyler, m; Samuel B. Libby, sw; William H. Douglass, jw; Lora Newell, West Durham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	14
Adoniram, 27, Limington. Charles L. Abbott, m; Ezra Miles, Jr., sw; Frank S. Meserve, jw; Edgar M. Chick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Alexander S. Teague, m; Walter M. Barstow, sw; George H. Weeks, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Amity, 6, Camden. Isaac Coombs, m; Samuel Q. Day, sw; Oscar W. Stone, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January.	9
Anchor, 158, South Bristol. George C. Farrar, m; Lewis Thorp, sw; James Farrar, jw; Sands A. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Lionel O. Brackett, m; Grenville M. Atkins, sw; Horatio B. Sawyer, jw; Walter H. Johnson, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October.	15
Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Thomas B. Merrill, m; Louis D. Greenwood, sw; Joseph S. Gilliatt, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December.	17
Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Millard C. Webber, m; William Maines, sw; James W. Card, jw; William S. Cotton, Jr., West Bowdoin, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election at stated meeting on or before full of ninth moon.	14
Archon, 139, East Dixmont. George R. Thurlough, m; Jeremiah Smith, sw; Amos Whitney, jw; Benjamin E. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	6
Arion, 102, Goodwin's Mills. Wm. M. Staples, m; W. F. Warren, sw; Judson Roberts, jw; George Sylvester, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November.	19
Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Frank A. Tripp, m; Charles Tripp, sw; Otis K. Clough, jw; Seth E. Bryant, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February.	19
Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Fred. I. Morrill, m; Hiram Morrill, Jr., sw; Charles H. Jumper, jw; John Winn, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	15

Asylum, 133, Wayne. C. W. Crosby, m; James M. Pike, sw; A. F. Johnson, jw; Williston Jennings, s., No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September.	12
Atlantic, 81, Portland. Martin A. Dillingham, m; Charles D. Smith, sw; Wm. G. Mills, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December.	17
Augusta, 141, Augusta. Edmund McMurdie, m; John E. Fossett, sw; George E. Macomber, jw; Harry Sewall, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11
Aurora, 50, Rockland. Lorenzo S. Robinson, m; J. Fred. Hall, sw; Enoch Davies, jw; Erastus P. Rollins, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	9
Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. Danforth P. Marcyes, m; Frank M. Connors, sw; Fred. A. Jellison, jw; Bryant Bradley, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December.	4
Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Varney W. Putnam, m; Joel Foss, sw; B. W. Stinchfield, jw; (Dr.) Martin L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October.	1
Benevolent, 87, Carmel. F. Marion Simpson, m; H. O. Parkman, sw; F. M. Kimball, jw; Benj. G. Murch, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th.	6
Bethel, 97, Bethel. David Bridge, m; Harlan P. Wheeler, sw; Charles M. Anderson, jw; John B. Chapman, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November.	16
Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. John E. Avery, m; William H. Williams, sw; Treby Johnson, jw; David M. Waitt, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November.	11
Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Freeman E. Small, m; John H. Wardwell, sw; James S. Morse, jw; Nial F. Hoyt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	16
Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Newell P. Noble, m; Charles I. Chase, sw; Moses W. Harden, jw; Fremont E. Timberlake, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September.	15
Bristol, 74, Bristol. William H. Clark, m; John M. Bryant, sw; Frank Lailor, jw; Edwin J. Irvine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Oscar D. Rand, m; Frank H. Hargraves, sw; Frank B. Morril, jw; Sumner O. Haley, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January.	19
Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John H. Mitchell, m; F. L. Chadbourne, sw; Frank R. Kimball, jw; J. B. La Bree, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before moon; election, December.	13
Caribou, 170, Caribou. Charles E. Oak, m; Fred L. Oak, sw; Sewell D. Shaw, jw; Calvin B. Roberts, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	1
Carriabassett, 161, Canaan. Sewall Brown, m; Noah H. Ricker, sw; Frank W. Ames, jw; Albion R. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October.	13
Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Lorenzo L. Shaw, m; Charles G. Woodman, sw; Edward L. Baker, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October.	17
Central, 45, China. George B. Pray, m; Theron E. Doe, sw; Willis R. Ward, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September.	7

Composite, 168, La Grange. Cyrus C. Durgin, m; Henry B. Dyer, sw; Fred. H. Savage, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	5
Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Fred Lucas, m; Charles H. Hawes, sw; Volney H. Bragg, sw; Lewis Fish, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Isaiah H. Leighton, m; George W. Allan, sw; David W. Hersey, jw; Bailes A. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th.	2
Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Oscar V. Edwards, m; George A. Haskell, sw; Frank H. Stevens, jw; Alpheus B. Lovewell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January.	16
Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Henry W. Loring, m; John D. Anderson, Gray, sw; Elbridge G. Robinson, Danville, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November.	17
Davis, u. n. Strong. <i>Acting officers</i> —G. Z. Higgins, m; Frank E. Bell, sw; A. J. Norton, jw; Alfred Hitchcock, s. Meeting Friday evening of the week in which the moon is full.	
Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Al Q. Mitchell, m; Howard H. Doe, sw; Moses C. Dunnells, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September.	18
Deering, 183, Deering. George Smith, m; Charles O. Moses, sw; Charles N. Pierce, jw; Francis E. Chase, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February.	17
Delta, 153, Lovell. Edward L. Bell, m; David Coffin, sw; Seth Walker, jw; Daniel W. True, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December.	18
Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. C. A. Merrill, m; A. D. Miller, sw; Caleb Hallowell, jw; Oren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	11
Dorie, 149, Monson. Albert F. Jackson, m; Warren R. Thombs, sw; Albert W. Chapin, jw; John J. Roberts, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December.	5
Dresden, 103, Dresden. Oscar Mayers, m; George W. Palmer, sw; W. E. Seekins, jw; Edward H. Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	10
Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. John H. Benson, m; James G. Fenderson, sw; George P. Davis, jw; A. R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September.	18
Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Royal E. Gould, m; James Beaumont, sw; William H. Anthoine, jw; Benjamin F. Day, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	19
Eastern, 7, Eastport. Robert C. Green, m; Alexander D. Jones, sw; Albert W. Clark, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th.	2
Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. James S. Stevens, m; Albert W. Hoyt, sw; Albion E. Stevens, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	1
Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Herbert S. Dority, m; Austin H. Dority, sw; Eugene Candage, jw; Charles P. Bartlett, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January.	4
Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Orrin W. Tripp, m; Sewell T. Royal, sw; John P. Eldridge, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December.	4

Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; Joseph A. Studley, sw; James M. Smith, jw; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	9
Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Henry C. Ricker, m; Isaac W. Shaw, sw; Herbert F. Irish, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, June.	15
Excelsior, 151, Northport. Wellington R. Drinkwater, m; Oscar W. Chapman, sw; Rodel A. Packard, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December.	8
Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Edward A. Crocker, m; Albert H. Genn, sw; James H. Pierce, jw; J. Frank Knowlton, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	4
Forest, 148, Springfield. Edwin A. Reed, m; Jesper L. Lewis, sw; Judson L. Young, jw; John A. Larrabee, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September.	6
Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Hiram R. Corson, m; William W. Norcross, sw; Fred C. Gordon, jw; John L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Luke H. Roberts, m; James H. Littlefield, sw; Washington C. Taylor, jw; Asa L. Ricker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	19
Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ebenzer P. Cobb, m; Fred W. Libby, sw; William S. Thomas, jw; John W. Smith, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February.	18
Freeport, 23, Freeport. George H. Gerrish, m; Fred S. Soule, sw; Daniel H. Kilby, jw; E. B. Mallett, Jr., s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	17
Granite, 182, West Paris. Frank H. Packard, m; William C. Mooney, sw; Augustus S. Dunham, jw; Julian F. Young, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January.	16
Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Geo. F. Merrill, m; Erskin L. Watson, sw; William H. Nevers, jw; James C. Ayer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Hancock, 4, Castine. John N. Gardner, m; Frank Hooper, sw; Frank S. Perkins, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	4
Harmony, 38, Gorham. H. R. Millett, m; Fred W. Harding, sw; Eugene H. Cloudman, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	17
Harwood, 91, Machias. Fred M. Hutchinson, m; George Harris Foster, sw; Charles F. Johnson, jw; James A. Ballinger, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	3
Hermon, 32, Gardiner. George W. Dow, m; Samuel W. Cutts, sw; Charles O. Turner, jw; Oliver B. Clason, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11
Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Stephen Seaman, m; William R. Antholone, sw; J. Q. A. Jordan, jw; Elisha N. Jordan, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.	17
Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Melvin Jennings, m; William S. Sawyer, sw; Charles Fuller, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December.	6
Howard, 69, Winterport. Moses A. Snow, m; D. McG. Spencer, sw; George W. Crockett, jw; George White, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	8

Ira Berry, 187, Blachill.	Frank H. Binder, m;	John A. Miller, sw;	Stephen B. Wescott, jw;	Harry B. Parker, s.	Meeting third Monday each month; election, December.	
Island, 89, Islesboro'.	Oincy T. Scott, m;	Willard M. Whitcomb, sw;	J. O. Hayes, jw;	Nelson Kimball, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February.	8
Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond.	A. Mont. Chase, m;	Arthur C. Ricker, sw;	Joseph W. Farnum, jw;	Alden Chase, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	16
Jonesport, 188, Jonesport.	Newell Rumery, m;	George W. Smith, sw;	William F. Mansfield, jw;	John Chesterton, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October.	3
Katahdin, 98, Patten.	George F. Weeks, m;	Willie T. Cobb, sw;	George W. Cooper, jw;	Rives C. Mitchell, s.	Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	1
Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag.	Peter Barker, m;	John H. Everett, sw;	Ora M. Harvey, jw;	William C. Spratt, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December.	6
Kennebec, 5, Hallowell.	E. Curtis Stevens, m;	Albert M. Spear, sw;	Marshall A. Nash, jw;	Orlando Currier, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	11
Keystone, 80, Solon.	Joseph D. Merrill, m;	Selden F. Greene, sw;	Daniel K. Williams, jw;	Turner Buswell, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October.	13
King David's, 62, Lincolnville.	Edward M. Coleman, m;	Rufus B. Sherman, sw;	Asa J. H. Pitcher, jw;	David Howe, s.	Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December.	8
King Hiram, 57, Dixfield.	John J. Towle, Jr., m;	William F. Putnam, sw;	John F. Libby, jw;	William M. Kidder, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October.	16
King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro.	William A. Richards, m;	M. W. Levensaler, sw;	E. P. Sweeney, jw;	Stephen A. Jones, s.	Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	10
Knox,* 189, South Thomaston.	Mark D. Ames, m;	Robert A. Harrington, sw;	William A. Tripp, jw;	George Greene, s.	Meeting first Saturday of each month.	9
Lafayette, 48, Readfield.	Phineas Morrill, m;	George W. Cofran, sw;	Sullivan S. Willard, jw;	H. Owen Nickerson, s.	Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February.	12
Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock.	Charles W. Farrand, m;	O. Fremont Hall, sw;	Ansel Holway, jw;	William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton.	Benjamin F. Chadbourne, m;	Thomas Larner, sw;	Howard A. Horsman, jw;	Naaman Horsman, s.	Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day.	2
Liberty, 111, Liberty.	Moses M. Johnson, m;	Hazen N. Dennis, sw;	John C. Sherman, jw;	Ambrose P. Cargill, s.	Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, first stated meeting in September.	7
Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset.	Amasa B. Sherman, m;	Joel E. Dodge, sw;	James S. Merry, jw;	William D. Patterson, s.	Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December.	10

\*This lodge being under dispensation, the return was not made at the same time as those of the chartered lodges, and is not included in the report on returns. It shows 8 initiations, 48 members—making the total of initiations 756, and of members 19,919.

Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, m; Abner McGuire, sw; Henry C. Warren, jw; Fred. W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January.	3
Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Elmer E. Rowe, m; James C. Chilcott, sw; Linwood H. Cushman, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January.	4
Lynde, 174, Hermon. Jonathan Hunt, m; Charles E. Phillips, sw; Wilmer F. Harding, jw; Frank H. Jewell, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December.	6
Maine, 20, Farmington. William E. Dresser, m; Levi G. Brown, sw; George M. Currier, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October.	15
Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Sylvanus G. Haskell, m; Stephen B. Haskell, sw; Wilmet B. Thurlow, jw; Andrew J. Beck, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January.	4
Mariners', 68, Searsport. Enoch W. Robbins, m; J. Frriendly Bickmore, sw; Joshua W. Black, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January.	8
Marsh River, 102, Brooks. James G. Harding, m; Alonzo E. Davis, sw; Charles A. Levensaler, jw; Otis W. Lane, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon each month; election, December.	7
Mechanic's, 66, Orono. Albert J. Durgin, m; Joseph C. Wilson, sw; Horace E. Hall, jw; J. Irving Chase, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th.	6
Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. George W. Willis, m; Joseph P. Tuttle, sw; Frank B. Farmer, jw; George A. Runnels, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January.	13
Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Austin L. Harvey, m; Christopher C. Pickering, sw; Author L. Chase, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.	6
Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Frank L. Given, m; David E. Parsons, sw; Pliny Lyon, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December.	12
Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Cyrus L. Daggett, m; Randall Gallison, sw; Andrew J. Lufkin, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October.	1
Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. John C. Kingsbury, m; Timothy F. Flaherty, sw; Herbert B. Blake, jw; Daniel P. Boynton, s. Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September.	11
Monument, 96, Houlton. Samuel W. Patman, m; Hjalmar Edblad, sw; George S. Gentle, jw; William F. Braden, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March.	1
Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. James W. Starbird, m; James E. Chase, sw; Charles A. Norcross, jw; George W. Springer, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	11
Mosiac, 52, Foxcroft. Wainwright Cushing, m; David E. Dinsmore, sw; Frank D. Folsom, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. George R. Doak, m; Ed. W. Arey, sw; Moses L. Young, jw; C. E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September.	9
Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Jason C. Hill, m; John J. Somes, sw; Gamage N. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January.	4

Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot, Amos Beal, m; David H. Buxton, sw; Frank M. Briggs, jw; Alfred P. Race, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December.	5
Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Charles E. Whidden, m; James K. P. Vance, sw; George Walker, jw; Joseph Bennett, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. George A. Miller, m; Cyrus S. Greene, sw; Samuel Smith, jw; Charles L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December.	16
Mystic, 65, Hampden. William E. Bogart, m; John Emerson, sw; George A. Cooley, jw; Fred L. Wyman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December.	6
Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Jos. S. Houghton, m; Abiel H. Jones, sw; Hamlin R. Butterfield, jw; Abel D. Russell, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December.	15
Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Harvey C. Bartlett, m; Nahum A. Bartlett, sw; Obediah C. Ward, jw; Edward R. Wingate, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January.	3
Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Henry S. Kane, m; Roscoe H. Bridges, sw; Stephen E. McFarland, jw; George R. Allen, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	4
Naval, 184, Kittery. Samuel Taylor, m; Edwin A. Duncan, sw; Horace Mitchell, Jr., jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July.	19
Neguemeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles A. Stilson, m; Caleb F. Graves, sw; Henry H. Robbins, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Nezinscot, 101, Turner. David N. Osgood, m; Charles H. Barrell, sw; James N. Donham, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June.	15
Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Ben M. Steward, m; Fred. H. Blackwell, sw; Charles C. Getchell, jw; Ben Moore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December.	13
Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Frank L. Baker, m; Horace S. Mills, sw; Thatcher E. Littlefield, jw; Lewis West, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December.	19
Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Thomas H. Wentworth, m; John L. Herrick, sw; George D. Cook, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Orient, 15, Thomaston. H. G. Copeland, m; C. O. Cushing, sw; M. E. Lawrence, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January.	9
Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Caleb A. Chaplin, Harrison, m; Rudolf R. Gibbs, sw; Charles G. Cushman, jw; Frank P. Bennett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	18
Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Charles E. Knight, m; George Q. Gammon, sw; James N. Atwood, jw; John Larrabee, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Oxford, 18, Norway. J. Hibbard Aldrich, m; Frank Seavy, sw; Samuel R. Knowland, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September.	16
Pacific, 64, Exeter. Joseph P. Oak, m; David E. Knight, sw; George Jennings, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January.	5

Palestine, 176, Biddeford. George F. Goodwin, m; Henry A. Chadbourne, sw; Richard M. Johnson, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January.	19
Parian, 160, Corinna. Nathan R. Packard, m; George B. Fisher, sw; William H. Dearborn, jw; Ivory M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Paris, 94, South Paris. A. C. Thomas King, m; J. Percival Richardson, sw; William A. Frothingham, jw; J. Ferd. King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year.	10
Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Willard B. Goff, m; Charles H. Haskell, sw; V. Mason Burdick, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December.	5
Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Cyrus E. Tibbets, m; George R. Sweetser, sw; Charles H. Howard, jw; J. C. Cates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	8
Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Alexander McClain, m; Nathan A. Averill, sw; Hiram Davis, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December.	6
Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Leroy C. Dorman, m; Ebenezer R. McKay, sw; Samuel C. Murphy, jw; Joshua B. Bartlett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	1
Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Abiel E. Leonard, m; Benjamin F. Manter, sw; R. H. Morrison, jw; H. Hamlin, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September.	5
Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Edward F. Lamson, m; George E. Hamlin, sw; Owen H. Williams, jw; Charles H. Dunning, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November.	5
Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Nelson C. Wallace, m; Fred. Dyer, sw; Stillman S. Wallace, jw; Francis A. Googins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	3
Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. William Harris, m; William H. Toothaker, sw; William H. Condon, jw; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	7
Polar Star, 114, Bath. Walter S. Russell, m; Edward W. Rider, sw; William B. Palmer, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March.	14
Portland, 1, Portland. Lindley M. Webb, m; Judson B. Dunbar, sw; Convers O. Leach, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November.	17
Pownal, 119, Stockton. Charles S. Rendell, m; Henry W. Ridley, sw; Robert Erskine, jw; Arthur S. Bird, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January.	8
Preble, 143, Sanford. Frank Wilson, m; Frank L. Durgin, sw; Charles H. Stevens, jw; George E. Allen, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December.	19
Presumpscot, 127, Windham. William W. Field, m; Cornelius N. Morrell, sw; Albion T. Nason, jw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December.	17
Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Wallace R. Tarbox, m; Frank E. Howe, sw; Fred. W. Spring, jw; Henry G. Crosbie, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	18

Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Robie F. Meservie, m; Uriah N. Dyer, 2d, sw; Aaron B. Ripley, jw; Dan. G. Wentworth, North Appleton, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October.	7
Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Albert S. Plummer, m; Frank L. Hoyt, sw; Clarence V. Emerson, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September.	15
Relief, 108, Belgrade. James Tibbetts, m; Benjamin F. Neal, sw; Edwin C. Taylor, jw; George E. Minot, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	12
Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Alonzo M. Bumpus, m; D. C. Searles, sw; W. S. Treat, jw; E. S. Goding, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June.	15
Richmond, 63, Richmond. William R. Fairclough, m; John M. Jordan, sw; John H. Fellows, jw; Amesbury S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on before the full moon; election, October.	14
Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Frank M. Clement, m; Robert S. Leach, sw; Willard C. Littlefield, jw; Israel P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December.	4
Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Allard Staples, sw; Dudley P. Saunders, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December.	4
Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Daniel W. Maxfield, m; Thomas T. Tabor, sw; William Z. Clayton, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December.	6
Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Sammel H. Bond, m; W. J. Greenwood, sw; H. Keen, jw; W. A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Rockland, 79, Rockland. Albert L. Mather, m; Jacob R. Stewart, sw; Frank L. Richardson, jw; John F. Singhi, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January.	9
Rural, 53, Sidney. Goram K. Hastings, m; Adelbert H. Bailey, sw; Simon C. Hastings, jw; James F. Warren, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Saco, 9, Saco. Isaac E. Stover, m; Ambrose P. Rose, Jr., sw; William S. Wakefield, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	19
St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. George W. Whiting, m; William C. Mason, sw; Moses M. Hastings, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December.	6
St. Croix, 46, Calais. John F. Oliver, m; Oliver H. Page, sw; John D. Bates, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day.	2
St. George, 16, Warren. Hillard W. Robinson, m; Nathaniel B. Eastman, sw; William M. Burgess, jw; Charles A. Perry, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October.	9
St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Charles H. Coates, m; Edward A. Chesley, sw; William M. Sanborn, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May.	19
St. Paul's 82, Rockport. Charles A. McAllister, m; F. W. Andrews, sw; L. H. Paul, jw; Thomas Perry, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January.	9
Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. George E. Vanhorn, m; George H. Snow, sw; James F. Dunton, jw; Willard T. Marr, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December.	10

Sebasticook, 146, Clinton.	Charles E. Marr, m ; Benjamin T. Foster, sw ; Joseph F. Rolfe, jw ; Reuel W. Gerald, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon ; election, October.	7
Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield.	Melville Goold, m ; John Grafton, sw ; Charles W. Harmon, jw ; Sylvanus B. Bean, s.	Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon ; election, June.	18
Siloam, 92, Fairfield.	Frank R. Duren, m ; Benjamin M. Bradbury, sw ; Henry A. Savage, jw ; Frank B. Purington, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon ; election, December.	13
Solar, 14, Bath.	William H. Hartwell, m ; George E. Litchfield, sw ; Joshua F. Upton, jw ; J. Lufkin Douglass, s.	Meeting first Monday in each month ; election, December.	14
Somerset, 31, Skowhegan.	J. Henry Frost, m ; George B. Safford, sw ; Albert E. Dyer, jw ; Charles M. Lambert, s.	Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon ; election, January.	13
Springvale, n. p., Springvale.	<i>Acting officers</i> —William Dart, m ; John W. Frost, sw ; Amos W. Low, jw ; D. M. Frye, s.	Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon each month.	19
Standish, 70, Standish.	John H. Davis, m ; Joseph C. Shaw, sw ; John F. Moulton, jw ; John D. Higgins, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon ; election, January.	17
Star in the East, 60, Oldtown.	John H. Morrison, m ; Marion F. Tyler, sw ; Allen Kicker, jw ; George T. Sewall, s.	Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon ; election, September.	6
Star in the West, 85, Unity.	Amaziah T. Woods, m ; Thomas H. Parkhurst, sw ; Mial Dodge, jw ; William Hamilton, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon ; election, December.	7
Temple, 25, Winthrop.	Charles H. Robinson, m ; Edgar H. Penniman, sw ; George C. Towns, jw ; Charles C. Stackpole, s.	Meeting Monday on or before the full moon ; election, December.	11
Temple, 86, Saccarappa.	Alonzo Libby, m ; D. Franklin Esty, sw ; S. Frank Tufts, jw ; Oliver A. Cobb, s.	Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full ; election, fourth Wednesday in December.	17
Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast.	Frank A. Patterson, m ; George I. Mudgett, sw ; S. Aug. Parker, jw ; Waldo B. Washburn, s.	Meeting first Thursday each month ; election, January.	8
Tranquill, 29, Auburn.	Charles E. Darling, m ; William Freeman Lord, sw ; Benj. F. Metcalf, jw ; James F. Atwood, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, January.	15
Tremont, 77, Tremont.	Cyrus H. Larvey, m ; Reuben F. Larvey, sw ; George L. Harmon jw ; John T. R. Freeman, s.	Meeting Thursday on preceding full moon ; election, January.	4
Trinity, 130, Presque Isle.	Lewis F. Carr, m ; Albert Jones, sw ; Richard Libbey, jw ; William R. Pipes, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, December.	1
Trojan, 134, West Troy.	Mayo Bickmore, m ; James M. Chalmers, sw ; George T. Whitaker, jw ; Augustus C. Myrick, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before full moon ; election, October.	7
Tuscan, 106, Addison Point.	William A. Sawyer, m ; Coffin S. Leighton, sw ; Benjamin F. Cleaves, jw ; Amasa D. Tracy, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, December.	3
Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls.	Edward F. Edgecomb, m ; John H. King, sw ; Thomas B. Davis, jw ; E. F. Ross, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon ; election, October.	16

Union, 31, Union. William E. Hilt, m; Charles Gleason, sw; Charles C. E. Lermond, jw; Cyrus R. Morton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December.	9
United, 8, Brunswick. William H. Pierce, m; Elbridge Cornish, sw; Hermon F. Moody, jw; L. H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December.	14
Unity, 58, Thorndike. Albert W. Ward, m; Edwin Cornforth, sw; Raymond S. Rich, jw; John N. Tilton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	7
Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Eugene C. Coombs, m; Joseph Wall, sw; Ruel Burgess, jw; Thomas Ballantine, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Orman F. French, m; Willie A. French, sw; Dudley Blake, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.	12
Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Converse Purington, m; John L. Browne, sw; George H. Blodgett, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	14
Warren, 2, East Machias. Austin F. Kingsley, m; Austin Harris, sw; George H. Huntley, jw; Herbert Harris, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	3
Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Eugene M. Walker, m; Silas S. Andrews, sw; Preston J. Elwell, jw; Hagh A. Craigie, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October.	17
Washington, 37, Lubec. Emilius W. Brown, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; Ebin H. Bennett, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December.	2
Waterville, 33, Waterville. True B. Page, m; W. H. K. Abbott, sw; Anson O. Libby, jw; Horace W. Stewart, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December.	12
Webster, 164, Webster. Judson Bangs, m; Wm. H. Wright, sw; Elbridge G. Thomas, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December.	14
Whitney, 167, Canton. Herbert J. Deshon, m; Herbert F. Hayford, sw; Charles H. Lucas, jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June.	15
Wilton, 156, Wilton. Fred W. Allen, m; Henry R. Dascomb, sw; Horace L. Parsons, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September.	15
York, 22, Kennebunk. Gustavus E. Bucknam, m; Walter H. Clondman, sw; Andrew S. Biggar, jw; Benjamin N. Bourne, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December.	19
Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, m; Wm. B. Littlefield, sw; Charles W. Merrifield, jw; Eben W. Adams, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January.	19

## Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1884, TO MARCH 1, 1885.

THOSE MARKED \* WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

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- 1 Portland—Edward Hall, May 15; Eaton Shaw, August 9; Samuel Pote, Aug. 14; George W. Dewey, Dec. 23; Charles A. Small, Jan. 25, 1885.
- 2 Warren—John F. White, July 9—formerly Secretary.
- 3 Lincoln—Samuel Jackson, Aug., 1884.
- 4 Hancock—Samuel P. Grindle, Feb. 3, 1885.
- 5 Kennebec—John S. Snow, April 25; F. J. Day, October.
- 6 Amity—Edward C. Daniels;\* Paul Stevens; Lot M. Knowlton,\* Sept. 11, 1884.
- 7 Eastern—Frank P. Furbush, June 17; Charles C. Norton, Sept. 2.
- 8 United—Benjamin F. Randall, July 26, 1884.
- 9 Saco—John Quinby, April 10; Reuben H. Goodwin, Aug. 12; John Chadwick, Dec. 2.
- 10 Rising Virtue—Jonathan Burbank, Nov. 18—Past Master—honorary member—buried by St. John's Commandery; William D. McLaughlin, Jan. 18, 1885.
- 11 Pythagorean—Charles E. Hill,\* April 16, a just and honest member.
- 12 Cumberland—Charles Megquier,\* March 3, 1884.
- 13 Oriental—James Chute, 2d, June 12; Andrew R. Gay, Mar. 3, 1884; Stephen E. Kimball, Aug. 6.
- 14 Solar—Parker C. Curtis.
- 15 Orient—A. E. Robinson, May 1; J. H. Howes.
- 16 St. George—James Storer, Sept. 16; James Andrews, Nov. 9.
- 17 Ancient Landmark—Albert E. Webb, Mar. 28, 1884, aged 39; Henry L. Paine,\* April 11, aged 59—Jun. Warden 1865; Horatio Bradish,\* April 13, aged 58; James Todd, April 14, aged 90—raised Mar. 21, 1821; Erlon G. Reed, Oct. 11, at Somerville, Mass.; Stephen W. Patten, Dec. 27, at Alameda, Cal.; John B. Coyle,\* Dec. 30; Charles H. Burr, Feb. 27, 1885.
- 18 Felicity—William G. Smith; John A. Clark; Albert Devoreux.

- 20 Maine—George A. Savage, April 28; Ezra Staples, Feb. 22.
- 21 Oriental Star—David P. Stowell, date unknown; Charles Jones,\* J. W., Aug. 7; John H. Richardson,\* Nov. 24.
- 22 Freeport—B. Litchfield,\* Mar. 29; William Taylor,\* May 25.
- 23 Phoenix—Charles E. Brier, Jan., 1885—lower limbs paralyzed some ten years.
- 24 Village—John W. Cushing, July 23, in Lynn, Mass.; Charles N. Sparks, July 29, drowned at sea, aged 42; Henry Q. Sampson, Sept. 26, Cashier Nat. Village Bauk, aged 63; Granyville Purinton,\* Jan. 6, 1885, aged 51.
- 25 Adoniram—Charles E. Chick, May 16, 1884; Samuel T. Bickford, June 1, 1884.
- 26 Northern Star—Henry C. Pierce; Daniel B. Jones.
- 27 Tranquil—Warren Ward,\* Aug. 1; William Haskell,\* Nov. 5; Charles E. Smith,\* Nov. 15; Charles T. Davis,\* Jan. 27, 1885.
- 28 Union—Robert A. Martin,\* April 24; J. A. Morrison, Feb. 26, in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 29 Hermon—Joshua K. Osgood, Jan. 28; Charles R. Moore, Feb. 21, 1885.
- 30 Waterville—Anjuvine O. Smith, March 26, 1884; Luther R. Lamb.
- 31 Somerset—John P. Boies, May 18, 1884.
- 32 Bethlehem—Benjamin C. Robinson, June 24; Benjamin McDonald, 1884; Isaac C. Hovey; J. T. Merrill, some years ago, date not known.
- 33 Casco—Samuel D. Ring, March 21; Edward Moxcey, May 29; Levi B. Hall, Oct. 30.
- 34 Washington—William H. Hunter, July 22, aged 48; Salathiel E. Nickerson, Nov. 8, aged 61; Augustus Oakes, Nov. 28, aged 53.
- 35 Harmony—W. M. Fogg, September 24.
- 36 Penobscot—James D. Maxfield, Sept. 14; Richard Nutter, Nov. 25; Ichabod Austin, Jan. 11.
- 37 Lygonia—Harry A. Chaney, Oct. 26; Abner S. Townsend, Feb. 28,—Pastor of Methodist Church, and Chaplain of lodge.
- 38 Alma—William Henry Chase,\* September 10, 1884.
- 39 Piscataquis—William H. Owen, August 31, 1884.
- 40 Central—Roscoe G. Baxter, March 1; Timothy F. Hanscom, May 14, aged 88 years, 9 months, 8 days—oldest Past Master of the lodge at time of death; William Crane,\* June 8, aged 94 years, 7 months—honorary member; Freeman P. Crowell, July 11, aged 58; Nathaniel Maxfield, Nov. 14, aged 85 years, 7 months.
- 41 St. Croix—Solomon B. Pool, Aug. 25; Otis Roberts,\* Sept. 29; John Manning,\* Dec. 10, Past Master.
- 42 Dunlap—Gardner C. Libby, March 8; Samuel Moore, Nov. 26.
- 43 Meridian Splendor—Frank L. Patten, Oct. 20, aged 30—a lawyer by profession, a young man of rare promise.
- 44 Aurora—Charles Torrey, March 31, aged 65; J. W. Pruit, May 13, aged 67 years, 6 months, 22 days; Hiram Rhoades, July 14, aged 35 years, 1 month, 13 days; Henry T. Ellenis, Aug. 24, aged 64 years; Robert Paul, Sept. 14, aged 61 years, 10 months, 15 days; Lewis M. True, Nov. 3, aged 80 years, 2 months, 9 days; Allen Bowler, Dec. 1, aged 65 years, 10 months.
- 45 St. John's—Hiram H. Hobbs, March 9; E. G. Randall, January 16, 1885.

- 52 Mosaic—Amos B. Pendleton, Feb. 17, 1884; Edward E. Hanson, April 6, 1884.
- 56 Mount Moriah—Christopher Allen, June, 1883; Greenleaf E. Smith, Feb., 1885, accidentally killed, at Denver, Colorado.
- 58 Unity—Raymond S. Rich, Jan. 12, 1885.
- 61 King Solomon's—Henry A. Kennedy, March 9; Willett Thomas.
- 63 Richmond—Jefferson Hathorn, Feb. 4, 1885.
- 64 Pacific—Henry W. Damon,\* July 23; Nathaniel S. Wentworth, Aug. 10, in California; Isaac P. Greenleaf, date unknown.
- 65 Mystic—Abisha Higgins, March 15, in Orrington, from effects of a fall; Benjamin L. Simpson, killed in a saw-mill at East Hampden.
- 66 Mechanics'—Elverton P. Butler, April 4—Treasurer of Lodge for 23 years.
- 67 Blue Mountain—William F. Fuller, July 20.
- 68 Mariners'—Benjamin B. Park, April 24; Charles L. Blanchard,\* July 11; Louis B. Small,\* July 14, in Boston.
- 69 Howard—Albert B. Clark,\* January 27.
- 70 Standish—Scott M. Clement, June 21.
- 75 Plymouth—Martin F. Stevens, April 13, 1884; Edwin S. Brown, Feb. 24, 1885.
- 76 Arundel—Wallace Boothby, March 29; Jere. G. Jeffery, June 22; William H. Crawford, Nov. 9.
- 77 Tremont—Albion R. P. Lunt, August 16, 1884.
- 79 Rockland—Henry T. Dunning, May 14, 1883, at New Bedford, Mass.; Albert D. Lawry, Jan. 17, 1885.
- 80 Keystone—Henry M. Bodwell, December 7, 1884.
- 81 Atlantic—Joel W. Merrill, April 6; Joseph P. Drew, June 9; Walter F. Phillips, Oct. 24; Edmund Phinney, Oct. 31.
- 82 St. Paul's—J. W. Coombs, January 15, 1885.
- 83 St. Andrew's—Francis Prilay, July 25; J. Nelson Barker, September 8.
- 84 Eureka—Samuel H. Jackson, June 7; Peter Dexter, Nov. 6, lost at sea.
- 85 Star in the West—Daniel Webster, March 22; Elihu F. Bumps, Oct. 17; Nathaniel L. Webb, Feb. 13.
- 86 Temple—Franklin Fickett, Aug. 12, aged 42; Ivory Hezelton; Nov. 17, aged 80.
- 87 Benevolent—John B. Benjamin, April 9.—Past Master—has practiced medicine in Carmel for thirty years; Samuel Patterson, June 26; Wallace D. Pomroy, Nov. 24,—killed by telegraph pole falling on him.
- 88 Narraguagus—R. L. Moore, at Minneapolis, Minn.
- 89 Island—Noah D. Rose; Delmar Gilkey, Jan. 26, 1885.
- 91 Harwood—Samuel A. Lawrence, July 18, at Calais; John Chandler, August 6.
- 92 Siloam—Nathaniel Woodman, April 14, 1884.
- 93 Horeb—John Leighton, Nov. 10; Dudley B. Bean, Nov. 24.
- 94 Paris—James A. Holmes.
- 95 Corinthian—Sewall E. Prescott, Aug. 4; Wallace W. Turner, Aug. 9.
- 96 Monument—John Z. Swanton, July 6; Willis D. Hammond, August 20.

- 100 Jefferson—Ambrose N. Brooks,\* Nov. 11; Stephen Estes, Feb. 17, in Richfield, Minn.
- 101 Nezinscot—Philo Clark,\* June 20, 1884, aged 80—charter member, raised in Tranquill Lodge, March, 1826.
- 103 Dresden—Horatio G. Allen, March 26, 1884—a charter member, and for many years Master of the lodge—good and true; William M. Choate, Feb. 26, 1885—had just taken his third degree.
- 105 Ashilar—William Shehan, March 3; Henry H. Dickey,\* May 20, 1884.
- 106 Tuscan—William F. McKenzie, Jan. 7, 1885, of consumption.
- 114 Polar Star—Charles W. Arras,\* June 11, of Paralysis; Rufus Y. Crockett, Sept. 15, of chronic diarrhea; Joseph Small, Nov. 11, of heart disease; William P. Lincoln, Dec. 16, of Bright's disease; Herman A. Johnson, Mar. 21.
- 116 Lebanon—John H. Lawton, April 7, 1884.
- 117 Greenleaf—Sutton Edgcomb, Sept. 18.
- 118 Drummond—John S. Edgecomb, January, 1885.
- 119 Pownal—Isaac B. Dickey, date not known—on a vessel never heard from after leaving port; Otis L. Harriman, Mar. 18; Wilson Partridge, Sept. 28.
- 122 Marine—Courtney B. Crockett, April 2, lost at sea; George C. Haskell, Dec. 6, at Galveston, Texas.
- 123 Franklin—Charles E. Gordon, Oct., 1884.
- 126 Timothy Chase—Fred A. Bishop, Mar. 23—Master elect at time of death; Eben L. Russell, June 3.
- 127 Presumpscot—Valentine C. Hall, June 3.
- 128 Eggemoggin—Gilbert R. Currier, Jan. 28, 1885; Joseph W. Byard.
- 129 Quantabacook—Woodbury Hook,\* Nov. 1, 1884.
- 130 Trinity—Nelson Turney, Oct. 7.
- 132 Mount Tire'm—Walter F. Lovejoy, June 11, 1884.
- 134 Trojan—Nathan Hollis, Aug. 8, of consumption.
- 137 Kenduskeag—Hezekiah Tuttle, Jan., 1885; Lowell Marston, Feb. 12, 1885.
- 141 Augusta—Harvey L. Cushing, Oct. 22; Isaac B. Howe, Feb. 12, 1885.
- 144 Seaside—D. Marshall Brewer, June 28, of consumption; John Lewis, July 23, poisoned at sea; Isaac Pinkham, June 11; E. D. Winchenbach, June 5, killed by falling derrick in Portland.
- 145 Moses Webster—Lewis Coombs, 1884; Charles A. Boston, April, 1884; William H. Paige, Dec. 9; Hanson M. Roberts, Jan. 27, 1885.
- 146 Sebasticook—one death reported, name not given.
- 149 Doric—William L. Sampson,\* Senior Warden, April 25; Joseph Burnham,\* Oct. 16.
- 152 Crooked River—William H. Tenney,\* June 16.
- 153 Delta—Charles T. Wood, May, 1884.
- 156 Wilton—Charles J. Talbot, March 11, 1884.
- 161 Carrabassett—William Otis, December 7, 1884.
- 166 Neguemkeag—John P. Clark, July 23, in Pasadena, Cal.
- 171 Naskeag—Stephen D. Dodge, May 1, 1884.
- 172 Pine Tree—Ambrose Dennis, November 27, 1884.
- 176 Palestine—Will A. Woods, October, 1884.

- 180 Hiram—Samuel Strout, June 27, 1884; William F. Safford, Feb. 3, 1885.  
181 Reuel Washburn—John W. Eaton, May 26, 1884.  
183 Deering—Cornelius Mansise, January 27, 1885.  
186 Warren Phillips—William L. Longley, June 24—Past Master of Temple Lodge, No. 86.  
187 Ira Berry—Joseph T. Hinckley, Jan. 27, 1885, a highly esteemed member—died in Irving, California, buried at Bluehill.



AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

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SEC. 96, second clause stricken out. Section, as amended, reads :

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any lodge whatever, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution.

[1885, p. 227.]

## REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

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- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.  
*Arizona*—ANSEL MELLEN BRAGG, Tucson.  
*Arkansas*—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.  
*British Columbia*—JOHN A. COTTRELL, Bernard Inlet.  
*California*—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.  
*Canada*—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.  
*Colon and Island of Cuba*—EDUARDO LORENZO, Havana.  
*Colorado*—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.  
*Connecticut*—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.  
*Delaware*—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.  
*District of Columbia*—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.  
*Florida*—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.  
*Georgia*—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.  
*Idaho*—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.  
*Illinois*—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.  
*Indiana*—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.  
*Indian Territory*—JOHN H. DANNENBERG, Flint.  
*Iowa*—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.  
*Kansas*—JOHN H. BROWN, Wyandotte.  
*Kentucky*—ROBERT M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.  
*Louisiana*—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.  
*Manitoba*—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.  
*Maryland*—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County).  
*Michigan*—D. B. TRACY, Detroit.  
*Minnesota*—A. C. T. PIERSON, St. Paul.  
*Mississippi*—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Paulding.  
*Missouri*—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.  
*Montana*—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.  
*Nebraska*—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.  
*Nevada*—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.  
*New Mexico*—FRANKLIN JORDAN, Santa Fé.  
*New Brunswick*—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.  
*New Hampshire*—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.  
*New Jersey*—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.  
*New York*—JOSEPH D. EVANS, New York City.  
*North Carolina*—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.  
*Nova Scotia*—LORENZO F. DARLING, Halifax.  
*Oregon*—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.  
*Peru*—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.  
*Prince Edward Island*—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.  
*Quebec*—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.  
*Rhode Island*—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.  
*Tennessee*—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.  
*Vermont*—PARK DAVIS, St. Alban.  
*Washington Territory*—  
*West Virginia*—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.  
*Wisconsin*—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

## REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

---

- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Arizona*—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.  
*Arkansas*—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.  
*British Columbia*—  
*California*—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.  
*Canada*—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.  
*Colorado*—TIMOTHY J. MURRAY.  
*Colon and Island of Cuba*—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.  
*Connecticut*—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.  
*Delaware*—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.  
*District of Columbia*—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.  
*Florida*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Georgia*—“ “ “  
*Idaho*—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.  
*Illinois*—GEORGE W. DEERING, Portland.  
*Indiana*—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.  
*Indian Territory*—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.  
*Iowa*—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.  
*Kansas*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Kentucky*—“ “ “  
*Louisiana*—“ “ “  
*Manitoba*—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.  
*Maryland*—IRA BERRY, Portland.  
*Michigan*—CHARLES M. RICE, Portland.  
*Minnesota*—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.  
*Mississippi*—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.  
*Missouri*—IRA BERRY, Portland.  
*Montana*—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.  
*Nebraska*—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Boston Highlands.  
*Nevada*—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.  
*New Brunswick*—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.  
*New Hampshire*—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.  
*New Jersey*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*New Mexico*—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.  
*New York*—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.  
*North Carolina*—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.  
*Nova Scotia*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Oregon*—WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Portland.  
*Peru*—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.  
*Prince Edward Island*—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.  
*Quebec*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Rhode Island*—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.  
*South Carolina*—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.  
*Tennessee*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Texas*—“ “ “  
*Vermont*—“ “ “  
*Washington Territory*—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.  
*West Virginia*—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.  
*Wisconsin*—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.

## PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE, <sup>*</sup>	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Pittsfield, Mass.,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Boston Highlands,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
R.W.	JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	Ellsworth,	P. J. G. W.
"	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	"
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lowiston,	"
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	Belfast,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"

## GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. JAMES L. CHILD,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" JOHN T. PAYNE,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"		

**Grand Lodges and**

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	John Hollis Bankhead, Wetumpka.
Arizona,	Merrill Pingree Freeman, Tucson.
Arkansas,	W. H. H. Clayton, Fort Smith.
British Columbia,	Thomas Trounce, Vancouver.
California,	Jona Doan Hines, Nordhoff, Ventura Co.
Canada,	Daniel Spry, Barrie.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	James H. Peabody, Canon City.
Connecticut,	Dwight Waugh, Stamford.
Dakota,	William Blatt, Yankton.
Delaware,	Thomas Davidson, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Myron M. Parker, Washington.
Florida,	Robert J. Perry, Key West.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	John A. Post, Boise City.
Illinois,	John R. Thomas, Metropolis.
Indiana,	Albert P. Charles, Seymour.
Indian Territory,	Edmund H. Doyle, McAlester.
Iowa,	Charles T. Granger, Waukon.
Kansas,	Matthew M. Miller, Clay Center.
Kentucky,	John G. Orndorff, Russellville.
Louisiana,	David R. Graham, New Orleans.
Maine,	Fessenden I. Day, Lewiston.
Manitoba,	Christopher F. Forrest, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	John S. Tyson, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Abraham Hathaway Howland, Jr., Boston.
Michigan,	James H. Farnum, Cassopolis.
Minnesota,	Henry K. Denney, Carver.
Mississippi,	J. B. Morgan, Hernando.
Missouri,	Robert F. Stevenson, Kansas City.
Montana,	Samuel W. Langhorne, Bozeman.
Nebraska,	Samuel W. Hayes, Norfolk.
Nevada,	Andrew Nichols, Austin.
New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
New Hampshire,	Henry E. Burnham, Manchester.
New Jersey,	Joseph W. Congdon, Paterson.
New Mexico,	Wm. B. Childers, Albuquerque.
New York,	Frank R. Lawrence, New York.
North Carolina,	Fabius H. Busbee, Raleigh.
Nova Scotia,	Gen. J. W. Laurie, Oakfield.
Ohio,	Joseph M. Goodspeed, Athens.
Oregon,	Thomas G. Reames, Jacksonville.
Pennsylvania,	E. Coppée Mitchell, Philadelphia.
Peru,	Julio F. de Iriarte, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	E. R. Johnson, Stanstead.
Rhode Island,	Lyman Klapp, Providence.
South Carolina,	J. Adger Smyth, Charleston.
Tennessee,	Henry M. Aiken, Knoxville.
Texas,	Benj. A. Botts, Houston.
Utah,	Parley L. Williams, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Ozro Meacham, Brandon.
Virginia,	Francis H. Hill, Madison.
Washington Territory,	William H. White, Seattle.
West Virginia,	George E. Thornburg, Cabell, C. H.
Wisconsin,	Oliver Libby, Green Bay.
Wyoming,	E. F. Cheney, —.

## Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile.
George J. Roskrug, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
Edward C. Neufelder, Victoria.	Eli Harrison, Sr., Victoria.
Alexander G. Ahell, San Francisco.	James Wright, Anderson.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	
José F. Pellon, Havana.	
Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
William S. Hayes, Wilmingtn.	John Q. A. Braden, Aberdeen.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	James S. Dolb, —.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
Jonas W. Brown, Boise City.	J. Emmett Blackshear, M. D., Macon.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	George H. Davis, Boise City.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Theodore T. Gurney, Chicago.
J. S. Murrow, Atoka.	Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville.
Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	J. S. Murrow, Atoka.
John H. Brown, Wyandotte	Theo. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Hiram Bassett, Millersburg.	John H. Brown, Wyandotte.
<i>Ad. Lou-</i>	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	Wm. R. Whitaker, New Orleans,
Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	Rev. A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	Rev. John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
John D. Hammond, Carson.	John D. Hammond, Carson.
Edwin J. Wermore, St. John.	
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Joseph W. Martin, Rabway.
A. A. Keen, Las Vegas.	A. A. Keen, Las Vegas.
Edward M. L. Elders, New York.	John W. Simons, New York.
Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.	James W. Reid, —.
Benjamin Curren, M. D., Halifax.	Rev. D. C. Moore, Halifax.
John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	R. E. Richards, Toledo.
Frelon J. Babcock, Salem.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
J. Arturo Ego-Aguirré, Lima.	
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	John H. Graham, Richmond.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Zimmerman Davis, Charleston.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	John Frizzell, Nashville.
George H. Brinthurst, Houston.	Jas. K. P. Gillaspie, Houston.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
William H. Root, Burlington.	William H. Root, Burlington.
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
Odell S. Long, Wheeling.	Odell S. Long, Wheeling.
John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.	Emmons E. Chapin, Milwaukee.
John H. Symons, Laramie.	John H. Symons, Laramie.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

*Thompson F. McElroy,*

FIRST GRAND MASTER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF  
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE NEAR THAT  
GRAND LODGE, FOR TWENTY YEARS.

DIED IN OLYMPIA, FEBRUARY, 1885.

---

Titles of honor add not to his worth,  
Who is himself an honor to his title.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

# Henry H. Dickey,

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE  
OF MAINE.

BORN IN AMHERST, N. H., MAY 14, 1816.

DIED IN LEWISTON, MAY 21, 1884.

---

I am a man who in pursuit of duty  
Will hold no parley with that week-day prudence  
Which teaches still how much a virtue costs.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

*Francis J. Day,*

PAST JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE  
OF MAINE.

BORN IN HALLOWELL, AUGUST 22, 1815.

DIED OCTOBER 24, 1884.

---

I hear a voice you cannot hear,  
Which says I must not stay;  
I see a hand you cannot see,  
Which beckons me away.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

# Charles W. Arras,

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

BORN IN BATH, 1830.

DIED JUNE 11, 1884.

---

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,  
Or like a tale that's new begun,  
Or like the bird that's here to-day,  
Or like the pearléd dew of May,  
Or like an hour, or like a span,  
Or like the singing of a swan—  
E'en such is man, who lives by breath,  
Is here, now there, in life and death.  
The grass withers, the tale is ended,  
The bird is flown, the dew's ascended,  
The hour is short, the span is long,  
The swan's near death,—man's life is done!

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ISSUED JULY 27, 1885

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# Grand Lodge of Maine,

1886.

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## Sixty-seventh Annual Communication.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Tuesday, May 4, A. M. 5886. }

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. FESSENDEN L. DAY,	.	.	.	Grand Master;
R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	.	.	.	Deputy Grand Master;
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	.	.	.	Senior Grand Warden;
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	.	.	.	Junior Grand Warden;
" FREDERICK FOX,	.	.	.	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	.	.	.	Grand Secretary;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	.	.	.	Cor. Grand Secretary;
" CYRUS W. HENDRICKS,	.	.	.	D. D. G. M. 1st District;
" JAMES B. NEAGLE,	.	.	.	" 2d "
" LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	.	.	.	" 3d "
" ELISHA R. BOWDEN,	.	.	.	" 4th "
" CHARLES N. RAND,	.	.	.	" 5th "
" HIRAM STEVENS,	.	.	.	" 6th "
" LOIMA C. POOR,	.	.	.	" 7th "
" OSCAR HILLS,	.	.	.	" 8th "
" HERBERT L. SHEPHERD,	.	.	.	" 9th "
" SAMUEL L. MILLER,	.	.	.	" 10th "
" CYRUS KINDRICK,	.	.	.	" 11th "
" ORESTES E. CROWELL,	.	.	.	" 12th "

R. W.	WM. S. COTTON, JR.,	.	.	D. D. G. M. 14th District;
"	LYMAN L. JONES,	.	.	" 16th "
"	WALDO PETTENGILL,	.	.	" 16th "
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	.	.	" 17th "
"	ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,	.	.	" 18th "
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	.	.	" 19th "
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	.	.	Grand Chaplain;
"	MARION CROSLEY,	.	.	" "
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	.	.	" Marshal;
"	BEN MOORE,	.	.	Senior Grand Deacon;
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	.	.	as Junior " "
"	J. FERD. KING,	.	.	Grand Steward;
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	.	.	" "
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	.	.	Grand Sword Bearer;
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	.	.	" Standard Bearer
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	.	.	" Pursuivant;
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	.	.	" "
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	.	.	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
TUESDAY, May 4, 1886.

The Committee on Transportation were not honored with a re-appointment last year, but remembering the fine spirit in which an old friend, a southwestern Grand Secretary, went to a ball to which he was not invited "to show that he was not mad," we attended to the duties as before and succeeded in obtaining a reduction from every line of railroad and steamboat upon which delegates come.

Full notice of the terms granted was sent out by the Grand Secretary in the annual notices.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,  
CHAS. I. COLLAMORE, } Committee.  
ALFRED S. KIMBALL, }

Bro. NATHAN U. HINKLEY, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,  
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1886. }

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 Judson B. Dunbar, WM; Convers O. Leach, SW; George D. Loring, JW; Lindley M. Webb, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Herbert Harris, WM.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by Frank Hooper, WM; Charles H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Albert M. Spear, WM; Charles K. Tilden, JW.
- 6 *Amity*, by Samuel Q. Day, WM; Thomas C. Atwick, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Irvin G. McLaren, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Elbridge Cornish, WM.
- 9 *Saco*, by Ambrose P. Rose, Jr., WM; Gilman N. Deering, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by William H. Thompson, Proxy.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Tobias L. Eastman, WM; Fred. W. Spring, SW; Millard C. Powers, JW.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Henry W. Loring, WM; Moses Plummer, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by William H. Allen, JW.
- 14 *Solar*, by Ferdinand W. Coombs, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Alanson O. Tobie, WM; Marquis E. Lawrence, SW.
- 16 *St. George*, by Nathaniel B. Eastman, SW; James Teague, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Thomas B. Merrill, WM; Joseph S. Gillatt, SW; Charles E. Snow, JW; Emery S. Ridlon, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by James H. Aldrich, WM; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by George O. Mitchell, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by Levi G. Brown, WM; Benjamin M. Hardy, Proxy.
- 21 —— *Oriental Star*, not represented.
- 22 —— *York*, not represented.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Edmund B. Mallet, Jr., WM; George H. Gerrish, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Horatio J. Locke, SW.
- 25 *Temple*, by Elliott Wood, WM.
- 26 *Village*, by Converse Purington, WM; Silas Adams, Proxy.
- 27 —— *Adoniram*, not represented.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Fred T. Blackwell, WM.
- 29 *Tranquill*, by Charles E. Darling, WM; W. Freeman Lord, SW; Benjamin F. Metcalf, JW; Algernon M. Roak, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Isaac Bagnall, WM; Charles K. Martin, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Fred C. Millay, WM.
- 32 *Hermon*, by George W. Dow, WM.
- 33 *Waterville*, by True B. Page, WM.
- 34 —— *Somerset*, not represented.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by William H. Williams, WM.

- 36 *Casco*, by Charles G. Woodman, WM; Frank A. Pendexter, JW; Lorenzo L. Shaw, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by Emilus W. Brown, WM; William F. Trott, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by John A. Hinkley, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Edward R. Haascom, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Fred L. Kent, JW.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by James W. Starbird, WM.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer P. Cobb, WM.
- 43 *Alna*, by Walter M. Barstow, WM.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Abial E. Leonard, WM; Lambert Sands, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by Charles A. Drake, WM; Newell W. Brainerd, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by L. C. Bailey, WM; Moses Tait, JW; D. E. Seymour, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by James Beaumont, WM; William H. Anthoine, SW; Nahum S. Drown, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by George W. Crawford, SW; Cinkler S. Kimball, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Francis N. Shaw, Proxy.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Lorenzo S. Robinson, WM.
- 51 ——*St. John's*, not represented.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by David E. Dinsmore, WM.
- 53 *Rural*, by Charles F. Hamlin, WM; Daniel W. Smiley, Proxy.
- 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Eugene C. Coombs, WM; William Soule, Proxy.
- 55 ——*Fraternal*, not represented.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by David P. Lord, WM; Otis F. Alvord, Proxy.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by William F. Putnam, WM; Charles L. Dillingham, SW; George G. Richardson, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Albert W. Ward, WM.
- 59 *Star in the East*, by Edward G. Newbegin, WM.
- 60 *King Solomon's*, by Edward P. Sweeney, SW; John E. Haynes, Proxy.
- 61 *King David's*, by Edward P. Hahn, Proxy.
- 62 *Richmond*, by William R. Fairclough, Proxy.
- 63 *Pacific*, by David E. Knight, WM.
- 64 *Mystic*, by George A. Colley, JW.
- 65 *Mechanics'*, by Albert J. Durgin, WM.
- 66 *Blue Mountain*, by Newell P. Noble, WM.
- 67 *Mariners'*, by Enoch W. Robbins, WM.
- 68 ——*Howard*, not represented.
- 69 *Standish*, by John H. Davis, Proxy.
- 70 *Rising Sun*, by Allard Staples, WM.
- 71 *Pioneer*, by Henry Jones, Proxy.
- 72 *Tyrian*, by Edward F. Edgecomb, WM; John H. King, SW.
- 73 *Bristol*, by Burdick Berry, Proxy.
- 74 *Plymouth*, by William H. Toothaker, SW.
- 75 ——*Arundel*, not represented.

- 77 *Tremont*, by Cyrus H. Lurvey, WM.
- 78 *Crescent*, by Albert S. Farnsworth, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Jacob R. Stewart, WM; Albert L. Mather, Proxy.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Leslie W. McIntire, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Charles D. Smith, WM; William G. Mills, SW; Almon L. Johnson, JW; Martin A. Dillingham, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Fred W. Andrews, SW.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by William C. Mason, WM; Moses M. Hastings, SW; Marshall Dyer, JW; Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Albert D. Davis, JW.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by James R. Taber, Proxy.
- 86 *Temple*, by Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 —— *Benevolent*, not represented.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Obadiah C. Ward, SW.
- 89 *Island*, by John P. Bragg, Proxy.
- 91 *Harwood*, by George H. Foster, WM.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Arthur H. Totman, WM.
- 93 *Horeb*, by Melvin Jennings, WM; William S. Sawyer, SW.
- 94 *Paris*, by Abel C. T. King, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Stewart H. Goodwin, Proxy.
- 96 *Monument*, by Charles P. Temney, Proxy.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Harlan P. Wheeler, SW.
- 98 *Kalahdin*, by Charles R. Brown, Proxy.
- 99 —— *Vernon Valley*, not represented.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by Arthur C. Ricker, WM; David G. Swan, Proxy.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Charles H. Barrell, WM; James N. Dunham, SW; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by James G. Harding, WM.
- 103 —— *Dresden*, not represented.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by Hiram S. Gray, Proxy.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Hiram Morrill, WM.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Christopher Curtis, WM.
- 107 —— *Day Spring*, not represented.
- 108 *Relief*, by Edwin C. Taylor, SW.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by David H. Buxton, WM.
- 110 *Monmouth*, by John C. Kingsbury, WM.
- 111 *Liberty*, by Moses M. Johnson, WM; Albert D. Martin, Proxy.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Henry O. Perry, SW.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by Frank L. Given, WM; J. Wesley Gilman, Proxy.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Burton*, by Charles Butler, Proxy.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by Henry M. Moulton, SW; Samuel B. Wetherell, Proxy.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, Proxy.
- 118 *Dunmond*, by Albert R. Leavitt, Proxy.

- 119 *Pownal*, by Charles S. Rendell, WM.
- 121 *Acacia*, by Elbridge O. Tyler, WM ; Frank A. Harding, JW.
- 122 *Marine*, by George W. Higgins, Proxy.
- 123 *Franklin*, by John Fletcher, Proxy.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by John L. Herrick, WM.
- 125 *Meridian*, by H. J. Brackett, Proxy.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Augustus S. Parker, WM.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Isaac L. Elder, Proxy.
- 128 *Eggemoggan*, by Charles P. Bartlett, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by Oren W. Small, JW.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Lewis F. Carr, WM.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
- 132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Fred C. Clark, SW.
- 133 *Asylum*, by Charles W. Crosby, WM.
- 134 *Trojan*, by James M. Chalmers, WM.
- 135 *Riverside*, by Samuel H. Bond, WM.
- 137 *Kenduskeag*, by Albert Hodsdon, WM.
- 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Charles F. Tarbox, Proxy.
- 139 —— *Archon*, not represented.
- 140 *Mount Desert*, by Emmons Pray, Proxy.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Charles C. Hunt, Proxy.
- 142 *Ocean*, by L. A. Stevens, Proxy.
- 143 *Preble*, by Charles F. Moulton, JW.
- 144 *Seaside*, by George E. Vanhorn, WM ; William I. Adams, Proxy.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by Edmund W. Arey, WM ; Llewellyn Arey, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by Benjamin T. Foster, WM.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Josiah Whitten, Proxy.
- 148 *Forest*, by Edwin A. Reed, WM.
- 149 *Doric*, by Albert F. Jackson, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Frank L. Hoyt, WM ; Edwin K. Smith Jr., JW ; Silas W. Cook, Proxy.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Rodel A. Packard, WM.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Oscar V. Edwards, Proxy.
- 153 *Delta*, by Edward L. Bell, Proxy.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Elihu E. Payson, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by Alonzo Purinton, JW.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Will F. Allen, JW.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by John B. LaBree, Proxy.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Joseph W. Farrar, Proxy.
- 159 —— *Esoteric*, not represented.
- 160 *Parian*, by Christopher C. Knowles, Proxy.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewell Brown, Proxy.
- 162 *Arion*, by James A. Roberts, Proxy.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Seth W. Merritt, WM.

- 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Sleeper, WM; Frank E. Marr, SW; Edwin Woodside, Proxy.  
 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, Proxy.  
 166 *Neguemeag*, by Caleb F. Graves, Proxy.  
 167 *Whitney*, by Alpheus Packard, WM; Herbert J. Deshon, Proxy.  
 168 *Composite*, by Fred. S. Johnson, Proxy.  
 169 ——*Shepherd's River*, not represented.  
 170 *Caribou*, by Fred. L. Oak, SW.  
 171 *Naskcag*, by Joseph B. Babson, WM.  
 172 *Pine Tree*, by Osman Warren, Proxy.  
 173 *Pleiades*, by George R. Smith, Proxy.  
 174 *Lynde*, by Andrew J. Kimball, WM.  
 175 *Baskahegan*, by Bush. W. Stinchfield, SW.  
 176 *Palestine*, by Esreff H. Banks, Proxy.  
 177 *Rising Star*, by Walter J. Creamer, JW.  
 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.  
 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.  
 180 *Hiram*, by William R. Anthoine, WM; John Q. A. Jordan, SW; Charles S. Talbot, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.  
 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by David C. Searls, SW.  
 182 *Granite*, by William C. Mooney, Proxy.  
 183 *Deering*, by Charles O. Moses, WM; Charles M. Pierce, SW; George Smith, Proxy.  
 184 *Naval*, by Samuel Taylor, WM.  
 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Bartlett C. Reynolds, WM.  
 186 *Warren Phillips*, by Adelbert C. Chute, Proxy.  
 187 *Ira Berry*, by Edward E. Chase, JW.  
 188 *Jonesport*, by Newell Rumery, WM.  
 189 *Knox*, by Mark D. Ames, WM.

Total number of chartered lodges, 185; represented, 170.

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

M. W. HIRAM CHASE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" CHARLES L. COLLAMORE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	P. S. G. W.
" SUMNER J. CHADBORNE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"

M. W. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	.	.	.	P. S. G. W.
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	.	.	.	"
" OLIVER GERRISH,	.	.	.	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	.	.	.	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	.	.	.	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	.	.	.	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	.	.	.	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	.	.	.	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	.	.	.	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	.	.	.	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	.	.	.	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	.	.	.	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" FREDERICK FOX,	.	.	.	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" IRA BERRY,	.	.	.	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	.	.	.	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>
" CYRUS W. HENDRICKS,	.	.	.	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
" JAMES B. NEAGLE,	.	.	"	<i>2d "</i>
" LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	.	.	"	<i>3d "</i>
" ELISHA H. BOWDEN,	.	.	"	<i>4th "</i>
" CHARLES N. RAND,	.	.	"	<i>5th "</i>
" HIRAM STEVENS,	.	.	"	<i>6th "</i>
" LOIMA C. POOR,	.	.	"	<i>7th "</i>
" OSCAR HILLS,	.	.	"	<i>8th "</i>
" HERBERT L. SHEPHERD,	.	.	"	<i>9th "</i>
" SAMUEL L. MILLER,	.	.	"	<i>10th "</i>
" CYRUS KENDRICK,	.	.	"	<i>11th "</i>
" ORESTES E. CROWELL,	.	.	"	<i>12th "</i>
" WILLIAM S. COTTON, Jr.,	.	.	"	<i>13th "</i>
" LYMAN L. JONES,	.	.	"	<i>14th "</i>
" WALDO PETTENGILL,	.	.	"	<i>15th "</i>
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	.	.	"	<i>16th "</i>
" ALBERT F. RICHARDSON,	.	.	"	<i>17th "</i>
" GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	.	.	"	<i>18th "</i>
W. & Rev. JOHN GIBSON,	.	.	.	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" MARION CROSLEY,	.	.	"	"
W. HORACE H. BURBANK,	.	.	"	<i>Marshal.</i>
" BEN MOORE,	.	.	.	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
" J. FRED. KING,	.	.	.	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" ALGER E. CHASE,	.	.	"	"
" BENJAMIN AMES,	.	.	"	"
" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	.	.	"	<i>Sword Bearer.</i>

W.	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	" <i>Pursuivant.</i>
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" " "
BRO.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler.</i>

The committee also report that Representatives of the following Grand Lodges are present;

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

Respectfully submitted,

WILFORD J. FISHER,  
NATHAN U. HINKLEY, } Committee.

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

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

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

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

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

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees:

*On Doings of Grand Officers.*

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, HIRAM CHASE, WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.

*On Pay Roll.*

FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, HOWARD D. SMITH, EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.

*On Unfinished Business.*

A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT I. MATHER, W. F. LORD.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

## BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

The requirements of our constitution may oblige us, the custom of many years may urge us, but the power that attracts us is the strong wish to join the associates with whom we have labored in the past, to *feel* the hearty hand shake, to *see* the beaming eye, to *hear* the warm words of greeting, and to meet and welcome the new associates who have come up to assist us, in carrying forward the great work of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. This power, more than all else, draws us to this sixty-seventh session of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and it was well at the beginning, that we joined with our Grand Chaplain, in heartfelt gratitude and thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father, for life, health, happiness, and the generous supplies that we have received and to spare, so that we have been enabled to respond to the calls not only at our own doors but to those of the distressed outside our own State. We should feel deeply grateful that we have been spared the sorrow of a pestilence that afflicted thousands in a neighboring jurisdiction with which we have frequent, and our manufacturing towns, *daily* intercourse. For these blessings in a thousand ways we *should* be, we *have* been, thankful in the past; let us render ourselves worthy of them in the future.

In extending a fraternal welcome to every mason present, I wish to congratulate the Grand Lodge that so many familiar faces, and especially so many of our permanent members, at the head of whom are nine of our ten Past Grand Masters, are permitted to be with us to-day.

It affords the best of proof that in laying off their official robes they laid not aside their interest in our cause, nor their willingness, by counsel and advice, to assist us, who are less experienced, in bearing onward and upward the banner of Free-masonry.

Although I am permitted to report to you that no name on the roll of Grand Lodge officers has been erased by the hand of death, yet with sorrow I am called to announce the name of one of our permanent members who has passed on over the dark river,

"Into the silent land."

Our senior, Past Junior Grand Warden, WILLIAM SOMERBY, died at his home in Ellsworth, September 28th, 1885, at the age of nearly eighty-three, over sixty-one years of which he had been a freemason, having joined the fraternity in 1824, when he immediately took a deep interest in its welfare, which continued throughout his life. He was a member of Lygonia Lodge at Ellsworth, before the whirlwind of Anti-Masonry caused it to close its doors, and through those dark days when ignorance and folly held full sway, and to be known as an adhering member was far different from what it is in our day, and about which more than one now present has heard him relate—through those dark days he was loyal to the craft, both in word and deed, waiting, hoping, and firmly believing, that the cloud of adversity would soon pass over; and when the time came, as come it did, he was found among the first to assist in reviving his lodge, and he represented it the same year at Grand Lodge, and manifested so much zeal at the session that he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the district in which he resided. The following year he received the appointment of Grand Lecturer, and three years after his fidelity was further rewarded, and he became a permanent member of this Grand Lodge by his election to the office of Junior Grand Warden, and for the succeeding twenty-seven years, the last time being at the session of 1873, he was almost always present at our annual communications. He was a regular attendant at the meetings of his own lodge, in which he took great interest until prevented by old age. He

was buried by Lygonia Lodge, of which he had been a member fifty-six years, the Grand Lodge being represented by Past Senior Grand Warden JOHN B. REDMAN, who assisted in the services.

#### CONDITION OF MASONRY.

My correspondence, and it has been considerable, with other Grand Jurisdictions has been pleasant, and nothing, so far as I know, has occurred to disturb our peace or friendship.

As a whole, the craft has enjoyed a year of harmony and prosperity. A healthy increase in membership will be shown, and there are but few lodges which have not had a fair amount of work.

Each lodge has seemed to vie with its neighbor in advancing the welfare of Symbolic Masonry, and this harmony is shown in the fact that I am able to report to you, that among our 185 lodges, but one complaint is made in regard to infringement of jurisdiction. There are two principal reasons for this "dwelling together in unity." One is, our laws in regard to jurisdiction are so plain and well understood, that it seems impossible to err. The other, and the *greater* reason, is the desire on the part of our members to show that brotherly love and courtesy which is taught as the second duty of masons.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

October 12th, I received a communication from R. W. JOHN E. WOODCOCK, informing me that he had been called to California, and tendering his resignation as D. D. G. M. of the 7th District, which I accepted, and November 23d, I appointed Worshipful Bro. LOIMA C. POOR, of Searsmont, to fill the vacancy.

November 2d, I received a communication from R. W. MELVILLE WOODMAN, informing me that he was about to leave the State, and tendering his resignation as D. D. G. M. of the 19th District, which I accepted, and December 26th, I appointed Worshipful Bro. GEO. A. GILPATRIC, of Kennebunk, to fill the vacancy.

## LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

May 29th, by my direction, the Deputy for the 15th District visited the Brethren at Strong, and assisted in organizing Davis Lodge, u. p. The lodge has since fitted up and furnished a convenient and beautiful hall, in a building specially erected for the purpose and owned by the members. The lodge is out of debt. They have initiated twenty-three candidates, and the Deputy's report of April 1st, speaks in praise of their work. They will apply at this session for a charter, and have twenty names to be placed upon it.

June 16th, by my direction, the Deputy for the 19th District visited Springvale, and assisted the Brethren there in organizing Springvale Lodge, u. p. They do not occupy a hall by themselves, but will do so after receiving their charter. They have initiated fifteen candidates and are free from debt. The Deputy reports a good interest manifested and excellent work. They will apply at this session for a charter, and have thirty-five names.

## SPECIAL SESSION.

On St. John's Day in June, I convened a special session of the Grand Lodge at South Thomaston, and constituted Knox Lodge, No. 189. I acknowledge with pleasure the capable assistance given me by the following members of the Grand Lodge: Past Grand Wardens JOHN W. BALLOU and A. M. WETHERBEE, and D. D. G. M. HERBERT L. SHEPARD of the 9th District. Immediately after the lodge had been constituted, with the assistance of R. W. Bro. BALLOU, I installed their officers. The members of Knox Lodge are entitled to much credit for the handsome manner in which they entertained the Grand Lodge, and the visiting Brethren from Aurora, Orient, St. Paul, Amity, Eureka and Rockland Lodges.

## GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

As our relations with other Grand Lodges should be of the most fraternal nature, and the interchange of representatives, as

a mark of courtesy and good will, seems to bring us into closer friendship with them, I have, in conformity to the well established custom, and for the purpose of continuing this close relation, appointed the following Grand Representatives, each of whom has been recommended by their respective Grand Masters:

October 8th, R. W. MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, of Phoenix, near the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

October 26th, M. W. CHARLES C. KIEFER, of Urbana, near the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

January 12th, R. W. WILLIAM McMICKEN, of Olympia, near the Grand Lodge of Washington.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

May 29th, I granted a dispensation to Ira Berry Lodge, at Bluehill, to assist in the ceremonies at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at that place, to be held May 30th.

July 29th, to Augusta and Bethlehem Lodges, to attend public services, in memory of Ex-President U. S. GRANT, to be held at Augusta, August 8th.

August 5th, to Monmouth Lodge to attend public services in memory of Ex-President U. S. GRANT, to be held at Monmouth Centre, August 8th.

August 25th, to Blazing Star Lodge, permitting them to receive a petition from a candidate who claimed his home there, but had not resided the required six months in their jurisdiction.

September 25th, to Asylum Lodge, to hold a public installation at a place four miles from their hall, but in the same town.

December 9th, to St. Croix Lodge, at Calais, to celebrate the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, on Sunday, December 27th, the services to be conducted by Grand Chaplain A. J. PADELFORD. It was a great pleasure to grant this request, and I am only sorry that I did not have the privilege of writing 184 similar dispensations, and thus more generally continuing the ancient and beautiful custom of celebrating St. Johns' Days, which was of frequent occurrence by lodges in this State years ago, and ought to be more extensively observed now.

October 12th, to Oriental Star Lodge, at Livermore, to elect officers at their stated meeting in October, they having failed to elect at the annual meeting in September.

December 14th, to all the lodges save one, in the Second Masonic District, permitting them to hold their annual election at a date different from that provided for in their by-laws, as that date, through no fault of the moon, fell upon Sunday.

January 9th, to Acacia Lodge, to receive the petition of a candidate whose home was in Durham, but who had not personally resided there the required six months.

January 16th, to Rockland Lodge, to elect a Senior Warden at their regular meeting in February, the brother elected to the office at their annual meeting having declined to serve.

I have been asked to grant dispensations to enable lodges to receive and act upon petitions in less than the required four weeks, as their petitioner in each case was about to go away. I have informed them that it was the sentiment of the Grand Lodge that such dispensations should only be granted in cases where the applicant had been unable to present his petition in season, and *not* in cases where he had resided a long time near a lodge without discovering that it was an excellent institution to belong to until he is about to leave home, and suddenly remembers that it may be of material benefit to him in places he is about to visit. I also informed them that I would gladly grant the dispensation, if they could assure me that their petitioner had been *unable* to apply in season, if he had desired to; and the result has been that I have issued no dispensations for petitions of this kind.

In November I refused to give permission to a Lecturer from out of the State, who desired to give so-called lectures on Blue Lodge Masonry in our Masonic halls, as I found that he was not in good favor with the Grand Lodge of the State where he resided.

#### NEW LODGES.

I have granted no dispensations for new lodges, although there are several places in the State that I have had correspondence

with in regard to the matter, but I have not encouraged them, for I am aware that we have too many weak lodges now, and that the Grand Lodge is averse to increasing the number.

## LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

In January I received two petitions, asking for authority to meet and organize, for the purpose of improving themselves in Masonry. One petition was from twenty of the Brethren at Winter Harbor, in the town of Gouldsboro; the other from thirty Brethren at North Haven. They wrote me that they were so far away from their lodges that it was impossible for them to attend, and that they desired to learn the lectures, work and laws of the institution, so that they could become more intelligent masons. As I thought this a commendable desire, and worthy of being encouraged, I wrote them that if they would provide a suitable hall, and have the deputy of the District in which they resided pronounce it safe, that I would give them permission to hold a Lodge of Instruction. The Brethren at Winter Harbor made arrangements, and the D. D. G. M. of the 3d District, after visiting them and inspecting their premises, wrote me that he had looked over their hall, or place of meeting, and its immediate surroundings, and found them perfectly safe for lodge meetings, and also found the Brethren discreet and careful. I thereupon wrote the following dispensation to the Brother who had been chosen as their instructor:

LEWISTON, March 26, 1886.

To Brother G. W. TRACY, Gouldsborough, Maine:

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I authorize you, and such other worthy Brethren as are known to you, and whom you may select, to hold meetings at Winter Harbor, in the town of Gouldsborough, for the purpose of instructing the Brethren there in the lectures, laws and usages of Freemasonry, under the following restrictions:

You will hold your meetings in the hall which was examined and approved by R. W. L. H. LEIGHTON, D. D. G. M. of the 3d Masonic District.

You will see that your hall is properly tiled during your sessions.

You will neither examine nor admit strangers, claiming to be masons.

You will not make or attempt to make masons.

You will permit no discussion or business that conflicts with the Constit-

tution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

You will hold no meetings unless you, or one whom you shall appoint, are present to see that the requirements of this dispensation are strictly complied with.

This dispensation shall remain in force during the pleasure of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, *Grand Master.*

The Brethren at North Haven have not yet made arrangements, but from letters that I have lately received from them, I think they intend to do so.

DECISIONS.

I have been called to answer a large number of questions, most of which are answered plainly in our Digest; others have needed some little explanation, and a small number have seemed to me to be worthy of presentation at this time.

1. A lodge should return as members those that are working in a lodge *v. b.*, and collect dues of them up to the time when they take their dimits.
2. A lodge cannot collect fees for *granting* dimits.
3. It is not proper for lodges to meddle with domestic troubles.
4. A candidate presents himself for initiation the same evening that he has been accepted. Can a member prevent his initiation after he has been taken in charge by the J. D.?

*Answer.* An objection by a member of the lodge to the initiation of a candidate is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, if made at any time before the candidate has been "received into" the lodge by the S. D.

5. A candidate who received his second degree eighteen months ago, evades all questions in regard to receiving his third. Shall we let him take his own time?

*Answer.* There being no law compelling a candidate to receive his second or third degree, there can be no penalty for neglecting to do so. He inflicts his *own* punishment, by depriving himself of the rights and benefits of Masonry.

6. A dimit should not be granted to a member who has disgraced himself and the fraternity by acts of intoxication, but

charges should be preferred and a trial had. In teaching the cardinal virtues we commence with temperance.

7. A man becomes an actual candidate when his petition has been received by the lodge and referred to a committee.

8. Is it proper for the presiding officer of a lodge, after the ballot is passed, to announce that the same is clear, but that objections having been made in advance by a member who could not be present, he therefore declares the candidate rejected?

*Answer.* No, such an objection is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, and is entitled to the same secrecy. The ballot, in such a case, should be passed, and whatever the result, it should be declared not clear. To do otherwise is to reveal that all present are favorable, and that some absent member is the objector.

9. A seafaring man and citizen of Maine, while on a foreign voyage, makes application and receives the E. A. degree. On arrival home he makes application to the lodge in the town where he has always resided and is accepted, but refuses to take the E. A. degree over again, or to pay for it, but desires to receive the other two degrees. Can we do as he wishes?

*Answer.* No, he must pay for and receive the three degrees in your lodge in their regular order.

10. A man who was born in Y. in this State and has never been away from there over eighteen months at a time, has lately resided for eighteen months with his wife in New Hampshire, and from there has returned with her to his birth-place some five months ago. He now desires to apply to the lodge in Y. for the degrees. Can they receive his application or will they have to get permission first from New Hampshire?

*Answer.* He must reside in this State one year before he can apply; for New Hampshire has no claim to waive, and Sec. 92 of the Constitution prohibits me from granting a dispensation.

#### POWERS OF GRAND MASTER.

There seems to be an idea in the minds of not a few Brethren, that the Grand Master has power to set aside for the time being, any provision of the Constitution or Standing Regulations of the

Grand Lodge, and that in *their* case he ought to do so. I have tried to explain that while the Grand Master has *almost* unlimited powers to do what he thinks best for the good of the whole fraternity, he is as much bound to observe and obey the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, as any member of a subordinate lodge; in fact, more so, for he is *specially* obligated to obey them, and he could not consistently punish others for violating laws he has himself disobeyed.

#### TRIALS.

My attention has been called several times to the manner in which trials have been conducted, both for masonic offenses and for non-payment of dues. In every case sent up this year, some plain although simple requirement laid down in the Text Book has been overlooked; and in the case of non-payment of dues, I find there is too loose a way of suspending members in quite a number of lodges. The Grand Lodge has decided that the charges must be in writing and due trial had thereon, after proper notice, as in other masonic trials. Before proceeding to a trial, the Master at least should make himself thoroughly conversant with chapter eighteen of the Text Book, and have such parts of it, as are applicable to the case before them, read to the lodge. If we must *punish* our members, let us do *our* part in a proper manner.

I regret to report that trials for unmasonic conduct have been necessary in two cases. Both records, with an appeal accompanying each, will be presented for your action.

#### IMPOSTORS.

June 4th, I received a request from the President of "Lodge of Relief," at Baltimore, asking this Grand Lodge to send a delegate to a convention to be held at Masonic Temple, Baltimore, August 31st, for the purpose of devising a suitable plan and providing ways and means for maintaining an organization to bring to a sense of justice the masonic tramp, impostor and adventurer.

No representative was present from this State, but I have a copy of the proceedings and their monthly reports, which contain a numbered description of the unworthy, the chief one of whom I recognize by the description as having, during the past summer, gone through our State and Brethren at the same time.

I am satisfied that some such method should be adopted in this State to better protect our lodges and individual masons, who, through a too high idea of their masonic duties, are constantly being imposed upon by these tramps and adventurers, who are always too ready to be examined, are glib of tongue and prepared with distressing stories and a change of name for every required occasion, and the success they meet with encourages them to adopt this manner of life as a profession.

Several of this band whom I have heard from in the past year, (and I presume there were others,) have been making us a visit, and I have yet to hear of a lodge that refused to give them money, but in every case the one imposed upon has kept it to himself until it was too late to warn the rest.

If Brethren would refer all strangers to their Masters and Masters would demand written evidence and use the telegraph, they would soon find out by experience that a large majority of them are unworthy.

For worthy Brethren in need we should, and do, have the most charitable feelings, and should be ever ready to assist them by paying for their board, their car-fare or for other necessary expenses, but let us stop giving money to strangers.

#### FREE BED.

In March, through the kindness of a brother who thoroughly believes in Masonry and in carrying out its principles in a practical way, and who, in answer to mine acknowledging the gift, wrote me that he hoped it would be the means of lessening the suffering of afflicted Brethren and restoring them to health, I was enabled to issue the following circular:

## GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,  
LEWISTON, March 15, 1886.*To the Officers and Members of all Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in  
Maine.*

BRETHREN:—I have been informed by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Maine General Hospital, and with great pleasure announce to you, that a kind and liberal brother has generously paid to the hospital a sum sufficient to maintain a free bed for one year, such bed to be at the disposal of the masonic fraternity—the Grand Master to have the power of naming persons who, if regularly admitted, shall occupy such bed from time to time. The beneficiary, however, must always be a freemason, resident in the State of Maine.

The Grand Master will be pleased to give further information in regard to the requirements, to any one who needs, and desires to avail himself of, this privilege.

Fraternally,

FESSENDEN L. DAY, *Grand Master.*

## GALVESTON.

The first of December I received an appeal for aid, and believing that our ancient institution was founded upon relief, as well as brotherly love and truth, and that we should extend a fraternal hand to these worthy Brethren in their distress, I issued the following:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,  
LEWISTON, December 3, 1885.*To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of our several lodges in  
Maine.*

BRETHREN:—The following appeal, with the approval of the acting Grand Master of Masons in Texas, has been received from the Brethren at Galveston.

## "MASONIC TEMPLE, GALVESTON, NOV. 23, 1885.

"On the 13th of this month a large portion of Galveston, comprising mainly residences and tenement houses, was laid in ruins by one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever visited an American city. It has been estimated that over 500 houses were destroyed, and nearly 5,000 people rendered homeless. The fraternity has suffered in equal proportions with other classes of the community. Systematic steps have been taken by the lodges here to ascertain the extent of the loss which has befallen worthy masons, their widows and orphans, and the result of the investigation has demonstrated that their needs are largely in excess of the ability of the local masonic bodies or of the general citizens' committee to relieve. The magnitude of the calamity warrants us in appealing to our Brethren elsewhere for

assistance, and we do so with the assurance that our appeal will be cheerfully responded to. We need funds to relieve the distress of worthy Master Masons, their widows and orphans, and we respectfully and fraternally solicit your aid."

I therefore willingly and earnestly call upon you to contribute to their relief as promptly and liberally as your means will allow and the occasion demands.

If each lodge, at its next meeting, will contribute even a small amount, the aggregate will be worthy of the fraternity in Maine.

Contributions in checks or money orders, sent to Bro. IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary, at Portland, subject to my order, will be acknowledged and immediately sent to Past Grand Master MOTT, at Galveston,

Fraternally,

FESSENDEN I. DAY, *Grand Master*.

The same day that it was issued I sent a draft to the Chairman of their Relief Committee at Galveston, and received in reply the following acknowledgment:

GALVESTON, Dec. 14, 1885.

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, *Grand Master of the Masons in Maine.*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.:—A few days' absence from the city has prevented me from making an earlier response to your kind favor of the 4th inst., enclosing contribution from your Grand Lodge to the distressed fraternity in Galveston.

The immense distance which separates Maine from Texas is bridged by the kind and sympathetic sentiments which prompt the Brethren of the old and Grand North-east State of the Union, to extend a helping hand to their less fortunate fratres in this far-off South-western State, and makes us feel that Masonry is indeed a universal brotherhood. The grateful thanks of the beneficiaries of the fund is hereby extended to you and your Grand Lodge for this evidence of practical sympathy, and it will give me pleasure to make the fact known to our Grand Master.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of your Grand Lodge and of the Masons of Maine,

I am fraternally yours,

M. F. MOTT, *P. G. M.*

In January their chairman returned to me a draft sent them January 9th, with the gratifying information that "the committee had decided to return all contributions received after January 6th, as the necessities of the sufferers had been sufficiently relieved, and they did not think it just to themselves,

or fair to their generous donors, to receive funds for a purpose that no longer existed."

I make no report to-day that affords me so much gratification as the fact that our lodges contributed so liberally to this cause, and the action of our Texas Brethren shows that it was not unworthily bestowed.

I did not think it just to the lodges that contributed, to turn the surplus remaining in my hands into the funds of the Grand Lodge, and I accordingly returned to each contributor their proportion of the money, and they are able to say that they cast their bread upon the waters and found the most of it before many days.

#### EXEMPLIFICATION.

I have invited the officers of Portland Lodge, No. 1, and they have accepted my invitation, to exemplify the work of the E. A. degree before the Grand Lodge Wednesday afternoon.

#### DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Of the District Deputy Grand Masters I can now say at the end of their term of office, that the confidence I reposed in them at the time of their appointment has not been misplaced, and that my opinion, as stated by the installing officer, has proved true, for they have shown "their willingness to work, their masonic knowledge, their fidelity and their discretion."

#### STATISTICS.

I have the pleasure of stating that every lodge in the State has sent in its returns, by which it is shown that we have passed the twentieth thousand in membership, with 20,039 on our roll. We have not lost nearly so many, by forfeiture of membership, as last year, but our losses by death are considerably more.

#### GRAND SECRETARY.

In our Grand Secretary I have always found a zealous, patient and faithful officer.

I have had occasion to call on him for assistance outside of his regular office duties on several occasions, particularly in issuing circulars and in receiving and keeping an account of the moneys sent in response to the Galveston appeal, and I have found him willing, prompt and accurate.

In examining the by-laws of the various lodges sent in for examination, I have discovered nothing to do but sign them after they had passed through his hands.

#### TREASURY.

By a reference to the Grand Treasurer's books I find that we have had an average balance of over four thousand dollars on deposit without the least income to us for the year. This, undoubtedly, is a satisfactory arrangement for the bank, but it is not the way we do in our private business. A certain part of our surplus should be turned over each year to the Charity Fund, where it can be invested for the benefit of those needing assistance.

#### CHARITY FUND.

I also find that an investment belonging to the Charity Fund and amounting to one thousand dollars, came due and was paid to the Grand Treasurer; but it was not re-invested, and could not be without going to the expense of calling together eleven Trustees from all over the State; for it is provided in Section 58 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, that the Charity Funds cannot be changed from one investment to another without calling a meeting of the Board. I mention this at this time, because an investment of over four thousand dollars is likely to be paid during the coming summer.

#### CLOSING.

Having given you a record of my official transactions for the past year it now becomes the duty of us all to turn to the discharge of those responsible duties which will affect the interests of the whole fraternity. Let us discharge them so that at the close of this session we may willingly examine ourselves as did

a celebrated Chinese Philosopher, who said, "I daily examine myself on three points—whether, in transacting business for others, I may have been not faithful; whether, in intercourse with friends, I may have been not sincere; whether I may have not mastered and practiced the instructions of my teacher."

FESSENDEN L. DAY, *Grand Master.*

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

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were submitted with the Grand Master's address, and were referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

The Grand Secretary submitted the Dispensation, Records and other papers of Springvale Lodge, U. D., with a petition for a charter, which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Dispensation and other papers of Davis Lodge, U. D., at Strong, with a petition for a charter, were presented by the Grand Secretary, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1886.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance would most respectfully submit the following report:

We have audited such bills of this Grand Lodge as were ordered paid, and have certified to the Treasurer as to their correctness.

We have examined the records of the Grand Secretary, and can find nothing but commendation as to their neatness and accuracy. We have also examined the accounts of the Grand Secretary, as relates to the man-

agement of his own office and the library room, and have found them correct, and approved his bill for payment by the Grand Treasurer.

We have examined the books of accounts of the Grand Treasurer, and are satisfied that they are correct, and that the account current was balanced on the third of May, 1886.

The summary of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer is as follows:

1885, May 4. Dr. To cash on hand,	\$7,637.05
" received during the year,	5,502.85
Making a total during the year,	13,139.90
Cr. By amount expended during the year,	4,508.34
Leaving a balance in his hands of	\$8,631.56

The balance on hand to the credit of the Charity Fund is \$2,419.11, which, together with the balance of the Grand Lodge account above stated, and amounting in all to \$11,450.67, was on deposit in the First National Bank of this city on May 3d, 1886, as appeared by the certified check of the cashier of that bank.

Your committee would also state that there are in the Charity Fund:

25 shares Canal National Bank, par value,	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco " " "	3,700.00
12 " First " " "	1,200.00
11 " Traders' " " "	1,100.00
1 Bond, City of Portland, Me., "	1,000.00
7 " U. S. Government, 4 per cent., par value,	800.00
Cash on deposit Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
" Portland Savings Bank,	1,900.00
Real estate No. 16 Elm St., Portland, Me., valued at	4,500.00
Cash on deposit First National Bank,	2,419.11
Total amount of Charity Fund,	\$21,019.11

Of this cash on deposit, one thousand dollars is on account of the maturity of the Cleveland Bond of that amount, which has been paid.

The total amount of cash on hand and in the Charity Fund is \$20,650.67.

In the printed Proceedings for the year 1885, page 31, in the report of the Finance Committee, there appears the statement that the cash received from May 2, 1884, to April 30, 1885, was \$5,856.78; this should be \$5,856.23, the error being made by some one to your committee unknown, unless it was the committee themselves; so that with this correction made, the balance on hand should be fifty cents less, viz: \$7,637.05, which said amount is right.

Your committee are glad to know that lodges are generally accurate in their returns, yet a few discrepancies appear year by year; and this year we

note that Oriental Lodge, No. 13, by its returns shows 130 members, but returns dues for only 126 members; that Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, returns 139 members, at fifteen cents, as \$18.85, when it should be \$20.85; that Drummond Lodge, No. 118, has not sent in any dues, but has communicated with the Grand Master in regard to the same; that Springvale Lodge, u. n., has made no return; that the returns of the lodges in the 12th Masonic District have not been received, but that the District Deputy has sent a letter stating the amount of dues of the lodges in that district, except Relief, No. 108, and a check for the amount mentioned in his letter, viz: \$179.40.

Your committee would call the attention of the lodges to the requirement of the Constitution in regard to the returns, and as especially set forth in the committee's report in the Proceedings for 1884, page 633.

Your committee would recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1885-'6, the following sums, respectively:

To the Grand Treasurer,	\$200.00
" " " Tyler, in full for himself and assistants,	30.00
" " Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence,	100.00
" " Assistant Grand Secretary,	20.00

Your committee would also recommend that there be printed under the direction of the Grand Secretary, suitable blanks for the Committee on Returns; that the Treasurer's printed report do not contain the names and amounts paid each member on the pay roll, but the actual amount paid as a whole, and that the amounts received from the District Deputy Grand Masters be printed without specifying each lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,  
ALBRE E. CHASE, } Committee.

Which report was accepted, but action on the recommendations was postponed.

Bro. IRA BERRY submitted his annual report as Grand Secretary, to wit:

PORTLAND, May 4, 1886.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Secretary finds sincere gratification in being able to report that the work of his office has been promptly attended to during the past year, and substantial progress has been made in arranging the documents in the Archives. There is much yet to be done; but all that is achieved makes the work easier, and the progress more rapid—not so slow, perhaps might be the better phrase.

The records are submitted for examination.

Correspondence has been duly attended to; diplomas and other blanks forwarded without delay.

There are ten Registered Brethren now on our list.

Three charters have been recorded in addition to the one granted at last session.

This matter of putting charters on record seems to me of so much importance, that I bring it up repeatedly, though well aware that it may be tedious to a large portion of the Brethren: but the trouble of sending a charter here for record, and getting it back, is so little, compared with that of hunting up data to supply it if destroyed, that one would think it would be attended to at the earliest moment. I give the list of those not yet recorded, in the hope that some interested Brother in each lodge will appreciate the importance of having it done, and see that it is attended to. There are fifty-three lodges that have not yet sent their charters to be recorded, and they are as follows:

No. 8 United,	No. 71 Rising Sun,	No. 102 Marsh River,
14 Solar,	72 Pioneer,	103 Dresden,
18 Oxford,	74 Bristol,	105 Ashlar,
19 Felicity,	76 Arundel,	106 Tuscan,
30 Blazing Star,	78 Crescent,	107 Day Sprig,
32 Hermon,	80 Keystone,	108 Relief,
40 Lygonia,	82 St. Paul's,	114 Polar Star,
45 Central,	83 St. Andrew's,	116 Lebanon,
52 Mosaic,	85 Star in the West,	122 Marine,
53 Rural,	87 Benevolent,	123 Franklin,
54 Vassalboro',	88 Narraguagus,	126 Timothy Chase,
55 Fraternal,	89 Island,	127 Presumpscot,
56 Mount Moriah,	91 Harwood,	128 Eggemoggan,
60 Star in the East,	92 Siloam,	129 Quantabacook,
63 Richmond,	97 Bethel,	130 Trinity,
66 Mechanics'.	98 Katahdin,	131 Lookout,
67 Blue Mountain,	100 Jefferson,	132 Mount Tir'em.
69 Howard,	101 Nezinscot,	

It is now thirty years since I was elected to the position of Secretary. The number of lodges was then eighty-one—three of which, if I rightly remember, were then dormant, but have since been revived. The number of members returned that year was 3,211. This year we have a hundred and eighty-five lodges working under charter, with a membership of over twenty thousand.

It is a pleasing reflection that I have been able to perform the duties of the office to the acceptance of the Grand Lodge for so many years. They have been years of diligent labor, and it may not be amiss to refer to some of the work that has been accomplished.

One thing is the recording of the Transactions of the Grand Lodge. The records are contained in four large sized volumes, of which all but the first are my work. They have been carefully written, and will be among the valuable possessions of the Grand Lodge in years to come. The first volume contains 556 pages, the second 648, the third 563, and the fourth, so far, 284.

The preparing for the press and superintending the printing of the re-print of the first volume of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, was a work of no little labor, involving the careful inspection of the documents filed away for about forty years, to be sure that nothing important was omitted, and the copying from the record, the proceedings of which we could find no printed copy. The second volume will probably be reprinted before many years.

Another task which I found necessary, which cost much labor, but is and will be of great convenience, was the filing separately the papers relating to the several lodges. I found the documents for each year placed in a separate file; and if anything was desired to be learned about a particular lodge, unless the year of the transaction was known, it could only be found by searching those files, might take hours, and possibly then be overlooked. I examined the files of some thirty-five years, made a file for each lodge and placed in it all the papers I found relating to the history of that lodge, marked the files with the names of the lodges and arranged them alphabetically. It is easy to file the paper away that may need to be referred to, and to find any paper if in the archives.

The engrossing of 108 charters, and recording of 134, are among the labors demanding special care distributed among the thirty years, but taking up a good deal of time in the aggregate.

Twice, by hasty removal in time of fire, the books, pamphlets and documents have been thrown into confusion, and once badly wet. The re-arranging has taken much time.

The routine work of the office—such as attending to correspondence, supplying the lodges with diplomas and other blanks and keeping an account with each, preparing proceedings for press and forwarding them when printed, and other necessary matters, have been attended to as they came up.

Much work has been given to the library, of which work Bro. DRUMMOND has done a generous share. We have, I estimate, about five hundred bound volumes of Proceedings of Masonic Grand Bodies, and pamphlets sufficient to make nearly a hundred more, as soon as they can be arranged into volumes and bound.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which report was accepted.

Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH offered the following Resolution, viz :

*Resolved*, That the names of the members of subordinate lodges be printed with our proceedings this year.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Master laid before the Grand Lodge a communication received by him, requesting the Grand Lodge to erect a suitable headstone to mark the grave of a Past Grand Officer ; and the same was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communications from Village Lodge at Bowdoinham, and Trinity Lodge at Presque Isle, were presented, and severally referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Bro. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,  
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1886.

Your Committee on Returns take pleasure in being able to report that returns have been received from all the working lodges in the jurisdiction ; and that with but few exceptions they were made with a promptness and accuracy highly commendable, and lightening the labor of preparing the report.

The Abstract of Returns, compared with last year, shows the following exhibit of the last year's work :

	1885.	1886.
Initiated,.....	748.....	644
Raised, .....	734.....	624
Affiliated,.....	150.....	107
Re-instated,.....	103.....	119
Dimitted,.....	247.....	239
Died,.....	225.....	269
Suspended,.....	2.....	0
Expelled,.....	3.....	2

Suspended from membership,.....	298.....	146
Deprived of membership,.....	37.....	45
Number of members, (corrected),.....	19,862.....	20,039
Rejected,.....	224.....	190

Number of lodges working under charter, one hundred and eighty-five—two under dispensation.

The Brethren raised in the two lodges under dispensation are not included in the number of members, and will probably add to it between thirty and forty.

It will be noticed, that while less work has been done, fewer affiliated, and more have died, than last year, there has been a gain in the number of members. This is very encouraging, as more have been re-instated, and many less members lost by forfeiture on account of non-payment of dues; indicating that collections are better attended to, and that those who had lost the privileges of membership, appreciate their value, and are taking steps to regain them. May the time soon come, when every Brother shall esteem it a *privilege*, and not a *burden*, to pay a small sum annually toward the support of so beneficent an institution.

It appears to your committee that we are nearer and nearer approaching to accuracy in our returns every year. Entire accuracy we do not think is attainable; but hope to come near enough to it for all practical purposes.

A few Secretaries need to be reminded that it is desirable to give the first names of their members entire, instead of initials merely. Very little time is saved by writing *J. Thompson* instead of *John Thompson*; but if some years hence their records should be destroyed, and they come to the files of the Grand Lodge to ascertain the names of their members, and should find that there were several *J. Thompsons* resident in the place, how are they to know which of them was the one belonging to the lodge? It may at some time be of importance to a Brother's descendants to be able to establish clearly their ancestor's claim to membership in the lodge.

We have not forgotten that this matter has been urged before: but trust we shall be pardoned if we recall the anecdote of the Massachusetts Clergyman, who having preached in exchange with a brother Minister, one of the congregation said to him, "That was a good sermon of yours, but you preached it the last time you came here." "Well," was the ready reply, "if you do not heed it now, I will preach it next time I come."

Bro. JOHN F. SINGH, Secretary of Rockland Lodge, this year as last, sends the return of his lodge in a print hand; so much care and labor merit special mention by the committee, and should be appreciated by his lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,  
F. T. FAULKNER, } Committee.

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1886.

Nos.	LODGES.											N. P. Dues.	D. of Mem.	No. Members	Rejected.
		Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instituted.	Dismissed.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	Suspended.	2				
1	Portland, . . . . .	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	310	1	310	1
2	Warren, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	83	..	83	..
3	Lincoln, . . . . .	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	1	76	1
4	Hancock, . . . . .	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71	..
5	Kennebec, . . . . .	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	3	156	3
6	Amity, . . . . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	168	..
7	Eastern, . . . . .	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	1	142	1
8	United, . . . . .	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	1	106	1
9	Saco, . . . . .	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	1	124	1
10	Rising Virtue, . . . . .	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	180	..
11	Pythagorean, . . . . .	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	77	..
12	Cumberland, . . . . .	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	77	..
13	Oriental, . . . . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	1	130	1
14	Solar, . . . . .	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	244	..
15	Orient, . . . . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	1	159	1
16	St. George, . . . . .	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	1	87	1
17	Ancient Landmark, . . . . .	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323	..	323	..
18	Oxford, . . . . .	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	2	148	2
19	Felicity, . . . . .	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	1	142	1
20	Maine, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	93	..
21	Oriental Star, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	1	106	1
22	York, . . . . .	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	2	109	2
23	Freeport, . . . . .	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	116	..
24	Phoenix, . . . . .	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	1	166	1
25	Temple, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	83	..
26	Village, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	2	104	2
27	Adoniram, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	51	..
28	Northern Star, . . . . .	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	3	146	3
29	Tranquill, . . . . .	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	1	194	1
30	Blazing Star, . . . . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	91	..
31	Union, . . . . .	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	121	..
32	Hermon, . . . . .	16	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	8	271	8
33	Waterville, . . . . .	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179	2	179	2
34	Somerset, . . . . .	9	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	4	201	4
35	Bethlehem, . . . . .	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	1	223	1
36	Casco, . . . . .	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	160	..
37	Washington, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	48	..
38	Harmony, . . . . .	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	..	132	..
39	Penobscot, . . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	4	139	4
40	Lygonia, . . . . .	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	2	202	2
41	Morning Star, . . . . .	7	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	1	106	1
42	Freedom, . . . . .	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	..
43	Alna, . . . . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	1	147	1
44	Piscataquis, . . . . .	8	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	104	..
45	Central, . . . . .	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	1	135	1
46	St. Croix, . . . . .	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	1	204	1
47	Dunlap, . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	..	143	..
48	Lafayette, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	93	..
49	Meridian Splendor, . . . . .	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	79	..
50	Aurora, . . . . .	8	8	..	10	14	5	..	..	..	..	341	..	341	..
51	St. John's, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	99	..	99	..

\* Returned by mistake last year.

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	162	..
53	Rural,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	1
54	Vassalboro'	1	1	..	7	3	1	..	..	1	..	91	..
55	Fraternal,	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	7	3	85	1
56	Mount Moriah,	3	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	55	..
57	King Hiram,	1	3	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	89	..
58	Unity,	1	3	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	1	54	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,	5	6	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	145	2
61	King Solomon's,	4	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	114	..
62	King David's,	4	5	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	95	2
63	Richmond,	3	3	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	111
64	Pacific,	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	120
65	Mystic,	2	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	134
66	Mechanics',	5	10	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	111
67	Blue Mountain,	8	7	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	5	68
68	Mariners',	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	145
69	Howard,	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	103
70	Standish,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
71	Rising Sun,	1	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	85
72	Pioneer,	3	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	54
73	Tyrian,	4	3	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	189
74	Bristol,	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	147
75	Plymouth,	1	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
76	Arundel,	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	72
77	Tremont,	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	139
78	Crescent,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	104
79	Rockland,	20	14	5	3	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	340
80	Keystone,	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	115
81	Atlantic,	9	8	4	2	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	285
82	St. Paul's,	9	8	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	146
83	St. Andrew's,	..	..	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	244
84	Eureka,	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	103
85	Star in the West,	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	85
86	Temple,	4	2	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	4	..	144
87	Benevolent,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	53
88	Narraguagus,	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	96
89	Island,	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	..	50
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,	5	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	153
92	Siloam,	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	122
93	Horeb,	4	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	110
94	Paris,	7	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	83
95	Corinthian,	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	75
96	Monument,	7	7	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	133
97	Bethel,	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	144
98	Katahdin,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
99	Vernon Valley,	3	4	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	115
100	Jefferson,	1	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	78
101	Nezinscot,	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	97
102	Marsh River,	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	81
103	Dresden,	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	43
104	Dirigo,	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	100
105	Ashlar,	2	3	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	195
106	Tuscan,	2	1	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	2	..	88
107	Day Spring,	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	43
108	Relief,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63

[May,

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemekeag, . . .		1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
167	Whitney, . . . .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	1
168	Composite, . . . .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	1
169	Shepherd's River, . .	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
170	Caribou, . . . .	7	2	2	6	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	90	2
171	Naskeng, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	61	..
172	Pine Tree, . . . .	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	101	7
173	Pleiades, . . . .	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	2
174	Lynde, . . . .	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	1
175	Baskahegan, . . . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	1
176	Palestine, . . . .	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	90	..
177	Rising Star, . . . .	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..
178	Ancient Brothers', .	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	70	3
179	Yorkshire, . . . .	6	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
180	Hiram, . . . .	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	116	3
181	Keene Washburn, .	4	4	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
182	Granite, . . . .	4	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
183	Deering, . . . .	13	13	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	115	1
184	Naval, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	47	..
185	Bar Harbor, . . . .	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	6
186	Warren Phillips, .	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	2
187	Ira Berry, . . . .	1	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
188	Jonesport, . . . .	8	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	5
189	Knox, . . . .	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1
		644	624	107	119	239	269	0	2	146	45	20,039	190	

NOTE.—Springvale Lodge, U. D., raised 15, and Davis Lodge, U. D., 23. Reckoning these, the number of Initiates is 682, and of members 20,077.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual Report, as follows:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my accounts as Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, and as Grand Treasurer for the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge for the past year. It appears from an examination of these accounts, that the sum of \$8,631.56 remains to the credit of the Grand Lodge, and \$2,419.11 to the credit of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, \$1,000 of this last amount coming from the payment of city of Cleveland, Ohio, bond maturing April 1, 1886.

Whilst it may not be within the duties of the Grand Treasurer to recommend any alterations in the present system of the management of the finances of the Grand Lodge, I am of the opinion that the Grand Lodge would be financially benefited if it entrusted larger authority with its Treasurer, in relation to the use and investment of its funds. No income is received from a portion of the funds in his hands during the year. Remaining on deposit subject to check, it is idle, so far as revenue from the same is concerned. If it is said that the Treasurer should obtain income therefrom, where is the authority delegated to him to do so? If he invests and the

investment is safe and productive, it is well; but if otherwise, it is questionable whether his bondsmen might not be responsible.

Beside this, the question has been raised, who shall direct the Grand Treasurer to make investments? The Constitution provides that "he 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." Is this duty of the Grand Treasurer to be obeyed without the direction of either Board, if they fail to instruct him, or is the true interpretation thereof, that if the Grand Lodge at its annual communication failed to direct the Grand Treasurer as to its investments, then this duty shall be performed by the Board of Trustees, and unappropriated funds in his hands shall be invested as this Board may direct. I am aware that past usages of funds have not been controlled by the Board of Trustees, until passed to the credit of the Trustees of the Charity Fund by vote of the Grand Lodge; but the question is open to discussion—and the meaning should be made plain—and all doubt removed by a declaration and vote of the Grand Lodge.

Respecting the use of funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, and the investing the same, would it not be well for the Grand Lodge to direct the Grand Treasurer to invest funds in his hands, not otherwise appropriated, as he shall consider judicious, first obtaining the approval of the Grand Master and Committee of Finance thereto?

Beside the doubtful aspect as to the authority to control these unappropriated funds, there is another difficulty the Board of Trustees meet with in connection with the use of its Charity Funds, which is the re-investment thereof, when paid at maturity. If a portion of the Charity Fund invested falls due and is paid, the amount paid must remain unproductive until a meeting of the Board of Trustees can be held, and directions then given by them to the Grand Treasurer as to a new investment. With the easy method of traveling at the present time, the Trustees can reach a given point at an early day, but their time so given, and the expenses incurred by the assembling of the Board, are of importance and are not to be disregarded.

I do not know of any way however by which matured investments belonging to the Charity Fund and paid thereto, can be re-invested safely and judiciously unless the Board of Trustees meet and act under the provisions of the Constitution.

Would not a change in this portion of the Constitution be to the advantage of the board, and power delegated to a Committee of the Trustees, or to the M. W. Grand Master and Committee on Finance to make all safe investments at any time when the funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer belonging to the the Grand Lodge or Charity Fund will permit?

The Charity Fund amounts to some \$23,000 to \$25,000 at the present time if converted into cash; if distributed among the Bretheren of the Grand Lodge each member would receive about \$1.25, whilst the income of the Charity Fund is from \$1200 to \$1500 per annum, a contribution to the re-

lief of the needy of but 6 to 8 cents to each member, yet this small contribution of each does much good to many. I know it will be said that the Lodges contribute to the poor and distressed, but too much of this cannot be done, if well and wisely done; and if legitimate and worthy demands are made for relief and assistance is it not wise and prudent to answer the same, and the responses made by a practice of the profession we claim? Would it not be well for the Grand Lodge to vote annually that from the amounts unappropriated in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, the sum of \$2000 be passed to the credit of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, to be invested by them, and the income used and expended by the Trustees as they may judge proper, either in assistance to the destitute or in such manner as they shall deem best.

FRED'K FOX, *Gr. Treas.*

May 3, 1886.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1885.	<i>Dr.</i>	
May 5.	To cash paid Dis. Dep. Grand Masters,.....	508.30
" " P. G. M. Estes,.....	54.32	
" " Rep. Gr. Lodge,.....	1,381.21	
" " Grand Tyler,.....	30.00	
" " Ch. Com. on For. Cor.,.....	80.00	
" " Assist. Grand Secretary,.....	20.00	
" " Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00	
" " Past Grand Masters,.....	47.70	1,638.23
" " D. D. G. Masters' expenses,.....	124.40	
" " Grand Organist,.....	10.00	
" " Grand Treasurer,.....	200.00	
" " Secretary,.....	500.00	
" " Rep. Bethlehem Lodge,.....	7.02	841.42
" " propor. part ex. portrait of Bro. Dickey,.....	20.08	
" " Rep. Oxford Lodge,.....	6.46	
" " " Preble " .....	3.10	
" " W. O. Carney, expenses,.....	10.20	
" " Rent,.....	200.00	
" " Yorkshire Lodge,.....	6.06	
" " W. A. Barker, expenses,.....	13.00	258.
" " N. M. Martin, dues remitted,....	21.80	
" " W. R. Tarbox,.....	6.54	
" " Ira Berry, exp. Gr. Sec'y, as per acct. ren.,.....	62.71	
" " R. H. Hinkley, Trustee, rent,....	175.00	
" " Printing,.....	688.92	954.97

1885.				
May	5,	To cash paid F. E. Sleeper, expenses,.....	25.00	
	"	" F. L. Day, Knox Lodge, ex,.....	25.08	
	"	" Insurance,.....	10.00	
	"	" Amer. Bank Note Co,.....	100.00	
	"	" Ira Berry, Gr. Sec., expenses,....	18.55	
	"	" Gr. Treasurer, sundry payments,.	2.59	
1866.				
April,	"	" Dis. Dep. Grand Masters,.....	118.20	
	"	" H. J. Deshon, 1884, Rep,.....	7.10	306.52
1886.				4,508.34
May	3,	" on hand in 1st National Bank,.....	8,631.56	
				\$13,139.90

1885.		• Cr.		
May	4,	By cash on hand, balance on settlement of accts. this day,.....	7,637.05	
	5,	By cash of Knox Lodge,.....	16.00	
	"	" " charter,.....	30.00	
	7,	" " A. J. Porter, dis. Lodge at Strong, Maine,.....	25.00	
	27,	By cash of W. Dart, dispens. Springvale, Me.,...	25.00	90.00
1866.				
Apr., May,	"	" R. H. H., for Grand Chapter,.....	63.63	
	"	" C. Fobes, for Grand Commandery,..	42.42	106.05
	"	" Dis. Dep. Grand Masters,.....	5,300.80	5,300.80
				\$13,139.90

May 3, 1886,

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treas.*

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH submitted the following report:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,  
PORTLAND, May 4, 1886.

The Committee on Proposed Amendments to the Constitution ask leave to report.

We have considered the amendments proposed by the Committee on Finance, and to be found upon page 32 of the Proceedings of 1885, viz:

Amend Part Second, Article 1, § 56, by striking out the words "in the treasury at the close of" and the words "not specially appropriated as hereinafter provided; including" and insert the words, "voted into it at" and the words "and also by," so that it shall read as follows: "Section 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors."

Amend Part Second, Article 1, § 57, by striking out the words "with all the other receipts of the Treasurer." It is thereby intended that the Charity Fund shall not be diminished, but shall be gradually increased.

We recommend the adoption of the proposed Amendments.

Fraternally submitted,

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

Which report was accepted, and the amendments were severally adopted, as recommended.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, called up the Resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodge of South Australia, reported by the committee last year, printed and the consideration thereof postponed to this Annual Communication.

On motion, the Resolutions were adopted, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of South Australia, having been legally organized by the concurrence of a large majority of the lodges in that Province, and in a manner to be highly commended, is hereby recognized as the supreme masonic authority in South Australia, with exclusive jurisdiction therein.

*Resolved*, That we extend hearty congratulations to our South Australian Brethren upon the happy auspices under which their Grand Lodge commences its career, and invite fraternal correspondence and an exchange of Representatives.

Bro. MARQUIS F. KING presented credentials as Rep-

representative of the Grand Lodges of New York and Oregon, and was duly received and welcomed.

Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, presented the following report:

PORTLAND, May 4, 1886.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on Amendments to the Constitution have considered the proposed amendment to the same offered by Wor. Bro. HORACE H. BURRANK, printed on page 236 of the Proceedings of last year, and recommend that the same be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Which report was accepted, and the amendment was adopted, as follows:

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendations be unreasonably withheld.

At fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock P. M.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }  
Tuesday, May 4, 1886, }

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

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, as follows:

PORLAND, May 4, 1886.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, to whom was referred the address of the Grand Master, have considered the same, and ask leave to report:

We recommend the adoption of the following:

1st. The reference of decisions to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

2d. That a memorial page be dedicated to the memory of P. J. G. W. WILLIAM SOMERBY.

3d. In the matter of Lodges of Instruction, we commend heartily the restrictions of our Grand Master in relation to them, and believe that in no case should such be lessened.

4th. We commend the remarks of the Grand Master in reference to traveling impostors, to the action of the lodges, and advise their special attention to his suggestions.

5th. We offer the accompanying resolution relative to the information given of the provision for a free bed in Maine General Hospital.

6th. We recommend that the lodges whose charters have not been recorded nor are contained in their printed histories, send their charters to the Grand Secretary for record.

7th. In relation to the communication of the Grand Treasurer, we find that the proviso appended to Section 58, of the Constitution, "that it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another, at a meeting of the Board, and not otherwise"—leaves in force a portion of the vote of the Board of Trustees, passed May 8, 1872, to wit:—"That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, it shall be necessary that such investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them." The committee believe that the present exigencies do not require any change in the authority for investments.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Maine are due to and are now tendered to the humane Brother EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR., Master of Freeport Lodge, for his kindness in providing for the current year a free bed in the Maine General Hospital for the use of the masonic fraternity of Maine. This manifestation of his thoughtful liberality gives evidence that he has not forgotten the lessons upon charity inculcated by the craft.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,  
HIRAM CHASE,  
W. R. G. ESTES, }  
Committee.

Which report was accepted and the recommendations were severally adopted.

BRO. BENJAMIN AMES was added to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, in place of BRO. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, absent.

The Grand Master presented a memorial of JOHN LOW, claiming that his suspension by Moses Webster Lodge was not legal,—which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence so far as completed and printed, in pursuance of a general regulation; and the same was received and distributed among the members present.

### *Report on Foreign Correspondence.*

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of Masons in Maine.*

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit the following report:

We give, at the end of the report, a list of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings are reviewed, with the date and duration of the Annual Communication; also our usual Table of Statistics.

As a large portion of the report was printed before the session of the Grand Lodge, we commenced with Arizona and proceeded with the Grand Lodges in alphabetical order. The Proceedings of such Grand Lodges as were not received in season for notice in their alphabetical order, will be reviewed as usual, at the close of the list, except those whose review is given between this introduction and Arizona.

ALABAMA, 1885.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. BANKHEAD) says, and we most earnestly commend it to the attention of the representatives of our lodges; so far as it may apply to them, it has all the more force from the fact that our Grand Lodge pays *per diem* as well as mileage to one representative from every lodge; the evil is not so great in Maine, but we fear that a call of the roll of lodges after the installation of Grand Officers would fail to meet a response from many lodges, and yet the proceedings of the last day are always the most important and most instructive:

"I greatly fear our Annual Grand Communications are regarded too much as a matter of form. We do not meet here to say our lessons like a big school boy; the object is to legislate for the good of the fraternity, and adopt means best suitable to the imparting of useful knowledge. The Grand Lodge is composed of representatives from the subordinate lodges, who are supposed to be the best men in those lodges. And here you will pardon me for an allusion to what I regard as a great evil, and one that is slowly, but surely, sapping the very foundation of our Grand Lodge System. I allude to absenteeism. I think I can safely say that I have never known a session of the Grand Lodge close with a Constitutional quorum present. The subordinate lodges are required to send representatives at least every two years. The expenses of delegates are paid by the lodges sending them. It is often with great difficulty that the subordinate lodges can raise the money necessary to pay Grand Lodge dues, and expenses of representatives. What is the habit of too many of the delegates when they reach Montgomery? They hand in their reports, pay the Grand Secretary the dues, attend the first sitting of the Grand Lodge, and are never seen in this hall any more; but spend the remainder of the time in loitering about the city and attending the theatres, or other places of amusement. Is this the purpose for which his lodge sent him and robbed their Charity Fund to pay his expenses? I apprehend not. Our Grand Communications are held for the transaction of business in which every individual member, and each subordinate lodge is interested; and when the Master or his proxy, comes here, as the representative of his lodge, he has a duty to perform. His business is to attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge, watch the proceedings, listen to the reports of all committees, and especially the report of the Committee on Work; so as to be able to instruct his lodge when he returns home. This is the business for which he comes, and if he fails to attend to it, he is guilty of conduct unbecoming to a mason, to say the least of it. If the conduct of one of these drones should be made known to the lodge he misrepresents, and injures to the extent of his influence and the money he receives, I apprehend he would not have the honor to appear here again, hand in his report, and go on a lark; but you would see, as you ought to see, written opposite his name—*suspended for unmasonic conduct.*"

He made several decisions, two of which we give:

1. A candidate has been elected, presented himself for initiation, and was in the course of preparation, when a member rose in his place in the lodge and objected to proceeding further, for the reason that the candidate was Assistant District Attorney, and as such had assisted in the prosecution of the objector for an assault with a weapon, and his conviction. The Grand Master ruled that as the objector had submitted his objections to the lodge, it could pass on their sufficiency, and if the members, other than the objector, were unanimous in holding the reasons insufficient, the candidate could be initiated. We doubt if a *unanimous* vote should be required; but we do *not* doubt that one, who objects to a candidate because he performed his duty as a public officer, is not fit to be a mason himself, and in this case we think that the objector should have been disciplined.

"2. *Held*, that one who was initiated E. A., passed the degree of F. C., and proceeds with the Master's degree as far as the conclusion of the obligation, and then declines or refuses to proceed further, occupies the *status* of a F. C., and cannot be held or treated as a M. M. in any sense of the word."

This is not in conformity to the law of Virginia, but we are inclined to hold that it is correct.

Both decisions were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but no report was made thereon, and we shall look with much interest for their report next year.

But the great feature of these Proceedings is a report "On the Powers of Grand Masters," by a committee composed of Bros. PALMER J. PILIANS, JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, HENRY C. TOMPKINS and H. H. BROWN. It is one of the ablest expositions of masonic law that we have ever read. We would be glad to copy it entire, but its length precludes.

The committee cite the rules of construction adopted by Courts, and hold that they are applicable to masonic constitutions:

"One of the first of these rules is, that when powers are invested in the people of a State or nation, and they meet together and adopt a constitution for their government, such constitution must be regarded, not as a grant of powers, but as a limitation upon those already existing, and that except where such constitution expressly, or by necessary implication, inhibits the exercise of a power existing in a person, or body of persons, at the time of its adoption, it continues to exist and may be as freely exercised after as before the adoption of such constitution.

"Another principle equally well settled, is that in construing a constitution, reference must be had to the law as it stood at the time of its adoption, and no such law should be regarded as abrogated, unless its provisions were in direct conflict with that Constitution."

They add:

"The solution of the whole question rests upon the distinction between an instrument which is a limitation upon powers already existent, and one which is a grant of powers to a body which had none before such constitution was adopted. When powers existed before the instrument was adopted, that instrument must be regarded as of the former class."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
"Masonry owes not its existence to any constitution. It existed long before such a thing as a written constitution was ever framed. Masonic sovereignty was vested in the general body of masons and its Grand Master, long before any masonic body ever adopted a constitution."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
"If the position we assume be correct, that the Grand Master of Masons is an office existent independent of the constitution of any Grand Lodge; and that to that office are attached certain powers and prerogatives; and if we are further correct in asserting that in the construction of the constitution of this Grand Lodge we must construe it as a limitation upon, and not a grant of powers, and in the correctness of both positions we are fully satisfied; in order to determine whether or no the Grand Master of Masons in Alabama may exercise any named power, we must first inquire whether the power was one which Grand Masters exercised before the adoption of the constitution, and then whether there is anything in that constitution which expressly, or by necessary implication, repeals or abrogates that power. Did the Grand Master have powers, and what were those powers? The affirmative of the first part of the interrogatory must be admitted by all who have investigated the question. The answer to the latter must be more difficult. It is not the less difficult because much of the laws of Masonry are based upon usage, or what may be termed the *lex non scripta* of Masonry. The usage and the landmarks of Masonry are to be our guides, when they can be known and have not been distinctly altered by some power competent to that end."

Referring to the precise question involved, the power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring degrees "out of time," they say:

"We think, then, it is sufficiently clear that this prerogative was inherent in the office, prior to the reduction of any rules or regulations for the government of masonic bodies, to writing; and under the principles we have laid down above, still exists in the office, if not expressly repealed, altered, or amended. If it is repealed, it must be done by some provisions of the constitution of our Grand Lodge."

They conclude as follows:

"We are therefore of the opinion that the Grand Master of Masons in the State of Alabama does possess and may exercise powers and prerogatives outside of those given by the written constitution; and that in determining whether or no in any given case he may exercise such power, we are to be guided and controlled by the ancient Landmarks of the Order, unless the power there found is expressly or by necessary implication prohibited by the written constitution."

We have given enough to show the line of argument of the committee. Much of the report relates to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, but the principles enunciated apply to the Constitutions of all Grand Lodges. We regard the argument of the committee as a complete overthrow of the modern doctrine that the Grand Master has no powers save those granted to him by the Constitution.

The Report on Correspondence (131 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS. In accordance with the plan he announces in his introduction, he devotes his report almost wholly to extracts in relation to the questions of special interest to the Grand Lodge, rarely giving his own views, and when he does, not giving much beyond an expression of assent or dissent.

We regret to find that he interprets a paragraph in our last report as a "fling" at him. It was not so intended, and upon re-reading it, we do not think it open to such a construction.

He copies as "admirable" the remarks of Grand Master ESTES "in relation to the flaunting of masonic emblems for purely business purposes."

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1885.

The grand event of the year was the dedication of the Washington monument. The proceedings were issued at once in a pamphlet devoted wholly to them, and are also contained in the regular Proceedings. A large number of jurisdictions were represented, both at the ceremonies and at the banquet in the evening. We would be glad to give the speeches, but must be content with referring our Brethren to the pamphlet in the Grand Lodge and other Libraries.

We will only note that the Grand Lodge was *opened* at the Temple, the visiting Brethren introduced, the procession formed, and the *Grand Lodge* escorted to the monument, where the ceremonies were performed, after which the Grand Lodge returned to the Temple and "was closed in ample

form." Among the visitors were Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX and Senior Grand Warden CLIFFORD P. McCALLA, of Pennsylvania: so that for once, at least, these distinguished Brothers participated in *public masonic ceremonies*. We do not read that they withdrew, or even protested: and the latter attended the banquet, and made a speech—and a very good speech, too.

The address of the Grand Master (MYRON M. PARKER) at the annual communication, is quite brief, and the reason is found in the following paragraph:

"The events of the year admit of brief discussion. Harmony has been our distinguishing characteristic; no vexed questions have disturbed the deliberations of any of our constituent lodges; no entanglements or issues have arisen among the Brethren requiring the interposition of the Grand Master. Our laws and ritual have been held sacred and inviolate. Our charities, as in the past, have been unostentatious and far-reaching, and the dignity of Masonry has been elevated to the highest plane."

The following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the Federal District, U. S. of Mexico, the Independent Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of the State of Morelos, U. S. of Mexico, and the Independent Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. of Vera Cruz, U. S. of Mexico, as separate and independent Grand Lodge jurisdictions, and desires to hold fraternal correspondence with each of said Grand Lodges."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported upon the "Louisiana Resolutions," commending them in part, and in effect recommending no action thereon by the Grand Lodge: and their report was adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (95 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON. It is one of the most interesting that he ever wrote—and that is saying a good deal for it.

A Grand Master having refused a dispensation, Bro. SINGLETON says:

Truly this was very commendable; but what did the old constitutions mean when they granted this very prerogative to a Grand Master? Certainly it was that in Masonry there might be a dispensative power somewhere, that in some instances where the judgment of the Grand Master should decide if the procrustean rules might be dispensed with for the good of the institution. The old constitutions made provision for that very purpose."

To this we take only one exception; as we read the old constitutions, they do not grant this power to the Grand Master; they recognize the fact that *he possesses it*.

He criticises a remark of a Grand Master that "Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts have no rights as such, except those courteously extended to them." He says a *courtesy* is not a *right*, and adds:

"We utterly deny the Grand Master's philosophy, and hold that every man who has entered into our institution regularly has certain rights which cannot be denied him, and one is that of a withdrawal voluntarily from that into which he *voluntarily* entered. In those jurisdictions where such customs have prevailed, as to deny an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft the privilege of withdrawal at pleasure, human rights, which are greater than masonic customs or usages, are violated."

We agree: of course they cannot have a "dimit": for a "dimit" relates solely to *membership* and they are not members. They were *once*, and we are sorry that the old law was ever changed. But we hold that they are entitled to a certificate under the seal of the lodge, showing their *status*, and, if they remove to another jurisdiction, a waiver of jurisdiction over them.

He calls attention to the fact that if the twelve-months'-residence law is strictly construed, a man may be situated so that at a given time he cannot be made a mason anywhere. It has been so decided in Maine. He claims, however, that the place of former residence, in most cases, controls, until the latter place by its laws takes possession. This must depend upon the terms of the law, and in Maine it does not hold. If a man has resided only six months in Maine, he cannot be made a mason by any lodge in the State: but by the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he lives, he can go out of the State if he can find any lodge authorized to receive him: but if the laws of all jurisdictions were like ours, he could not be made a mason by any lodge any where.

In reply to Bro. STATON, he refers to two Ahiman Rezons which give Entered Apprentices a place in funeral processions, one published in 1807, and the other in 1818. We have already mentioned that previously to about 1810, Portland Lodge not only did the same, but also opened on the first degree to attend funerals and perform the burial service. From the history of Lincoln Lodge we learn that the Master of the lodge was buried February 25, 1798, and Entered Apprentices had a place in the procession: that on August 6, 1799, a member was buried by the lodge "opened on the Entered Apprentice degree": and that on January 1, 1800, the lodge opened on the first degree, attended funeral services in memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON. After this date, the history does not give the degree upon which the lodge opened, when it attended funerals.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"He questions the propriety of the too frequent practice of holding public installations. So do we. Nevertheless, a well-conducted ceremony by some competent officer, where dignity is given to the service, accompanied by a popular address upon some of the principles of our institution, will invariably do much good. The public have a right to know what are the motives and principles involved in our secret association; and in our long experience in public installations, we have yet to discover, in a single instance, that any harm has accrued. On the contrary, we have known great good to be the result, and we have been astonished, in view of the history of these public affairs, that certain otherwise fair-minded Brethren have recently declared themselves in hostility to the measure."

In reply to our inquiry as to the *status* of a member dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues, he says:

"It is very hard for us to answer this 'conundrum.' When we first came to the knowledge of this mode of procedure we were puzzled at the anomaly, could not give the proper *status*. After due consideration we have decided that he is and is not a member. Within twelve months he may, by paying his indebtedness to the time he was dropped, at any time re-instate himself;

consequently, all of his rights of membership are in abeyance. Immediately upon the expiration of that period (as it were, of probation) he must be subjected to the vote of the lodge, and upon petition and reference to a committee on investigation. Consequently, he stands in the relation of an *unaffiliated mason*, and his treatment in every particular should be governed by the law regulating that class. Within the twelve months his active membership is suspended merely until of his own volition he may cause that suspension to cease. He can visit his own or any lodge where he may be vouchered for."

We give this answer the more readily, as the same question has been put to us. In that jurisdiction, for the first year it is precisely equivalent to our *suspension* from membership, and after a year, to our *deprivation* of membership.

He admits that the American law in relation to the formation of a new Grand Lodge requires the concurrence of a majority of the lodges therein, but claims that this rule does not prevail in European countries and dependencies; and so justifies the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. Does it not follow by the same reasoning that such a Grand Lodge does not have *exclusive jurisdiction* in the territory? Does his recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales recognize and affirm its claim to *exclusive jurisdiction* in that Province?

Will Bro. WAIT of New Hampshire note the following?

"In this country, in all the States, particularly in the new ones and Territories, dispensations have become warrants whereby authority is given to do what the charter only actually was intended to accomplish."

Referring to his claim that a member of a lodge can be tried only by his lodge, he says:

"We guarantee that if Bros. Parvin, Wait, and Drummond (the last one glancing over our remarks as a skater slides over the ice with a 'touch and go') would all of them publish our full article for the benefit of the 'rank and file' who read their reports, it would be difficult to get them to believe any other way correct than that which we have demonstrated to have been the generally received doctrine among the most intelligent masons of this continent, with Bro. Parvin in the lead, before Bros. Drummond or Wait came on deck."

If we had published his article in full, we should have found it necessary to take up nearly as much more space: for in nearly all his citations of the provisions of constitutions and laws, his inferences were, in our opinion, decidedly erroneous and his conclusions of the same character. But inasmuch as, so far as we have been able to discover, every Grand Lodge in the country except his own, practically holds that a mason who, while in a grand jurisdiction, violates its laws may be punished in that jurisdiction, without regard to his membership, we did not deem the matter of sufficient importance to justify further extended discussion.

We should like to notice other parts of this report, but must forbear. We shall use portions of it in relation to certain subjects before we close, as we can do so to better advantage when we come to a general discussion of the matters involved.

## ARIZONA, 1885.

The five lodges were represented : four had done work, giving a slight increase in the total membership : a committee appointed to report a ritual at the next annual communication : the Grand Lodge of South Australia recognized : and the usual routine business transacted.

The address of the Grand Master (MERRILL P. FREEMAN) and the oration of the Grand Orator (JAMES A. ZAHRIKIE) contain many beautiful passages relating to Masonry, but if we enter *that* field our report will swell to inadmissible dimensions.

The Grand Master adopted one commendable practice. He sent his answer to every inquiry to the Master of the lodge of which the inquirer was a member.

He announced his nomination and the appointment of MARTIN W. KALES, then Senior Grand Warden, now Deputy Grand Master, as Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Arizona, and Bro. KALES was introduced and welcomed.

In the opening of his address he congratulated the Grand Lodge that no death had occurred during the year among its members ; but as he concluded, a telegram was received announcing the death, the night before, of GEORGE W. CURTIS, Past Junior Grand Warden. From the memorial page we learn that Bro. CURTIS was a native of Kennebunkport, in this State. The Grand Master says of him :

"Bro. Curtis was a Past Master of Aztlan Lodge, No. 177, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California prior to the formation of our Grand Lodge. He was also Past Deputy Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of California, his jurisdiction comprising those lodges situated in the Territory of Arizona and holding warrants from the Grand Lodge of California, prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Arizona. Bro. Curtis came to Arizona early in 1864, and was, therefore, one of its early pioneers, and was prominently connected with its early and subsequent history, both masonic and otherwise. He was in every sense of the word a true man and a zealous mason ; and in his passing away the Fraternity has suffered an irreparable loss, and the community a worthy and exemplary citizen."

The Grand Master decided that a lodge cannot grant a new trial, and the Grand Lodge approved it, the committee well saying :

"A new trial is always a creature of statute, and, unless specially provided for, cannot be granted. It is a principle of law that no man is entitled to more than one *fair* trial, and the Grand Lodge has reserved to itself the power to say whether a trial has been a fair one."

The Constitution provides that Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge, and it was decided that the term includes only Past Masters of Arizona lodges, who have become such since the organization of the Grand Lodge : an amendment was proposed, extending the right to those who were Past Masters when the Grand Lodge was organized. While we think that it is impolitic to make Past Masters members of a Grand Lodge, except while it is young and small, we think that the universality of Masonry de-

consequently, all of his rights of membership are in abeyance. Immediately upon the expiration of that period (as it were, of probation) he must be subjected to the vote of the lodge, and upon petition and reference to a committee on investigation. Consequently, he stands in the relation of an *unaffiliated mason*, and his treatment in every particular should be governed by the law regulating that class. Within the twelve months his active membership is suspended merely until of his own volition he may cause that suspension to cease. He can visit his own or any lodge where he may be vouched for."

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mands that all Past Masters, while members of a lodge in any jurisdiction, should stand upon a level in all respects, although some of them may have received the honor in another jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (90 pp.) was again presented by Bro. MORRIS GOLDWATER. It is one of the best abstracts of matters of interest in the Proceedings, with brief, pointed and fitting comments—often, however, condensed to an expression of assent or dissent.

We desire to use one remark as a text. He says: "With the exception of the portrait of Grand Master Sumpter, the volume before us is a fine specimen of the printer's art."

We are decidedly in favor of publishing the portraits of Brethren whom we wish to honor: but we object to publishing caricatures, even though they may be *called* portraits. Especially at the present time, when the newspapers are filled with hideous cuts, do we object to it. It is said that the publication of anything about a man, that holds him up to ridicule, is a *libel*: if that is so, some of the most outrageous libels ever published have been recently printed in the newspapers under the false pretence of portraits. We trust that when some victim resorts to the law for protection, the proceedings will not be taken against a Grand Secretary, but we think some of them may be in danger!

As other samples of our Brother's terseness of style, we quote the following:

"It was

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is not desirable that spirituous or fermented liquors be placed on the table during refreshment of *private* lodges."

"How about the Grand Lodge?"

He quotes "Affirmation was decided to be unlawful," and adds "*Why?*"

Of Maine, he says:

"A fine portrait of Past Grand Junior Warden H. H. Dickey, deceased, forms the frontispiece to this year's proceedings.

"The Grand Master's address covers twenty pages. He pays an eloquent tribute to the dead, and of Bro. Dickey says he was a man

"Who spoke no slander; no, nor listened to it."

"Harmony prevails in their own jurisdiction; they are at peace with all others, and prospering as well as can be expected. No decisions reported. One lodge under dispensation was created. A special session was held to constitute a lodge. The *services were held in a church*. One hall was dedicated. He deprecates the giving of *Masonic* balls, and the use of the name to attract a crowd and make money. He says we will soon have 'Masonic horse trotting and baseball matches.' The address closes with a dissertation on Masonry, and is a very readable paper."

Bro. GOLDWATER, in his report in 1884, criticized the resolution of our Grand Lodge in relation to Utah, saying it did not "fill the bill." And he added that, as he understood the circular, it was the intention "to bar all Mormons out, not to punish masons who may join the Mormon church."

We replied that we did not so understand the circular, and that it grew out of a case in which a mason joined the Mormon church and was expelled for it. He now says he knew nothing of the "case" referred to, and that he has re-read the circular and finds in it no occasion to change his views. We think he has not fully read it—that is to say, that he has not read the proceedings of the Grand Lodge referred to in it and thus made part of it. If he had, he would have known about the "case," and that it gave rise to the circular. We were not combating the first part of his proposition, but the second part, that the object of the circular was "not to punish masons who may join the Mormon church": and if he will read the proceedings referred to in the circular, he will find that those who endorse it, also endorse the expulsion of a mason for joining the Mormon church. As our Grand Lodge endorsed that act, it did not deem it necessary to say that a cause which it deemed sufficient to require the *expulsion* of a mason, was a sufficient cause to prevent his acceptance when a candidate.

Copying from the Vermont report the following:

"We assure our Brother that 'the uninitiated' will gain no light in Masonry, even if a copy of the Vermont work should perchance fall into their hands. *Only the initiated can understand its hieroglyphics.*"

He adds:

"Italics ours. We think this explanation makes a bad matter worse. We were in hopes that we did not understand the 'ad,' but the part we italicize (unless Grand Master Butler is poking fun at us), makes the matter appear, to us, not only a masonic crime, but a fraud on the 'uninitiated.' We do not believe that there are any hieroglyphics, signs, figures, letters or characters, which will not, by dint of sufficient study, become intelligible."

True as holy writ. The only security such a work has, is that probably no one of sufficient ability and experience will devote the necessary time to decipher it.

We once gave a brother proof of this. Some twenty years and more ago, a brother from another State called on us with a printed book, which he said was the genuine —— work, and desired our official influence to secure its adoption in this jurisdiction. We at once objected to the manner of promulgating the work, saying his book could be readily deciphered. He ridiculed the idea, saying that even a mason could not read it without the key. We glanced at the work, and as we had indulged in our boyhood in the deciphering of enigmas, puzzles, &c., we told him that if he would lend us the work till the next morning we would prove to him that it could be read easily. He accepted our proposition. In less than an hour he had occasion to call, and we then said, there was no occasion to keep his work longer. He laughed half gleefully, half scornfully, and said, "It did not take long to discover your mistake." "Not *my* mistake, but *yours*." To his utter amazement, we could read readily any part of his work. We explained to him the method we had adopted, and his final comment was, "No cipher is absolutely safe."

We again congratulate this young Grand Lodge upon the ability, vigor and adherence to masonic principles, with which its affairs are administered.

ARKANSAS, 1885.

The address of the Grand Master (W. H. H. CLAYTON) is exceedingly interesting; but in one part is of an exceedingly mournful character: he announces the deaths of Senior Grand Warden WILLIAM H. HOWES, Past Grand Masters R. P. PULLIAM, JOHN R. EAKIN and ELIAS R. DUVAL, Past Grand Secretary and Treasurer JACOB ASH, and Brother LEWIS A. PINDALL, for many years Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

We knew Bro. PINDALL only through his reports, and they justified his reputation as a man of unusual intelligence, an able lawyer with a well-balanced mind, and possessing a kind heart, qualities which peculiarly fitted him for the responsible position he so long held, and whose duties he so faithfully performed.

In the death of Judge EAKIN, not merely our Institution, but the whole community, have met a great loss.

We had the honor of a personal acquaintance and correspondence with Dr. DUVAL. The news of his death gave us a great shock. He always seemed to us to have the promise of a long life, and his death before he had completed his forty-ninth year, was less expected than in ordinary cases. The tender tribute of the Grand Master gives in few words our conception of the character of Bro. DUVAL:

"Pure in thought, honorable and upright in all his conduct, of spotless integrity, charitable to a fault, modest as a woman, chaste and tender as a child, but withal of heroic courage and great learning, he succeeded to a wonderful extent in impressing upon the Masonry of this jurisdiction his own individuality. Many there are who will rise up and call him blessed. In every sphere of life, whether as citizen, neighbor, friend, father, husband, or Brother, he left no duty unperformed. With that gentle tenderness and modest demeanor, so characteristic of our departed Brother, he won his way to the affection of all, and by the sheer goodness of the man led captive to the altar of human love all who came within the magnetic influence of his spotless life. Whether as a mason or citizen, no man was his superior and but few his equal."

The Grand Master reports twenty-two decisions, some of them showing, we must say, great carelessness on the part of some of the lodges:

1. An initiate in a lodge out of the State, who receives the degrees without the consent of that lodge, is a regular mason, but the lodge conferring the degrees is liable to discipline.

2. A Fellow Craft, suspended by his lodge in another jurisdiction, who receives the third degree, does not thereby become a Master Mason, and the work is utterly void.

The committee well say:

"Your committee think that more than a passing notice should be given to Decision No. 2. At first each member of the committee felt disposed to

disapprove it, out of respect to that old rule which holds that a clandestine mason cannot be made in a regular lodge, and against an accomplished fact we were powerless, but at last we came to the unanimous conclusion that a Master Mason must be a Fellow Craft when he is raised; that a suspended Fellow Craft was, during the period of suspension, as though he had been expelled, and an expelled mason is no mason; therefore, the raising to the Master's degree, in the given case, was as void as though it had been given in the first instance without the preceding degrees, and the candidate was therefore as though he had received the degrees clandestinely; lastly, the committee could not see that the conferring of the Master's degree would remove the sentence of suspension; nor could we see how the person so raised could sit in a Master's Lodge, without compelling each member to expose to him, a suspended Fellow Craft, the secrets of an Entered Apprentice and F. C., which they cannot lawfully do."

It was shown that the lodge had no knowledge of the prior suspension, but it seems to us that the lodge must have been guilty of gross carelessness, or it would have known. The Grand Master held, also, and rightly, we think, that if the candidate had knowledge of the suspension, he should be tried, as a Fellow Craft, for his fraud and expelled.

3. Officers cannot be installed out of the jurisdiction of their lodge.

This the Grand Lodge rightly reversed, the committee saying:

" Said committee disapprove Decision No. 3, holding, as it does, that an installation is but an act of undertaking the obligation and induction into the duties of office; and that may be done anywhere within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of this State. Custom has sanctioned this usage in this and other States, and some more substantial reason must be found before your committee can consent to break up the pleasant custom, so long prevalent, of neighboring lodges celebrating one of the festivals and installing officers at the same time and place."

Other decisions were confirmed without special comment: we copy the following as correct and applicable in this jurisdiction:

" 5. A Brother living within the jurisdiction of a lodge of which he is not a member, cannot be tried by that lodge for a masonic offence committed by him out of, and previous to, his moving within its jurisdiction.

" 6. A lodge may try its own members for any masonic offence, no matter where committed, whether within its own territorial jurisdiction or elsewhere.

" 12. If a Brother, against whom charges are preferred, asks for a continuance of the case, on the ground of an absent witness, the Worshipful Master may, either on his own motion or that of the lodge, demand of him that he state in open lodge what he expects to prove by the witness. But when the statement is made by the accused, it is for the lodge, and not for the Worshipful Master, to decide if it be sufficient.

" 16. When there are but seven members present at the opening of a lodge of Entered Apprentices, the Junior Deacon should lock the outer door and act as both Junior Deacon and Tyler, and same in Fellow Craft's lodge when only five are present. In a Master Mason's lodge, when only three are present, the Junior Warden should perform the Tyler's duties as well as those of his own office.

" 22. A Senior Warden called a special meeting of the lodge at a time when the Worshipful Master was at home in the jurisdiction of his lodge. At that meeting a Fellow Craft was raised to the third degree. Held: that a Senior Warden has no power to call a special meeting of the lodge when the Worshipful Master is in his jurisdiction, and is in a mental and physical condition to attend to his duties. But, as the Senior Warden called this

special meeting under an honest misapprehension of his powers, and it was held in a regularly constituted lodge room, and was only attended by Master Masons in good standing, that the work was not void, but only irregular, and the Worshipful Master was directed to heal the Brother."

We are not satisfied that the "healing" part of this decision is correct; but incline to the opinion that it is not.

The Grand Lodge modified the sixteenth decision, holding that *ex officio* no officer is obliged to perform the duties of any office other than his own, but that in such case it is the prerogative of the Master to determine who shall act as the Tyler. Of course, if the Tyler is present, he would act, but (as we think) taking his station in the hall instead of in the ante-room.

The suspension of masons for non-payment of dues without trial, leads to some queer results, as decided by the Grand Master. It is no offence to hold masonic communication with a mason suspended for non-payment of dues, and such a one may be allowed to visit a lodge, although he cannot claim visitation *as a right!* We presume that by the express terms of their Constitution, the suspension is from the rights of membership only: but we think that even this should not be done without an opportunity to be heard on the question of his suspension.

The elaborate report of Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD shows what is indicated by the whole volume under review, that prosperity in a high degree is attending not only our Institution, but the people of Arkansas in all their material interests.

He makes one good suggestion of universal application—that when resolutions are published by a lodge on the death of a member, a copy be sent to him to be preserved in a suitable book.

When a new lodge is organized, he furnishes it with a set of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the past ten years, to be bound and preserved as the nucleus of a Library.

He also takes from extra copies of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, the portraits, and pastes them into a large scrap book, four on a page, and thus secures what he calls a "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Masons."

We are much pleased to notice that his efforts to increase the Grand Lodge Library have been attended with great success, which we have no doubt will be continued.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and South Australia were recognized by the Grand Lodge, that of New South Wales having been recognized previously.

The following resolution, reported by a majority of the committee, was adopted: the minority unsuccessfully attempted to have Halls, owned by lodges and dedicated to masonic purposes, excepted:

"*Resolved*, That the edicts of this Grand Lodge, providing that Lodge Halls shall not be used for any but masonic purposes, be amended so as to allow the lodges of this jurisdiction to permit the use of said halls to the

Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, or any other charitable organization if they so desire."

From the excellent address of the Grand Orator, Bro. R. H. TAYLOR, we extract the following, and most earnestly commend it to the attention of every member of a lodge :

"And now, my Brothers, in conclusion I would warn you to carefully guard the ballot-box. It is one of our greatest dangers—one conscientiously handled will beautify, purify, and magnify the order; yet, controlled by evil passions, wrongs society and shakes our splendid temple to the very foundation. The ballot box is as a faithful Tyler guarding the outer door to keep bad men away; but it was never intended as a murderous stiletto in the hands of a dark-hearted assassin. Fearlessly cast your voice against evil associations; but go not before the great lights, and, with seeming sanctimony, wickedly and cowardly stab your neighbor from personal motives. If you know aught why the applicant should not be admitted, do not a moment hesitate to silence him, and boldly tell your Brethren too, that they may forbid his entrance when perchance you are gone. Through no fear or favor hesitate to speak. From my standpoint of manhood and right, I would speak if frowning edicts piled mountain high, and all the Grand Masters from Sainted Solomon to Honored Clayton lifted their spiritual and living fingers in token of silence."

The venerable and venerated Past Grand Master LUKE E. BARNER visited the Grand Lodge, and, by direction of the Grand Master, was received with the Grand Honors: an honor worthily bestowed.

The death of the Vice President of the United States during the session of the Grand Lodge was announced, and a committee of Past Grand Masters appointed for the purpose reported an exceedingly fitting expression of the sorrow of the Grand Lodge, which was adopted. It was not based upon the supposition that the Vice President was a mason, but upon the fact that he was "the second officer in the Government." The propriety of such a course has been questioned, but we regard it as not merely permissible under the ancient laws of the Institution, but as the positive duty of the craft, and we are right glad to find our Arkansas Brethren performing it so appropriately.

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE. While it is a full digest of the more important matters in the Proceedings reviewed, it has "a running fire" of comment sandwiched in, that holds one's interest to the end.

Some reviewers unacquainted with the history of St. John's College, having spoken slightly of it, he very earnestly takes up the cudgels in its defence, showing that in the condition of affairs when it was organized, it was greatly needed and did great good, and would have continued to do so, if the Grand Lodge had continued to support it. We have opposed such enterprises, because we have found that Grand Lodges will not continue to support such an institution, and will soon come to regard it as "a white elephant," because its support involves a taxation which they are not willing to endure.

In his review of Maine, he speaks highly of the address of Grand Master ESTES, but speaks of the writer in rather equivocal terms: if we understand

him, he compares us to the "Bartholdi statue," and as that is not *finished* and not very likely ever to be, he leaves us in the position described by the Irish girl, who, in summing up a description of a man, said, "Sure, he ain't all there"! However, as he calls us a "mason of the old school," we'll forgive him.

We should be glad to notice other matters in his report, as well as in the report of the Committee on Appeals, but must forbear.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1885.

The Grand Master (EDGAR CROW BAKER) was absent (as he had been much of the year) as a member of the Dominion Parliament, and sent in his address. He had but little business to report, of course, and devoted his address to a fine disquisition upon the antiquity and principles of the Fraternity.

The Deputy Grand Master (THOMAS TROUNCE) presided.

The proceedings were wholly of a routine character, but showing the prevalence of harmony and a fair degree of prosperity, but without a material increase of the membership.

As usual, the Grand Lodge attended divine service, and listened to a most excellent sermon by Canon DWYER, from the text, "*Charity never faileth.*" He held that Masonry is neither religion nor a substitute for religion, but he declared that "a good man (as good as ever passed from earth to heaven) may be a mason and become not the less good and godly for being one, nor restricted in his field of usefulness, and capacity for the service of God, but rather very much the other way." This is entitled to more weight than the effusions of all the anti-masonic fanatics in the world.

#### CALIFORNIA, 1885.

This immense volume comes just in time to take its proper place in the procession: but we enter upon its review with a feeling half of dread, because we know we shall find in it so much more than we can possibly notice, and shall have a continual struggle in determining what we *must* omit.

Two hundred and six lodges were represented, and there were seven Past Grand Masters and eleven other permanent members present.

The address of the Grand Master (JONATHAN DOANE HINES) is brief, but exceedingly comprehensive. He had visited many lodges and carefully examined the reports of the Inspectors: he gives general results, as details would make his report too tedious.

He quotes a paragraph from what he terms "the eloquent address of the Grand Master of Maine for the present year."

He says the year had been one of great prosperity to the Fraternity and

the whole people of the State: in his visits to the lodges (accompanied by the Grand Lecturer) the work was carefully exemplified, difficulties healed, and business methods corrected. He thinks great good resulted from these personal inspections, and he concludes that "Masonry was never more vigorous and prosperous in that jurisdiction than now." Affiliations had been numerous, and the books generally were neatly and correctly kept. He thinks that the practice of the cardinal virtues, especially temperance, had been gaining ground.

Of course, this does not apply to all lodges or to every mason. He recommended that the affairs of some lodges be investigated.

He had examined the financial condition of the lodges, and found that but few were in debt, and those generally were owing debts incurred in the erection of hall buildings.

He says:

"In a few lodges some confusion has been created by an alleged improper and malicious use of the black-ball. It is greatly to be regretted that masons can sometimes be found who so far forget their obligations as to use the black-ball upon worthy and innocent petitioners, to wreak their vengeance for some real or fancied wrong inflicted by the lodge or some of its members. But when such masons preserve strict silence, there seems to be no way of reaching the difficulty without violating and breaking down the secret ballot, which would entail far greater evils than the temporary confusion and inconvenience caused by such reprehensible and unmasonic conduct."

Among his decisions are the following :

"1. Where one lodge surrenders jurisdiction over a petitioner residing within its territorial limits to another lodge, and the petitioner is therein black-balled, can the lodge which surrendered jurisdiction receive a petition from him and ballot upon it before the expiration of twelve months ?

"Answered—No.

"5. An applicant for affiliation presented a dimitt from a lodge in the State of Maine, not signed by the Master, as is required in this jurisdiction, and having no place upon the face of the paper for such signature. I was asked if the petition could be received on such a dimitt, the lodge being satisfied that the dimitt was in accordance with the regulations of that jurisdiction.

"Answered—It was sufficient. Section 13, Art. III, Part III, of our Constitution provides that 'the application shall be accompanied by a *proper* dimitt from the lodge of which the applicant was last a member;' and if it was a proper dimitt in Maine, it was sufficient to support the application.

"5. A lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction and grant a rejected candidate permission to apply for degrees in another lodge, until after the lapse of twelve months."

Grand Secretary ABELL submitted his usual annual report, concluding as follows :

"The undersigned is again enabled to conclude his report with the old story of some twenty or more years past, which is repeated at the risk of a possible supposition that the paragraph is kept standing in type at the printer's office. Not only were all returns received from and all dues paid by all the lodges for the fiscal year ending on the thirty-first day of July, 1885, but for the current year, as will be seen from the report of the Committee on Returns, and from a statement to be found at the end of the published Pro-

ceedings, every return has been received from the lodges of the jurisdiction and every dollar of their dues has been paid."

The paragraph which we have quoted is a sufficient review of his report.

The report of the Grand Lecturer, with abstracts of the reports of the Inspectors, is exceedingly interesting and instructive reading.

Of one Inspector, who visited no lodges, he says:

"He accepted the position of Inspector with the greatest reluctance, and at the urgent solicitation of the Grand Master; and his business engagements have been of such a nature as to require all his time and attention. I have called the matter to the notice of the Grand Lodge only to show that such a method of inspection would be fatal to our system, which contemplates a thorough, personal investigation on the part of the Inspector, in order that the Grand Lodge may have a complete knowledge of the condition of each lodge within its jurisdiction. Were the system adopted by Bro. Bush to obtain, the office of Inspector might as well be abolished and the Grand Secretary be instructed to forward the questions to the several Secretaries and receive their replies."

The several Boards of Relief made detailed reports showing the usual expenditure in charity of these splendid and noble organizations.

An examination of the reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals affords, as it seems to us, conclusive evidence that the Code adopted by the Grand Lodge is altogether too intricate and cumbrous. The committee had before them *twenty-three* cases, in about half of which the penalty imposed by the lodge was expulsion and in most of the others suspension. In *twelve* of the cases involving suspension or expulsion, the doings of the lodges were set aside for *errors in the mode of procedure*, and new trials ordered: in *two* cases, the whole proceedings were declared to be void: in *one* case, the action of the lodge was set aside, and the accused expelled by the Grand Lodge: in *one* case, from *California Lodge, No. 1*, the committee report that the proceedings were palpably erroneous and disapproved them, but nevertheless recommended that the accused be expelled by the Grand Lodge, and it was so done: in *four* others, the proceedings were reversed and the cases ordered to be dismissed, but two of them because no masonic offence was proved; in *three* cases, the proceedings were affirmed, but in two of them the committee changed their original report after the cases had been referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and the proceedings were affirmed (in spite of errors pronounced fatal), on the ground that the evidence fully sustained the charges. To sum up, in *twenty-two* out of *twenty-three* cases, the proceedings were deemed fatally erroneous in the mode of procedure; moreover, one of the cases came from the oldest and largest lodge in the State, and one of the most intelligent and able in the world. A code which produces such results *must* be too complicated for practical use. It is of no use to say that the lodges were ignorant or careless: we know better: the fault is in the system; if the code were a fit one for men of the average intelligence of the membership of our lodges, *twenty-two* failures out of a possible *twenty-three* would be simply impossible.

One sound principle was announced by the committee: only those who have heard the whole trial have a right to vote upon the question of "Guilty" or "Not Guilty."

The petition of CHARLES HOWARD GORDON for restoration was denied, although the committee reported in favor of it. To us, at this distance, this action seems a blot on the escutcheon of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer died on the morning of the day on which the Grand Lodge met. It attended his funeral as a body. Space will not permit our extracting from the eloquent address at his funeral made by P. G. Master LEONIDAS E. PRATT.

For the same reason we must pass by the interesting address of the Grand Orator, WILLIAM A. KNIGHTEN: and remarks made in honor of the Senior Past Grand Master JONATHAN DRAKE STEVENSON, who, in the *eighty-sixth* year of his age and the *sixty-fifth* of his masonic life, was present in Grand Lodge. As misfortune had overtaken him in his old age, the Grand Lodge appropriated \$1,200 to his use, to be paid to him in monthly installments of \$100.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON. We notice that the Finance Committee growled because he exceeded the limit prescribed to Bro. HILL, which almost spoiled the later reports he made. We think expense could be saved in other directions, with more credit to the Grand Lodge. About two hundred pages (each costing about one-half more than a page of Correspondence) are devoted to publishing the lists of members. But we suppose that it is impossible for a man to serve continuously on a Finance Committee without being a "watch-dog of the Treasury" and grieving at every dollar that goes out of it.

This report shows that Bro. ANDERSON devoted to its preparation much time, thought and labor, and the result is a report sustaining the reputation of his Grand Lodge. No one can read it and not be convinced of its great value, especially to the officers of lodges. We are glad to see that he was re-appointed, and feel sure that if our California brethren have their old pride in their Grand Lodge, they will not limit his reports.

We give the following statement of the law in California:

"With regard to the second we cannot see any reason why a Brother, by authority and in the presence of the Master, may not also confer the obligation. It is so done in this jurisdiction. Relative to the third we remark that, by our Constitution, after a ballot has been declared, it cannot again be taken at any time within a period of one year, without a dispensation from the Grand Master. As to the fifth, our law leaves the burial of a mason suspended for non-payment of dues, subject to the discretion of his lodge. And, as to the sixth, with us, if a member objects to the initiation of a candidate, at any time before such initiation, he can not receive the degree until such objection is withdrawn; and such objection will, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection."

In Maine, an objection before initiation operates at once as a rejection, and the candidate can petition again only after six months.

He misunderstands our position in regard to granting dimits. Whether a vote of the lodge operates as a dimitt, depends upon the vote itself. There is no such necromancy about a dimitt as prevents the lodge from doing as it wishes in respect to the time when the member is dimitted. If the vote is, "A. B. is hereby dimitted," A. B. is dimitted as soon as the vote becomes operative. If the vote is that the Secretary issue a dimitt to A. B., he is not dimitted until the paper is issued. We have known, and not infrequently, a vote to be passed that the Secretary issue a dimitt to A. B. upon his paying his dues to date of dimitt. To hold that there is any law to prevent the parties from doing so, is nonsense pure and simple. Further, when the by-laws of a body provide for a reconsideration, within a given time, of any vote passed by it, it is a well-known principle of parliamentary law that such vote, though absolute in form, is only a *conditional* vote until the time for reconsideration has passed. Nor is there any such peculiarity in a vote relating to a dimitt as to take it out of this rule. While a vote granting a dimitt *in presenti* has been held to terminate the membership—and correctly held, we admit—yet the decision is really contrary to the theory of the nature of the certificate of dimitt. The decision is based upon the proposition that a dimitt is *merely* evidence of the vote: but practically this is not so. A very much higher importance is attached to the paper, for when he joins another lodge *he must surrender it*, and the lodge keeps it: and so strict is this law that unless he does surrender his dimitt, he cannot be admitted to membership, without satisfying the lodge that it is lost or destroyed and he cannot produce it. Moreover, if he applies to the lodge which granted it for another, he has to satisfy the lodge that it has been lost, and even then all he can procure is a certificate of the vote of the lodge, and that a dimitt was issued in accordance with it, the alleged loss of which is the cause of issuing the certificate. If it was *merely* evidence, like an attested copy of the vote, a mason might have as many of them as he pleased.

A dimitt has been compared to a deed, which it has been said is mere *evidence* of the grant. This proposition in relation to a deed is neither sound law nor in accordance with practice. A deed is *the means by which the title is passed*: it is not mere *evidence*, but is the means by which the grantee acquires the title. In olden times, when a man conveyed real estate, he delivered his title deeds also to the grantee as muniments of title: it is true that when a deed has been executed and delivered, and is afterwards lost, the title does not revert, and the grantee does not lose his land, provided he can prove that a deed of it had been executed and delivered to him.

In practice, a dimitt resembles a deed, and if it were the law that the dimitt is really the means by which the membership is severed, the parallel would be complete. In most of the jurisdictions in which it is held that the vote

terminates the membership, and the dimitt is held to be only evidence, *it is treated after it is issued as if the issuing and delivery of it was the means by which the membership is severed*, for it must be surrendered, or proof of its issue and loss given, before the new membership can be acquired, and then, if the candidate is rejected, it is returned to him, but if he is accepted, it is filed away in the archives of the lodge and kept there.

We have discussed this subject because it is quite often referred to in the report of Bro. ANDERSON, and preferred to have our say upon it all at once. In California, however, the law does not require the mutual consent of the lodge and the member, but the latter may, in effect, resign his membership when he pleases, and get a dimitt. But the law treats dimitts according to our statement, as will be seen by the decision which we have quoted in relation thereto.

Referring to BRO. SINGLETON's theory of penal jurisdiction, BRO. ANDERSON well says:

"It is but just to say that he makes quite a strong defence, but yet we are constrained to believe that he and those who hold with him to this doctrine are acting in contravention of the true interests of the Fraternity. A lodge is morally responsible for the conduct of all masons residing within its jurisdiction, and, such being the case, it should have the right to exercise its punitive powers. Our Grand Lodge so holds. Of course, his own lodge is not divested of jurisdiction also; the jurisdiction is concurrent. The sentence of one lodge would be a bar against any action on the part of any other. That a brother should be held amenable to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he is, seems to us so conformable to the best interests of Masonry and so accordant with civil practice, that we cannot see any argument in support of the exclusive jurisdiction save the usage of some of our Grand Lodges."

We get another good idea from him: before tackling BRO. GURNEY's report, in order to strengthen himself for the work, he very carefully read the prayer of the Grand Chaplain at the opening of the Grand Lodge! He says further:

"The excellence of this prayer is only equalled by its length. We have a most profound admiration for the extent of patience which characterizes the Grand Lodge of Illinois."

Our Brother's style is almost always very free from ambiguity—but in this case we are unable to tell whether he means the Grand Chaplain or BRO. GURNEY, or both, as the cause of the exercise of that "extent of patience" which he so profoundly admires!

Of the "Massachusetts Amendment," he says:

"We are of the opinion that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—believing that boldly advertising in the public prints for candidates for these degrees, and that the hawking of such degrees by irresponsible and unscrupulous persons for their own emolument was calculated to bring discredit upon the Craft—did right in prohibiting masons from the illicit traffic. If a Grand Lodge has no power or right to enforce its own edicts, to protect its Freemasonry among the brethren, to exclude what it may deem wrong, to enforce its recognitions and exclusions, and to prevent individuals from prostituting

it to disgraceful and profane purposes, then what is the object or benefit of having a Grand Lodge? If a handful of 'schismatics and disturbers' can defy a Grand Lodge in one particular, what is there to prevent them from doing so in others? If the principles of the Symbolic Lodges are to be made the standard of admission to unrecognized higher degrees, what is there to prevent their being employed as the basis of any organization, however objectionable? We believe it to be a duty that a Grand Lodge owes to the membership of subordinate lodges to protect them from the imposition, the pecuniary loss, and the mortification which would ultimately result in distrust of one another instead of that confidence, respect, and harmony which constitutes the strength of our Fraternity."

In his review of Maine, he says that the address of Grand Master Estes is "an able, interesting and instructive paper." He adds:

"We most heartily endorse all that Grand Master Estes says in reference to masonic balls, and believe that the tendency of the time to prostitute the word 'masonic' to enterprises or undertakings in which dollars and cents form a part of the calculation should be by all masons persistently discouraged. Political and sectarian questions are debarred from our lodge rooms, and we have no right to compromise brethren who may entertain scruples upon the matter of dancing by attaching the term masonic to that which they conscientiously regard with disfavor."

In relation to one suggestion we desire to say to him, that it is not the policy of our Grand Lodge to pay for masonic labor, except, of course, the clerical and manual labor departments, and the sums paid in the instances which he cites are merely to cover expenditures incident to the several positions.

We think if he will read again his remarks in reply to our position that if a mason is not to belong to any lodge he may select, the logical result is that he must join the nearest lodge, he will admit that they sustain our position. "He should apply where he is best known" is our understanding of our Brother's position, and that means the nearest lodge.

He says:

"Nevertheless, the decision of Grand Master Hines is in accord with the Funeral Service as adopted in this jurisdiction; nor can we conceive a case wherein the last sad rite would be defeated by adherence to such a regulation; on the contrary, we think that this rite might be defeated by the impossibility of opening and holding a lodge at a place other than the lodge room, in consequence either of paucity of attendance or unfitness of place."

If in the country a mason was obliged to go to the hall, and thence to the house of a deceased member, miles away, it would often be impossible for him to attend: while he might readily go directly to the house, and few houses in this State are unable to furnish a room in which the officers and a few members could open a lodge, and afterwards be joined by the others. Certainly, in our sparsely settled country towns, this method is much more likely to secure masonic burial than the method prevailing in California.

We have many other matters in this excellent report marked for notice, but observing the amount of space already devoted to these Proceedings, we must shut our eyes and the book, and stop.

## CANADA, 1885.

Four special communications were held—one to lay the corner stone of a masonic hall, and each of the three others to lay the corner stone of an Episcopal church.

The Grand Master (HUGH MURRAY) says that the fraternity is in a more flourishing condition than at any previous time in their history, and an examination of the elaborate reports of the District Superintendents sustains his statement.

The address is largely devoted to local matters, a very full and clear statement of which is given.

Among his decisions are the following:

"An affirmation, in lieu of the oath or obligation of Masonry, is not admissible."

This is contrary to the law and practice of Maine and several other States.

"*Question.*—Candidates for Masonry, before initiation, are required to declare their belief in a Supreme Being, who has revealed His will to man. Is the Bible meant by that Revealed Will ?

"*Answer.*—Certainly, God's holy book is His revealed will. It is one of the three great lights, placed on the altar, to rule and direct our faith.

"*Question.*—Can an agnostic, who says, there may be a God, I do not deny it but I do not know that there is, be made a mason ?

"*Answer.*—No. No person can be initiated who does not believe in the True God, the Great Architect of the Universe, the Creator and Preserver of all things, who has revealed His will to man, and who will punish vice and reward virtue.

"*Question.*—What should be done in the case of a mason who is taking an active part in promoting and furthering the so-called Free-Thought doctrine ?

"*Answer.*—An atheist, who denies the existence of God, a free-thinker, who discards revelation, or who expresses contempt for God or religion, should be proceeded against according to the mode laid down in 'masonic trials.'

Of these the Board of General Purposes says :

"In this age of scepticism and unbelief it cannot be too plainly asserted or too clearly understood that the Grand Lodge of Canada will admit none within the portals of our lodges, *nor continue the privileges of Freemasonry to any who do not acknowledge* their belief in God; that He has revealed His will to man in the volume of the Sacred Law which we recognize as the first of the three great lights of Masonry, and the One to rule and govern our faith, and God will certainly punish vice and reward virtue. Men who claim a right to disbelieve, or at all events doubt the existence of God, or to doubt that there will be a future life of rewards and punishments, having no right to approach our altars,—no footing on the floor of our lodges."

We do not remember that we have ever seen the following rule stated :

"*Question.*—What are the correct numbers in Grand Honors ?

"*Answer.*—Nine for Grand Master; seven for Deputy Grand Master, and for District Deputies; five for all other elected Grand Officers; three for other distinguished brethren. The honors given to Past Grand Officers are the same as given to present officers."

If the unmasonic offence alluded to in the following was committed within

the territorial jurisdiction of the Canadian lodge, we do not concur in it, but we judge that such was not the case: the decision needs to be modified as we have indicated:

"*Question.*—Can a mason who has paid his dues, resigned his membership, applied for and received his dimitt, removed to and taken up his residence in the United States, be tried for unmasonic conduct by the lodge of which he was formerly a member?

"*Answer.*—No, the penal jurisdiction of a lodge is, first, over its members, no matter where they reside, and second, over all masons residing within its geographical jurisdiction, whether they are affiliated or not, but it has no jurisdiction over masons not affiliated with it, who are living within the territory of a sister Grand Lodge."

The Grand Master gives a concise but very clear history of the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada in relation to the English lodges in the Province of Quebec, and concludes as follows:

"I sympathize strongly with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the struggle for what I believe to be a correct principle, and I admit that from her stand-point she is not bound by the conditions that applied to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Further than this, however, I think our Grand Lodge cannot go, for though we may regret that conditional recognition was accepted by our predecessors, who acted no doubt under circumstances peculiarly adverse, and at a time when the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty was not so prominent as in the present day, yet we are, I believe, bound honorably to carry out the agreement entered into by them, and which has remained undisturbed for nearly twenty-six years."

If he means that the qualified recognition accepted by the Grand Lodge of Canada has any effect whatever after the territory in which those lodges are situated passed out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we utterly dissent. In other words, if he holds that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acquired its rights *by cession* from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and, therefore, acquired only what Canada *could cede*, we deny the correctness of his views. We hold that the Grand Lodge of Quebec acquired its sovereign authority from the inherent right of the majority of the lodges in that Province to form a Grand Lodge with the exclusive jurisdiction therein, *without the permission of any man or body of men*.

We fear that the neutral position cannot be maintained. If members of a lodge in Quebec, declared illegal and irregular by its Grand Lodge, shall seek to visit Canada lodges, it will be difficult for those lodges to avoid taking sides by their acts.

#### COLORADO, 1885.

The Grand Master (JAMES H. PEABODY) says:

"So far as I am capable of judging, the condition of the Craft in this jurisdiction remains good. I can safely say an increasing interest in the work and lectures, in attendance upon lodge meetings, and a more strict inquiry into the qualifications of applicants for the degrees is noticeable; prosperity attends their labors, and Peace and Harmony generally prevail."

Among his decisions are the following:

"1. The officers named in the charter of a new lodge can only be installed by the Grand Master, or some one acting as his proxy. The W. M., after being installed, cannot install the other officers.

"3. That the Past Master's degree need not be conferred upon the W. M. elect of a lodge, at the time of his installation, before he could enter upon and discharge the duties of his office, but that it should be received at the first available opportunity thereafter.

"8. That a lodge receiving a waiver of jurisdiction over a candidate from some other lodge, has authority to proceed with the candidate, the same as though he had originally applied to them for his first degree, or can waive jurisdiction in favor of some other lodge.

"10. That while a mason is under sentence of indefinite suspension for a masonic crime, it is not proper for a lodge to prefer charges against him for some other offence."

The first was approved; but we question the last statement. It is customary for the constituting officer to install all the officers of the lodge. But the lodge is "*constituted*" and declared to be a regular lodge before any of the officers are installed: but there is no immediate Past Master to install the Master; so the constituting officer must act in his case, but after the Master is installed we see no reason why he does not have the same powers as any installed Master, and why he may not install the remaining officers. It is frequently the case that some one of the officers is not present when the lodge is constituted, and in this jurisdiction the custom has been for the Master to install them.

As to the third, the committee say:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the Past Master's degree, to be at all serviceable or desirable, should be conferred before installation and performance of the duties of Master."

Holding as we do that the so-called "Past Master's degree" is mere *instruction*, we agree with the Grand Master.

Of No. 8, the committee say:

"The last clause, that a lodge in whose favor jurisdiction over a candidate has been waived, can again waive jurisdiction in favor of a third lodge, depends, we think, upon the wording of the original waiver. If it be general, the second lodge can doubtless waive. If it be special, and in favor of a particular lodge, the waiver expires with that lodge."

We agree with the committee, but are inclined to go further, and hold that under a general waiver no lodge acquires any jurisdiction till it receives the petition of the candidate and thus acquires jurisdiction over him.

Of the tenth, the committee well says:

"That while a mason is under indefinite suspension for a masonic crime it is improper to prefer charges for another offence. We are clearly of opinion that under such circumstance it is not only proper but a duty to prefer charges for other offences. Nothing but expulsion protects a mason from charges."

Of the necessary physical qualifications, the Grand Master says:

"I construed the law to mean that the loss or deformity of any of those

members of the body which do not minister to its action would not disqualify, but that the loss or deformity of those which *do* minister to its action, 'or those upon which the mind depends for its ideas of external objects,' certainly would; and that we should not determine the degree of disability—whether a man's leg was five inches or twenty inches shorter than its mate—holding that no compromise should be made between the stern dictates of the law, and a loose interpretation, simply on the grounds of expediency."

The majority of the committee sustained the decision, without comment, while the minority advocated the largest liberty and advised the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That the moral, mental and physical qualifications of all candidates shall be determined by the lodge to which the application is made."

The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the majority. It strikes us that the statement of the matter shows the wisdom of our law adopting the "golden mean."

An attempt was made to adopt the one-ballot system, but it failed.

The "Louisiana resolutions" were presented; the idea of a code of international regulations was favorably received, but further time was asked and granted to consider the resolutions.

Recognition was not accorded to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and the following principles for the government of similar cases was adopted:

- "1. That the Territory must be unoccupied by a Grand Lodge.
- "2. There must be at least three active chartered lodges in said Territory.
- "3. A majority of all the lodges in said Territory, consisting of not less than three, must unite in the formation of the new Grand Lodge."

Of course, this assumes that the "Territory" must be such as to entitle it to a Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following in relation to the "Quebec Question":

"Your Committee on Correspondence beg leave to report that they have had under consideration the correspondence received by the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Quebec near this Grand Lodge, and beg leave to report that we find it a somewhat delicate matter to properly determine. Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the best interests of Masonry in the Province of Quebec would be largely benefited if the three lodges holding and working under charters from the Grand Lodge of England would sever their allegiance to the mother Grand Lodge and unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec in making that jurisdiction what it fails to be—a harmonious, and ultimately a more prosperous Grand Body. Your committee beg leave to state further, that they believe universal sovereignty to be the American doctrine and best calculated to advance and encourage harmony and prosperity."

Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF presented the Report on Correspondence (112 pp.).

As usual, he confines himself pretty closely to an excellent abstract.

He is opposed to perpetual jurisdiction, and the "Massachusetts amendment," but favors the Illinois method of reaching the same practical result.

Of physical qualifications, he says:

"Our ancient brethren insisted upon physical perfection as a requisite, not simply for fear that those thus lacking might become burdens upon the Craft, but because there was a symbolism involved, between external and the internal, which lay at the very foundation of Masonry. Stand by the landmarks which the fathers have set up!"

He reviews Maine for 1884 and 1885. Referring to our statement that some thirty of our lodges are still working under their Massachusetts charters, he says:

"We suppose the charters are endorsed and re-numbered by the Grand Lodge of Maine. The proceeding is so unusual it will excite comment."

We have to say in reply that Massachusetts did not number her lodges, so that Maine "numbered" them: and that Maine conformed to the old practice, the surrender of warrants and taking new ones being a modern invention, with only partial adoption even now. The Grand Lodge of Maine never questioned that by her organization she became the supreme masonic authority in Maine, and as such all the lodges came under her authority; she did not care who *created* the lodges: her care was the government of them: and we hold that the idea that a Grand Lodge can govern only lodges having charters from her is an absurdity, and has been ever since the doctrine of *territorial jurisdiction* was established.

We find that we have omitted one decision of the Grand Lodge which we intended to quote: the Master-elect was not present at the time fixed for installation, and the question was as to the proper mode of procedure: the Grand Lodge adopted the following report, which seems to us to be correct, unless the matter is controlled by express provisions of statute law:

"Your committee are of opinion that the officers, so far as appointed, should, at the proper time, and in the absence of the Master-elect, be installed by the retiring Master. The old Master continues to serve until the installation of his successor, with the right to appoint the subordinate officers and standing committees usually appointed by the Master at the beginning of the term. Nevertheless, no harm would be likely from appointing brethren to act temporarily until the return of the Master-elect, and it would be an act of courtesy to leave the permanent appointments to him. Our advice would therefore be to adopt such a course, unless the absence of the Master-elect was to continue so long that the efficiency of the lodge required the permanent filling of the positions at once."

#### CONNECTICUT, 1886.

Bro. WHEELER gives us the first New Year's greeting, but he is only one day ahead of Bro. DAWKINS, of Florida.

It is a consolation that, while advancing years diminish the strength of man, they have little influence upon institutions whose principles have TRUTH

for their fundamental basis. This reflection is caused by an examination of these Proceedings. Although holding its *ninety-eighth* annual communication, not only had every one of its *one hundred and eleven lodges* made its returns and paid its dues and was represented in Grand Lodge, but the whole proceedings evince a degree of strength, vigor and prosperity proportionate to its age.

The address of the Grand Master (DWIGHT WAUGH) is eminently a "business document," affording nothing of special interest to those outside of his jurisdiction.

The reports of the other Grand Officers are substantially of the same character: the notable exceptions are the report of the raising of about \$650 for Galveston, only \$400 of which was needed, and the remainder kept for a similar use should one arise, and the report that no material addition had been made to the "Masonic Charity Foundation Fund."

The annual Grand Lodge tax is twenty cents *per capita* on the membership, save that masons of thirty-years' standing are not counted: this tax just covers the annual expenses of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized: the resolution of thanks to the retiring Grand Master was ordered to be engrossed and presented to him, but a proposition to present him a Past Grand Master's jewel was rejected, undoubtedly on the ground of its being a precedent for action which the Grand Lodge was not willing to adopt.

The Grand Lodge, in two cases of discipline, determined that the punishment imposed by the lodge was too light, and itself indefinitely suspended the accused.

An attempt was made to secure the adoption of a law that no lodge should grant a *dimit* to a member until he has been accepted by another lodge, but it failed.

An amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was proposed, depriving permanent members of their membership in the Grand Lodge: we regard the injustice of the proposition as equalled only by its unwisdom: even if made prospective and thus the unjust feature of it taken away, we regard it still as very unwise.

Another amendment proposed was that no Past Grand Officer [being a permanent member] shall be allowed to serve as a proxy in the Grand Lodge. This is wise: in former times, when lodges were small, traveling slow, and expenses of attendance large, there were no objections to such a practice: but now, when these reasons have ceased to exist, the practice should cease, and members of the Grand Lodge have only one vote, except only the representative of a lodge, who *votes for the lodge*, and presumably in accordance with its wishes.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 114) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER. He undertakes to adopt the "abstract" plan, and achieves

success, but does not so closely confine himself to that plan as to make his report read like a dictionary, once described as "instructive but disconnected reading."

Of the Canada decisions which we have quoted, he says:

"We think his rulings are correct, and there is not a Grand Lodge in the country that would not endorse them, especially relating to the question of faith. It was on this rock that French Masonry was stranded, since which time every Grand Lodge in all English speaking countries has refused to recognize it, declaring that the Grand Orient of France, by such an act, had put itself outside the pale of Freemasonry. It is belief in the existence of a Supreme Being that constitutes the first landmark of our fraternity, from which radiates all the sentiment in the ritual or jurisprudence of Freemasonry. It would be as consistent to accept the bible as a divine revelation, and at the same time ignore the existence of God."

And of perpetual jurisdiction :

"We have for a long time believed this stringent regulation should be modified, and the sentiment is every year tending towards a more liberal policy."

The following we most heartily endorse :

"Hasty legislation is another matter which is considered, and we think this is a chronic disorder that has spread over the entire fraternity in all jurisdictions. Every matter in the nature of jurisprudence should be referred to a competent committee, to examine and report, before action, and even then it might be best to defer action on important matters until the next annual; but instead, some one will submit a resolution intended to cover some particular, and perhaps isolated, case, without knowing how much there is already provided for just such cases, or where it may seriously interfere with existing law, and it is put to vote and carried. The consequence of such action will eventually lead to conflicting statutes, and the ordinary mason would not know how to proceed under them, and concludes to get along without."

In reply to BRO. STATON, he well says :

"He says, 'he does not agree that Grand Masters can create new law by rendering decisions.' Nevertheless, the fact still remains, that the jurisprudence of Masonry, as it exists to-day, has been largely derived from this very source, and he has only to consult the records of his own jurisdiction for many years back for proof of this fact. A decision is rendered to cover some question of jurisprudence unprovided for in the Grand Lodge regulations, which, for the time being, is *the law*, but subject to the approval or disapproval of the Grand Lodge. If approved, it becomes a permanent law of the craft until repealed. This is the history that the records of any Grand Lodge will reveal, and we are surprised that our good brother should not recognize it, or had overlooked it."

To this may be added, that very many decisions are constructions of the general masonic law, or of the statute masonic law of the particular jurisdiction; unfortunately, masonic constitutions and laws are not always drafted in such a perfect manner that he who runs can understand, if he *can* read!

He strongly endorses the views of Grand Master ESTES in his address last year.

There are other matters which we would like to notice, but we are at the bottom of a page of "copy," and will stop!

## DAKOTA, 1885.

The wonderful growth of Dakota and the increase of Masonry may be inferred from the announcement of the Grand Master that he had constituted the *eleven* lodges chartered the year before, and had granted dispensations for *eighteen* more; to all of these charters were granted, so that this Grand Lodge, only about ten years old, has already *seventy-nine* lodges under its jurisdiction!

Besides this, the Grand Master (JOHN F. SCHRADER) says:

"Financially the lodges are all, with possibly a few exceptions, in an excellent condition, and a steady improvement has been made by the Craft in the practice of an uniform system of work. I have no complaints or grievances of any kind from the lodges to bring to your attention, but on the contrary have every reason to believe that the utmost peace and harmony prevail throughout our entire jurisdiction."

His address is quite full, but mainly confined to local matters: his decisions are based upon local law: he urges that measures be taken to promulgate the work adopted by the Grand Lodge, in order to secure uniformity, and all the more because their lodges are made up of masons from all parts of the continent, each have a preference for the work which he had learned in the lodge in which he was made: as he thinks the number of lodges would "undoubtedly be increased to one hundred during the next twelve months," he recommended an increase of the salary of the Grand Secretary.

The following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That in view of the valuable services rendered to the Masonic Brotherhood, and especially to this Grand Lodge, by M. W. Bro. Theodore S. Parvin, of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, the thanks of this Grand Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to him for the fraternal interest he has ever manifested in the welfare of the Masonic Fraternity of Dakota. That a committee consisting of M. W. Brothers Hand, Blatt, Gifford, Brown and R. W. Bro. Dewitt, are hereby appointed to procure and present to M. W. Bro. Theodore S. Parvin, as a testimonial of fraternal regard, a piece of furniture suitable for his private office in the Masonic Library building of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, or such other testimonial as the committee may agree upon. That the sum of one hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated from the funds of this Grand Lodge, to be used by the committee in procuring said testimonial."

To Past Grand Master OSCAR S. GIFFORD, a Past Grand Master's jewel, and to Past Grand Master GEORGE H. HAND, an elegant gold watch and chain, with a Past Grand Master's jewel embossed thereon, were presented in behalf of the Brethren of the jurisdiction.

Of course, there is a danger of a too large increase of lodges, but as the total membership has increased five fold in five years, the danger is not so great as would seem at first sight.

The Report on Correspondence (84 pp.) was presented by BRO. WILLIAM BLATT, who now lays down the reporter's pen to wield the gavel of the Grand Master. We regret to lose him from the "corps," but are pleased to

see his ability recognized, and we have no doubt that he will wield the gavel as much to his credit as he has used the pen.

His report is chiefly an abstract, but at times he expresses his views with much force.

He is strongly opposed to the "Massachusetts Amendment," and if he were still on the Committee, we should be disposed to examine his position, especially as we are somewhat in doubt as to his views upon the main question involved. He is emphatic upon one point: he objects to the exception made by Massachusetts in favor of the Chapters, &c., holding with Bro. GURNEY, that there is no Masonry outside of the three degrees. He seems to favor the idea of non-interference by the Grand Lodge with anything else that *pretends* to be Masonry and *is not*: but in another place he says that the "practice or defence of a contrary doctrine is masonic treason" (by "contrary doctrine," meaning that there is any masonry outside of the three degrees), and we think that he can hardly mean that he favors the Grand Lodge's allowing *members of its obedience* to practice masonic treason without interference by it. We are at a loss, therefore, whether he objects to the Massachusetts action, because her Grand Lodge has prohibited her members from practicing masonic treason, or because she made an exception in favor of certain bodies, which she admits to be masonic and he does not.

On the question of the jurisdiction of lodges over sojourners, he is sound:

"When a member of a lodge changes his place of residence to another and probably far off jurisdiction, and there commits a masonic offence, the lodge in whose jurisdiction the same is committed is best able to, and we think the proper judge, as to his guilt or innocence, the weight of the offence and the measure of punishment. Further, a sojourning mason should and must be governed by the same law as resident members, and we believe in the Mosaic doctrine, which declares that the law shall be alike administered to and respected by the resident and sojourner. Aside from the foregoing, the civil law over the world tries the offender where the offence is committed."

He discusses the powers of lodges *u. d.*, and beyond question, he is correct in his views as tested by the general masonic law. But we in Maine have departed from the old law, and an experience of several years shows that our system is the best. We will state only one or two of the reasons which led to it. Under the old law, a man who receives his degrees in a lodge *u. d.* is not a member of it, and has no right to vote on petitions for the degrees; yet he expects and is by the others expected, to become a member under the charter, and has as much interest in the lodge as any one else. Again, one receiving the degrees in a lodge *u. d.* committed an offence: he could not be tried by the lodge *u. d.*, which seemed the proper tribunal to try him. For these reasons, our Grand Lodge adopted an amendment to its Constitution, giving to lodges *u. d.* all the powers and rights of chartered lodges except the election and installation of officers and rights growing out of installations, and also suspending the membership in their original lodges, of members of lodges *u. d.* while the dispensation was in force. Our system has

worked splendidly, and we commend it to our Dakota Brethren as especially useful in so large a jurisdiction, in which lodges v. p. are likely to be at a great distance from a chartered lodge.

Bro. BLATT has been one of the strongest of the anti-prerogative brethren, but in reference to the Iowa case he enunciates the following:

"There is one important item in the Grand Master's address relating to original (trial) jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. He admits that it virtually belongs to particular lodges, but that in cases where a lodge fails or persistently refuses to mete out justice to an accused member, it is not only right, but the duty of Grand Lodge, to take the case in hand and see to it that no guilty one escapes. The reasoning of the G. M. is logical, and his conclusion eminently just. While we strongly uphold the principle of independence of particular lodges, in all matters of internal or particular government, and particularly in its right to try its own members, yet we cannot gainsay that it is the duty of a Grand Lodge to see to it that it is done upon the sound basis of masonic justice. A lodge possesses no power except that given it by the Grand Lodge. The latter has the right to take away that power by arresting its charter. But in the case in hand, such a course was undeserved by *a majority* of its members, and hence, in dealing with the case directly, the ends of justice are best served."

This concedes the power, but we think that upon reflection he would say that he would uphold the Grand Lodge in arresting the charter if the circumstances required it, and also in punishing the offender so that he should not go "unwhipt of justice."

He discusses the question of dimits and the "actual presence of the charter." We have elsewhere said all we care to say upon these subjects, except that he has overlooked the ground upon which we hold that the charter must be present, *to wit, the definition of a lodge in our ritual*.

In his review of Maine, we find the following, which solves the doubt we have hereinbefore expressed :

"To which we desire to add that neither should any other association have been ostracised, nor any of them acknowledged as masonic. Our policy should be to leave them alone, to let them fight their own battles. They cannot harm the masonic institution if we will but pursue the even tenor of our ways."

We cannot agree to this as a rule without exception. If a mason joins a clandestine lodge, we expel him. And if a mason joins an organization which creates and maintains clandestine lodges, we would expel him, and we think Bro. BLATT would do the same. Moreover, we think that he will find it a difficult matter to determine where he would draw the line: at any rate, after much thought upon the subject, we have; and have not come to a conclusion yet. We hope no occasion will ever arise in Maine, calling for a decision: but Bro. BLATT may be assured that if any mason in Maine shall be found "practicing treason" against the Masonry of our Grand Lodge, we shall be found acting with those who will "ostracise" his *practice* and punish *him*, and that, too, whether it involves "intermeddling with the so-called higher degrees" or not. We hold, too, that our Grand Lodge is the *sole judge* of the necessity of such action: and holding this for our own Grand

Lodge, we concede to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and to all other Grand Lodges, the right to determine, each for itself, whether the exigency has arisen in its jurisdiction to call for such action. As a Grand Lodge is supreme only in its own limits, it has responsibilities and duties to other Grand Lodges and to the Institution: and one of those duties, not to be evaded or shirked, is that they will not allow *Masonry* to be disgraced by the members of its obedience under any pretext whatever.

#### DELAWARE, 1885.

A special communication was held to dedicate the hall of Union Lodge. The proceedings (with the excellent address) are given in full. To show that Pennsylvania's near neighbor does not follow her theories, we quote the following:

"When the Grand Tyler reached the foot of the dais in the East, the symbol of the lodge was placed upon the stand, the great lights laid upon the Altar, and the book of Constitutions placed upon the pedestal in the East. The Grand Officers then opened to the right and left, facing inward. The W. M. called on the brethren present to join in receiving the Grand Officers with the PUBLIC GRAND HONORS. The Grand Marshal and Grand Tyler then passed through the lines, and escorted the Grand Master (uncovered) to his station, the Master taking a seat on the left; after which the Grand Marshal escorted the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Chaplain to their respective stations in the East; the brethren were then seated by the Grand Master; after which, at the request of the Grand Marshal, the other Grand Officers repaired to their respective stations in the hall."

It will be remembered that our reference to "public Grand Honors" nearly threw some of our esteemed Brethren of Pennsylvania into spasms, from which they have not recovered yet: and here we have the Grand Lodge of Delaware giving them at least four times in the ceremonies of dedicating a hall. So far as our observation has extended, Pennsylvania and Virginia stand alone upon this question.

The brief address of the Grand Master (THOMAS DAVIDSON) at the annual communication shows that the craft are harmonious and fairly prosperous.

The proceedings were of a routine character, though some questions of masonic law arising from local regulations were considered and decided. This Grand Lodge had followed New York in not allowing dimits to be granted "except for the purpose of joining another lodge," but at this session the limitation was repealed.

The lodges, with one exception, had done work during the year.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES S. DUNN.

He says:

"While we feel that no apologies will make it better, we would say that natural diffidence, incident to our first attempt, coupled with the very limited amount of time at our disposal, owing to business demands, and a whole-

some fear of the well known economic views of the Grand Lodge and dread of a snubbing by it, has caused us to make it as brief as the circumstances would permit."

As we find no evidence of the "snubbing," we infer that the Grand Lodge was satisfied, as it ought to have been.

Of course, he was obliged to confine himself very closely to an abstract.

We quote the following as showing the soundness of his views and his power of expressing them forcibly :

"We hold that an application having been received by the lodge and read, the applicant becomes the property of that lodge, and the application cannot be withdrawn. It must take its regular course and be balloted on to a finish, even though unfavorably reported by the committee. This is on the ground that if the applicant is unworthy to be received in the lodge first applied to, he is unworthy to be received in any other."

In his review of New Jersey, he says :

"We notice by the proceedings that a Past Master of a subordinate lodge was received by the Grand Lodge with the Grand Honors, the Past Master in question being the Governor of the State. Therein the Grand Lodge erred, according to our lights, in paying masonic honors to worldly position. Our brethren of New Jersey should remember that in the lodge we meet upon a level, and no distinctions can be recognized except those conferred in Masonry. We confess it is somewhat of a natural error, and one into which men are prone to fall, but it is nevertheless one which should be carefully guarded against."

It is unnecessary to say that we do not concur in this. Masonry teaches that it is our right and duty to honor the Chief Magistrate, as much as it teaches that we meet upon the level. But we are inclined to agree that one point made by our brother is well taken: and that is, that the use of the "Grand Honors" was improper, because they are given as *masonic work*. We deem it very proper for the Grand Master to call up the Grand Lodge to receive the Governor, have him formally presented and introduced to the Grand Lodge, and, if of sufficient *masonic rank*, seated in the East.

#### FLORIDA, 1886.

Grand Secretary DAWKINS thus relates an occurrence which will grieve every mason who appreciates the value of masonic books :

"On the 16th day of December last, a fire occurred in the city of Jacksonville, displacing and greatly confusing the office of the Grand Secretary, which he has continuously occupied since May, 1872, in consequence of which the seal of the Grand Lodge was destroyed. The charter, jewels and other property of the late San Fernando Lodge, the remaining jewels of the late Florida Regimental Lodge, and the manuscript records of the late Dawkins Military Lodge, were also destroyed, together with a material portion of the Grand Lodge Library. The loss to the Grand Lodge consisted chiefly in the bulk of its own printed proceedings for the various years, including those of 1885, and a material portion of the printed proceedings of other Masonic Grand Bodies, and Masonic text books, the aggregate value of which, together with what remains, has been estimated at more than \$6,000,

upon which an insurance policy of \$2,000 was carried. The loss has been adjusted at the full amount of the insurance, and is therefore at your disposal.

"The Grand Lodge is fortunate in having saved from the burning wreck its manuscript records from its organization to date, the register of the Grand Lodge, which has been made and prepared upon no sparsity of time and labor, and which is so useful, and a nucleus of books upon which can yet be rebuilt a magnificent Masonic Library, which, if done, an intelligent Craft must and will appreciate."

In other respects, the craft seem to have flourished better than for many years.

The Grand Master (ROBERT J. PERRY) reports issuing dispensations for nine new lodges, and the statement of his official acts shows a renewal of the interest of former days.

The nine new lodges were chartered: a large amount of routine business was transacted: an excellent oration was delivered by the Grand Orator: no Report on Correspondence.

#### GEORGIA, 1885.

The large number of lodges represented and the reduction of the debt indicate a fair degree of prosperity, but, as *there is no recapitulation of the membership*, we are unable to make a comparison with statistics of former years.

The debt was reduced \$1,500 during the year, leaving it \$8,000.

The Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) says that as matters are now going on, the debt will be extinguished in a few years, when the burden of taxation (one dollar for each member and for each initiate) may be lightened. We do not see how it can be materially lessened if the Grand Lodge continues to pay its present mileage and per diem, for we notice that while the amount of dues the year before was \$11,709, the amount paid out in mileage and per diem was \$8,447, a sum greater than the whole debt of the Grand Lodge.

Among his decisions are the following:

"1. When a petition for initiation has been withdrawn by consent of the lodge, without action thereon, the twelve months bar does not apply thereto, and the applicant can renew at any time.

"2. A masonic lodge cannot, as a lodge, recommend to another lodge an applicant for Freemasonry.

"9. A majority of the votes cast elects to office in a masonic lodge, a quorum of the lodge being present, unless the by-laws prescribe a different number, in which event the by-laws will govern and control."

We commend his remarks relating to Lodges of Sorrow:

"During the year there have been held within the jurisdiction two Lodges of Sorrow, one in Macon and one in Atlanta, in memory of the brethren who, having accomplished their days, now rest in peace. These very interesting and appropriate expressions of masonic affection were solemnly impressive. I was prevented by other engagements from attending the one at

Macon, but was so fortunate as to be present in Atlanta. They were both conducted so as to reflect great credit upon the taste and good judgment of the members having them in charge; and there is every reason to believe that they have been the means of adding to the respect and reverence entertained by the body of our people for this institution; because they were an exhibition publicly made of the fact that Masonry is so broad and catholic, so tender and regardful, so constant and faithful to all the ties which bind together in one common brotherhood, that while caring wisely and well for the living, it does not forget the dead. The world, with its throbbing pulses and quickening breath, passes rapidly and thoughtlessly, in its efforts to advance, over the graves of the departed, with scarce a glance of recognition. It does not for a moment halt to enquire if the sleeper, in his day and generation, added to the sum of human happiness, or lived and died within the shadow of obscurity and want; but Masonry, now and then, even when burdened with the weight of responsibility for its children, turns aside from the glare of the noon-day sun, and in the softened light of a well-remembered sorrow, with the accompaniment of sad but appropriate music, and under the inspiration of tender and fitting words of eulogy, bows its head in remembrance of the faithful, whose names, though perhaps carved for many a year upon the tomb, are yet in the good they worked and the examples they left as a legacy, bright jewels in the crown of masonic glory."

We are sorry to say that we have seen accounts of lodges of sorrow which were gross abuses of the privilege and so disgraceful to Masonry, as to call out the adverse criticism of the secular press.

The statement was in substance that the solemn funeral rites were reduced to the level of a theatrical exhibition, to which tickets of admission were sold! Judging of the intent by the result, the object was to glorify the living *actors*, rather than commemorate the dead.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

*"Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, recognizing and maintaining the law of Grand Lodge sovereignty, fully sustains the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in declaring non-intercourse with all lodges and brethren in the Province of Quebec who will not array themselves beneath her banner, and join her register."

The Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Wardens were appointed a committee with power to purchase the masonic library of Bro. SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

A member of the Grand Lodge was charged with "being beastly and disgracefully drunk" on the evening of the second day's session, who had been arraigned before the Grand Lodge at its preceding session and reprimanded. He was immediately arraigned before the Grand Lodge and confessed his guilt: evidence was heard, and he was found guilty and expelled by a unanimous vote.

We are glad to note the following action:

*"Whereas*, The Report on Foreign Correspondence is of value to Masonry, showing, as it does, the condition of the craft in other jurisdictions, and thereby enabling this Grand Lodge to keep informed as to the Masonic judgments and conduct of sister Grand Lodges; therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of five on Foreign Correspondence be appointed by the Grand Master, which committee shall constitute one of the permanent committees of the Grand Lodge."

## IDAHO, 1885.

The brief address of the Grand Master (JOHN A. POST) shows the prevalence of harmony.

He decided in case of a candidate whose real name was found, after he had been elected and before he was initiated, to be different from the one under which he applied, and who refused to make any explanation, that the lodge should refuse to confer the degrees and return the petition.

He urges lodges to have occasional social gatherings, and recommends the formation of a Grand Lodge Library.

He announces the death of Past Grand Masters HENRY E. PICKETT, who had been prominent in the public service, having been for several years one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and JAMES W. GRIFFIN, a native of Sebec, in this State, and for many years a resident of Brookline, but, on reaching manhood, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where he was made a mason.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Idaho forbids the recognition, as a Mason, of any one hailing from any lodge in the province of Quebec, except such lodge shall be under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

The Committee on "Perpetual Jurisdiction" reported an amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, the effect of which is to place a rejected candidate, so far as other lodges are concerned, precisely upon the level of other candidates, and their report was adopted and the by-laws amended accordingly.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE H. DAVIS. He will not prepare the next one, as he is now Grand Master. His report gives the highest assurance that he will discharge the duties of his high office with distinguished ability. We are all the more pleased to be able to say this, for he is a "Maine Boy," and still has a pride in the old "Dirigo State."

He well says:

"It seems to us that when masons, as masons, attend church, they should be clad in their distinctive regalia, not for the purpose of display, but that they may thus as a body bear witness to their respect for, and faith in, the principles and teachings of religion. There may be hypocrites in the procession. They would be none the less hypocrites if divested of white gloves and aprons. And the act, whatever may be the spiritual state of individuals, places the fraternity, as an organization, right before the world."

The right of a Grand Lodge to enforce its own laws against all masons in its territory is very forcibly stated by him:

"We hold that any lodge, Grand or Subordinate, not only has the right, but it is its duty, to hold to strict accountability all masons within its jurisdiction, whether they may be there for one day or for a life-time. If I, a resident of Idaho, visit Washington, and there violate Washington law, I must be content to be tried by Washington law, and if I escape and return to my home, being guilty of certain graver offences, I can be remanded to the scene of my crime. This provision of the law is necessary to insure justice to both parties; so much so that it is a constitutional provision in our national government. We can see no reason why the same principle does not apply in masonic jurisprudence. It may be courtesy to notify the lodge of which an offender may be a member, and under some circumstances, to request such lodge to act; but in general cases we believe the demands of courtesy have been fully met when notification has been given. Bro. Singleton freely quotes the law as it exists in England. If memory serves us aright, John Bull and Bro. Jonathan had a very spirited debate on this very question a little more than a hundred years ago, and the committee decided that Jonathan was in the right."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Among his decisions we note the following:

"A brother who is a member of a lodge in good standing is entitled to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, no matter what misfortune may befall him mentally."

"Is not this a little broad? A demented brother might be as out of place in a lodge-room as a bull in a china store."

We think the decision literally correct; the mere fact that a mason is demented should not exclude him from the lodge room: but if his *acts* disturb the lodge, he should be removed, sane or insane, drunk or sober.

He discusses the subjects of dimits, actual presence of the charter, the Massachusetts amendment, and various other matters; we refer him to what we have already written, without further remarks, except to call his attention to the fact that the ritual definition of a lodge requires the actual presence of the charter as well as the bible, and that the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of England expressly require (and such has long been the law) the actual presence of the charter: this law came to this country with Masonry, and the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine and many others have the same law, derived, no doubt, from the mother Grand Lodge and the ritual definition of a lodge. This law of the ritual and long usage of the craft have settled the question.

We will add a word about the "Massachusetts Amendment." He thinks that we have "lost sight of the real question," and we think the same of him. We agree with him fully in his views. He says as long as those bodies "attend to their legitimate business, the Grand Lodge has no right to denounce them": so we say; but suppose they do *not* attend to their legitimate business, what then? He *seems* to hold that if they do not confer the blue degrees, they are "attending to their legitimate business." We think there may be other cases. He endorses our Grand Master's views about wearing masonic clothing to balls, and we think he approves the prohibition of using masonic emblems and names in business advertisements: why? We can see little difference between disgracing Masonry by the use

of emblems and names by individuals in business matters, and doing it by bodies of men using them to forward their interests, either in money making or in any other manner.

We had selected several other matters for quotation and discussion, but must forbear.

#### ILLINOIS, 1885.

With Bro. ANDERSON in our mind, we commenced our examination of these proceedings, by reading the prayer of the Grand Chaplain. We found it comparatively short and very appropriate: there was one omission, however; he prayed for the Grand Master, the other Grand Officers, the representatives of the lodges, but omitted the Committee on Correspondence. We think if the Grand Chaplain were called upon to prepare one report, he would never make *that* omission again!

The Grand Master (JOHN R. THOMAS) had been compelled, by his duties as a member of Congress, and by sickness in his family, to devolve the duties of the office upon the Deputy (ALEX. T. DARRAH) during most of the year. He made a brief address, then had the Deputy make his, and then resumed and finished his own.

BRO. DARRAH announces the death of several distinguished craftsmen, among them BRO. HIRAM W. HUBBARD, a zealous and faithful mason, whose qualities of mind and heart greatly endeared him to the craft, with whom he probably had as extensive a personal acquaintance as any other brother in his jurisdiction. We knew him well, and fully concur in the remarks of BRO. ROBBINS, made in Grand Lodge when the report of the Committee on Obituaries was presented:

"There have been men in our Grand Lodge far more brilliant than Bro. Hubbard, but none more conscientious in their masonic work. Those who remember him as Chairman of the Committee on Appeals will remember how for lack of facility of expression, he toiled painfully at his reports through the long hours of the night, determined that his work should be well done if faithful labor would perfect it; but still more determined that, however rough in form his work might be, justice should be in its substance if it was in his power to secure it. That marked one of the qualities of Bro. Hubbard, one of the qualities that helped to endear him to his brethren. But above and beyond this, was a quality which illustrates the very central principle of Masonry—unselfish fellowship. In him abounding good fellowship—fellowship for its own sake—found an exemplar and representative rarely seen. It is said that to know some persons is a liberal education, so varied are their intellectual attainments, and so helpful are their natures. I feel it to be equally true of Bro. Hubbard, that to have known him was a masonic education, an education of the heart. And I want to say here—and it was the principal thing I got up here to do—I want to make my confession that if, as I believe, my sympathies have been broadened and my heart made warmer by my contact with masons, then I owe more of that increased breadth and warmth to Hiram W. Hubbard than to any other mason I have ever met."

BRO. DARRAH quite evidently does not endorse BRO. GURNEY's views that

lodges are the only masonic bodies: for in his account of the laying of a corner stone, he says:

"The city was besieged by Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies, and the magnificently uniformed Peoria Consistory, together with civic societies of various kinds. It has never been my pleasure to witness a larger number of masons on any similar occasion."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Peoria Consistory and nine different Commanderies did escort duty, and added materially to the success of the enterprise. It was conceded that the procession was the finest uniformed body of men ever witnessed in that part of the State. Everything passed off harmoniously."

One curious case came before the Grand Lodge, the history of which commenced nearly twenty years ago, and grew out of the former practice of having a ballot for each degree. The applications of two F. C.s for advancement were balloted upon. In all human probability one was accepted and one rejected: but the Secretary, in making the record, says nothing of the result of one ballot, but says the other was favorable, but applies it to the one who was undoubtedly rejected, by leaving out the words in brackets in the following: "Bro. S. [was rejected and Bro. R.] was accepted." The degree was conferred on R. at the next meeting, and not on S.: he has been struggling to get the degree ever since, but as the lodge are unanimously against him, he has not succeeded, and the Grand Lodge held, that by virtue of subsequent objections, he stands rejected, whatever may have been the fact as to his election.

Bro. DARREAU deems the by-law of the Grand Lodge, that no dispensation shall issue for a new lodge within less than ten miles of another lodge having less than sixty members, an infringement upon the prerogatives of the Grand Master.

A preamble and set of resolutions in relation to Quebec were adopted, maintaining the same position the Grand Lodge of Illinois has always taken upon similar questions, the concluding resolution being as follows:

*"Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois regards all lodges in the Province of Quebec holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than the recognized Grand Lodge of that Province, as illegal and irregular, and that all lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois are charged not to hold masonic intercourse with such illegal or irregular lodges, or any member thereof."

We learn from the newspapers, that, in consequence, the Grand Lodge of England has suspended relations with the Grand Lodge of Quebec. In "the unpleasantness" between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Lodge of England some twenty-five years ago, when Maine adopted a similar course towards English lodges in New Brunswick, England, while asserting the correctness of the proceedings of her lodges, left them in the lurch, and the consequence was that the practice complained of by the Grand Lodge of Maine ceased, and friendly relations were resumed *between the lodges*.

The "Grand Examiners," in a long report, give the history of the action of the Grand Lodge for the past eighteen years in relation to "the work." But as no action was taken, we judged at first that the Grand Lodge was satisfied that for the present, at least, it is not necessary to continue the system of "Schools of Instruction," in order to secure a satisfactory degree of uniformity in "the work": but as we notice that "Grand Examiners" were appointed, we are in doubt.

In dealing with cases of discipline, we notice that the Grand Lodge, in reversing the action of a lodge, sometimes sends the case back for a new trial, but often renders final judgment, going to the extent of setting aside an acquittal and convicting and expelling the accused. We notice that this, which has been always a feature of the jurisprudence of the Eastern Grand Lodges, is being gradually adopted in the West, in spite of the opposition of able brethren.

The Grand Lodge ordered a dispensation to be issued for a new lodge, situated probably within less than ten miles of a lodge, having less than sixty members, against the protest of Bro. GURNEY.

The following resolution was presented and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

*"Resolved.* That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the requirement of written evidence of masonic standing, as a pre-requisite to the examination of visitors, is an innovation upon the ancient customs of the Fraternity, and an attempt to abridge the inherent right of a mason to prove himself a Master Workman; and that the use of diplomas and other documents, as collateral evidence of masonic attainments, tends to lessen and discourage that proficiency in esoteric knowledge which it should be the honest pride of every Craftsman to possess."

We presume this has reference to the requirements of many of our Grand Lodges (our own among the number), requiring written evidence from the applicant for admission, that he was made in a regular lodge, when he cannot be vouched for. If so, the statement that it "is an innovation" is incorrect: on the contrary, it is found in the installation charge of the Master, from time immemorial. The resolution misapprehends the object of such voucher. It is simply impossible for a Committee to ascertain, by an oral examination, that the applicant was *made in a regular lodge*. We know men who have undoubtedly been admitted into our lodges in consequence of an almost perfect oral examination, who, nevertheless, were not regular masons under the laws of the Grand Lodge governing the lodges which admitted them. An examination will show whether a man is familiar with our work, but *does not*, and *cannot*, show that he acquired his knowledge in a lawful and legitimate manner.

In Paxton, the Knights Templar were building a new hall, the corner stone of which they intended to lay themselves: but about fifteen minutes before the time they changed their minds and invited the Master of the lodge to perform the ceremony: this he did, but without opening his lodge: the offi-

cers and members fell into line, and, escorted by the Commandery, marched to the place and laid the corner stone in the usual manner, undoubtedly using the Grand Lodge form of ceremonies. The matter was brought before the Grand Lodge and the committee say:

"In the matter of the alleged masonic corner-stone laying at Paxton, your committee finds that there was an attempt at laying a corner-stone for a building designed for the occupancy of an association of masons, with something resembling masonic ceremonies, but that it was not participated in by any organized masonic body. It was an unorganized and unauthorized performance by a miscellaneous collection of persons, chiefly, and perhaps wholly composed of masons, but not susceptible of being dealt with as an organization, and therefore calling for no action on the part of the Grand Lodge except to admonish individual masons that the authorized ceremonials of the Craft must not be practiced unless by the proper authority, and to warn them against participating in a travesty of them by other organizations."

While we have the highest respect and most fraternal regard for the members of the committee who signed the report, we could not forbear laughing at the use of Bro. GURNEY's term, "association of masons," for the Commandery, especially as we had just read, on the page inscribed to the memory of the beloved Bro. HUBBARD, the following:

"PAST GRAND COMMANDER KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, PAST GRAND  
HIGH PRIEST AND DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND  
MASTER FOR FOURTEEN YEARS."

But we quote the report chiefly to commend the last part to the attention of Bro. DAVIS, of Idaho, adding that we fully concur in that part of the report, except that we probably do not bring the term "proper authority" within quite so narrow limits as the committee would.

The Report on Correspondence (202 pp.) was presented by Bro. THÉODORE T. GURNEY. We very greatly regret to learn that before completing his report he was compelled to suspend "on account of overwork made worse by a malarial trouble."

He commences his report with a Table, the result of much correspondence and labor, showing the law of each Grand Lodge in relation to voting membership therein of Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and Past Masters.

He quotes the remarks of Past Grand Master CREGIER thereon, as follows:

"I did not apprehend that the Craft was drifting so rapidly from its ancient moorings, in the matter of representative government; and it is not improbable that the unfortunate difficulties in New York, less than forty years ago, may at any time be reproduced in jurisdictions where lodge representation is overshadowed by Past Officers."

And he adds:

"After a careful contemplation of the subject, the writer has been thoroughly convinced that none but actual representatives of lodges should be permitted a *voting voice* in a Grand Body. It is true that there is not any trouble to apprehend in jurisdictions where limited numbers of past officers

are authorized to vote, but if the principles of representative government upon which Craft government rests, are being violated even to a limited degree, it would seem wise to correct an error that may, at some time in the history of a Grand Lodge, introduce discord and contention."

We do not share in his fears: the fact is that "the principles of representative government," as now understood, and as evidently understood by Bro. GURNEY, were never dreamed of when the Grand Lodge system of masonic government was formed. Bro. CREGIER will find that the "drifting" has been remarkably small. He will find that the "ancient moorings" were almost identical with the present system. The system was not perfected at once; but within less than ten years, the Grand Lodge was composed of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of the lodges. This was one hundred and sixty years ago: and the Grand Lodge of Maine (and of many other States) has the same law now. A few Grand Lodges have added Past Grand Treasurers and Past Grand Secretaries. So far there has not been much "drifting."

Quite a number of Grand Lodges make Past Masters members: of the American Grand Lodges, *twenty-three* do not: *eight* make them members with one vote collectively: *two* more give those from each lodge one vote: while the remaining twenty-odd give them full membership with a vote. Now, before settling that this admission of Past Masters is a new thing, one other question must be settled. It is well known that anciently the term "Master" was applied only to one who was or had been a Master of a lodge, and it was applied not only to the one who at the time was Master, but to all who *had been* Master. The term "Past Master" is not found in the Old Regulations. When did the term "Master" become restricted in its meaning to a "Master in the chair"? Is it certain that the term "Masters" in the Old Regulations did not include those now called Past Masters? It is true that the word "Master" is used therein frequently when it can apply only to the actual Master. On April 6, 1736, rules were adopted for the government of the Grand Lodge: one provided that none should be admitted but members, "viz: The *four present* and all *former* Gr. OFFICERS, the *Treasurer* and *Secretary*, the *Master* and *Wardens* of all *regular lodges*, the *Masters* and *Wardens* and *nine* more of the *Stewards Lodge*." It will be seen that the rule says *Masters* of *regular* lodges and *Masters* of the *Stewards* lodge: the latter had but one actual Master, and the term *Masters* must include the Past Masters, or else it is meaningless. The term "Past Master" is not found in the Regulations up to that date.

The question, when and how Past Masters became members of the Grand Lodge, is not a new one to us. We will give the result of our investigation in a few cases. The Grand Lodge of Virginia was formed in 1778: we find in the printed record no Rules adopted till 1785: then the composition of the Grand Lodge was defined as follows: "The *Grand Master*, his *Deputy*,

and all who have been, or hereafter shall be, officers of the Grand Lodge, and also of the Masters and Wardens of all the particular lodges upon record." In 1790, the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon was ordered to be reprinted, but the work was done so imperfectly that it was rejected and a new one ordered, which was printed in 1791. In the mean time no action is found relating to the composition of the Grand Lodge. In that work, it is ordained that the members of the Grand Lodge are "the present Grand Officers, all former Grand Masters and Wardens, the Masters, Wardens, and the Past Masters elect of all regular lodges." A note explains that Past Masters forfeit their membership if they cease to be members of lodges in the jurisdiction. The Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were each authorized to appoint an Assistant, who should have no right to vote in Grand Lodge, unless he already had the right "by being a past Grand Officer, or past Master or deputy of some regular lodge in the jurisdiction." From this there can be no doubt that the founders and early members of the Grand Lodge of Virginia understood that under the general law of Masonry, Past Masters were members of the Grand Lodge.

Coming now to Pennsylvania, we find in the Ahiman Rezon of 1783 that "All past Grand Masters, past Deputy Grand Masters, past Grand Wardens, and past Masters of warranted Lodges on record, while they continue members of any regular lodge, are likewise, *by courtesy as well as by custom*, considered as members of, and admitted to vote in, all Grand Lodges. By courtesy also past Grand Secretaries and Grand Treasurers have the same privilege of sitting in all Grand Lodges and voting on such matters as (by the rules of the Grand Lodge) they might or could have voted on while in office."

Pennsylvania "stands still" on that law now, though in some other respects it has modified the composition of the Grand Lodge and the voting power therein.

On the other hand, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts limited the right of voting to the Grand Officers (except the Grand Tyler) for the time being, Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of the lodges, and she as well as Maine "stands still" on that law. In one of her earliest "Book of Constitutions" it is said:

"All Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens are considered members of, and admitted to vote in all Grand Lodges. By permission also, Past Masters, Past Grand Secretaries and Past Grand Treasurers have in some countries the privilege of sitting in Grand Lodges, and voting in such matters as by the rules of the Grand Lodge they might or could have voted in while in office."

We find by Noorthouck's Constitutions, published in 1784, that all Grand Officers (including Provincial Grand Masters) and Past Grand Officers were members of the Grand Lodge. The membership of Provincial Grand Masters is said to date from about 1726.

We have not completed the necessary investigation in relation to Past

Masters: but as far as made, it points to the conclusion that the "Ancients" regarded Past Masters as members of the Grand Lodge, and probably the "Moderns" did not: so that Virginia and Pennsylvania, which came from the former, continued the system, and Massachusetts, which came chiefly from the latter, adopted the opposite course.

However this may be, it is certain that there has been little "drifting" for over a century.

We have devoted much space to this subject, because we believed that over a hundred years' experience has demonstrated the abundant wisdom of combining a comparatively small permanent membership with the continually changing membership of lodge officers. The system keeps in the Grand Lodge Brethren whose increasing experience and knowledge render them wise and safe counsellors. If it is said that they may have a voice but not a vote, the reply is, that experience shows they lose their interest unless they can share the responsibility of the action.

There is no danger of another difficulty like that in New York alluded to by Bro. CREGIER. That grew out of an attempt to deprive members of membership in the Grand Lodge. A retroactive law, depriving masons of rights already vested, is so glaringly unmasonic, that we do not believe second attempt will ever be made.

This system, combining a permanent membership with modified representation by officers who soon give place to others, which has so long received the sanction of the craft, seems to us one of the strongest safe-guards of the Institution—avoiding the despotism liable to result from unchanging authority on one hand, as well as the errors necessarily resulting from want of experience and knowledge on the other.

We have given so much space to Bro. GURNEY'S Introduction that we must rush through his report and omit many things we would like to notice. As usual, it is an able report, but we are sorry to find in it evidence of the overwork of which he speaks.

While we very fully endorse his views, that no mason should be punished without trial, we cannot follow him to the extreme to which he goes. Referring to a decision that a Master may exclude a drunken member from the lodge, he says:

"We are in entire sympathy with both the Grand Master and Committee as to the enormity of the offence, but we would not divest a mason of a 'very sacred right,' except upon the judgment of his peers. Herein lies a fundamental principle in fraternal and civil law. No matter what be the character of the offence, it is never justifiable to inflict a penalty in the absence of trial, neither is it ever necessary; because an offender can *then and there be tried* and punished. It is, therefore, as it seems to us, a wise thing to place a member upon trial *when* he violates the law, rather than that the Master should be permitted to exercise questionable authority in the premises. We have, in two or three instances, seen intoxicated masons, appearing in lodge, arraigned and punished *upon the spot*. This is the proper

course to pursue, if the rights of members are to be preserved from arbitrary and unmasonic dictums of presiding officers."

But suppose the drunken member is in the hall before the opening of the lodge, and by his conduct prevents the doing of business, and even the opening of the lodge—what then? *Masons* are no more bound to await the process of the law *to protect themselves*, than *men* are in similar cases. The civil law arrests a man and puts him in jail before he is tried: under the civil law, if a drunken man disturbs an assembly, any one may put him out: in our mind's eye, we can see Bro. GURNEY sitting calmly down and drawing up charges—in a *horn*—against a drunken member who is disturbing the lodge! The idea that the Master may be arbitrary is not well founded: in such case, as in all others, he is responsible to the Grand Lodge for his act. The member is not removed *to punish him*, but to allow the lodge to transact its business.

He dissents from the position of California, that a lodge in one jurisdiction has no right to admit to membership a mason residing in another jurisdiction; so do we.

He discusses in various places the matter of objecting to advancement—holding as we do in Maine, that the objections must be stated to the lodge and their validity determined by it. His reasoning is so strong that we are tempted to quote, but as the question is fully settled in Maine, we give the space to other matters.

He holds with us, that a majority of lodges—and not less—can form a Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction in any territory which is entitled under masonic law to have a Grand Lodge. Bro. SINGLETON undertook to show that a minority did it in Illinois, but Bro. GURNEY shows that he was in error.

Of the right and propriety of a visitor's asking to see the charter, he well says:

"Regarding the right of a visiting brother to demand an examination of the charter, we have only to say, that under certain circumstances he would not only have the right, but duty to the Fraternity (he being an entire stranger in the community) would suggest the absolute propriety of being perfectly assured that the body he proposed to visit was a regular lodge. To illustrate. Many years ago we had occasion to visit a southern jurisdiction on business. As was then, and is now, our custom, we invariably visit lodges if opportunity presents itself. In this instance, we announced ourself for visitation. After a half hour or more patient waiting, a committee appeared, headed by a tall, grim specimen of humanity, 'half seas over,' who, after asking us from what lodge we hailed, roared out, 'We don't take much stock in New York Masonry,' and used so much other unbecoming language that we declined an examination, and demanded an exhibition of the lodge charter. But for being well acquainted with the signature of the Grand Secretary, the demand would not have been made, and we should have left the premises under the impression that the 'lodge' was a bogus affair."

He defends perpetual jurisdiction: we did so, until we came to the conclusion that the old charge refers to *accepted* and not to *rejected* material. Then, believing that a candidate is not always properly rejected, or if he is,

that he may redeem himself, we came to the further conclusion that the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides is best qualified to judge of his worthiness; and favored in our Grand Lodge the change of "perpetual jurisdiction" to jurisdiction for a limited number of years in such cases.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"Pennsylvania is a grand old Masonic Commonwealth, but we very fraternally suggest that it is not wise to tell neighboring jurisdictions that their Masonry is in violation 'of the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of our fraternity.' We don't have reason to complain, however, so long as Illinois is not included in the anathema."

\* \* \* \* \*

"We most emphatically protest that it is not 'violative of every masonic landmark' to publicly install the officers of a lodge. The facts of history do not justify the assumption. More than this, if masonic demonstrations, in 'character as a lodge,' are 'innovations,' public funeral services and public placing of memorial stones, are equally unjustifiable, and equally offensive, as other so-called 'new departures.'"

He thus refers to a matter which we discussed under Arizona:

"We are not in sympathy with law of his Grand Lodge that dismembers a Past Master of another jurisdiction (though affiliated in Utah) of his rank and prerogatives."

We intended to quote what he says about dimits, but have not space: in brief, he holds that a member is *entitled* to receive from the Secretary a dimit at any time, but that he should have a recommendation only by a unanimous vote of the lodge, taken by secret ballot. This is worthy of consideration.

He quotes approvingly from Grand Master ESTES's address, but sickness prevented a review of the proceedings, except the Report on Correspondence, a copy of which he had received in advance.

He says:

"We think he misapprehends the circular of Bro. Diehl (1882). Be that as it may, we cannot consent to his position that a mason can, under any circumstances, be justified in entertaining views that trespass upon the groundwork of the Institution, even though unaccompanied by 'outward' acts. The *fact* that he is known to entertain them is an offence, although he may not *practice* his *professions*. If Bro. D. admits that declared, unlawful opinions are outward acts, then there is no disagreement between us."

Certainly: the *avowal* of sentiments is an "outward act": we expelled a mason in Maine for an "outward act" of that very character.

He says:

"Bro. Drummond seems perverse; for with all our definitions of Masonry, he insists, by implication, that we recognize something beyond the portals of the lodge as of the Fraternity. This is untrue. 'Bro. Gurney' *does not* concur in the opinion that a Grand Lodge of the symbolic degrees 'has the power to define what Masonry is,' except as concerning that Masonry alone authorized by the immemorial, fundamental law of the Craft—the degrees of *Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason*.'

We think he splits hairs and is illogical. Who or what has the power to

define what Masonry is, if the Grand Lodge has not? Does he say, find it in the "immemorial, fundamental law of the Craft"? Well, who decides what is that law? Who construes it? Is not the Grand Lodge the final arbiter? He seems to assume that we hold that the Grand Lodge can *make* a new Masonry: whereas we hold no such thing and have never said so: but we *do* hold that the Grand Lodge is the tribunal to *define* what, under the laws of the Institution, Masonry is. And Bro. GURNEY *cannot help holding the same.*

He holds that our second proposition of last year,

"2. That the Grand Lodge, having for very many years recognized certain bodies as masonic, and accepted favors from them as such, it cannot now justly withdraw the recognition it has accorded."

Is "demolished" by the third:

"3. That, of course, the Grand Lodge may say that it will go no further in this direction now. New bodies cannot claim recognition *as a right*, on the ground that other bodies have been recognized, especially when it is conceded that, if the question were a new one, it is doubtful whether any of them would be recognized."

He adds:

"The sophistry of his argument will not save him; because there is no *right* admitted in civil law except that which involves a *right to life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of lawful avocations*. Rights at law do not refer to social, religious or fraternal life, except where material interests are involved, and never have. We are not a lawyer, nevertheless we never heard of a civil statute that demanded of the Presbyterian a continued recognition of the Methodist as a Christian organization, simply for the reason that for a century or centuries such recognition had not been questioned. The former, so far as the civil law is concerned, is at perfect liberty to denounce every other ecclesiastical organization upon earth as unchristian, notwithstanding former declarations to the contrary."

Our Brother does not meet the case. In our report last year, we stated that one of the objects of this crusade was to prevent the other bodies' using any of the secret work of the lodge: and in this report Bro. GURNEY suggests the same thing. The right of the other bodies to do so grows out of recognition: of course, the civil tribunals have no jurisdiction, but Bro. GURNEY, though no lawyer, is intelligent enough to know that if they had, they would prevent what he proposes to do, by injunction. So we say the Grand Lodge is morally bound not to attempt it.

He says further:

"In his review of Illinois, he is not quite careful in stating the position of the writer and Bro. Robbins. After giving to his readers the concluding resolution of 'special' report of last year touching the encroachments of the Rite of Memphis upon the prerogatives of the Fraternity, he says: 'Thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path. We suspect that the opinions of Bros. Robbins and Gurney will not be so approvingly quoted hereafter by some who have heretofore lauded their utterances!' Strange it is that Bro. Drummond should be so careless in his representations. There is not an iota of analogy between

the two cases—not one. The action of our Grand Lodge rested *entirely and exclusively* upon the assumption of the Egyptian bodies that they were mantled with authority to establish, control and work the degrees of the Symbolic Craft. On the other hand, the action of Massachusetts was condemned because it recognized as 'duly constituted masonic bodies' associations of masons of which the Fraternity cannot know anything except the fact of existence through a small minority of its membership. Doubtless our good brother designs to be fair, but we would advise greater caution in representing the opinions of others."

The last line is true, and what we have quoted is a signal illustration of the truth of his advice and of the necessity that he should heed it himself. He must have been suffering with malaria, or he would never have written this paragraph. Let us see what we did and said. We stated the action of his Grand Lodge in relation to the Rite of Memphis, in which it placed that Rite under the ban. We added, "Thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path." Massachusetts adopted the "amendment," as is well known, for the express purpose of putting that Rite under the ban. They both practically reached the same result. There is no misrepresentation in that. Does Bro. GURNEY claim that they did not reach this result "by a different path"? We guess not. We did not claim there was any "analogy between the two cases." We expressly said, they traveled *different routes*. But the assumption of Bro. GURNEY is, that we represented, or misrepresented, the opinions of himself and Bro. ROBBINS. We did neither: we did not state their opinions, nor attempt to; we simply said that we suspected that their opinions would not be so approvingly quoted by certain parties as they had been before. We supposed Bro. GURNEY knew that the Memphis organs (and others holding the same views) had quoted him and Bro. ROBBINS with much praise, seeming to think that those opinions sustained them in their position that a Grand Lodge has no right to interfere with the members of its obedience, as to what organizations they may join. Knowing that they had done so, we ventured the prediction that they would not do so in the future: and this prediction seems to have been verified. If there is any misrepresentation in this, there must be some dictionary we have never seen!

Bro. GURNEY says:

"We agree with Bro. Drummond, that a vote directing a Secretary to issue a dimit upon the applicant's payment of dues, does not constitute a severance of relations to the lodge until the terms of the vote are complied with; but we do not concur in his opinion that an unconditional vote to dimit can be reconsidered, except it had been taken in violation of some law of the jurisdiction."

Correct: but under parliamentary law *every* vote is a conditional one, until the time, within which it may be reconsidered, has expired.

Quoting our reply to Bro. PARVIN, in which we say that lodges do not "create Grand Lodges," he adds:

"Lodges do not organize Grand Lodges. If these exist in an unoccupied

territory, they determine if a Grand Body may be organized. If they come to the conclusion that a Supreme Body is advisable, the common law steps in and points the formula for organization, and who are to be the organizers. Lodges do not have a voice in the transaction; but certain of their officers, designated by the common statute, consummate the wishes of the Fraternity, establish and perpetuate a Grand Lodge, sovereign over all. A territory may embrace ten thousand of the Craft, but until they are organized into lodges by the authority of a constitutional Grand Body, no supreme power therein (over such territory) can have an existence."

Of holding a meeting of a lodge outside of its hall, for a funeral, he says:

"We well remember two occasions while presiding over a lodge in a neighboring Grand Lodge jurisdiction, where mortuary services were performed at special meetings held in the apartments of the deceased brethren, because, under the circumstances, no other course could have been pursued, if the requests of the departed were to be gratified. Aside from this, we do not know of any change that would be more appropriate than to meet, open and close a lodge around the remains of one who had participated with us in the duties of our professions."

He controverts one position of ours, and the question turns upon our denial of his proposition "that a lodge has vested rights in candidates within its jurisdiction." We do deny it. Formerly candidates were not required to apply to the nearest lodge. Unworthy men got in by going where they were not known. Thereupon, the Grand Lodge enacted that candidates shall apply to the nearest lodge, where presumably they are best known. The Grand Lodge enacted this law, and can amend, modify, or repeal it at pleasure.

It was enacted not for the benefit of the lodge, but for the protection of the Craft: if, in the judgment of the Grand Lodge, the good of the Craft requires its repeal, it will be repealed. Candidates are forbidden to apply to another lodge without the consent of the nearest lodge, not because they belong to that lodge, but because it is not safe to permit them to go where presumably they are not so well known, without the implied recommendation of the lodge which knows them best. Grand Master KING had a case in which a lodge offered to waive jurisdiction in favor of another, if the latter would divide the fee. His ringing denunciation of the idea underlying this proposition received the emphatic approval of the Grand Lodge.

He thinks candidates are not presumed to know the *masonic* law of jurisdiction; while men are presumed to know the *civil* law of jurisdiction: we do not see why; as matter of fact, more mistakes are made in the latter than in the former, and precisely the same reason exists for the presumption in the one case as in the other.

One thing more and we stop. In reply to a brother who referred to the use of intoxicating liquor in moderation "as an agency of a healthy pleasure," Bro. GURNEY relates an incident occurring in the trial of a case in which the question was whether "lager" is intoxicating. "A burly Teuton, of huge abdominal proportions," was called, and the following colloquy occurred:

"Mr. Openheimer, do you drink lager?"  
"Yes, I drinks some lagers."  
"Do you think lager intoxicating?"  
"No, I don't thinks dot."  
"How much lager do you drink in a day?"  
"Well, sometimes 40, 50, 60 glasses."  
"Then you don't think it possible that a person could get drunk on lager, do you?"  
"Well, I don't know about dot. If a man make a d—t hog of himself, he may get too much."

## INDIANA.

This Grand Lodge did not meet in 1885, but we have the financial reports of the different Grand Officers.

The main item of interest is the reduction during the year of the Grand Lodge debt by \$18,000, leaving the debt standing at \$14,000. The whole receipts for the year, including the balance on hand the year before, were over \$38,000: out of this, the mileage of the year before, of over \$7,000, was paid, while the payments on account of the debt, including interest and premium on bonds, were nearly \$22,000.

P. S. We strike out part of what we had written to have room to say that the official announcement has just been made that the last of the Grand Lodge debt has been paid, and to extend our heartiest congratulations.

## IOWA, 1885.

The great teacher, Experience, is evidently bringing about a decided change in the polity of this Grand Lodge. It was once one of the most advanced advocates of the modern doctrine that the Grand Master is only the creature of the Grand Lodge and can do nothing for which he does not find authority in its Constitution, and that the Grand Lodge is only the creature of the lodges and can exercise only the authority "*delegated*" to it by them. Its members seemed to forget that one of the fundamental principles of the Institution is, that the immemorial usages of the craft are laws of the highest character, and that the doctrine referred to takes away from Masonry one of its distinguishing characteristics, and assimilates it to the ephemeral societies of the day. But, within a few years, case after case has arisen in which a decent regard for the welfare of the Institution has compelled the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge to return to the old ways.

In these Proceedings, we find several other cases of a similar character.

The Grand Master (CHARLES T. GRANGER) is evidently a man of firm mind, clear perception of principle, sound sense, with a belief that the Grand Master and Grand Lodge are not powerless to save the craft from anarchy and disgrace, simply because he does not find any precise provision of the Constitution "delegating" to them the power to act.

The first matter that attracts our attention is his discussion of "discipline." It has been one of the pet theories in Iowa, that no one can appeal from an acquittal by the lodge, and that when a case comes before the Grand Lodge, it can only sustain the lodge, or reverse its proceedings, and send the case back for a new trial. The Grand Master, probably unconsciously, however, makes one of the strongest arguments from actual experience against this doctrine that we have ever read. He says in plain terms, that in many lodges it is impossible to convict a member of very many masonic offences, because the necessary two-thirds vote cannot be secured for conviction. Many inquiries had been made as to what should be done: he recommends that the law shall be changed so that a *majority* may convict. He had one case so gross that he suspended the charter of a lodge; but as the barbarous law of some jurisdictions, that the suspension of the charter suspends all the members from their masonic rights, thus punishing the innocent with the guilty, does not prevail in Iowa, the accused, confessedly guilty of a heinous offence, remains a mason in good standing. As the Grand Master says, "it is easy in many cases for the accused to secure members enough to defeat a conviction when the facts are unquestioned," especially in small lodges, but also when the accused is a mason of influence, sometimes in large lodges, as the HARTSOCK case in Iowa confessedly proves. The committee do not agree with the Grand Master, that it was expedient to change the "two-thirds" law, but made a step in the right direction. Said Rob Roy, "That creature Dougal has glimmerings o' sense." The committee had a glimmering of truth, and offered an amendment which was approved by the Grand Lodge but went over for final adoption, that when a majority, but not two-thirds, shall vote for conviction, there shall be no judgment, but the case goes to the Grand Lodge, as *an appeal*, to be "tried and determined on its merits, with the effect and in the manner of appeals." The committee explain that thus a majority of the lodge with the concurrence of the Grand Lodge may convict. Nothing is said about the penalty, and we are unable to say, whether the Grand Lodge determines it, or sends the case back to the lodge for that purpose: if so, but little progress is made. If the right of appeal, given by the old law to every member, had not been taken away, or could be restored, and the Grand Lodge, on such appeal, would render final judgment, there would soon be no cause for the grievous complaint of Grand Master GRANGER. Take away the inducement, and the evil would very soon substantially cease; besides, the well-disposed members, even if in a minority, would not feel as now, that they are utterly powerless to maintain a decent regard for masonic law in their lodge, and this fact really increases greatly the number of those who will be well-disposed.

The Grand Master had another case in which the rightful powers of the Grand Lodge were involved. A lodge, following the logical result of the doctrine, that the Grand Lodge has no powers except those delegated to it

by the lodges through the Constitution, refused to pay the assessment laid by the Grand Lodge for building a Library Building, on the ground that there was no warrant for such an assessment in the Grand Lodge Constitution, and therefore that the action of the Grand Lodge was void. But the Grand Master suspended the charter of the lodge, and it did not get it back till it paid the assessment. Yet the lodge was clearly right upon the Iowa theory, except possibly in refusing to pay, instead of paying under protest, and seeking re-payment by the Grand Lodge. We doubt if the Iowa theory goes so far as to hold that a vote of the Grand Lodge on an edict of the Grand Master, beyond their respective constitutional powers, may be set at naught by lodges or individual masons.

But a still more remarkable case arose. The Grand Lodge at its previous session undertook to amend one of its by-laws, but by a clerical mistake, the amendment was meaningless: thereupon the Grand Master issued his edict to the lodges to disregard the attempted amendment and act under the law as it had been. The committee declare that it was improper to issue the edict and that it was absolutely void, especially so far as it undertakes to revive a repealed by-law of the Grand Lodge. This last position is certainly inapplicable in this case as we understand it, for the vote was a whole and the repeal was not *express* but only by adopting a substitute, and if the substitute was void, the old law was left unrepealed. Of course the committee say: "The Grand Master is created by the Grand Lodge," a proposition in direct conflict with the immemorial usages of the craft, and an innovation less than fifty years old. The committee conclude:

"Your committee are also of the opinion that no harm has been done by any lodge obeying 'Edict No. 1,' if any have obeyed it, and might not have spoken their views so freely but for the fact that our present Grand Master has seen the evil of such edicts, and has called in question one issued by his predecessor; and the further fact that in these late days, in these thinking days, in these times, when all men, and all organizations, and all acts must stand or fall upon their merits, and an excess of power is granted to no one, there seems to be a growing disposition towards unwarranted assumptions of authority and power by Grand Officers."

We are glad to see that the Committee realized that "*in these thinking days*" there is a tendency towards (what they deem) unwarrantable assumptions of power by Grand Officers: we interpret it that "*in these thinking days*," there is a tendency to restore the old law of the craft and do away with modern inventions that substantially change the fixed character of the Institution.

The Grand Lodge refused to accept the report of the Committee on this subject, but referred this part of it to the Committee on Jurisprudence: we do not find that they reported upon it.

Bro. PARVIN's "Grand Librarian's Report" reads like a paean of victory. And well it may: for Bro. PARVIN, forty years ago and more, started the idea of building up masonic libraries: "solitary and alone" he commenced the work: he has never for a moment despaired or relaxed his efforts: and

now, in addition to libraries of respectable size all over the country, the first impulse to the formation of which came directly or indirectly from him, he has secured for his own Grand Lodge one of the most extensive and best in the world, with a fire-proof building to keep it in, which also contains his office and is the head quarters of his Grand Lodge. Most truly has he won the right to indulge in

“The shout of them who triumph,  
The song of them who feast.”

Long may he be spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors!

We must pass over very many things of special interest, but the following deserves to be copied in full :

“During the canvass, the tellers reported that a number of *printed ballots* had been used (without, however, changing the result), and inquired what should be done with them.

“The Grand Master (as did Grand Master Scott in 1870, the only time such a thing had been done) decided that the practice was grossly *unmasonic* and would not be tolerated, and

“Ordered, The ‘printed tickets’ thrown out and the ballot retaken.”

The HARTSOCK case came before the Grand Lodge on his petition for restoration, and a resolution to that effect was offered by Past Grand Master GUILBERT.

A substitute was offered that HARTSOCK’s expulsion “from the Grand Lodge” only deprived him of membership in the Grand Lodge, and did not affect his masonic standing: a motion was made to refer to a committee, and another to postpone further consideration of the matter till next year. The motions to postpone, to refer, and the substitute, were severally lost, one after the other, and the Grand Lodge came to a vote on Bro. GUILBERT’s resolution: the vote stood, Yeas 167, Nays 116, but the Grand Master decided that it required a unanimous vote to adopt the resolution and declared that it was lost.

Afterwards the following resolution was offered :

“Resolved, That the action of the Grand Lodge in the expulsion of Past Grand Master J. R. Hartsock deprives him of only his membership in the Grand Lodge, and not of his affiliation as a member of the fraternity.”

And the proceedings thereon were as follows:

“A question of order was raised, and stated as follows: ‘The brother offered the same resolution on yesterday, and the same was then rejected by a large vote.’

“The Grand Master ruled that, inasmuch as the resolution was yesterday presented as a *substitute* for the petition and resolution then pending, and not, as now, as an *independent* resolution, he would entertain the motion.

“The question was then put upon its adoption, and again, by a large vote, rejected.”

Afterwards the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows, and their report was adopted :

“Query (1.)—Does an expulsion by ‘from the Grand Lodge,’ carry with it, *ipso facto*, expulsion from its subordinates ?

"*Answer.*—This has already been decided at this session in the affirmative, so our report is superfluous.

"The Grand Lodge may deprive one of its members of his official connection therewith. Such expulsion would be from the Grand Lodge only.

"It may, for a *masonic crime*, try and expel a member. Such expulsion would be from a subordinate lodge as well as from this body."

The last thing recorded before the closing is the following:

"At the last moment, and when half the members had retired, and were at the hotel receiving their mileage and per diem,

"Brother Binekley (370) offered the following resolution, No. 3:

"Resolved, That it is the decision of this Grand Lodge that 'the expulsion of a member from this Grand Body,' is not to be construed as an expulsion from the fraternity, but simply as an expulsion from this Grand Body.

"Which (after a count by the Deacons to determine) the Grand Master decided it was adopted."

We confess to great surprise: we can scarcely believe that the report of the committee on "Edict No. 1" took from M. W. Bro. GRANGER "the courage of his convictions": the same resolution in fact, and differing but slightly in words, had been already *three* times acted upon by the Grand Lodge at that session, and it was clearly out of order. But we put the matter on higher grounds: it was a matter of too great importance to be considered at that hour of the session. Oh! for *one minute* of a "prerogative" Grand Master, who would have asserted the inherent powers of his office and saved the Grand Lodge this disgrace. We care not what the merits of the case were: it *was* a disgrace to the Grand Lodge to have a matter upon which it had deliberately acted three times, finally carried *by a trick*. This is another illustration of the folly of the modern departure from the ancient usages of the craft.

In another case, a mason pleaded guilty to a charge of unmasonic conduct, and the lodge took such action that the punishment awarded was a reprimand, and the Junior Warden appealed, on the ground that the punishment was inadequate: the committee say:

"Your committee recognize the force of the objection made by the Junior Warden, yet we are of opinion that there is no masonic law authorizing a lodge to appeal from its own action. We conclude that we have no jurisdiction of the appeal, and recommend that it be dismissed."

Here is "prerogative" with a vengeance! The Junior Warden *is the lodge!* How men of intelligence can gravely say that an appeal of a member in the minority of a lodge from the decision of the majority, is the appeal of *the lodge*, passes our comprehension. It seems to us utter nonsense, besides being in direct conflict with the old law, which gives *every member* of a lodge an inherent right to appeal from the action of the lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. S. PARVIN. It is shorter than his preceding reports and prepared in the rush of moving the Grand Lodge Library, and in consequence he does not discuss matters so fully as usual.

We think he errs in one respect: he says that the question of "perpetual jurisdiction" is no nearer a solution than it was many years ago: but certainly the tendency is to abandon that doctrine: several Grand Lodges, which formerly maintained it, have within a few years given it up, Maine among the number.

He refers to the argument of Bro. SINGLETON in support of the proposition that less than a majority of lodges may form a Grand Lodge, who said that the Grand Lodge of England was formed by only four lodges, while there were many more in existence: conceding the truth of the statement that there were other lodges, (although Bro. GOULD in his recent history gives us the impression that the others were dormant) it seems to us a complete answer that the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction with exclusive authority therein had not been promulgated, and our objection to the minority doctrine grows out of that law. If these new Grand Lodges in British territory had claimed that *under the British law* they were regular Grand Lodges, with authority over their subordinates, but without exclusive territorial jurisdiction, their claim would be a very strong one.

In this connection we quote the following, which we regard as exceedingly creditable to Bro. PARVIN.

"The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia holds that a mason guilty of an offence can *only* be tried by the lodge of which he is a member. We, with the majority of other jurisdictions, hold that he can be so tried by a lodge under whose jurisdiction the offence is committed. Bro. Singleton shows at the onset of his argument that he has a bad cause to support, by the method to which he resorts to sustain his views. He quotes from the report made by us in 1852, more than thirty years ago, in which we advocated his side of the question. This we do not deny; but boldly assert that upon this, as upon other subjects, we have changed our minds, and are always ready to modify our opinions as we receive new light upon the subject. We do not know any too much now, but we think we know a good deal more than we did thirty-three years ago, and it is unfair and unjust, to say the least, in Bro. Singleton quoting views entertained by us so long ago, in opposition to those which he knows full well we now hold. We remember that a very prominent man in olden time wrote: 'When I was a child I spake as a child; \* \* \* but when I became a man I put away childish things.' We are no more to be held responsible for opinions held then than was St. Paul, the Apostle of the Christian Church, for the acts of Saul, the persecutor of that church. We have little respect—indeed, rather a sovereign contempt, for any man who, with light and knowledge before him, holds to the opinions of his early youth, promulgated when ignorant of such subjects."

In his review of Missouri, he notices two cases in which parties accused of heinous offences and proved to be guilty, were acquitted by the lodges, and he says:

"We rejoice to record the fact that the committee and the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment in both cases, and ordered the expulsion of the guilty parties. It ought to have gone further, and arrested the charters of both lodges."

Amen and amen! "*Go thou, and do likewise.*" We say this, because we have had to report that in a similar case in Iowa, the Grand Lodge decided

that it had no jurisdiction to reverse the judgment and order the expulsion of the guilty parties. As we have already said, restore to the members of the lodge their right to appeal, and allow the Grand Lodge to exercise the authority, which in this case Bro. PARVIN so earnestly commands, and he will have no occasion to advocate the "majority" vote for conviction, as we see he does in this report. We always admire the promptness and vigor with which Bro. PARVIN, when a case excites his righteous indignation, snaps the bonds, even of his own pet theories.

He sustains the law of this jurisdiction that a Quaker may be admitted on affirmation.

He endorses the sentiments of the address of Grand Master ESTES, and his review of Maine is fraternal and commendatory.

Of Grand Masters, he says :

"Our belief leads us to suppose that the Grand Master is elected by the Grand Lodge, takes an installing vow to support the constitution of the Grand Lodge, which in every instance, as far as we know, defines his duties and his powers; and he can no more masonically go beyond them, than can any Master within his jurisdiction, without subjecting himself to at least the contempt of the body, and of all law-abiding masons."

There are two serious errors of *omission* in this, so far as Maine and *very many* other Grand Lodges are concerned. 1. The installation vow adds, "and all other ancient masonic usages so far as the same shall come to my knowledge." 2. He has the power "to do all other acts and deeds that are warranted and required of him by the regulations and ancient customs of the fraternity." This has been the law of our Grand Lodge ever since its organization, and was the law of our mother Grand Lodge before that, and as we understand from its original organization.

We are surprised at the following endorsement of a principle that seems to us to be destructive of one of the fundamental principles of the fraternity:

"He decided that 'the funds of the lodge are at the disposal of the membership thereof, and that they can donate any part of the same for any special purpose, or to any person they may see fit, at *their own discretion*.' This conflicts with the decisions of Grand Masters in Indiana and one or two other jurisdictions. We hold that the Mississippi law is right, just and proper."

Lodge funds are generally the accumulations of years: members pay dues to the lodge, and the condition of the payment is that the lodge holds them *for masonic uses*: now, if the masons of one generation divide among themselves the funds which the masons of a previous generation have entrusted to the lodge, we hold that they are diverted from the purpose for which the lodge holds them, and a sacred trust is violated. A Court of Equity would prevent such a use of them by injunction. In a word, lodge funds are *trust* funds, and the lodge has no *moral* or *legal* right to apply them to any use not sanctioned by the terms of the trust upon which they

are held. So we deny that the lodge has a right to give away the funds of a lodge *at its discretion*. It may apply them to the payment of the current expenses of the lodge and in providing what is necessary and proper for the lodge to have for doing its business and work in a proper manner: and it may expend them in charity. To these purposes—and these only—the lodge may apply them in its discretion, provided it acts in good faith. We think Bro. PARVIN, upon reconsideration, will modify his views.

He closes his review of Maine with the following:

"When will some of our delinquent Secretaries copy the example from Bro. Berry, and publish upon the last page of their cover, matter so essential to be known to all collectors of masonic proceedings?"

#### KANSAS, 1885.

The Proceedings are adorned with a capital portrait of the Grand Secretary, Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. He gives us with the Proceedings a Title Page for a volume composed of the Proceedings for the last three years: if he had pagged them consecutively, and added an Index for the volume, his work would be nearly perfect. He may well follow the example of our venerable Grand Secretary.

The address of the Grand Master (J. JAY BUCK) is a succinct account of his official acts and decisions and the announcement of the death of three leading members of the craft. He had issued dispensations for *twenty-three* new lodges, and his account of his work shows that he had been an active and energetic officer, and had discharged the duties of his office with ability.

He well says:

"Some evidently read the proceedings. Many did not, and your humble servant had to suffer for that failure. Much time could be saved if the laws were studied. Questions of moment, involving matters of law, usage, landmarks and the harmonizing of apparently conflicting decisions, will arise in the experiences of all the Masters of our subordinate lodges. But if our proceedings were read and our laws studied with a tithe the care bestowed upon the esoteric work, the craft would be benefitted and the position of Grand Master become less that of a drudge."

The following decision we deem applicable in this jurisdiction:

"1. As the Grand Lodge has appellate jurisdiction, and is supreme and omnipotent within the limits of landmarks, additional evidence can be taken pending appeal to Grand Lodge and submitted to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and by that committee to the Grand Lodge, which body, in order to do exact justice, may even retry the case. By 'evidence' here I mean what the term would imply—testimony taken either at Lodge No. 85, on notice to the accuser or J. W., or by regular deposition upon reasonable notice. In this manner the taking of oral testimony at Grand Lodge would be avoided.

"No ex parte affidavit ought to be used upon an appeal, except in rare cases to show some accident or surprise, or newly discovered evidence to justify a new trial.

"2. The committee could consider any additional evidence in order to

properly lay the same before the Grand Lodge, but their first inquiry must be (jurisdiction and proper charges being conceded) whether the lodge erred upon the law and evidence at the time of the trial."

The proceedings were of a routine character. Twenty-one charters were granted, two dispensations continued, and three referred to the Grand Master with power.

The law of the Grand Lodge requires lodges u. d. to be "instituted." This is a new proceeding and not in accord with the nature of a lodge u. d. We had supposed that the "institution" was merely the presence of some skilled Brother to instruct and assist the brethren in formally organizing and getting at work. But we find that a regular commission issues to some Brother, which must be recorded on the books of the lodge, and that the committee hold that if not recorded the proceedings are irregular, and the intimation is that if not regularly "instituted" the work of the lodge may be irregular. The committee say that there should be "a record of the fact of *institution in regular form*." We dislike these new methods, because they *are* new, even if there is no harm in them. The committee state several points upon which instructions should be given to the lodges, among which is the following:

"That when a lodge at labor on one degree, desires to perform labor in another, it is necessary, first, to call from labor to refreshment, and then to open in form on the desired degree; and further, that at the close of any communication the lodge must be closed on the highest degree on which it has labored at that communication, which closes all inferior degrees."

The "Board of Censors" reported upon the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Kansas, from which we find that the number of members at the beginning of the year was 2,070, the number of admissions and re-instatements 180, forfeitures 44, deaths 23, and membership at end of year 2,181, the number of deaths being eleven in one thousand during the eleventh year.

A new Constitution, and set of By-Laws and Regulations were adopted, and all former ones repealed.

The Report on Correspondence (173 pp.) was presented by JOHN H. BROWN. He avowedly devotes much space to extracts, such as he thinks will interest and instruct the Brethren of his jurisdiction: his extracts are excellent, and he sandwiches between them brief but pertinent comments.

Quoting the remark of Grand Master ESTES about Lodges of Instruction, he says:

"In Kansas, lodges of instruction would only be held by officials duly authorized by Grand Lodge to impart the work and lectures. Masonic conventicles are unknown. Should they appear, they would be summarily suppressed and the leaders and patrons taught a lesson which would never be forgotten."

We do not know that we understand him: but if he means that masons in Kansas cannot meet and rehearse the lectures and work, and instruct each other in them, we believe that they are deprived of a right, and prevented

from performing a duty enjoined upon a mason upon his first entrance to the lodge. The use of paraphernalia is quite another matter, and to that, as we understand it, the objection of our Grand Master was directed.

He dissents from a statement of the proper use of lodge funds similar to ours in our review of Iowa, and says:

"With this we do not concur, for we entertain the opinion, expressed in former reports, that when constituent lodges have paid the dues and assessments of their Grand Lodge, that body has no right or authority to dictate what shall, or what shall not, be done with the remainder of its funds, provided they are not spent to promote immoral practices, thus fostering vicious habits; and until it shall be authoritatively determined that the usual accompaniments of banquets, festivals and celebrations must be included in the category of vices, the majority of the members of a lodge may appropriate its funds to pay the cost of such indulgences if they so will. The monies in their treasuries are the result of their own contributions, their private, personal property, which they are as much at liberty to dispose of in any way they choose as is the citizen to dispose of his when he has paid all taxes and assessments levied by the State or under its authority."

Instead of the funds being contributions of their own, they are more frequently made up of contributions of *former* members, contributed too for purposes of charity, and not to be spent by their successors in "Indulgences." Who would be willing to contribute for a permanent fund for a lodge with the knowledge that it would have the rightful power to waste it in riotous living? But we need not discuss this, for Courts have decided that the character of masonic funds is such that the Court will interfere by injunction to prevent their misappropriation.

#### KENTUCKY, 1885.

The statement of the vast amount of business that came before him and his comments thereon required from the Grand Master (JOHN G. ORNDORFF) an address of twenty-seven pages, and we do not see how he could make it shorter. He gives a list of *sixty* delinquent or defunct lodges, which he had summoned to appear and show cause why their charters should not be arrested: and in a circular he says there are in the State nearly *two hundred* defunct lodges, and yet the records of only about *forty* of them are in the Grand Lodge archives.

He calls attention to the fact that the time fixed for annual elections in the lodges comes so soon after the session of the Grand Lodge that the Proceedings contain the names of the retiring officers, and usually are sent to them, and so are not received by the actual officers in very many cases. We noticed a similar complaint in another jurisdiction. It certainly is an evil, as the Proceedings ought to show the officers and ought to reach them, otherwise the object of publishing the Proceedings largely fails of being accomplished.

We referred to a decision last year, in which it was held that an officer of

the lodge elected to another office cannot be installed until his successor has been elected and installed, and thus he be pushed out of his office! The Grand Master objects to the correctness of the decision. He also objects to the law of that jurisdiction, that because an officer in his installation vow says he will faithfully perform the duties of the office during the term for which he is elected, he cannot dimit or resign, or get out of his office in any other way than by being put out, and that he cannot be put out by being installed into another office, but only by another's being installed into his office.

We do not know who invented such a hair-splitting construction of the installation obligation, but we have always thought he was pre-eminently entitled to a leather medal. We suggest if such consequences arise out of it, that it be changed. We somewhat suspect that the inventor of the doctrine injected into the obligation that part upon which that doctrine is founded, as we do not find it in the old forms, nor where the old forms continue to be used. There are reasons of an entirely different character why a Master or a Warden should not be allowed to resign, but as to the other officers there is no more reason, as the Grand Master well says, why a masonic officer should not be allowed to resign than why an officer of the civil government should not be allowed to resign.

The immense amount of routine proceedings of the Grand Lodge shows the ability and care with which its affairs are administered.

The Committee on Consolidation of Lodges made a report proposing a plan of consolidation: they had corresponded with brethren in all the jurisdiction, and presented a brief abstract of their views. The committee had originally been inclined to hold that consolidation could only be effected by a unanimous vote, but finally came to the conclusion that it might be done when less than seven members of each lodge voted against it. The subject is a difficult one viewed from the standpoint of the *rights of members*, but viewed from the standpoint of the good of the fraternity it is less so. When the Grand Lodge deems that the good of the craft requires the withdrawal of a charter, and the leaving of its members unaffiliated, and revokes it, we hold that no member has just cause of complaint, and hence it may consolidate two lodges for the same cause, leaving those who are not willing to remain in the consolidated lodge to take their dimits and be in the same condition as if the charter of their lodge had been revoked for the good of the craft. The matter was laid over to the next annual communication.

The Grand Secretary makes an excellent suggestion founded upon the views of Bro. BROWN, of Nebraska, (in part) as follows:

"Recent occurrences in the masonic world develop as the cause of a certain large defalcation that this shortage appears to occur in *almost every instance* where lodges had paid their dues during the session of the Grand Lodge. This conclusion is in accordance with my own views, frequently expressed in our Nebraska Grand Bodies, and proves the wisdom of the course that I have labored for—that of having our annual dues and fees paid some

time before our Grand Chapter meets, thus enabling the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary to submit complete and closed accounts, and making it possible for the Committee on Finance and Accounts to thoroughly do its work."

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge was amended accordingly.

Bro. STATON, for the Committee on Library, reports, showing a valuable increase of the Library, and the Grand Lodge showed its appreciation of the work by appropriating for the use of the committee \$300, as requested by them.

The Grand Lodges of Peru and South Australia were recognized: in regard to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the committee, through Bro. STATON, say (and a resolution in accordance therewith was adopted):

"Your committee are not yet ready to declare non-intercourse with the offending lodges, nor does it believe that is always the best way to remedy such evils. But the committee does say that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge of England to withdraw the charters of the three lodges mentioned, to wit: St. Paul, St. George and St. Lawrence; and that they be recommended to unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and in default thereof that they be wiped out of existence, and thus put an end to a controversy which, if persisted in, will cause one of the most bitter strifes that is known to the history of masonic controversies of the world."

The Grand Lodge refused to adopt the recommendation of the Grand Master as to changing the time of lodge elections, and thereupon a proposition was submitted to change the time of the session of the Grand Lodge to January.

It was declared by the Grand Lodge that the Grand Master has the power to suspend the charters of defunct lodges: and in relation to the "sixty lodges," it was voted that upon the payment of arrearages of dues for three years, the balance be remitted.

A beneficiary of the Masonic Home, a mason now hailing from Texas, was introduced as the first fruits of the Home, and the introduction, response and welcome of the Grand Master are given in the proceedings.

The report of the Committee on the Home shows that this splendid charity is doing a great work, and we do not wonder at the pride nearly all the craft in Kentucky have in it. It is supported by a tax of fifty cents *per capita* on the membership, and the surplus of the Grand Lodge receipts over expenses; as the surplus the current year was \$3,700, each member paid seventy-five cents: a proposition to reduce ordinary Grand Lodge dues from \$1.00 to 75 cents was entertained, and if adopted next year, must reduce the revenue accordingly. The taxation in consequence of the building and the maintaining of the Home, has been the most efficient cause of the falling off in the number of lodges and in the total membership, but it is scarcely to be doubted that the smaller number who are willing to maintain such a beneficial charity, are better than a larger number who are not willing to contribute the necessary amount.

The Report on Correspondence (163 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON, a hard worker, a diligent student, and forcible writer.

We cannot notice the many points we had marked, and must be content with a few, and perhaps chiefly those concerning which we differ somewhat from him.

We most cordially endorse the following:

"We are glad to see that the craft in Alabama do not intend to rush into this grand project without fully maturing their plans for a complete success. Much better to take plenty of time and fully mature the plans than plunge headlong into half-matured plans, and then be compelled to undergo the mortification of having to withdraw for want of proper support. Our success might have been more satisfactory had we matured our financial plans with more care. We rejoice that we have had so much success, but we could have been saved so much vexation had some of our financial giants taken hold of it and presented a good, sound financial plan in the beginning."

He misunderstands us in relation to the right of a visitor to see the charter. We said a visitor has no right to *demand* to see the charter, because he has no right to *demand* to visit. But if an examination is conceded he has the same right to inspect the charter that the lodge has to examine him. Our obligations are just as strong against holding masonic communication with an irregular lodge as with one not a regular mason. Of course, a man may show that he is an ass in calling for the charter, or in the manner in which he calls for it, or he may show that he is a gentleman. Now we esteem it one of the highest privileges of Masonry to be able, when we happen to be in a strange place where we know no one, and find there is a lodge there, to be able to visit it: but there are certain places in the Province of Ontario, where there are *regular* lodges and *bogus* lodges, both working alike undoubtedly, and nothing to distinguish them except their charters: if we should happen to be in one of these places—as once *did* happen—we should think enough of visiting the regular lodge to lead us to ask to see the charter, and if it was refused, we should leave, concluding that it was one of the bogus lodges. The same state of things has happened in other places, and is liable to happen again; and in such places, it is the *duty* of a visitor to ask to see the charter, and the duty of the lodge to exhibit, and if as is suggested, the fact is in most cases, the visitor has not prepared himself to be able to determine if the charter was issued by the regular Grand Lodge, he ought to stay away.

We refer him to our review of California for an answer to what he says about dimits, merely adding, that by parliamentary law, endorsed by the civil law, where the rules governing the body (in case of a lodge, the laws of the Grand Lodge or its own laws) provide that any vote may be reconsidered within a given time, any vote is only a *conditional* vote until that time is elapsed, and the reconsideration of the vote leaves the question precisely where it was just before the vote was taken. Bro. S. asks, "Suppose the dimit is actually issued before the vote to reconsider is taken?" In such

case the law holds, that the reconsideration comes too late. For example, a lodge allows a bill and directs the Treasurer to pay it: if afterwards, within the required time, the vote is reconsidered, the Treasurer cannot pay it: but if he pays it at once, the lodge cannot undo his action. For this cause some by-laws provide that no vote shall be carried into effect until the time for a reconsideration has elapsed or a reconsideration been denied: and for the same reason friends of a measure move a reconsideration, and then defeat the motion, thus closing it finally.

He says:

"We regard it as rather a dangerous precedent for Grand Lodges to come in and usurp the lawful prerogatives of subordinates. A Grand Lodge cannot control the admission of a candidate or member so far as the ballot is concerned, and it should not be permitted so far as discipline is concerned. Any member of a subordinate has a right of appeal to the Grand Lodge, and if it shall be shown by the testimony that the subordinate has transcended all the rules of propriety, and in the face of a known duty refuses to do that duty, why, just call for its charter, and entrust it to the safe keeping of the Grand Secretary."

If, on appeal, the case cannot be tried and decided by the Grand Lodge, what is the use of an appeal? The charter may be taken away without an appeal. We submit to Bro. STATON that the Grand Lodge has the power and duty of *protecting the fraternity*, and if, as an *incident* of this power, it destroys a man's membership in his lodge, it is no such direct interference with the lodge as to give ground of complaint. The law of the land cannot dissolve a partnership formed by citizens without their consent, or that of some of the partners, but we have never known it to be claimed that a murderer cannot be executed, because it would dissolve, or take him out of a firm without the consent of its members.

#### MANITOBA, 1886.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of an Episcopal Church. When the corner stone was laid, "The Grand Honors were then given according to ancient custom." Will our Pennsylvania brethren please note?

On looking back we find that in our review of Canada, we omitted to call attention to the fact that that Grand Lodge, on similar occasions, did the same, the record being, "The Grand Honors were then given according to ancient custom."

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (C. F. FOREST) [we do wish we could have the *names*, Bro. Grand Secretary] delivered a brief, succinct address, giving an account of his official action, which was wholly of a routine character.

The reports of the various Deputies show the prevalence of harmony, and a good degree of prosperity. The Grand Lodge has a subordinate in Mo-

rocco, the report from which was not received till after close of Grand Lodge. It reports forty-four members, and desires permission to confer degrees in Spanish, French and Arabic.

We noticed last year the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the absence of the Senior Past Grand Master, WILLIAM N. KENNEDY, on the Egyptian campaign. We greatly regret to learn of the death of the distinguished brother on his way home.

The Representative of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales made an interesting report: he makes an erroneous statement, however, in saying that the Grand Lodge of Maine had recognized that Grand Lodge. While our brethren have the sympathy of this Grand Lodge, we cannot allow even that to cause us to break down a fundamental principle in relation to the establishment of Grand Lodges. That Grand Lodge started with twelve subordinates, and now has forty-three, but we understand that the increase is made up of new lodges chartered by it: it has a General Fund of about \$5,000, a Widows' and Orphans' Fund of nearly \$10,000, and a Benevolent Fund of \$3,000.

Returning to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. We find it to be in a sound financial condition, with active, energetic officers. The Grand Secretary, Bro. WILLIAM G. SCOTT, is very efficient. The Grand Lodge closed on the eleventh of February, and its Proceedings were received in Maine in less than forty days. But we notice that there is one defect which he can partly remedy, and that is, the very general use of *initials* in giving names of members. We have given more of his name than we remember to have ever seen in the Proceedings. We have looked in vain to find the name of the retiring Grand Master. We did not find Bro. KENNEDY's name in the body of the Proceedings, and while we *thought* his name was WILLIAM, we dared not write it so, till we found it on the Memorial Page, where we are glad to find it in full, "WILLIAM NASSAU KENNEDY."

#### MARYLAND, 1885.

The Grand Lodge continues to hold two sessions for business in a year, and issues two pamphlets of proceedings. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts holds quarterly communications and issues four pamphlets a year, paged consecutively. These are the only ones, which issue regularly more than one pamphlet a year. We shall review the two Maryland pamphlets as a whole.

Of course the most important matter is the financial condition of the Grand Lodge: during the first six months the bonded debt was reduced \$3,200, and a temporary loan of \$1,800 paid. The tax controversy has been settled: the Grand Master (JOHN S. TYSON) thus stated the origin of the controversy:

"The 'New Masonic Temple' was erected, and money subscribed for its erection on the faith of the pledge given by the State in the Act of 1867, that it should be exempt from taxation so long as it should be held and used by the Grand Lodge. That exemption was repealed by the Act of 1876, and the Court of Appeals has decided that the State had the legal right to repeal it. I do not, therefore, question the *legality* of the repeal, but I do question its justice, for I consider it a breach of good faith on the part of the State."

The assessments before 1882 were held to be invalid; the assessment for 1882 was on a valuation of \$75,000, which by compromise has been reduced to \$43,000: the income of the last six months of the year was required to pay the back taxes: while we fully concur in the statement of the Grand Master concerning the *justice* of the course pursued by the State, we deem the settlement a matter of congratulation: we trust the City will keep faith.

The Grand Master (JOHN S. TYSON) retires from the office after a long, faithful and able service which entitles him to the lasting gratitude of all the craft in his jurisdiction.

Bro. GORGAS, for the Committee on Correspondence, submitted an interesting report in relation to Masouri in Mexico, of which we may make use hereafter.

He endorses the second, fourth, sixth and seventh of the Louisiana resolutions: but holds that there should be not less than *five* lodges in any Territory before a Grand Lodge should be formed, a majority of which may, however, form a Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction.

He expresses the opinion, however, that the resolutions were sent out by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana with a sinister purpose, having been "cooked in the interest" of parties other than blue lodge masons.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized; the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Victoria was postponed. A resolution endorsing the action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec was reported, but action thereon postponed to the next annual communication.

Among the decisions was one which we commend to the notice of our Pennsylvania brethren:

"The Masonic Funeral Ceremony is Masonic Work—and this is the chief reason why none but masons should participate therein. The lodge should not be '*called off*' to proceed to the funeral. It remains '*open*' until the members have returned to the lodge room, and the lodge has been closed."

The Report on Correspondence (72 pp.) was presented by Bro. F. J. S. GORGAS, who, in consequence of the overwhelming pressure of his professional labors, retires permanently from the Committee. His report is tinged with the feelings caused by his differences with Bro. PIKE, which led him to abandon the organization of which Bro. PIKE is the head, and connect himself with an organization formerly held by him to be spurious. He improves every opportunity, apparently with considerable gusto, to give Bro. PIKE a rap.

We find that he sustains the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, although it was in contravention of the resolution upon that subject presented by him in his report on the Louisiana resolutions.

We regret that Bro. GORGAS should have allowed his personal feelings towards Bro. PIKE to have given such a decidedly bitter tone to his report, especially as it is his last one, and in such decided contrast to all his former ones. Of course, it is quite likely that we should have done the same thing under the same circumstances, but it is no less a matter of regret, for all that.

#### MICHIGAN, 1886.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES H. FARNUM) covers an immense amount of routine matters. As a whole, harmony and good order had prevailed, the cases of discipline being comparatively rare. He made a large number of decisions, generally based on local law. We regret to see that the law of that jurisdiction is, that a member taking a dimit and moving out of the State cannot be re-admitted a member of his old lodge. The application of the law of territorial jurisdiction to *membership* seems to us to be without reason and an unwarrantable encroachment upon the freedom of the individual.

The Grand Lodge decided, reversing the decision of the Grand Master, that the jurisdiction of a lodge attaches upon the *reception* of the petition, and is not taken away by a subsequent change of residence, but before the petition is acted upon. We concur.

The Grand Master decided, reversing the old law, that a Past Master cannot open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, and the Grand Lodge sustained the decision.

The lodges contributed \$1,321.90 for the relief of Galveston, but as a part of it was not needed, it was made a special Charity Fund, to be used only in similar cases.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer show that those departments have been conducted with the usual ability and energy of those officers.

The Grand Master suspended from office a Master of a lodge for intoxication, but allowed the lodge to retain the charter, with the express order that the Master should not be re-elected. The lodge disobeyed the order and re-elected the Master, who was installed before the fact came to the Grand Master's knowledge, whereupon he suspended the charter. The Grand Lodge approved his action, censured the installing officer, and revoked the charter of the lodge.

The Grand Lodge has heretofore adopted the policy of presenting to each retiring Grand Master a Past Grand Master's jewel; and at this session a resolution was adopted ordering one to be presented to each of several Past

Grand Masters: we judge that the list includes all who are living and have not received such a jewel.

The Grand Lodge wisely decided that masons could not be tried for acts, alleged to amount to a conspiracy, done in a church meeting, in relation to the expulsion of another mason from the church.

The Grand Lodge authorized the purchase from Past Grand Master McGRATH of his revision of the "Blue Book," at a reasonable price, and the printing at the expense of the Grand Lodge, and a copy sent to the Master of each lodge.

The Committee on Jurisprudence made an exhaustive and able report on the proper effect to be given to an objection after ballot, and the conclusion to which the committee came was, that such an objection should have the effect of a black-ball, and the Grand Lodge adopted the report. We would make extracts from the report but for the fact that the result corresponds with our own law, except that, as in Michigan they have a ballot for each degree, an objection after any ballot is a rejection. We think much of the able argument of the committee is as much in favor of a single ballot for the degrees as it is in favor of the conclusion which the committee reached. In fact, the committee intimate very strongly that an E. A. or F. C. ought to stand on a much more favorable footing than a profane.

The Report on Correspondence (359 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES.

He says his aim was to present all prominent action taken by Grand Lodges upon subjects of general interest to the fraternity at large, and comment upon them in language as terse as possible. He has very faithfully carried out his intention, making up his report very largely of extracts.

He is against forced affiliation, and "joint occupancy" of Halls: is inclined against the "physical perfection" doctrine, although the law of his Grand Lodge is otherwise and it "must be obeyed": believes, as we do, that the Grand Master is "Grand Master of Masons," and not merely the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge.

He quotes largely from the address of Grand Master ESTES, with commendatory comments, especially endorsing that portion in relation to using Masonry and masonic terms in connection with business matters.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"In his review of Illinois, for 1884, Brother Drummond quotes in full the resolution offered by Brother Gurney, and passed by an almost unanimous vote, relative to the claim set up by the 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis,' of jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and says:

"Thus has Illinois reached practically the same result as Massachusetts, though by a different path. We suspect that the opinions of Brothers Robbins and Gurney will not be so approvingly quoted hereafter by some who have heretofore lauded their utterances!"

"We are surprised that Brother Drummond should fall into such an error. Brother Gurney's resolution in no way conflicts with the position he and

others have taken with regard to Massachusetts and her uncalled for and unwarranted interference with the fight being made among the Scottish Rite Bodies.

"Put your specks on, Brother Drummond, and, our word for it, you will find Brothers Robbins, Gurney and others just where they have always been on this subject, ever since Past Grand Master Lawrence 'put his foot in it.'"

We think Bro. INNES needs the "specks" most: we never intimated that Bro. GURNEY had changed his opinions—in the least. It is the "other fellows" who have changed their tune. The bogus-masonic sheets were formerly full of quotations from Bros. GURNEY and ROBBINS (which fact, by the way, did not strengthen their position in our estimation), but since this report was adopted their opinions are no longer found in that class of literature. The promoters of it squirm just about as badly as the opposers of the "Massachusetts amendment" do at finding that so far as the "Memphis Rite" is concerned, Illinois and Massachusetts are in accord in "squelching" it, although for different reasons.

#### MINNESOTA, 1885.

We are very glad to find as a frontispiece of these Proceedings a portrait of the veteran Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master, Bro. A. T. C. PIERNON.

The Grand Master (HENRY R. DENNY) announces the death of Past Grand Master GROVE B. COOLEY, and pays a deserved tribute to his memory. Bro. COOLEY will be greatly missed by the craft, and his death is a great loss to the institution.

During the session the following "episode" occurred:

"Having them arranged in front of the altar, the Grand Secretary informed the Grand Master that there stood before him, to testify to the Grand Lodge their unabated interest in the well-being of Masonry, all the Past Grand Masters residing in the jurisdiction, and with one exception all of those living, *viz*:

"A. T. C. Pierson, George W. Prescott, Charles Griswold, E. W. Durant, Henry R. Wells and C. H. Benton.

"Felicitous remarks were exchanged, as were the Grand Honors."

The Grand Lodge having adopted the District Deputy system, those officers in attendance on the Grand Lodge were allowed mileage and *per diem*, but we find that the committee reported that it should not be a precedent for the future: for all that, if that will insure their attendance upon the Grand Lodge, we think that it is money well spent.

It was also ordered that the phototypes of two Past Grand Masters should be inserted in each year's Proceedings until all that can be procured are presented, and that of each Grand Master, as he retires. So we find this year, in addition to that of Bro. PIERNON, the portrait of Past Grand Master GEORGE W. PRESCOTT.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, but everything ran so smoothly, that we find no other matters of special interest.

The Grand Orator (J. A. KEISTER) delivered an address which we would be glad to have every mason read. Its length (fourteen pages) precludes our copying it, and it is so connected that extracts cannot be well made.

The Report on Correspondence (118 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON. As usual, he devotes his report chiefly to extracts, but with occasional comments, among which are the following:

"In the present age, to be a successful Master of a lodge, one must have knowledge beyond the mere rituals; he should be able to expound the laws governing the craft, and the whys and wherefores. To furnish information is the purpose of Foreign Correspondence reports, containing, as they usually do, a brief of the action of Grand Lodges, decisions on questions of law and usage, opinions of eminent writers on the different phases of questions discussed in Grand Lodges, etc., gathered from sources to which but comparatively few have access. These reports are presented year after year, and, if preserved, as they should be, the masonic inquirer can find in them references to all the questions that come up in the government of a lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"Among the first lessons that we were taught was that it was not in accord with the usages or spirit of Masonry to give expression of plaudits or disapprobation in a masonic lodge by clapping of hands, stamping of the feet, or hisses."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"The latter proposition, in our opinion, is stretching the jurisdictional question too far. In Minnesota we concede the right of a Master Mason to apply for affiliation wherever he pleases, in the State or out of it."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"From which it would appear that the subordinate lodge has not the power to expel. We are inclined to the opinion that the principle is correct."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"The Grand Lodge holds, as does our own, that each lodge in the State has judicial powers to try any brother who commits an offence within its territorial dominions, no matter where his membership is located."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"Under the head of Massachusetts, relative to its action declaring certain bodies only as legitimate, he goes into a lengthy disquisition as to various rites and organizations. While we think that in his criticisms relative to the Chapter, Commandery, Past Master's degree, etc., he is laboring under a misconception, yet we have not, at this writing, time to review."

\* \* \* \* \*  
"Under the head of Kentucky, Bro. Vincil presents a lengthy article showing up the evils attending the later triennial conclaves of Knights Templar. The big show commenced at St. Louis, in 1868. Previous to that time there was a banquet, nothing more; and as the next triennial is to be held at St. Louis, let St. Louis atone for the boom it started by going back to first principles. Let the Representatives dine together, nothing more, and the thinking Sir Knight from everywhere will say, '*Laus Deo.*'"

We concur in all these, and most earnestly commend them to the attention of our brethren in Maine.

## MISSISSIPPI, 1885.

The address of the Grand Master, (ROBERT C. PATTY) had a sad opening: he announced the deaths of the beloved and venerated JAMES M. HOWRY, the able and zealous WILLIAM FRENCH, Past Grand Masters; ROBERT B. MAYES, Past Deputy Grand Master; JOHN A. GALBREATH, Past Senior Grand Deacon; THOMAS HARDEMAN M, Past Master. It is very rare that so many leading brethren of high character, commanding ability and earnest zeal for the institution are lost by death in a single jurisdiction within the space of a year.

A "Memorial Service" was held by the Grand Lodge in their honor, and eloquent tributes to their memories were pronounced by brethren present, and others from absent brethren read. We deem this service particularly appropriate, and worthy of universal imitation. It avoids the objectionable features which have sometimes characterized "Lodges of Sorrow."

The Grand Master gives a succinct account of his numerous official acts, none of which are of sufficient general interest to require special notice. He evidently had been an active, laborious and able officer. He introduces a new feature: he gives, with his address, copies of applications for dispensations, and other official communications to him, and they are printed as an appendix to his address.

He ruled in one of these communications, that in spite of apparent votes of the Grand Lodge, that no non-affiliate could be buried with masonic honors, a lodge could do so in its discretion; the case was one strongly showing the barbarism of the attempted rule, for it was one of a "worthy christian gentleman," and zealous mason for very many years, seventy-seven years old, and being obliged to change his residence, too poor in his old age to pay the affiliation fee and dues.

Reports from the Representatives near other Grand Lodges were presented with the address of the Grand Master, and published with the Proceedings.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence acted as "Law Officer" to the Grand Master, and he sent all questions to it, without passing upon them himself—a great relief to him.

We regret to learn from the report of the Grand Secretary that the receipts are less than expenses, until there is a balance on the wrong side of nearly \$800, which threatens an encroachment upon the invested funds. He made several suggestions for reduction of expenses—among them that the mileage, which is now nearly double the cost of travel, be reduced.

The Grand Lodge has given annually \$500 to the "Protestant Orphan Asylum," at Natchez, but during the year that institution got out of funds and was in danger of being closed. Grand Secretary POWER thus states what was done, and the result:

"An earnestly-worded appeal to the people of the State was at once issued, and the response was so prompt and generous, that Mrs. Fleming, the Treasurer, in her letter of August 8th, exclaimed, 'Oh, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men, for he has saved us out of our distresses.' The sum of \$1,250.31 was received by me and forwarded to the Asylum, and about one thousand dollars additional was sent direct to the Asylum. A full list of the contributors is appended to this report.

"When the fact became known in Natchez that the Asylum was in such a strait, the first to contribute to its relief was the Roman Catholic Bishop, Janssens, who sent ten dollars to the Treasury. This was a most catholic and generous act, and should be remembered when contributions are solicited for the two Asylums under the care of our Catholic friends in Natchez.

"A very large portion of the funds contributed for the relief of the Asylum came from the children of the State—a noble-hearted little girl, Georgie Lee Welsh, of DeKalb, having proposed 'to be one of one thousand little girls in the State or elsewhere, to give two dollars each to take care of the orphans.'

The Committee on "The State of the Order" (a new one) makes an interesting report: among other things, they say:

"In reply to question 7—'What effect has the existence of benevolent insurance orders on Masonry'—twenty-five lodges say, a damaging effect. Some say they have kept worthy and good young men from petitioning for Masonry; others say that members become apathetic toward Freemasonry and cease to attend lodge meetings and neglect lodge duties generally in proportion to their interest and zeal in connection with these other societies or organizations.

"About fifty lodges report no experience on the subject, as there are no such societies within their bounds. The balance of the lodges ignore the question."

The question concerning the powers of the Grand Lodge was discussed: the committee submitted a report rather holding that as the Constitution enumerated certain powers of the Grand Lodge, by implication all others were denied: but finally the following, offered by Bro. SPEED, was adopted:

"The power is not given by the Constitution, nor is it necessary that such should be given, for, by virtue of the Ancient Constitutions and Regulations of Masonry, the Grand Lodge is the only true and legitimate source of masonic authority; subordinate lodges congregate under its warrants; with it resides the inherent power to enact laws and regulations for the government of the craft, to alter and repeal such laws and regulations, preserving the ancient landmarks of the Order."

The Constitution of our Grand Lodge does not undertake to *grant* any powers to it, but merely declares that "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"; then follows a special enumeration of certain powers, and then is added:

"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."

We have noticed for many years the greater force given to "ancient masonic usages" in the older jurisdictions than in the new: and we are glad to

see what we regard as the correct doctrine, so plainly enunciated by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN T. BUCK, Bro. HOWRY having, at the time of his death, completed the review of Arkansas and California.

Bro. BUCK commences with a loving tribute to Bro. HOWRY, who was his instructor and masonic father, having been Master of the lodge in which Bro. BUCK was made a mason.

Bro. HOWRY, in his review of Arkansas, says :

"There were eight Past Grand Masters present, assisting, and taking an active part in the business of the Grand Lodge. This is always encouraging to the younger-members of the Grand Lodge—to see those who have been honored by the Craft, showing their appreciation of the institution by being 'once a mason—always a mason,' and working until their brethren assemble around their last resting place, to shed a tear and drop the sprig of evergreen over their mortal remains."

He evidently gives a dimit the character we have spoken of:

"A vote authorizing the granting of a dimit does not constitute a dimittal. This decision and nearly all the rest suits our antiquated notions of masonic law, but we expect Bro. Roots will have to defend some of them when masonic jurisconsults of the modern type get hold of his opinions."

In his review of California, he says :

"An appeal stays the sentence of a reprimand.

"We put this decision in our report just to show what silly questions are put to Grand Masters. If the sentence had been death, we suppose some one would have been in doubt whether an appeal would have stayed the execution of the sentence."

We commend his utterance in relation to non-payment of dues as the result of very many years of careful observation :

"Settle every year; make the brethren *all* pay up, if able—if not able, forgive them the debt; deal with those who refuse to pay; suspend them if obstinate; expel them if necessary. A brother is not worth having, who, if able to pay, refuses, and casts the burden of supporting the institution on others who generally have the work to do, as well as the paying. We have too many masons; better have *quality* than *quantity*; too many rough ashlar, and the working tools of the F. C. have proved inadequate in polishing them into perfect ashlars."

Referring to the decision that a Master of a lodge has no discretionary power to refuse to bury a member of a lodge technically in good standing, although of notoriously bad character, he well says :

"The amount of this decision is, if the lodge tolerated a bad man among them while living, they should endorse him when dead. Let the W. M. have the discretion, say we. Charity has a broad mantle, and we like to see it cover as much licentiousness as *our moral* institution can stand. When making this decision, we might, with some profit, read the burial service. While we do not believe in punishing a brother after death, we can leave him in the hands of his Maker in silence."

We linger over these last words of Bro. HOWRY with a sadness which

words cannot describe. In our younger days, when one engaged in the same work, "by the roadside fell and perished," we thought of him as a soldier falling in the battle of life, and remembered his noble deeds in a spirit of triumphant exultation that in a measure overshadowed our sorrow at his loss. But now, when death comes to one who not only has shared the same pursuits, but has stood, as it were, shoulder to shoulder with us for many years, our pride in the achievements of the writer is swallowed up in grief for the loss of the companion and friend. And as the nature of our intercourse has been such that what he has *written* has been to us the embodiment of our friend, *his face seems to look out from these last words of his*, so that in leaving *them* we feel that it is our final parting on earth with *him*. Hail and farewell!

The reading of this report very strongly impresses another fact upon us—that the world depends upon no one man. When a brave and able leader falls, another steps into his place and the affairs of the world go on with scarce a ripple of disturbance. The successor of Bro. Howry gives us a report that fully sustains the high reputation which he has won for his Grand Lodge.

In his review of Maine, Bro. BUCK says:

"Bro. Drummond regards the declaration, that non-affiliation is a masonic crime—a violation of a landmark. Which landmark, Bro. D.? Surely, if my Grand Lodge declares it to be my duty to be a member of some lodge, there is no violation of a landmark in such action; and if I refuse to obey, I violate my obligation, and am guilty of a masonic crime. Of course, if there is no law requiring lodge membership, there can be no crime in non-affiliation; but a Grand Lodge has the right to make such a law, and violates no landmark in so doing."

The landmark, growing out of the immemorial usage of the craft, that a mason *has the right to be a mason*, without being a member of a lodge.

He says further:

"In answer to Bro. Drummond's inquiry as to how long the practice of installing Masters of lodges in this Grand Lodge has obtained, and the reasons therefor, we have to say, that such is not the practice, but sometimes Masters elect, who have not been obligated as Past Masters, are so obligated and installed by the Grand Master or his special deputy; that is all of it."

#### MISSOURI, 1885.

The Grand Master ("R. F. STEVENSON") delivered one of the most concise "*multum in parvo*" addresses that we ever read. His power of condensation is very great—so great that he gives only an "*abstract*" of his name, the "*front part*" of which, however, we think is ROBERT.

Under the head of "Decisions," he says:

"Though I have made many, I have none to report. I have received many communications asking construction of our statutes and their application to

stated facts, but all have been clearly and completely covered in the compilation known as the Book of Constitutions.

"Executive power has been used in several cases in compelling adherence to the law; and, in cases of acquiescence, it is useless to cumber the record. Those appealed will appear before you through the proper committee.

"The cause of TEMPERANCE has been supported with FORTITUDE, while PRUDENCE and JUSTICE were maintained as a shield against INTOLERANCE and FANATICISM."

He devotes three pages to the discussion of the subject of relief, and with a tone of decided bitterness criticises the position of other Grand Lodges, which will not compel their subordinates to refund money expended for the relief of their members by other lodges.

He claims that this doctrine gives tramps and impostors an advantage. In what way, we cannot possibly see.

He says:

"The equivalent of a voluntary expenditure for a distressed one, is gratitudo. In solicited relief the voluntary character of the gift is removed and the moral obligation to a return substituted. The recipient of pecuniary relief among masons takes it under a moral contract to replace the sum received, time, health and opportunity permitting. He has the right to claim and expect an honoring of his request. But the full and complete exercise of the principle demands a mutual honor from him."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Our law places penal jurisdiction primarily in the immediate lodge of the offender. If it is understood, as it should be, that masonic relief is conferred as a trust, the recipient thereof having a duty therein, failure to perform that duty, except for just cause, should incur a penalty. Therefore, under the moral obligation and failure of the recipient, according to ability, to replace all or any portion of the sum expended for him, by his Brethren, while sojourning and in distress, his lodge having reported him worthy, a claim against it, receiving the sanction and approval of Grand Lodge or Grand Master, should also receive executive enforcement, to the extent at least of the ability of the lodge to meet. It then becomes an indebtedness to his lodge, which only inability can cancel. Such a rule will, at least, prevent the imposition of unworthy masons upon us, and restore the faith needed to sustain the principle of relief. Lodges will be careful how they recommend their members as well as of their selection. They can also rid the Fraternity of professional tramps and mendicants."

However, he comes to the following conclusion, with which we have no fault to find :

"To the lodges and members of other jurisdictions let us declare our willingness to exercise the broad doctrine of Universal Benevolence towards all mankind. That while we regard relief claimed from us under the garb of Masonry, as a resulting trust when extended, yet for relief given to their distressed ones sojourning among us, we will claim no return as of civil right, but we appeal to them for aid in establishing a system of reciprocity in relief to the extent of their ability when notice is given of the helpless condition of any one of their immediate family."

There is one evil growing out of the doctrine of obligation to refund. It naturally leads, and in practice *did* lead, to carelessness of investigation, and extravagant relief. In one case, for instance, among the charges for expense of burial was quite a large amount paid a band for music at the funeral.

Bro. L. C. KRAULHOFF, Grand Orator, delivered a beautiful address, in which he made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of an Orphans' Home, the establishment of which the Grand Lodge has under consideration.

The Committee on Grievances submitted a report taking up sixteen pages in the Proceedings: they hold that a judgment should not be reversed for mere irregularities, or for technical reasons, when substantial justice has been done; we think that they have one practice productive of bad results—that of sending cases back for new trials, when the proper judgment could readily be pronounced by the Grand Lodge, as, for example, a case which was sent back for a new trial on account of the inadequacy of the punishment.

The committee give, in head notes, the point of law decided in the case for example:

"SPECIFICATION—FALSE REPRESENTATION.—A specification charging false representation should state what the representations were, and that they are false."

"BUSINESS AND MASONRY.—Business promises should never be made 'on the square.'

"PENAL JURISDICTION—SUSPENDED MASON.—A suspended mason may be tried for unmasonic conduct, by a lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, or where the offence is committed."

"NON-AFFILIATES.—All masons who are not members of a lodge are non-affiliates.

"POWER OF LODGES U. D.—Lodges u. d. have the same power to try masons, whether affiliates or non-affiliates, that chartered lodges have."

"PENAL JURISDICTION.—The penal jurisdiction of a lodge is determined by the place where the offence is committed, and not by the place where the accused resides, either at the time charges are preferred, or at the time of trial."

"GRAND LODGE MEMBERS.—Masons who were members in good standing of a dissolved lodge at the date of its dissolution, and who have not received a dimitt or certificate of standing from the Grand Secretary, are not members of the Grand Lodge. They are non-affiliates."

Of course, some of these are based upon local law.

The Committee on "Quebec" submitted a report, of which the following is the conclusion, and it was adopted:

"The question is a serious one; so serious that it is likely to result in the severing of the fraternal relations that have existed between various Grand Lodges. These considerations should be potent in inducing these lodges to change their allegiance. No three lodges in the wide world should allow themselves to be the cause of such disastrous results. A stubborn persistence on their part for fourteen years, in so unwise a course, would justify all masons, everywhere, in withdrawing masonic intercourse with them. This, we think, could be done without any reflection upon the mother Grand Lodge. We, however, think it not advisable to take such action at this time. We sincerely hope that the members of these lodges will value masonic peace and harmony to the craft in general, above their own personal preferences, and will, by yielding allegiance to Quebec, restore fraternity and fellowship throughout the masonic world."

The following in relation to the Grand Orient of France was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Grand Orient of France, some years since, by an official

act, eliminated from the Ritual and Constitution of Freemasonry in that country, the name of God, and repudiated all allusions to Him as the Grand Architect of the Universe; and,

"WHEREAS, Most of the Grand Lodges of the world have proclaimed non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, on account of its atheistical deliverances; and,

"WHEREAS, Freemasonry, without God, is nothing; and,

"WHEREAS, We must regard all masons and lodges who acknowledge and accept the atheistical and unmasonic doctrines, promulgated by said Grand Orient, as unworthy of our recognition; and,

"WHEREAS, There are masons who hail from lodges in that jurisdiction who disclaim and repudiate all and every sentiment of atheism enunciated by said Grand Orient of France, and, being good men and masons, are entitled to recognition and consideration; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Missouri, that all masons hailing from lodges acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, who may apply to visit lodges in this jurisdiction, be required, in addition to the usual test, to solemnly declare an unfeigned belief in the one living and true God.

"Resolved, That unless said proposed visitor shall express his willingness to make such declaration in advance of any test presented, that his claims to examination be ignored; and further, that he must affirm that he was made a mason in a lodge in said jurisdiction, before the Grand Orient proclaimed its atheistical creed, and that the lodge required and he assumed the obligations of Masonry in the name of God."

Our Grand Lodge declared that by its action the Grand Orient ceased to be a masonic body: and we think that, whatever a man's own belief may be, adherence to the Grand Orient should preclude his recognition as a mason.

The Report on Correspondence (143 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL.

Of this work he well says:

"We would write for the ages, as well as for the present. To accomplish this task properly, the writer should never be hurried, nor restricted as to space. We would write more and excerpt less. To write well, thought and deliberation must be employed. Neither can be secured to advantage when hurry and press of other duties exhaust the writer."

We wish that the following could be printed upon *every* petition, in order that such committees would be constantly reminded of their duty:

"Long and thoughtful consideration given this subject has led us to the conclusion that the major portion of the evils so seriously affecting the craft to-day have come in upon us through the negligence, irresponsibility, incompetence and indifference of Lodge Investigating Committees. The above is strong language. We write from strong convictions. The subject demands heroic treatment."

BRO. VINCIL keeps up his vigorous onslaught on "saloons" and "saloon keepers," and we are very glad to read his assurance that drunkards and drunkard-makers among the masons are on the decrease in Missouri. If they are not, it is not the fault of BRO. VINCIL.

We think he strikes a higher note even than he did last year, in his fight against "prerogative." We enjoy what he writes, because, as we have before said, we believe that if a case should arise in which the good of Masonry

required it, he would wield "prerogative" as vigorously as any "Down-East" Grand Master.

He criticises a decision of the Grand Master of Georgia pretty severely. A lodge took a ballot and there was one black-ball; by unanimous consent the matter was postponed till the next meeting, when, by unanimous consent, leave to withdraw the application was granted; the Grand Master decided that all this was legal: whereupon says Bro. VINCIL (among other things):

"One ballot was taken, an unfavorable result followed, and the candidate was rejected, a single black-ball being cast. Why? Because a *second* ballot is allowed by the law, *only* to prevent, guard against, or correct a possible mistake in the *first* ballot. It follows that when one ballot was taken and a black-ball appeared, voting must be finished then and there, to meet the object of the law which provides for a second ballot *only* to prevent injury to the candidate, or to render *final* the purpose of the lodge to reject. When a single black-ball appeared, the candidate was clearly rejected for *that particular* ballot. If the lodge did not avail itself of the privilege given by the law to vote a *second* time, and thereby make *final* the ballot, it forfeited the right to a *second* ballot at any future time. No principle of masonic jurisprudence, or law governing any body of men, will allow any such intervening motion when the vote was being taken. Grand Master Davidson should have ruled that the candidate was rejected by the first ballot, inasmuch as the lodge failed to finish voting and determine finally its purpose. But the worst, and necessary result following such an unwarranted custom is found in the *postponement* of the ballot, and final withdrawal of the application. This procedure discounts anything of its class we ever found in Grand Lodge history."

We have no doubt that Bro. V. is correct in his view of the law.

He says the general law is that "No lodge shall be opened with a less number than *seven* Master Masons." We do not so view it: the *general* law was three, five and seven: but by *special* law in most jurisdictions seven are required to do business. Since our remembrance in Maine, the ritual number were empowered to confer degrees: or rather, until quite recently, the conferring of degrees was excepted from the law requiring the presence of seven.

He was present at the session of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and had a good time. He had so good a time that he seems to have been utterly oblivious of the acts of Grand Master GRANGER to which we have alluded: so oblivious was he, that in his whole review of Iowa he never says "prerogative" even once!

He concurs with Grand Master GRANGER in his views in relation to allowing convictions by majority vote. Missouri has advanced *half way* to the correct doctrine: she allows an appeal against the accused; if she would only advance the rest of the way and have the Grand Lodge complete the matter, it would be found that there would be no occasion for changing "the two-thirds rule."

Missouri occasionally rises to the necessities of the case and acts vigorously. In his review of Iowa he cites one case (which we have cited) in which a mason was acquitted of an offence clearly proved, and the charter

of the lodge was revoked. Bro. VINCIL adds that the Grand Lodge ought to have done as the Grand Lodge of Missouri did in a similar case—expel the party besides. So say we. But the Grand Lodge of Missouri, at this very session, in a case in which a mason was convicted of the same offence and suspended for six months, reversed the action of the lodge and sent the case back for a new trial, on account of the insufficiency of the punishment! Bro. VINCIL's remark is a pretty sharp criticism in advance of the action of his Grand Lodge, but we are compelled to say that we believe it to be *just*. This *tenderness* (we came near saying *squeamishness*) of the Grand Lodge is an outgrowth of the anti-prerogative doctrine.

Of the "Hartsock case," he says:

"Being present when the above action was taken, we thought it singular that Hartsock could be relieved from existing embarrassments in that *indirect* manner. It is true he was not re-instated in the Grand Lodge, but the vote defines his standing as unimpaired in the subordinate lodge. That lodge may elect him Master, and send him to Grand Lodge next June, where he can claim a seat. We do not see how he can be denied that seat. If it is accorded him, he will sit in a Grand Lodge while under the verdict of *expulsion by that Grand Lodge*, and from it."

He criticises quite severely the action of several Grand Masters for exercising their "prerogative": it strikes us that he may be in error as to his facts; it may be that the Constitutions of these Grand Lodges expressly recognize the "prerogative power," as that of our Grand Lodge does.

He endorses the views of Grand Master ESTES in strong terms, and in relation to "Masonic Balls," says:

"In numerous instances we have known 'Masonic Balls' held in lodge rooms, which, 'in the name of the Supreme and Eternal God, the Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth, to whom be all glory and honor,' had been dedicated to masonic uses. Representing, as our lodge rooms do, the holiest place that man ever entered on earth, and typing the 'Holy of Holies' above, we protest against the awful perversion and monstrous sacrilege. As stated on former occasions, we repeat here, that those who enjoy the dance are at liberty to participate in it at will, so far as we are concerned. We never dance and never did, but others have the same right to indulge that we have to refuse. Yet there is ground for our protest as to the *place*. To indulge in this amusement in our Masonic Halls is a desecration of sacred things and is reprehensible to the last degree."

He quotes the following from BRO. PIERSON:

"Under the head of Kentucky, Bro. Vincil presents a lengthy article showing up the evils attending the latter triennial conclaves of Knights Templar. The big show commenced in St. Louis in 1868. Previous to that time there was a banquet, nothing more; and as the next triennial is to be held at St. Louis, let St. Louis atone for the boom it started by going back to first principles. Let the Representatives dine together, nothing more, and the thinking Sir Knight from everywhere will say, '*Laus Deo.*'"

And adds:

"We would have it as Bro. Pierson suggests. But that will never be so long as the Grand Encampment *allows* a 'big show' in connection with its meetings. The 'big show' started in St. Louis in 1868, and, from all ac-

counts was no credit to those that participated. After eighteen years' perambulations it will return to St. Louis to shame the descendants and successors of those who inaugurated the 'national abnormity.' The sins of the fathers will be visited upon their children and those of a generation who have succeeded the originators of the 'big show.' We had nothing to do with 'the big show' of 1868, and if the coming show of 1886 is anything like it, we expect to be non *particeps criminis.*"

But we must stop. When we get talking with Bro. VINCIL, we don't know when or where to leave off.

#### MONTANA, 1885.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a new Masonic Temple at Helena: a fine address was delivered by Past Grand Master HARRY R. COMLY.

The preliminary proceedings call to our notice one provision of the Grand Lodge Constitution, which is really useless, and may, at some time, be a very serious matter. It requires a majority of the lodges to constitute a quorum for opening the Grand Lodge. There is on record an instance in a masonic body, in which the presiding officer *suspended quite a number of charters* in order that the Grand Body might have a quorum—as it had in its Constitution the provision to which we allude. If a session of the Grand Lodge is regularly called and notified, and if there are members present to open a lodge, the holding of the session should not be prevented by negligent absentees. "Quorum" is a modern word in masonry, and the idea expressed by it was unknown to Masonry till recently.

The by-laws were unanimously amended so as to give the senior representative of a lodge present the power to cast the vote of the absentees—in short, the law was made the same as ours is.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL W. LANGHAM) reports the general prevalence of harmony. He holds that a Grand Master should not answer questions relating to transactions of a lodge, proposed by a member; but that the information should be sought by the Master of the lodge, by an application under the seal of the lodge.

He had had to perform one unpleasant duty, of which the following is his account:

"Early in the beginning of my administration of this high office, my attention was called incidentally to a pamphlet issued by a Master of one of the lodges in this jurisdiction, bitterly assailing the Holy Bible and casting ridicule upon its teachings. This was soon followed by another of like import. To this, however, I paid but little heed until my attention was called to them by a distinguished member of this Grand Lodge, who wrote to me upon the suggestion of several of the brethren, who thought the matter worthy of consideration. About the same time I received a letter from the brother who is the author of the pamphlets. I replied at some length, and among other things that I thought he had erred and had inflicted a severe blow upon Masonry, and that I thought he had better resign the gavel."

He then follows with a strong statement of the relation of the Bible to Masonry.

The committee to which the matter was referred say :

"For these reasons your committee denounce the holding and promulgation of such sentiments as *High Treason* against Masonry, and totally subversive of all its teaching and foundation, and if permitted to pass unrebuted would render us as masons obnoxious to the charge of gross hypocrisy and dereliction of duty.

"Your committee feel deeply the magnitude and importance of responsibility resting on them, from the fact that a crime of such magnitude charged against a mason as the denial of our 'Faith in God' and hope of immortality has never before come up before this Grand Lodge, and is unknown in this jurisdiction."

The report was unanimously adopted, and the offending brother was, by a like vote, suspended from his office, and a committee was appointed to prefer charges to be tried by a commission to be appointed by the Grand Master.

The following resolution in regard to non-affiliates was adopted :

*Resolved*, That all non-affiliated masons in this jurisdiction shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for the period of sixty days, 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 : *First*, They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge. *Second*, They shall not be allowed to appear in any masonic procession. *Third*, They shall not be entitled to masonic charity. *Fourth*, They shall not be entitled to masonic burial."

Bro. HEDGES announces in advance that he expects this will be criticised ; and his expectations are certainly in accordance with the " eternal fitness of things," for it *ought* to be criticized. In the first place, the law is mandatory and allows no exceptions. In Montana, a mason, too poor to pay the large dues there exacted, loses all his masonic privileges simply on account of his poverty. The old clergyman, whose case we noticed in our review of Mississippi, could not have visited a lodge, joined in a funeral procession, or claimed relief or masonic burial, any more than a profane. In the second place, the Grand Lodge has exceeded its powers: it had the power to say that a non-affiliate shall not be entitled to masonic relief *from lodge funds*, but when it omits that qualifying clause it undertakes *what all the Grand Lodges in the world cannot do*. The obligation of the individual mason to his brother, assumed when he became a mason, is beyond the power of even a Grand Lodge to release or take away, except as a punishment for a violation of his own obligations. But he assumes no obligation to become and remain a member of a lodge. If he is able, and will not be a member, he is properly denied all privileges growing out of the lodge organization: but when we come to the attempt to interfere with individual rights and obligations, we say "hands off," even to a Grand Lodge. Modify the resolution so that it shall be limited to lodge privileges, and so that lodges can make exceptions in cases deemed by them to be meritorious, and we have no objection to it.

We forgot to mention that the Proceedings contain the portraits of the retiring and a former Grand Master.

The Report on Correspondence (93 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. He makes no extracts but writes the whole—ordinarily the most interesting method, if one has the time.

He is a warm defender of the propriety of recognizing the Australian Grand Lodges, declaring that as the British Grand Lodges do not recognize the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, we ought not to endeavor to impose the American law upon them or test them by the American law. We were at one time inclined to adopt the same view and favor recognition of these Grand Lodges as regular, but *without territorial jurisdiction*: but after much thought, we came to the opposite conclusion. The "American Law" is the *natural* law, and is gaining a foothold in Europe, as even now the Grand Lodge of England has, partially at least, adopted it: further, we found that these new Grand Lodges claim exclusive territorial jurisdiction, and, as we understand Bro. HEDGES, he would hesitate to recognize a Grand Lodge formed by a *minority* of lodges as having exclusive jurisdiction over the *majority* of lodges in the same territory.

Bro. HEDGES says:

"Bro. D. holds that the concurrence of a majority of lodges was necessary to the legal establishment of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, and further that when sovereignty is claimed or recognized it should be *exclusive*. This would be right in dealing with those who recognized these principles. In his notice of the course of the mother Grand Lodges towards these provincial lodges, Bro. D. is free to admit that it has been such as to stifle freedom and merit reprobation; that on the contrary the actions of the independent lodges have been marked by 'intelligence, courtesy and knowledge of masonic law rarely excelled in so young a Grand Lodge.' He makes out a case that would command our recognition every time. We want to know if there has been a free vote before we are willing to accept the face of the returns. We want not only masonry but *free* masonry."

"Here are three British Grand Lodges exercising concurrent jurisdiction wherever the Union Jack floats; of course it is all foolishness to talk of *exclusive* jurisdiction in dealing with such. The same reasons exist why Grand Lodges should be established in New South Wales and Victoria, as in South Australia. Can anything but unwarrantable interference account for the difference of results? Will you reprobate the tyranny and yet sustain the tyrant? Our masonry is free enough to allow us to consistently support the right and justice, though by duress made to appear in the minority. If acts of tyranny are not opposed they lead to further acts of the same kind, and we do not see how progress of the world is possible except by resisting wrong and championing the right whenever and wherever one recognizes it."

We cannot agree that a minority of lodges can force the majority into the formation of a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over all, and, as we understand these Grand Lodges to claim exclusive jurisdiction in that territory, we cannot recognize them. To recognize them *without* exclusive jurisdiction, we hold increases the confusion already existing and produces disorder and a disturbance of the peace of the masonic world. We think it better for them

to wait until a majority of the lodges find good cause for forming a Grand Lodge.

NEBRASKA, 1885.

The rapid growth of this State and of the Fraternity may be learned from the fact that the *seventeen* lodges chartered at the previous session had been constituted, and dispensations had been issued for *seventeen* more during the year.

The full and detailed address of the Grand Master (JOHN J. WEMPLE), and reports of the Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Custodian are model business papers.

The Grand Master reported some twenty decisions, the most of them declarations of local law: but the following is of general application:

"A motion is made to levy assessments to pay all indebtedness of the lodge, and there is not a dissenting voice. A brother present, and making no objection, afterwards refused to pay the assessment and asks for a *dimit*, saying he would not belong to such a blackmailing institution. What is to be done?"

"*Answer.*—First, the action of the lodge is legal. Second, the brother being able, ought to be proud to bear his share of the expenses and is liable to masonic discipline for refusing to do so."

The process of changing the Constitution is one "almost past finding out": three proposed amendments had been submitted to the lodges; an equal number voted for and against the first, and nearly an equal number did not vote at all, and the Grand Lodge adopted the amendment: a majority of the lodges voting, voted for the other two, but the Grand Lodge rejected both! The submission to the lodges of amendments to the Constitution is a modern invention, in conflict with the ancient usages of the craft: this case shows it to be a farce, as the voice of the lodges voting was disregarded by the Grand Lodge in every one of the three amendments. The system is not entirely satisfactory to our Nebraska Brethren, for an amendment was proposed and sent to the lodges, to the effect that all lodges which do not vote on proposed amendments and report their action thereon shall be counted as voting in the affirmative. Better wipe out the whole: when amendments are proposed at one session, published in the Proceedings and sent out to the lodges, if the representatives cannot represent the views of their lodges when they come to Grand Lodge at the next session to vote on the amendment, the lodges had better choose more competent officers or go unrepresented.

We are glad to note that appropriations were made for fitting up the Grand Secretary's office, and binding Proceedings which it was said had already been damaged. Nebraska has one of the best Grand Secretaries in the world, and it would be a shame to compel him to perform his duties without a fit office for his books, papers and Proceedings, which he arranges and files with such methodical skill.

An immense amount of routine business was done; but we have still to regret the absence of a Report on Correspondence.

NEVADA, 1885.

At the preceding session this Grand Lodge voted to publish its Proceedings only biennially, but at this session it repealed that vote, and so we have its Proceedings as usual.

Before commencing our review, we want to give a caution to our Nevada Brethren. We have some ground for believing that a party is, or has lately been, traveling about the country *claiming to be* Bro. HAMMOND, their genial Grand Secretary. A few weeks since, on returning to our office after a few minutes' absence, the "Junior" handed us a handsome card bearing the words "John D. Hammond, Carson, Nevada," saying a man rushed in, inquired for us, dropped that card, and hastily left. We at once rushed to the Grand Secretary's office, then to Bro. STEPHEN BERRY's, and then successively to every hotel in town, only to receive the stereotyped response, "No such man here." We finally recalled the remark of a shrewd observer, "Now-a-days about two-thirds travel on other folks's keerds," and gave up the chase. Of course, we ought to have remembered at once that Bro. HAMMOND would never have come to Maine and left without seeing some of us, and therefore that some other fellow was "traveling on his keerd."

The Grand Master (DAVID E. BAILEY) says that while the number of members has fallen off a little, "the Fraternity in the State was never in better condition than at present."

He discusses ably several matters of local importance. He opposed the proposed change to biennial sessions, and to making Past Masters full members of the Grand Lodge, and urged the annual publication of the Proceedings: in all of these matters the action of the Grand Lodge was in accordance with his views.

A difficulty with a Utah lodge occasioned considerable discussion. It was claimed that the Utah lodge had conferred the degrees upon a well-known resident of Nevada. One committee reported sustaining the acquittal of the candidate, who had been tried for obtaining the degrees by fraud and acquitted by the Commissioners, from whose decision there was no appeal: the Grand Lodge refused to refer the report of this committee to the Committee on Jurisprudence, or to adopt a substitute for it, or to adopt the report. It would seem that this action did not sustain the appeal, but left the decision of the Commissioners in force.

Thereupon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom so much of the address of the Grand Master as related to the matter was referred, was taken up, adopted, and the following resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That said M. D. Foley be and is hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Utah, has intentionally invaded this Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and should be dealt with accordingly.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to notify the Grand Lodge of Utah that neither this Grand Lodge nor its constituents will hold masonic intercourse with Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, nor its members, until the final settlement of this case to the satisfaction of this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master continue his efforts in carrying out the foregoing resolutions."

This action seems to us very questionable, if not actually wrong. If the first resolution was not based on the trial by the Commissioners but upon the facts reported by the Committee on Jurisprudence (as it seems to be), we have no hesitation in saying that it is a very dangerous disregard of masonic law, and the right of a mason accused of an offence *to be heard*. The third resolution seems to us beneath the dignity of the Grand Lodge, as well as erroneous in principle, in this, that it is undertaking to deal with a subordinate of another Grand Lodge instead of with the Grand Lodge itself. We are aware that there is one precedent for this, but we objected to that at the time, and the general current of masonic opinion was in concurrence with our views. Again, how did the Grand Lodge get jurisdiction?

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of the State University. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, proceeded to the spot and laid the corner stone: "the assembled craft gave the public Grand Honors": an oration by the Grand Secretary followed (which he was too modest to furnish for publication), and then the Grand Lodge returned to the lodge room and was closed in ample form.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND.

Of dimits he says:

"A recommendatory certificate is a sort of useless addendum to a dimit, anyway. We have not at hand the form of 'Section 174,' but a dimit, whatever its form, must be *prima facie* evidence that the dimittor was formerly a member in good standing, with no charges against him, in a given lodge, and that now, having paid all claims, he is *not* a member of said lodge. A mason with such a dimit would not be required by the average lodge to get a recommendatory certificate before affiliating. To our mind the recommendatory certificate is a mere formalism, and ought to be entirely omitted or else given in every case, for it will scarcely be held by any that a lodge has a right to dimit a mason who is unworthy of membership in another lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Our own view is that there are three steps necessary in a complete dimit. 1—The request of the brother; 2—The consent of the lodge; 3—An official statement, under seal, of the fact. We believe, further, that the consent and statement must follow the request, unless the charges are presented, and that the statement must follow the consent unless fraud be shown, in which case consent may be withdrawn and the Brother put upon trial."

Of the force of an objection after ballot, he well says

"We are ready to admit that, so far as an initiate is concerned, an absent member may be allowed the right of limited objection. The committee argue the question at some length, but they fail to show by what principle of law or ethics the voice of an absent brother—as lodged in an objection—should be so much more potent than the voice of a voting brother—as lodged in a black-ball; or why the force of rejection is broken by statute, while the force of objection is only limited by the reason or whimsy of a single man. Again, as we have frequently argued, a F. C. or an E. A. is a Brother, and it is hardly becoming that his brethren should stab him in the dark. We sincerely hope that our Michigan brethren will *not* adopt the above quoted resolution."

We cordially endorse the following, except so much as intimates that Bros. VAUX and FRANKLIN were contemporaries. Just let Bro. HAMMOND assail some pet Pennsylvania doctrine, and he will begin to think that Bro. VAUX is too vigorous to be suspected of being beyond middle age!

"Pennsylvania, says our Brother, stands still on the eternal foundations of Freemasonry. We take it he means that which is essential to Masonry, and not the mere jots and tittles of the legalists. We think so because the volume before us is full of suggestions as to amendments of their Ahiman Rezon. Brother Vaux, himself, was prime factor in making it all over in 1877, and again in 1857. Who knows but that he and Ben Franklin got up the first one for Penn's Woods early in the last century. Be that as it may, if during the present century it has been tinkered times without number, will not our brethren yonder kindly allow some of the rest of us to fix up our fundamental law, even though we call it Constitution and not Ahiman Rezon? We are fond of conservatism, and believe fully in standing by the old paths, and greatly admire the general consistency of the craft in Pennsylvania. It was our good fortune years ago to meet often in their lodges, and we can testify as to their zeal, knowledge and hospitality. Bro. Vaux is held in deserved high esteem by his Grand Lodge for manly qualities and long-continued usefulness."

#### NEW BRUNSWICK, 1885.

The Grand Master (JOHN V. ELLIS) says:

"I am glad to be able to say that the past year is one on which we can look with considerable satisfaction. A kind and harmonious feeling has predominated. I have not been called upon to exercise any authority except in the mildest way. I know of no serious inroads upon our ranks by Death. Our relations with foreign Grand Lodges continue to be of the most amicable character. For Harmony at Home and Peace with all the bodies of our correspondence, we can sincerely return thanks to the Grand Architect of the Universe."

Of the recognition of Grand Lodges, he says:

"Last year we admitted that the Grand Lodge of Victoria might be regularly formed, but we declined to say that it had exclusive possession of the territory of that Province while a majority of the regularly constituted lodges did not submit to it. A principle has been generally recognized by masonic authorities on this continent, that three subordinate lodges could form a Grand Lodge. This is good enough law when the parent Grand Lodges offer no opposition, where often there are no more than three lodges, and where the prevailing idea is that a Grand Lodge shall at once be formed and grow up as one of the institutions of a new territory or state. But the

case is materially altered when the rule is applied to countries or colonies in which there is a large number of lodges. It seems an absurdity that in a country where there are say twenty lodges, three of these should be able to set up a Grand Lodge and declare all the other lodges clandestine if they do not submit to its authority."

He deals with all matters with sound judgment and practical sense. This is especially true of his suggestions in relation to the Grand Lodge debt incurred in building the Masonic Temple.

He made brief reference to the celebration of the centenary of the introduction of Masonry into New Brunswick, and submitted a full account in a newspaper, which he advised should be made a part of the record of the Grand Lodge; but we are sorry to find that it is not published in the Proceedings.

Beyond taking the preliminary steps to adopt the District system, and the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Australia, the proceedings were of a routine character.

The Library Committee were authorized to remove the Library to the Temple; no Report on Correspondence.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1885.

The Proceedings contain a portrait of Gen. JOHN SULLIVAN, the first Grand Master.

The usual semi-annual communication for exemplification of the work was held, with a large attendance of representatives and permanent members.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN FRANCIS WEBSTER) is comparatively brief. He says peace and harmony had prevailed, and the Institution had prospered during the year.

He had given permission for the public installation of lodge officers in several cases.

The concise but full reports of the District Deputies sustain the statement of the Grand Master.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred a proposition to adopt "the Massachusetts Amendment," made an able report (which is too long to be copied), and presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge declares its understanding of the law in relation to its powers and authority over the craft within its jurisdiction to be—

"First, That it is the supreme authority in Masonry.

"Second, That it has the power to determine what Masonry is.

"Third, That it has the power to decide what masonic bodies are regular, wherein Symbolic Masonry is used, shown, or made a part of the ceremonies.

"Fourth, That it has the power and authority to prohibit the masons of its obedience from practicing *as masonic* any other rites than those which it

declares to be masonic; and from using any of its esoteric ceremonies as masonic ceremonies in any other body than those it shall hold to be masonic.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge affirms the well established doctrine that it is a violation of the jurisdictional rights of any Grand Lodge or other Grand Body for a foreign organization of the same grade or rite to establish subordinates within the jurisdiction of such Grand Body, and it is due as well to masonic comity as to the watchful care of our own rights that all attempts of such a nature should meet with the stern disapproval of this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, trusting to the fidelity and intelligence of the fraternity, deems it unnecessary to legislate at this time in the manner of the proposed amendment."

They give also a very able and interesting "Historical Sketch," generally correct, but marred, as we think, by some personal strictures unnecessary for their argument or their history.

The Report on Correspondence (187 pp.) was again presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, and is marked by the same ability, thoroughness and courtesy which have characterized his former reports.

On one question that is now attracting some attention, he remarks as follows:

"But when he assumed to lay it down as law, that for a lodge in one State to affiliate a Master Mason in another would be an *invasion of the rights* of the latter, we cannot withhold an expression of surprise. In our civil courts we have heard of judge-made law, which never, we believe, found much favor with really sound or learned jurists. There may be in Masonry such a thing as Grand Master-made law; if so, we do not think it of a much higher type. If this decision of our M. W. Brother of California shall be received as law by the fraternity at large, it will not be because it is to-day the law of Masonry, for it certainly is not, but because the brethren shall be found to have accepted a new departure, having no better origin than a very bold assumption by a most fortunate Grand Master."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We observe that the Committee on Grievances and Appeals report in each case before them a resolution embodying the conclusion reached, without a detail of the facts found upon the evidence. This doubtless effects a considerable saving in the expense of printing, but it withdraws from the craft at large all information of the nature of the cases passed upon, as well the grounds of fact as the principles of law upon which the committee and the Grand Body proceed in the final disposition of the cases."

It has been the opinion of our Grand Lodge, as shown by its practice, that the details of cases of discipline should not be published.

Quoting Bro. GURNEY's expression, "Unity in Masonry is submission to the will of the majority," he says:

"Within certain limits this is very reasonable, and probably in most cases works just results. But within those limits the right of the majority to rule is so universally conceded, in this country at least, and in Masonry everywhere, that such a declaration is so nearly commonplace that it is without substantial significance. In the ordinary transactions of lodges, grand as well as subordinate, the majority is generally empowered to decide, but in matters at all fundamental in Masonry, we think it quite safe to affirm that no such principle prevails. A majority cannot admit a member, either of

the order, or to affiliation in a lodge; so far from that, the rule is universal that such an admission requires universal consent. We know of no jurisdiction where expulsion or suspension of a member from the privileges of the order can be by a less preponderance than two-thirds. We know of no jurisdiction where the Constitutions can undergo alteration by a less than two-thirds vote. In all these matters Masonry refuses to accept the examples in civil government both in this country and in England, in quite analogous cases. It is generally, probably universally, the case in judicial proceedings that a majority of the court decides all questions before it, even where it involves the question of life. In capital cases before the British House of Lords, a bare majority decides the life or death of one of its members."

The admission of candidates to initiation or membership is an exception beyond doubt. Beyond that, a majority vote controls except where otherwise expressly provided. In other words, the *general* law of Masonry is the majority rule: all others are established by particular enactment. Our Grand Lodge confirms suspensions and expulsions by a major vote: in cases of original jurisdiction, it suspends or expels by the same vote: it restores suspended or expelled masons by the same vote: it amends its constitution by the same vote. The Grand Master of Iowa, supported by Bro. PARVIN, as we have already seen, urged that the Constitution of their Grand Lodge be changed so that a majority could suspend or expel, and their recommendations were adopted in all such cases in which the action of the lodge is approved by the Grand Lodge.

This shows that the *majority* vote is the general law of Masonry, except in the single case of acceptance of candidates.

He thinks there was a conflict between our views as expressed in our Report on Correspondence, and those expressed in our report for the Committee on Jurisprudence. But if he had read a little more carefully, he would have seen that there was none.

He had expressed the opinion that when a rejecting lodge becomes extinct, the lodge in whose jurisdiction the candidate resides may accept him. Our view was that it could not without the consent of the Grand Lodge. He then quotes the decision of Grand Master KING, that when a lodge surrenders its charter, it vacates its territory and candidates (including Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts) must apply to the nearest lodge, and our approval of the decision. But we expressly stated that when a lodge becomes extinct, its *territory* goes at once by *virtue of the law* [of the Grand Lodge] under the jurisdiction of other lodges. The decision of Grand Master KING was based wholly upon the express statute law of our Grand Lodge: the two cases would be similar if our Constitution also expressly provided that rejected candidates, when the rejecting lodge becomes extinct, should be under the jurisdiction of the nearest lodge—and only then.

But for the express law of our Grand Lodge, E. A.s and F. C.s as well as rejected candidates, would be obliged to have the permission of the Grand Lodge to apply to another lodge, if their own lodge was extinct: precisely as is held in numerous jurisdictions in relation to members of extinct lodges,

who have no limits; the Grand Lodge receives or remits their dues, and directs the Grand Secretary to issue a dimit to them.

He also dissents from our views in relation to the "actual presence" of the charter. He deals principally with so much of our argument as relates to lodges *v. n.*: he denies that they are lodges "in the full and complete sense" of the term. That is true: but the fact does not affect the argument. We are discussing the *ritual* lodge: "a certain number of brethren, &c., with a charter or warrant empowering them to work": this has reference to doing *masonic work* in the technical sense in which that term is used, and a lodge *v. n.* is a lodge for that purpose in as "full and complete sense" as a *chartered* lodge: its work is as genuine, and the masons which it makes are as fully and completely masons as if it were a chartered lodge: and there can be no mistake, that, under the ritual, a lodge *v. n.* must have its warrant empowering the brethren to work, just the same as a chartered lodge.

Since his report was written (a year ago) there has been a pretty general acquiescence in the proposition, that considering the requirements of the ritual and the long usage under it, the presence of the charter is required, as much as the presence of the "Great Light."

He corrects a statement which we made as to what we understood was an admission by him. It was certainly inadvertent. If, when a Grand Lodge by resolution expressly legalizes work, it does not by implication declare that in its opinion the work was not legal before, we do not know what an implication is: and we thought he admitted such implication, and we so stated, but at the same time gave, as we supposed, his denial of the correctness of the implication.

He says further:

"It is material in this connection to recur to the exact question under discussion. It is, and has been no other: Can a lodge be legally opened without the presence of its charter? In other words, without the actual presence of the charter, can there be any lodge? Brother Drummond, with Brother Vincil, says it cannot. We have argued, and still believe, that if they are right in this it follows that nothing which it might do would have any legality, and could not be made legal by a mere resolution of a Grand Lodge. Such a resolution might as well transform any profane into a mason as a person who has taken part in a proceeding which is destitute, as our brother claims, of masonic legality. Irregular work may perhaps be legalized by a resolution of a Grand Lodge, but *void* work is not capable of thus receiving vitality."

The argument from the consequences which would follow a disregard of this law has no weight. Suppose the Bible were not present? Would any consequences following change this law? But giving his argument all the force which can be claimed for it, the action of the Grand Lodge in confirming work done in the absence of the charter, is a decision that the work is not so absolutely void that it cannot be made valid by resolution.

Referring to the Massachusetts declaration of 1783, he says that we "declare again without additional evidence or argument, that it was not an

*enactment*, but asserted as a principle." Inasmuch as it is in terms a declaration of a principle and not an enactment, we do not perceive the need of any additional evidence or argument: but if any *is* needed, it is found in the fact that the Grand Lodge sent it out to the other Grand Lodges to be endorsed, as very many of them did: and in the formation of Grand Lodges afterwards it was enforced.

He says further:

"We have already shown conclusively that if it was asserted as a principle the assertion was without foundation. We think it entirely clear, also, that when made no one had the least idea that that declaration was anything but an attempt to enact a new law; and it is historically true that that attempt met with a most signal, not to say ignominious, failure."

We confess we had not observed that he had shown it *at all*, much less *conclusively*: there is a great difference between the *existence* of a principle and the *recognition* of it. It is true that up to that time it had not been recognized, because there had been no occasion for it; but its *existence* as a necessary incident of the *existence* of a plurality of Grand Lodges is not at all affected by the fact that there had been no occasion for invoking it.

Nor do we understand what he means by "a most signal, not to say ignominious failure": it is true that it took nine years to carry it into effect in Massachusetts, but, as before stated, it was endorsed at once by very many Grand Lodges, and became a part of the common law of Freemasonry, which was never questioned in this country till within less than twenty years. And the principle has already been recognized and enforced by the British Grand Lodges, and is gaining ground daily, as a law necessarily arising from the existence of Grand Lodges.

He says further:

"But in the controversy concerning the acts of the New Brunswick lodge we regard the argument from the law of nations as wholly inapplicable and void of force. The conferring of the masonic degrees in New Brunswick by a lodge there, upon a citizen of Maine, may be a disregard of that fraternal courtesy which we should desire to see observed, but it is clearly no violation of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine, in any international sense. The act is not done in Maine, but beyond it. If the Grand Lodge of Maine, as contended, possesses territorial jurisdiction, that jurisdiction cannot be violated in New Brunswick."

\* \* \* \* \*

"If there is any doctrine of international law which our government has insisted upon more persistently than another, it is the right of expatriation, and that a citizen or subject of any government has a right to withdraw allegiance from the sovereign of his birth, and adopt and acknowledge allegiance to any other government which will receive him. Hence our naturalization laws and the protection we afford to naturalized citizens, even against the government they have thus renounced. What is it for a citizen of Maine to go to New Brunswick and there receive the masonic degrees but the renunciation of his allegiance, if he ever owed any, which we deny, to the Grand Lodge of Maine? We regard the analogy between the two cases as slight, but so far as there is any\* it is in the opposite direction from that contended for."

If the case was that of a resident of Maine going to New Brunswick *and taking up his residence there*, the argument of Bro. WAIT would be apt and conclusive. But that was not the case. The case was the reception of the petition of a resident of Maine and the conferring of the degrees upon him while a resident of Maine. If a citizen of Maine goes to New Brunswick, takes up his residence there and becomes naturalized there, he becomes a British subject, and is no longer an American citizen: but suppose that in case of a war between the United States and Great Britain, a citizen and resident of Maine should go to New Brunswick and enlist in the British army, and with it invade the State of Maine, would the fact that *he went to New Brunswick and enlisted* save him from being hung for treason? We know not. The difference in these two cases is, in principle, the precise difference between the case which Bro. WAIT assumes and the case as it actually happened.

But the difference between Bro. WAIT and us is of a graver character, and arises out of our different views as to the fundamental principles upon which Grand Lodges are formed. He evidently holds that a Grand Lodge has only a *personal* government, and has no *territorial* jurisdiction: in fact, he says:

"The reason which justifies the rule, so far as it is adopted, which denies the right of lodges to accept candidates residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge is one entirely aside from anything affecting the *jurisdiction* of the latter. The reason is one of prudence, and is justly founded upon no other idea than that the lodge of a person's home is the one best able to judge of his worthiness. It is a vicious use of the rule, and a perversion of its whole reason, to assert as its foundation a jurisdictional right of a Grand Lodge over all residents within the territory of its location."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Masonry is a moral institution, and territory does not enter into the idea of its existence. It may diffuse its influence and dispense its charities regardless of any idea of territorial limits. It is a prostitution of Masonry to turn it to the purposes which belong to nations."

So far as we know, he stands alone among English-speaking masonic writers in maintaining this doctrine. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba organized a lodge at Gibraltar, and the Grand Lodge of England objected to it as a violation of her territorial jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba removed the lodge into another territory.

Masonry *must have* a governing body: when this proposition is admitted, it follows of necessity that such body must have the necessary qualities of a governing body: when two such governing bodies exist, it follows that in their intercourse with each other, they must be subject to the laws which are necessary to secure their equality and the unobstructed exercise of their respective powers within their respective spheres of action, one of the principal of which is to protect themselves and the members of their obedience in their masonic rights.

## NEW JERSEY, 1885.

The Proceedings contain excellent engraved portraits of Past Grand Masters ROBERT RUSLING and HAMILTON WALLIS.

The Grand Master (HENRY VEHSLAGE) announces, among other deaths, those of the two senior Past Grand Masters, ISAAC VAN WAGONER and JOSEPH TRIMBLE. Of them he says :

" Brethren, the past year will be sadly memorable by the decease of these two brethren—its Senior Past Grand Masters. Unlike as they were in many respects, they were alike devoted in their attachment to the interests of the Craft, and they would alike have shrunk from any extended reference to their valued services. But the record has been made. In appreciation of their protracted and faithful labor, I have left unfilled the places made vacant by their decease in the several committees. These draped chairs are eloquent, not only reminding us of those whose faces will no more be seen among us, but calling each of us to quickened activity and careful preparation for the summons that may so soon call us from these earthly scenes."

He says that the returns indicate that the year had been one of quiet and steady growth : two lodges, on the verge of extinction, had been rehabilitated, and were giving promise of a prosperous future.

A committee had been revising the Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, and among them is the following, adopted in 1840 :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of New Jersey regards the Grand Lodges of the several States and Territories of this Union, which have been heretofore recognized, as holding *exclusice jurisdiction* within the limits of those States and Territories; and will regard any attempt to violate this principle in *this or any other State or Territory*, as an innovation in the established regulations of the Fraternity, tending to its destruction."

And the following, adopted in 1850 :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey will not entertain any complaint when the offence alleged is of over two years' standing."

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON : he adheres so closely to the abstract style, that he gives the reviewer but little chance to "get hold of him."

Of masonic burial, he says :

" Hereabouts it is considered the unquestionable *right* of a Brother who requests masonic burial, to get it ; the unwritten law hereabouts is such that to deny it would be regarded not merely as withholding a courtesy, but as a negation of brotherly love, as giving the lie to masonic professions.

He still holds that the person, who is identified as Grand Master, should not be admitted to a lodge, without the proof that he is a mason : if he is identified as Grand Master, it seems to us that proof of his masonic character is furnished—and proof so conclusive that the Master cannot even question it.

In his review of Missouri, he gives his reasons for being so sparing of his comments : they may be *good* reasons in his own eyes, but if he leaves the

question to his brothers of the quill, his decision will be reversed "by a large majority."

## NEW MEXICO, 1884.

These proceedings were not received in season for review in our last report.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM B. CHILDERS) was unable to be present, and his address was read by the Deputy.

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

"Is a Past Master, hailing as such from another jurisdiction, and affiliating in this, eligible for election as Master of the lodge with which he affiliates without first filling the position of Warden, in this jurisdiction?" This question was asked me by a brother of Deming Lodge, No. 12, and my reply was that he was eligible. That he brought with him into this jurisdiction all the masonic rights and privileges he had in his old jurisdiction, with full right to exercise the same after he became affiliated here. I was persuaded to this conclusion from the consideration of the Universality of Masonry; that when a mason removes from one part of the world to another, he carries all his masonic character and dignity with him, and that when he becomes affiliated he becomes so in whole, not in part."

The committee, however, called attention to the fact that such a Past Master is not a member of the Grand Lodge under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. We regard the argument of the Grand Master as unanswerable, and hold that the doctrine should be carried to its logical result, and all Past Masters be placed on the same plane as to rights and privileges. The tendency of opinion is in this direction.

We are sorry that he was obliged to make the following decision:

"During the year I was also called on to sanction the burial of an unaffiliated brother by a subordinate lodge, under circumstances that peculiarly addressed themselves to the sympathy of the lodge extending masonic burial. This I declined to do, as it was forbidden by positive law, and neither the lodge nor I had a right to set the law aside."

We greatly regret that Grand Secretary MILLER felt obliged to decline a re-election on account of his health: but we take pleasure in copying the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"WHEREAS, Our R. W. Bro. David J. Miller, who has served as Grand Secretary of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge since its institution, with exemplary fidelity, unselfishness, consummate skill, and in a most satisfactory manner, has declined re-election to that honorable and responsible position;

"Therefore be it resolved by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, That the sincere and heartfelt thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby extended to our well beloved R. W. Bro. Miller, for his faithful, constant and great services to Masonry and this Grand Lodge, and that the best wishes of this Most Worshipful Body are hereby tendered to said R. W. Bro. Miller for his future prospects and welfare, and that he may rest assured that as long as Masonry flourishes amongst us, his name will always be mentioned with reverence, love and respect, and that warm hearts beat for him, and hands

are always ready to clasp his in a brotherly and friendly manner among the craft in New Mexico.

"*Resolved*, That Grand Secretary furnish a copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed and framed to R. W. Bro. David J. Miller, and to each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That in view of the services, past and present, rendered with none, or very small compensation, by our R. W. Bro. David J. Miller, retiring Grand Secretary, the sum of one hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the funds of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, to be paid the said R. W. Brother, and Bro. Miller is hereby earnestly and urgently requested to accept the same as a slight token of the good will and fraternal feeling this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge bear towards him as a mason and as a member."

We never met Bro. MILLER; but from a correspondence with him we have felt well acquainted with him. We have had occasion to ask favors of him for brethren of Maine, and he has always responded to the call with such promptness and fullness as shows that he is a warm-hearted, earnest mason, devoted to the craft, and we are under obligations to him. It is, therefore, with much sorrow that we learn that his health has so far failed, that he has been obliged to leave for a more favorable climate. We join in the wishes of his Grand Lodge as expressed in the resolutions.

#### NEW MEXICO, 1885.

The Grand Master (CORNELIUS BENNETT) was also Master of his lodge, and the point was raised that he could not hold both offices at the same time: the point was overruled, but he did not exercise the right, which he claimed that he had, of representing his lodge. In Maine and most other States, the express provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution prohibits his holding both offices at the same time. And the Seventeenth Old Regulation is to the effect that the Grand Master cannot act as Master of a lodge while holding the higher office: even when he acts temporarily as one of the first four Grand officers, he cannot act as Master or Warden of a lodge, but by acting temporarily he does not vacate the office. We deem the old rule a wise one.

The address of the Grand Master is brief. He deems three things of great importance to the Fraternity, and specially calls the attention of the craft to them as requiring more care: 1, The judicious selection of material; 2, The examination of visitors; 3, And the prompt collection of dues.

He decided:

"A duly constituted lodge is custodian of the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry. In former times all business was conducted in the E. A. degree, and M. M. were only made in a so-called Grand Lodge. A lodge duly authorized to work, no matter on what degree it may be at work, is a lodge of Master Masons at work on that degree, and has the right to open and close on that degree."

Such is the practice in this jurisdiction: the newly invented processes of

"opening up" and "opening down" have neither of them been practiced here. We have often wondered how those who hold that an E. A. lodge cannot be opened without first opening on the M. M. degree suppose the lodges were opened in former times, when the M. M. lodge was distinct from the E. A. lodge and conducted as a different body, with different records and different officers.

The individual masons of New Mexico are better than their laws. They have a law which attempts to enact that an unaffiliated mason, remaining such for over one year, shall be debarred from all masonic privileges: one of the founders of the Grand Lodge had died, leaving a destitute family; he had been unaffiliated more than a year, *evidently wholly on account of poverty*; but the Grand Master appealed to the craft for aid to his family, and we are glad to find that a "liberal response was made." The Grand Master suggested to the Grand Lodge the injustice of the law, but we regret to perceive that the Grand Lodge declined to make any change.

There was one case before the Grand Lodge in an exceedingly unfortunate manner. A Past Deputy Grand Master was charged with defrauding two brethren: the Grand Master appointed a commission to try him, but the unfortunate part of it was that the Grand Master was one of the masons alleged to have been defrauded, and one of the principal witnesses on the trial, and upon the real question at issue his testimony was in direct conflict with that of the accused. While in this case no exception appears to have been taken, and we cannot say that any particular harm resulted, we have no hesitation in saying that the accuser should not have been elected Grand Master while the matter was pending, or else that the trial should have been postponed until after he went out of office. This seems to us so manifest that we forbear further discussion. The commission reported in favor of convicting the accused, but as they imposed a punishment not provided for by masonic law, the findings of the committee were not approved, and the whole matter was dropped, for aught we can find. The whole evidence is published. The controversy was a very narrow one. The accused required \$1,000 before he would undertake certain services: the accusers endeavored to get lower terms: finally \$500 in cash was paid and a negotiable note for \$500 given, endorsed by the accusers: they claimed that in a certain contingency, which actually happened, the note was to be returned: the accused denied this and negotiated the note, so that the endorsers were compelled to pay \$400 on it: the principal in the note, who, the accused testified, completed the transaction, was not called by either party. We are sorry the dispute arose: we are sorry that it was tried under such circumstances; and we are sorry that the details were published, inasmuch as they came to nothing; but we give the case, as bearing upon the question of the correctness of the practice of our Grand Lodge in not publishing the details of trials.

The Report on Correspondence (40 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX FROST.

Of course, it is the most condensed kind of an abstract.

Quoting a decision, he well says:

"This is in conflict with a decision which we have quoted from another jurisdiction, but we think this is correct, however. Masonry is universal, and a Past Master is as much a Past Master outside of the jurisdiction in which he gained the rank, as a mason is a mason outside of the jurisdiction in which he was made."

NEW YORK, 1885.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM A. BRODIE) corresponds with the character one would give to the original of the portrait which adorns the Proceedings. Both indicate a vigorous, able man, earnest, prompt and judicious in the discharge of his duties.

He says :

"That as a Grand Lodge we have reached an age which, if not venerable, is at least honorable, is of itself a matter for congratulation ; I congratulate you also that we meet in our own home, in this building which has recovered from the effects of the fire and has been beautified and adorned so tastefully ; I congratulate you upon the peace and harmony that exists within our own borders and between this and other Grand Lodges ; and I congratulate you that the fraternity in this jurisdiction, the United States and the world at large is not in its decadence, but that it occupies a higher position in the world than ever before, and notwithstanding the fulminations of Papal bigotry or the criticism of pharisaical zealots, just so long as its grand principles of Brotherly-love, Relief and Truth prevail among us, will the masonic fraternity command the world's respect, and maintain its rightful place as the grandest human institution in existence."

He notices the death of several brethren—among them Bro. ISAIAH RYNDENS at the age of eighty, who had been a member of his lodge for fifty-seven years.

It is exceedingly difficult to determine what matters to notice in his address.

We congratulate the craft upon the magnificent institution which he thus describes :

"The Grand Lodge Library, under the present efficient Librarian, has become an attractive and interesting place for the masonic student, but to R.W. Frank R. Lawrence, the Deputy Grand Master, the brethren residing in the city of New York, and also those residing outside, who visit the Hall, owe a debt of gratitude for the institution of a Reading Room in connection with the Library, in which an hour or an entire evening can be spent pleasantly and profitably. The rooms are decidedly attractive in their arrangements and are liberally supplied with morning and evening newspapers of the city, the principal illustrated weekly papers, representative journals from different parts of the United States, many of the best known foreign newspapers and magazines, with a large number of masonic periodicals, and all supported without expense to the Grand Lodge or the readers. The project in its inception had the hearty approval of the Grand Master, and he fully believes

that it is to prove of incalculable benefit to the fraternity, especially of the Metropolitan districts, by making the Temple what it should be, the Masonic Home of the craft in this great jurisdiction."

The Grand Master discussed the question of "privileged membership" or "life membership," the real question being whether, when such a membership had been made, the member could afterwards be divested of it by a change in by-laws: he says:

"The Grand Master is very clearly of the opinion that Bro. Greenough (under the decision of 1875), having paid dues for ten consecutive years at the time of the adoption of the by-law referred to, by Pacific Lodge, No. 233, and having since that time and before the action of the lodge unaffiliating him, paid as dues to said lodge a sum in excess of his Grand Lodge dues, is a member in good standing of said lodge, but I am not as clear in regard to the principles underlying the whole question of privileged membership, and therefore present the case thus at length and ask that the assembled wisdom of this Grand Lodge give forth an utterance with no uncertain sound."

But the Committee on Jurisprudence, referring to reports made in 1879 and 1880, for reasons, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That a privileged member, under a by-law relative to payment of dues for a period of years, and to be thereafter exempt, acquire thereby, necessarily, no vested interest; the contract, if such it be, between him and his lodge, being executory only, and subject to an amendatory clause of the by-laws of the lodge, by which it may be at any time amended, changed or repealed."

The committee, however, were directed to continue the investigation of the subject of privileged membership, in all its branches, and report thereon at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

There was one feature in the case presented which is worth noticing. The petitioner claims that when the by-law creating privileged membership was repealed, *he was charged with back dues during all the time the by-law was in force*. We do not think that the able committee endorsed this: we should just as soon have expected that, in case a lodge raises its dues from one dollar to two dollars, the extra dollar a year would be charged up against each member for the whole time he had been a member. There is, in our judgment, just as much foundation, in the masonic and civil law, for the one as for the other.

It will be observed that the by-law relieved all members from dues after membership and payment of dues for a given number of years: how the committee would hold in relation to the purchase of a life-membership for a round sum, does not appear; and yet, it would seem that to such a case, the rule in relation to change of by-laws applies in principle as fully as to the other case: but it would not be very *masonic*, when a mason had purchased a life-membership for a round sum of money, to change the by-law immediately, and subject him to dues in the same manner as if he had not become a life-member.

There are many more matters in the address of the Grand Master which

we should be glad to notice: but we must be content with the following statement in relation to the debt of the Grand Lodge:

"One year ago the bonded debt of the Fund was \$553,500, of which amount \$153,500 were Income Bonds falling due February 1, 1885. These latter have been met by payment of \$75,000 and the refunding of \$78,500 at 5 per cent. interest. Besides \$78,500 of 5 per cent. Income Bonds falling due (\$45,000 February 1, 1886, and \$33,500 February 1, 1887), and which can easily be met, there are \$395,000 First Mortgage Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest and not due until September 15, 1891."

We had intended to notice at length the exhaustive and business-like report of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum fund: but in addition to the extract from the Grand Master's address, we can only say that the damage done to the Temple by the fire has been repaired and changes made which add to the safety, convenience and revenue of the property, and that under the energetic management of the present Trustees, who have placed the affairs of the Temple upon a purely business basis, the debt will be substantially wiped out as it matures.

The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the "Bartholdi Statue," and the ceremonies are given in the Proceedings: at the usual point in the ceremony the GRAND HONORS were given. The addresses were of a high character.

The Board of Relief give a large list of fraudulent applicants for relief; among them three claiming to hail from Maine, one of them giving for the name of his lodge one not borne by any Maine lodge, but the other two giving the correct names and numbers of the lodges from which they professed to hail.

We are not sure that we do not turn to the report of the Grand Librarian with more interest than to any other part of these Proceedings. We are delighted to note the growth and filling up of the Library under the administration of Bro. CARTER. We trust that his efforts will continue to be appreciated by our New York brethren.

Past Grand Master JOHN L. LEWIS presented the following resolution and it was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That Representatives of Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge be severally respectfully requested to procure and put on at the Annual Communications and other distinctive masonic ceremonials, some simple and appropriate badge and insignia denoting the Grand Lodge which they represent, bearing for that purpose such appropriate device and inscription as they may select, with the written approval of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodges they represent, with a view in that way to add to the dignity and respect due to this Grand Lodge, by showing the cordial, kindly, fraternal relations which it maintains with the Grand Lodges of the world, and a practical exhibition of the universality of Masonry."

This may lead to what some of the Grand Lodges have already done—furnishing their Representative to each Grand Lodge with an appropriate jewel.

A circumstance, unparalleled in the history of this or any other Grand

Lodge, happened: all the elective officers were *unanimously elected*, only three (Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Trustee) being re-elections!

It being made to appear that several halls in and about the city are insecure, a committee was appointed to examine them; and each District Deputy in the other portions of the State was directed to examine each hall in his district. A few years ago this duty was imposed on our District Deputies.

We note the restoration of a man expelled in 1841, when he was Master of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, for an offence growing out of a difficulty between himself and the Deputy Grand Master.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to the retiring Grand Master on behalf of the brethren: and his portrait in oil was presented to the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master CHARLES ROOME, "as the gift of various brethren."

The Report on Correspondence (78 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS. The number of pages would indicate that it is brief; but the most of it is printed in such fine type that it is really much longer than it seems.

The committee report against the recognition of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, and their recommendation was adopted.

Bro. SIMONS says:

"No one could possibly be more delighted than we should were the governing Powers of Freemasonry to agree that lodges of symbolic masonry should be governed only by Grand Lodges erected by themselves and owing no allegiances to bodies of any other system or rite whatever. In this direction matters are progressing, but there is still a long interval to be bridged over before we can pass from shore to shore in perfect union and propriety; nor can we possibly admit that a small contingent of lodges, however regular in their formation, shall assume power to govern an overwhelming majority quite as regular as themselves. Otherwise matters are moving along in quietude towards the hoped for time when we shall all be of one mind."

On a new question, to which we have several times referred, he says:

"From No. 7 we respectfully dissent, because we insist that a Master Mason in good standing, and unaffiliated, has a right to choose his future masonic home without regard to residence, in the lodge in which he thinks he can best work and best agree, and we deny the right of any Grand Lodge to interfere with this personal prerogative."

Referring to a decision that only Master Masons can be buried with masonic honors, he says:

No. 8 suggests a thought. It is clearly in accord with the general practice, but has no really legal basis further back than the time when the membership of lodges changed from Entered Apprentices to Master Masons.

"For a long time after the revival in 1717, brethren of the first degree conducted the business of their respective lodges as Master Masons now do, and they must have then been entitled to burial. We have never been able to find any authoritative legislation on the subject, and imagine that all there is of it is to be found in the various manuals which have not only served as guides in the ritual, but have made law for us as well.

"It is well known that the symbol of the Weeping Virgin was the invention of Jeremy L. Cross, with whom we were personally acquainted, and we

entertain no doubt that the requirement of opening a lodge on the third degree to perform an acknowledged public ceremonial has no better foundation.

"We fully agree that no public appearance of the brethren should be made without the sanction of a lodge, but this only for the sake of discipline; occasion requiring we should not hesitate an instant to confer the last rites of the brotherhood upon a worthy deceased craftsman, lodge or no lodge, opened or not, which, by the way, we have already several times done."

We have always inwardly rebelled against this law. Upon examining the records of Portland Lodge, we find that Bro. SIMONS's statement is confirmed so far as that lodge is concerned. While the Masters' lodge was a distinct body, the lodge opened on the first degree, attended funerals and performed the masonic funeral services: this continued down to about 1800 certainly, and probably down to 1807, when the lodge suspended work for a time. The provision alluded to is now grafted into our Constitution, so that that must be changed in order to return to the old practice.

His views on the consolidation of lodges do not agree with ours, but we have already said all we desire to say upon the subject: he says:

"The Grand Master rather favors legislation to compel weak lodges to consolidate. With every possible respect we doubt the power of the Grand Lodge to do anything of the sort. When the membership of a lodge falls below the number required to warrant a dispensation, the Grand Lodge, in behalf of the interests of the jurisdiction and in the exercise of its legitimate powers, may require a surrender of the warrant, but under the reserved rights of lodges and masons, the act of consolidation must depend upon the voluntary consent of the parties in interest; because, among other reasons, no member can be imposed upon a lodge nor any brother forced to join a lodge except upon his own motion."

In his review of Maine, he quotes the decisions of Grand Master ESTES (in 1884), and adds, "All of which we cordially approve."

He says further:

"The report of the committee on the condition of the fraternity presents the conclusions that it is proper for lodges to join in any public respect to the chief magistrate of the nation or of mourning at his decease. Also commanding fraternal visits between lodges.

"Both are consonant with the New York practice."

He explains one position of his Grand Lodge, which we find that we did not understand and really misapprehended:

"The Grand Lodge of New York does not allow members who are unaffiliated to join other lodges without payment of arrears, for the reason that no one can voluntarily unaffiliate without full payment, and that one disciplined for non-payment cannot receive any document upon which to claim admission in another lodge. But when a member goes abroad and says as he truly may, that he is an unaffiliate, and some lodge in a foreign jurisdiction—by foreign we mean outside of the United States—is willing to receive him, it is difficult to see how we are to make that lodge our collecting agent or find any fault with their affiliation of one we have officially declared an unaffiliate, especially in view of the law we have declared that an unaffiliate may join any lodge willing to accept him, without regard to residence.

"It will be well to remember that the American system of dimits is neither known nor practiced abroad, it being held in other countries that the certifi-

cate given to each initiate is to cover all eventualities, and other lodges are at liberty to take him or not as may suit their inclination."

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"Thus Bro. Vaux thinks that an installed officer cannot resign. So far as concerns the Master and Wardens, we agree, because those officers have relations to the Grand Lodge which should not be lightly disturbed, but through the rest of the list the duties are strictly local, and the fulfillment of the term carries no privileges with it, and further, the Master having power to appoint certain officers, may by the same authority remove them; still they are all installed, although this fact does not interfere with the Master's right of removal."

We agree with the first part of this extract, but not with the last. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge or the by-laws of the lodge, give the power of appointing certain officers. When they are installed, they are as much the officers of the *lodge* as those who are elected. Unless the Constitution or by-laws expressly give the power of removal in such cases to the Master, he cannot remove them. The fact that he appointed them *by virtue of authority granted to him for the purpose*, no more authorizes him to remove them, than the fact that a clergyman marries a couple gives him the power to divorce them. At least, it so seems to us.

#### NOVA SCOTIA, 1885.

Three "Emergent Communications" were held to lay the corner stone of public buildings, one of which was an Episcopal church.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (J. WIMBURN LAURIE) was not present: a telegraphic dispatch was received from him and read, and the record adds:

"This message from the Grand Master, now absent on military duty in suppressing the rebellion of the North-West, was received with great applause."

A committee was appointed "to prepare and forward by telegram a message of congratulation to our brethren now in active military service in the North-West."

The Grand Master sent in his address, which begins as follows:

"Brethren, I deeply regret that circumstances prevent my being present with you at this communication; but I was early taught in Masonry that a good mason recognizes the duty he owes to his Sovereign and his country; and I feel sure that this Grand Lodge meeting to-day will not consider me wanting in my duty to the craft because I am not present in the chair of Royal Solomon in the East, but am addressing you from the great Prairies of the North-West, where, in common with many another Brother, I am doing my share towards upholding law and order and the authority of our Queen."

He says further:

"It was with peculiar pleasure that I gave the place of honor to Royal Standard Lodge, No. 398 on the Grand Register of England, in the public

procession formed by our Grand Lodge at Truro, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Post Office. I claim as an evidence of good feeling and mutual consideration, that a lodge can exist amongst us owing allegiance to the Mother Grand Lodge, and without in any way coming in conflict on questions of jurisdiction."

We were not aware till now, that there has been a lodge within the territorial jurisdiction of Nova Scotia not in allegiance to it.

He writes the following pleasant words concerning us "on this side of the line":

"I much regretted that the invitation to attend the inauguration of the Washington Monument was received too late to admit of my appointing a delegation to attend; or better still, to have arranged that our Grand Lodge should have attended in full numbers. It would have been a great pleasure to have availed ourselves of this opportunity of showing sympathy on an occasion of such interest to the people of the United States, so closely related to us in origin, literature, traditions of the past and aspirations for the future.

"In treading in the footsteps of the old Motherland, our cousins have endeavored, though by a somewhat different path, to solve the question of how liberty can be best secured and maintained; and we in this young Dominion are striving to profit by the experience of our mother and our elder sister; and that her sons and our brothers are not recreant to the glorious past, to the memories of our great ancestors, I call to witness the zeal which has taken so many thousand law-abiding citizens thousands of miles from their homes and families, and which has even left many vacant chairs in this meeting of Grand Lodge."

The remainder of the address and that of the acting Grand Master are confined to a statement of official acts.

The Grand Secretary, BRO. BENJAMIN CURREN, as usual, presents a concise and very clear account of the transactions of his office—an important matter, as it embraces many things which in this jurisdiction come within the province of the Grand Master.

The reports of the District Deputies, made very much in the style as in our State, show generally the prevalence of harmony and prosperity, but in a few instances a disregard of authority and duty by Masters of lodges, in not calling the lodge together to receive the official visit.

The committee on the Grand Master's and Deputy Grand Master's addresses say:

"Your committee fully appreciate the compliment in this case, surely no unmeaning one, paid by the authorities at Washington, in inviting a Delegation from this Grand Lodge, to be present at the Inauguration of the Washington Monument; and unite in the regret that circumstances such as the Grand Master expresses should have prevented his attendance upon so important an occasion as that of paying due tokens of respect to the memory of the man so proudly called the Father of his Country, and whom as an illustrious mason the whole world delights to honor."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Equally with the R. W. Deputy, your committee feel proud and gratified that our Grand Master should have been among the very first to offer his services for the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West, and that others of the craft also proved themselves just as willing to follow in his

steps; and that the prestige thus gained, not only by masons in particular, but by Nova Scotians at large, will not soon be forgotten, and will not fail to meet with recognition, wherever true heroism and self-denying efforts are appreciated and known."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia hereby recognizes the Grand Lodges of New Mexico, Arizona, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and cordially welcomes them into the great family of Grand Lodges."

We are gratified to note a decided improvement of the financial condition of this Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was again presented by Bro. DAVID C. MOORE. We are glad he gives us his name, for the initial fever prevails in Nova Scotia to an alarming extent. Bro. Moore maintains his reputation for making a most excellent abstract with the best selection of extracts. But in this report he also makes sound and judicious comments. He has not arranged the Grand Lodges in alphabetical order: he reviews Maine for 1885, and then, near the close of his report, 1884. He elects us Grand Secretary, but as we installed Bro. BERRY into the office, we presume we have waived our right!

Upon examining the report, we find that the printer must have done the arranging, and made the mistake of putting Maine to Montana, inclusive, after Texas and before Utah, instead of immediately after Louisiana; with this change the arrangement would be alphabetical, except that he adds at the end a review of the Proceedings of 1884, of several Grand Lodges.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he takes advantage of a probable typographical error to make a hit at "prerogative":

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence preface their report with a lengthy and studied laudation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, its powers and laws; and declare that Pennsylvania *stands still* on the eternal foundations of Freemasonry. Good for Pennsylvania! We trust, however, that its conservatism is better than its Latin, and should be curious to know how it translates the phrase '*in hoc verbo*'. But, possibly, this classical gem is one of the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania."

He quotes the remarks of Grand Master ESTES in relation to the abuse of masonic emblems and terms, saying that it is "admirable."

To certain strictures (which we confess we have felt were like "straining at a gnat") he replies:

"If a man has a right to a title, he certainly should have it. Of course it is right to object to applying titles to which men have no right. Major General Laurie is a Major General in the British service, and it would be wrong to call him by any other title—as Mr. or Major or Colonel. We candidly confess we are not republican in our feelings, but sincerely respect the great Republic of the United States, under whose Stars and Stripes we lived some years; but even *there*, and in masonic proceedings, we have heard titles applied, and were not always positive as to the claim of those to whom they were applied: and as to the 'Throne,' we would simply ask masonically—'On what does Royal Solomon sit?'"

That on the floor of the lodge all brethren are equal, no one denies: but that this truth should be applied literally seems to us absurd; no one, on that theory would undertake to make those present of equal physical proportions; we doubt if any one would advocate treating an old and venerable brother with the familiarity proper in case of a younger brother; and for the life of us we can see no more impropriety in giving a brother his usual address, of course prefixing the word "Brother."

OHIO, 1885.

The Proceedings contain a list of all the members of the lodges, not in columns, but "run in": and in addition all the statistical details for which Bro. CALDWELL is so justly famed.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH M. GOODSPEED) gives, as he says, a *résumé* (so condensed as to be scarcely more than a list) of his official acts.

In conclusion he says, and we most earnestly commend his remarks to all the brethren, as our experience enables us to endorse them:

"Now, my brethren, I have given you a *résumé* of my official acts. If any one thinks the position of Grand Master is a sinecure office, let him assume the duties and the responsibilities. During the year I have written on an average a little more than four letters a day. This includes Sundays. Many of the questions asked could have been answered by the writer if he had taken the trouble to turn to the Code. In such cases the Grand Master must write and direct attention to the law; giving page, article, section, rule or decision, as the case may be. This all takes time—valuable time to a man who must provide for the temporal welfare of himself and family. Many times within the last two years I have written until two o'clock in the morning, that I might convey to the inquiring the information asked for. I do not exaggerate when I say that it required four hours of diligent work each day, for six months of the year, to furnish the information asked for. I do not make this statement in the spirit of complaint. I call your attention to it that you may not unnecessarily burden my successor in office. My experience enables me to give you advice on this subject. Let me say to you, take the Code and study it, and you will find nine-tenths of the questions you would ask already answered. Again, when you write to your Grand Master, write your name, name of your lodge, number of your lodge, and your post office distinctly. Often, before I could answer a letter, I had to turn to the printed Proceedings and hunt up the name and the number of the lodge. A failure to attend to these little necessities takes the time of the Grand Master, which is valuable to him."

The proposed Louisiana Code was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which reported as follows, and their report was adopted:

"The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have considered the matters presented by the Representative of our sister Grand Lodge of Louisiana in the memorial referred, and while we find much in the proposed measures to approve, yet until some convention or agreement is made between the several Grand Lodges, or some of them with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, there is nothing in the communication requiring the action of this committee or of the Grand Lodge, and we ask to be dismissed from further consideration of the subject."

A letter was received from the Master of a lodge, saying that DANIEL WARNER, an honorary member of his lodge, *ninety-four* years old, and a mason for *seventy* years, was in needy circumstances, and asking the Grand Lodge to appropriate \$25.00 as an aid to the lodge in supporting him: the Grand Lodge made it \$50.00. Good.

The following resolution was passed in relation to Quebec:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge most heartily sympathizes and approves the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec in declaring non-intercourse between the members subordinate thereto and the members of the Lodges St. Paul, St. George and St. Lawrence, of the city of Montreal."

The Report on Correspondence (110 pp.) was again presented by Bro. R. E. RICHARDS. This is his fifth report and he now retires. Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM takes his place. Bro. RICHARDS is a forcible writer, of sound judgment, evidently a close student and clear thinker: and his reports have been among the best. We regret to part with him, especially as we have *not yet learned his name!* In his review of California, he indicates pretty clearly that he believes in using "an abstract" of a name, instead of the name itself. In this we do not agree with him.

He says:

"Alabama Past Grand Masters never outlive their usefulness, and the same may be said of those in other jurisdictions. No class of attendants become more thoroughly qualified for work in the Grand Body. They are in the harness for any labor that may be allotted to them. We find them as Correspondents, as Chairmen of Jurisprudence Committees, as general ushers, as tellers—appointed to conduct elections, and Tylers of constituent lodges. All honor to them, and may their shadows in Grand Lodge never grow less."

We scarcely need say that we agree with him in the following:

"A brother by leave and invitation addressed the Grand Lodge, 'warmly and earnestly,' in behalf of a Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. Masonic Life Insurance, or as more commonly called. Mutual Benefit Associations, are a good thing, as we personally know; but conducted as most of them are, on business principles, there is no need for Grand Lodge intervention. We are opposed to the introduction of anything into a Grand Lodge not strictly and legitimately belonging to the affairs of Blue Lodge Masonry. As much as we love our mother, our sister, and our wife, we object to the use of Masonic Halls in which to confer the beautiful degrees of the Eastern Star."

In Ohio, as in Maine, a person who cannot conscientiously take an oath is made a mason on affirmation.

He holds, as we do, that the so-called Past Master's degree is merely a part of the installation service.

He says:

"To our assertion that it is not improper to appeal from the decision of the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge upon parliamentary rulings, Bro. Blatt says: 'Such action is *unmasonic* in the highest degree. A masonic lodge is not governed like a legislative body.' To which we fully assent, so far as a masonic lodge is concerned. But a Grand Lodge, composed of rep-

resentatives from the 'masonic lodges' of the jurisdiction, is another thing, altogether. It is a legislative body in its fullest sense. All power, while in session, rests in the body itself, and not in the Grand Master, and an arbitrary ruling on his part is clearly appealable. We admit that the office of 'Grand Master of Masons is one highly exalted in the eyes of the craft,' but for one who so strenuously opposes the 'prerogative doctrine,' as does our Dakota brother, the declaration that 'decisions from the Grand East are final,' creates some surprise. If the power of the Grand Master is so absolute, why the reference of his 'decisions' to the Grand Lodge for approval or disapproval, as the case may be, a practice that prevails in every Grand Lodge within our cognizance?"

His last question is unfortunate for his argument: for it is universally held that *the decision in the particular case is final* and binding on every body, and cannot be reversed by the Grand Lodge; but when the principle of law involved in the decision is presented as a rule of future action in such cases, the Grand Lodge may approve or disapprove, as it sees fit, and such action is merely prospective, and in no wise affects the decision of the case as made by the Grand Master.

Of the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in relation to the Rite of Memphis, he says:

"What if they do claim the right to organize 'Blue Lodges'? So long as they do not commit the overt act, what matters it? And, if they should go so far as to make Master Masons, the regular lodges would simply declare them clandestine, and treat them accordingly. The bare declaration that they can, if they wish, establish and work 'Blue Lodges,' does not of itself constitute an excuse for the intermeddling of Grand Lodges. There is altogether too much discussion. As we have heretofore asserted, they—the Rites and Rite peddlers—are being advertised into a notoriety and standing for which, in our opinion, they do not possess even the shadow of a claim. The action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in condemnation of the so-called 'Massachusetts Amendments,' was justifiable, because it had reference to the, as claimed, ill-advised legislation of a sister Grand Lodge, and, had she rested there, we would be content. But she has gone further—and in this we see no material difference between her and Massachusetts—and declared the 'Egyptian Rite of Memphis and other organizations of a like character,' illegitimate."

He says that in Ohio a majority vote only is required to find guilty or to suspend, and a two-thirds vote to expel. Will Bro. WAIT make a note?

Concerning "reprimand," he says:

"A reprimand consists of words spoken to the accused, usually before the body in which trial was had. Words once spoken cannot be recalled. Hence, where is the remedy upon appeal? What is there to appeal from? A brother suspended or expelled may be re-instated upon appeal. But a reprimand, once administered, cannot be unsaid. Notice of appeal from a sentence of reprimand, if made before execution of sentence, stays proceedings, and then, if the finding of the lodge is reversed by the Grand Lodge, the brother escapes punishment. When the sentence is suspension or expulsion, the vote of the lodge, duly declared by the presiding officer, completes it; but a vote to reprimand simply declares or announces a something that is to follow. In the first instance, an appeal follows punishment; in the second instance, it must necessarily precede it, to be of any value. The right of appeal in either case cannot be questioned."

A Master, with due regard for propriety and the rights of all parties, would fix a time in advance for administering the reprimand, so that there would be time for appeal, and if at the appointed time an appeal had been taken, he would announce the fact and that the matter would remain in abeyance until the result of the appeal should be ascertained.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"According to the observations of Brother Estes, verified by our own experience, a greater degree of harmony prevails in and between city lodges, where two or more work concurrently, than with the small country lodges, with light memberships and located miles apart."

We give his views in relation to the "Massachusetts Amendment," reserving our comments, if we make any, for a general discussion of the matter.

"Illinois started out by simply denouncing the action of Massachusetts, and reaffirming that no degrees but the E. A., F. C. and M. M. could be recognized as masonic. We heartily approved. Now, as Bro. Drummond remarks, she is practically in the same boat as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the Rite question. One declares certain Rites and bodies legitimate, the other declares certain other Rites and bodies clandestine. We cannot approve the action of either, although of the two the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois is the less objectionable, as its position is a negative one.

"While, as our Maine brother argues, Chapters, Councils and Commanderies have been for many years accorded *quasi* recognition, that is, they have been recognized masonic so far as to allow joint occupancy of halls, with lodges, from the well known fact that they are societies composed wholly of masons. Yet they have not—cannot—be recognized in the full sense of the term as masonic bodies, but simply bodies composed of masons. Master Masons, pure and simple, know nothing of a Chapter, a Council, or a Commandery as such, whether they are composed wholly, or in part, or in any degree, of Master Masons. Their information is hearsay only. Hence, in the true meaning of the term, a Grand Lodge of York Masons has no proper knowledge whatever of any Rites or degrees beyond those under its special jurisdiction. Our views may become modified to some extent as to minor details, still we are emphatic in the declaration that Grand Lodges should not meddle with the concerns of foreign bodies."

Of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he says:

"Notwithstanding all the fault-finding and criticisms of reviewers, the Grand Lodge of the old Bay State stands to-day at the head of her class—wealthy, in some things conservative to a fault, independent, and grand in her years. Her proceedings are always marked with that care and precision that gives to her acts great force among her peers. Forms are observed more sacredly than, to a Western mind, would seem to be necessary or practical, and yet there is a reverence in it that bars criticism."

Referring to a point we have noticed in Bro. Norton's report, he says:

"All that masonic law requires is 'satisfactory evidence,' and in the case of Grand Master Drummond, his 'hand-writing,' which possibly possesses peculiar characteristics, proved to be 'satisfactory evidence' that he was Grand Master, and hence a Master Mason."

Having given what he says of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, we add what he says of Pennsylvania:

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is one of the oldest in America. We cheerfully accord to her that reverence due to age, and the wisdom that is

supposed to accrue with advancing years. She contains within her borders many bright masons, but no more nor brighter than can be found in some of her sister jurisdictions. Her Masonry may be good, very good, but no better, on an average, than Masonry elsewhere. In our weakness we sometimes fail to see wherein her customs are superior to all others, or that she is always right, and others, who differ, always wrong. And yet Bro. Vaux, if one be allowed to judge by reading his reports year after year, assumes such to be fact. While Bro. Vaux may be pardoned for reminding us of the great antiquity of Pennsylvania Masonry, it is well to remember that great age, not unfrequently, superinduces a condition akin to second childhood."

We have other matters marked, but we must omit them.

#### OREGON, 1885.

The Grand Master (DAVID P. MASON) says:

"It is our pleasure to announce to you that our jurisdiction is at peace with all other masonic jurisdictions, which, coupled with the knowledge that within our own territorial limits prosperity and harmony prevail, we are, from the good masonic feeling existing among us, reminded again and again of the exclamation—'How pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'"

He cautions the brethren against prevalent vices: announces the deaths of several members of the Grand Lodge; and gives a very full detail report of his official acts. A careful examination shows the accuracy of the statement we have quoted from his address.

He speaks of the loss of its early records by the oldest lodge in the State, adding that it would not have happened if the lodge had promptly complied with a resolution of the Grand Lodge in 1883. The loss is an irreparable one, and lodges everywhere should see to it that it does not happen to them. The Grand Secretary adds that this lodge had not furnished its history as required by another resolution of the Grand Lodge, and now its *full* preparation is impossible.

The Grand Master announced several decisions: one was approved but omitted from the Proceedings: among those made is the following:

"Ninth. It is competent for a lodge to receive and act upon the petition of a brother for *affiliation* who resides outside the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge."

The following report of the committee in relation thereto was adopted:

"Decision No. 9.—Your committee would recommend that Decision No. 9 be modified so as to read and declare that the action of this Grand Lodge upon a petition of a brother for affiliation can apply *only* to a brother residing within this jurisdiction."

We confess that we do not understand the meaning of this. If it means that the decision is reversed, we dissent emphatically: if it means that it leaves the whole matter to the *lodge*, we do not see why it should abstain from telling the lodge what the law is.

Resolutions of congratulation to Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE were adopted "by a rising vote."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the keeping of what is commonly known as a liquor saloon, or the attending to the bar of the same, shall be considered as sufficient ground for the indefinite suspension of masons engaged therein, and that any candidate for the degrees engaged in such business shall be deemed ineligible."

A Master of a lodge, who had been suspended for keeping a drinking saloon, was restored upon the ground that he had abandoned the business.

It is held in that jurisdiction that a brother is not eligible as Master until he has served as Warden: but a brother, who had never so served, was elected and installed, and did considerable work, before the law was discovered by him, or the fact by the officials of the Grand Lodge: thereupon the Grand Lodge adopted the following report:

"WHEREAS, Sheridan Lodge, under a misunderstanding of the law, elected and installed as Worshipful Master a brother ineligible to that office;

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge heal the informality now existing in said lodge and approve the work done by Sheridan Lodge, No. 64, under its said Worshipful Master, including the degrees conferred.

"Resolved, That Decision four, page 681, Digest—proceedings of 1884—be stricken out."

We shall look with some interest to see what Bro. WAIT, of New Hampshire, will say about this. It is a very serious question whether, under any circumstances, work done in a regular lodge by its *de facto* officers, can be "*null*," the action of many respectable Grand Lodges in requiring "*healing*" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Grand Lodge held, upon the report of the committee, that an objection, without reasons given, stops the advancement of a candidate, and that the Master must keep the name of the objector secret: unless this is an equivalent to rejection by ballot, and unless the candidate has the right, after a given time, to apply again for advancement, such a case is the very worst phase of "*perpetual jurisdiction*." In case of a rejection by ballot, under that doctrine, the lodge may receive the candidate after a given time, or consent to his reception by another lodge; but if a secret objection stops a candidate, no record is made of it, and after the expiration of the term of the Master to whom it is made, no one can know who made it, and the result is that the candidate is *perpetually* stopped by one member, who, moreover, may have died, or even been expelled! We do not know how it is in Oregon, and would like to hear from Bro. BANCOCK; but unless the law has been recently changed, it obtains in some jurisdictions which are among the foremost in denouncing the doctrine of *perpetual jurisdiction*. We believe that when a man becomes a mason, his advancement should be stopped only for reasons satisfactory to the lodge: but our objection to the opposite course is weak compared with our objection to allowing *one mason* to debar forever a

candidate from receiving the degrees. We believe that *some* works of a man should live after him, but we do not believe that works of *this* kind should come within the rule!

The Grand Lodge decided that the distribution by a lodge of its property among its members, is "void and illegal," as well as unmasonic, and required those who had received property under such distribution to transfer and return it to the lodge: that if any brother refused to obey this order of the Grand Lodge within a fixed time, "he shall be dealt with in accordance with masonic law"; but that any brother who has sold the property received by him, shall pay the full value thereof in cash to the lodge, or be "dealt with in accordance with masonic law"; and finally, "that after exhausting the remedies herein set forth, then legal proceedings shall be instituted to recover the stock."

Good for Oregon! We trust that this will be followed up, and it be shown that lodges hold their funds as *trustees* and not as *absolute owners*.

The Report on Correspondence (203 pp.) was presented by Bro. F. J. BARCOCK. We find that he answers our question in relation to objection after acceptance or for advancement, and that the law in Oregon is that a member may thus object to the Master, that the Master must keep the name of the objector "within his own breast," and that the objection is a bar until withdrawn! Bro. BARCOCK says if the objection is made on unmasonic grounds, it will be found out, and then the objector may be expelled! He thinks if the objection to advancement is submitted to the lodge, it places the objector in the position of being obliged to sit in the lodge with one he has tried to keep out and call him Brother; but he forgets that when the objection bars advancement, he sits in the E. A. lodge with one he has kept from advancing and calls him Brother, thus adding the meanness of hypocrisy to the unpleasantness of the situation. Bro. B. admits that he knew of a case in which a good man was kept an E. A. by the objection of a member who ought to have been expelled, adding that if the objections had been made to the lodge and overruled, it would have driven the objector and his friends out of the lodge. If so, in our judgment the advantage would have been two-fold: one, in bringing a good man in, and the other in driving bad men out, for Bro. B. admits that the objector ought to have been expelled, and this being so, members, who would leave the lodge because it would not sustain him in his unmasonic conduct, would strengthen the lodge by leaving it. But after all, the perpetual feature of the objection is many, many times worse than the abuse of the power from bad motives.

Bro. BARCOCK, in his review of Maine, has a word to say about masonic balls:

"If a number of brethren desire to gather in and have a refreshing time, they can do it without a dispensation; and if they desire to be designated by some mark, they can wear a rosette on the lapel of their coat. It would, perhaps, look better than nothing. And a good old-fashioned masonic ball,

with full regalia, once in a long time, would not shorten the life of any brother, but might do more good than harm. What is meant by a masonic ball in reality, is nothing more nor less than a permission to masons to wear their regalia on the occasion. So far as dancing is concerned, all masons who dance at all will doubtless dance on such an occasion. It is like a military ball, at which the attendants appear in military dress. If masons wanted to give a masonic ball for the benefit of a destitute family of a sick or deceased brother, or a number of them, and this kind of a ball would draw better than any other means that could be devised, what harm could arise if brothers wore a badge of blue, or other device to distinguish who were members in good standing, leaving off the regalia altogether? Attraction is something on such occasions. Is not the institution of Masonry better protected in the prudent and discreet exercise of the prerogative given the Grand Master in such cases, than in denying masons this privilege altogether? If there are exceptions, allow them?

We are informed that in Great Britain it is not an uncommon thing to wear masonic clothing—of course by dispensation—at balls given to raise money for charitable or masonic purposes.

He discusses at some length the obligations of lodges and masons to aid needy brethren. We cannot discuss the matter at length. We agree with him that a lodge is under a special obligation to aid its own members, and that an individual mason is under obligation to aid any needy brother, one who is not a member of his lodge equally with one who is. But we do not agree that a lodge assists a non-member only on the basis that he or his lodge shall repay it: such is not the law with us, and we do not believe that it is the law growing out of the purposes for which the lodge organization was created: lodges act only by vote of their members; the obligation of a lodge grows out of, or is made up of, the obligations of all its members, and its funds are held by it, not exclusively for the use of its members, but to enable them to discharge their obligations to their brethren.

We cannot go through this excellent report, but we quote this, upon the point we have discussed with Bro. WAIT:

"Now, our humble opinion is, that masons made in a regularly constituted lodge, though the proceedings were somewhat irregular, the candidates being innocent of wrong, are masons who cannot be deprived of what they have received. The edict that the action of the lodge making such masons is null and void, strikes us as one that will produce surprise rather than approval. There does not appear to be much Masonry in it. The Grand Lodge of every jurisdiction should see that its subordinates do not impose upon innocent candidates, even though the subordinates are acting, as they believe, regularly, when it may turn out that they were very irregular. Correct the subordinates and heal the innocent—this would sound to us more like Masonry."

And this for Pennsylvania:

"It will be noticed that the ladies and families of masons participated in these receptions to a great extent. This is a very commendable feature in these visitations. Nothing can be done that will prosper Masonry so much as to have it receive the moral support of the family. Though the ladies and children cannot enter the *sanctum sanctorum*, they may remain within the outer courts, where their influence can be felt by those within the *holy of holies*. If brethren will permit the influence of Masonry to enter the family

circle, society would receive an impetus that it does not now fully possess. Members, with their wives, sweethearts and lady friends, visiting other lodges and interchanging social amenities, could make the society where these things occur brighter and more productive of the highest good. The most profitable and interesting features of our social life are found when wives and lady friends of the brethren participate in social intercourse."

And *this* for all the craft:

"Some think the old way of doing things has had its day; that the new school must be heard. And here is the danger. We would that every brother who wants a change should carry his point, if it was in anything else but Freemasonry. The disposition to legislate upon trivial matters is too strongly manifested by our Grand Lodges. To upset what has been done and to experiment with every suggestion are by no means strange features of the modern convention. In masonic bodies this propensity should not be countenanced. Masonry was not founded upon whims and caprices, but was regarded as proof against them. The safeguards thrown around Freemasonry are autocratic in all respects, and they tend to exclusiveness, in which the strength of the institution is found. The more exclusive and conservative it is, the stronger the discipline over the craft;—stronger the government or obedience to masonic authority, and it is vastly more respected."

#### PENNSYLVANIA, 1885.

The Grand Master called an "Emergent Grand Lodge," "for the purpose of making [by virtue of his presence] Right Reverend WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Iowa, a mason." The three degrees were conferred on him.

At the June quarterly communication, a case involving two important and interesting questions came before the Grand Lodge, and was the subject of an able and elaborate report by Bro. SAMUEL HARPER, which was accepted by the Grand Lodge.

A charge was made by a member of one lodge against the member of another lodge, which tried the case and acquitted the accused, and the accuser appealed: the first question was whether the accuser was entitled to appeal; the committee discuss the special provisions of their law and conclude:

"There is, therefore, nothing in the Abiman Rezon, fairly construed, that abridges the right under the universal law of the Fraternity, of a member of one lodge to prefer charges against a member of another, or that deprives him of the right to appear before the Grand Lodge either as appellant or appellee. This principle must be understood, however, as applicable only to cases involving violations of the landmarks and the general laws of Freemasonry, which it is the duty of every member of the craft not only to obey but also to defend. There may be cases in which this right could not be recognized, as, for instance, where a mason is charged with violating a by-law of his lodge. The present case is not such an one. The charge sufficiently involves the general law of Freemasonry as to establish the right of the appellant to prefer the charge and to appeal from the action of the lodge."

We believe the conclusion, so far as the general masonic law was in ques-

tion, is correct, but we are not sure that our law does not limit the right of appeal to the accused and members of the lodge.

The other question the committee state as follows:

"The second question involves the right of the Grand Lodge, on charges against a mason, to determine whether or not he was at the time of his initiation, under the tongue of good masonic report; or stated in another way, the right to discipline a mason for moral offences committed while he was a profane."

The committee say:

"It will, of course, be conceded that had the accused never become a mason the craft could not have exercised the power of discipline over him, and we think that it is equally clear that we have no more jurisdiction over a mason for offences committed by him whilst he was a profane, for we can only discipline a mason for masonic offences, and masonic offences can only be committed by masons. The immoral life of a profane is certainly no reproach to Freemasonry, and, consequently, cannot be an offence against its laws, nor can it possibly become an offence should he afterwards be admitted as a member of the Fraternity. It is otherwise, however, with the immoral life of a mason, for then it becomes a masonic offence, and falls under the jurisdiction of masonic authority.

"It is contended, however, that as the charge alleges that the accused was not under the tongue of good masonic report, he was initiated in violation of the landmark; but that involves a question that cannot be raised in this proceeding. If a landmark were indeed violated, the lodge is the offender, and not the accused, and this is not the way to reach the remedy. If this proceeding could stand and the charge be sustained, the accused would have to be punished by either reprimand, suspension or expulsion, all of which recognize the regularity of his initiation, and, as a consequence, rebut the suggestion that a landmark was violated in his making. If a landmark were violated, the action of the lodge was necessarily void; but that result cannot be ascertained in any other way than by proceedings directly against the lodge, for it must be manifest to every one that the integrity of the action of a lodge cannot be impeached through an accusation against one of its members. The lodge must have notice of the charge against it and opportunity to defend its action.

"It is unnecessary to indicate any opinion whether or not the Grand Lodge can investigate the action of a subordinate lodge in determining that an applicant is under the tongue of good masonic report. It will be time enough to do so when the proper proceeding is instituted against the lodge itself. In the mean time it may not be amiss to suggest that, should such a right be sustained and the Grand Lodge should adjudge that the applicant was not under the tongue of good masonic report, the Grand Lodge might have an equal right to reverse the unfavorable action of a lodge in such a case and order that the applicant be initiated. At all events, it seems clear to your committee that the Grand Lodge will be exceedingly slow to inquire into the action of a subordinate lodge in determining whether or not an applicant is under the tongue of good masonic report, should it ever assert its right to do so."

We fully concur in the conclusion and also the intimation of the committee. The question whether a candidate is "under the tongue of good report" is left to the lodge, and its conclusion, expressed in the accustomed manner, is final in the particular case: but of course, if this power is abused by a lodge, such abuse would be cause for peremptorily requiring the revocation of the charter.

Bro. McCALLA presented to the Grand Lodge a copy, made by him, of an original report, believed to be in the handwriting of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, dated June 5, 1732, and made to the lodge, the discovery of one of whose books we have mentioned in a former report. The Report consists of six "Resolutions," proposed for regulating the affairs of the lodge. The first three relate to the study of Geometry and Architecture, and the purchase of books upon those subjects, and ordering that for that purpose the dues be paid by a given date, and any member not paying in that time be "suspended till he do pay." The fourth, providing for abolishing all fines for non-attendance of members at ordinary meetings, was crossed out by the committee: the fifth and sixth are as follows:

"5. That the use of the Balls be established in its full Force and Vigour; and that no new Member be admitted against the will of any present Member; because certainly more Regard ought to be had in this way to a Brother who is already a Mason, than to any Person who is not one, and we should never in such cases disoblige a Brother, to oblige a Stranger.

"6. That any Member of this Lodge having a complaint against any other Member, shall first apply himself to the Wardens, who shall bring the Cause before the Lodge, where it shall be consider'd and made up, if possible, before the Complainant be allow'd to make that Complaint publick to the World: the Offender against this Rule to be expell'd."

The fifth seems to imply that no person should be admitted, if objected to, at any time.

The Grand Master (E. COPPEE MITCHELL) being unanimously re-elected, delivered an able and interesting address. Of the matter first noticed in our review of this Grand Lodge, he says:

"The Grand Lodge has been already informed that in the month of February last I called an Emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of making a mason at sight of the Right Reverend William Stevens Perry, Doctor in Divinity, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Iowa. As he is a resident of Iowa, I obtained the consent of the Most Worshipful Charles T. Granger, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, before conferring the degrees upon him. This exercise of the ancient prerogative of the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania by me was warranted by the occasion. The gentleman who was thus made a mason had been long personally known to me as suitable in every particular for the distinction which was conferred upon him—a ripe scholar, a distinguished clergyman, and an honest man. I have since been informed that he has connected himself with the craft in the State of Iowa, by joining a lodge in the city of Davenport, where he resides. The Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa will be pleased to receive the work we have done upon this most suitable material."

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"I am happy to report that there has been harmony and freedom from all disturbing occurrences within our own borders. Everywhere there have been felt and expressed sentiments of the warmest and most affectionate loyalty to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and attachment and affection to the great Fraternity to which we belong. Everywhere, except in a few places for which special reasons exist, the Brethren seem to have entered upon prosperity and good fortune. Lodges which have, for a long time, received few or no additions to their membership, are now receiving applications from that class of the community whom we especially desire to have among us."

We would be glad to copy his remarks about District Deputies, but have not space: one sentence must suffice:

"The respect which is symbolized by the regulation that the members of a lodge should rise upon the entrance of a District Deputy Grand Master into the body of the open lodge, should be carried beyond mere form, and should be shown by a ready obedience to his instructions and advice when given."

We had to read this more than once to make sure that our eyes had not deceived us. Where was Bro. VAUX? Where was Bro. McCALLA? How could they allow even the Grand Master to publish to the world a matter that takes place in a tyled lodge, in such utter violation of their recently-invented Pennsylvania landmark?

The Grand Master says:

"It has been my unpleasant duty during the year to issue a large number of Edicts, in a great many cases declaring void the admission of members to lodges and the initiation of candidates by lodges. I am not unmindful of the fact—indeed, it has been very much upon my mind—that in taking this method of rectifying the errors of a Worshipful Master, or of the Secretary of a lodge, the punishment falls most hardly upon the innocent man who has had nothing to do with the unlawfulness of the method by which he has been taken into the lodge. If another way of satisfying my obligation to see the regulations of the Grand Lodge fully enforced could have been discovered by me, I would gladly have taken it. When an Edict for any such cause as that is issued, the real offender is either the Worshipful Master or the Secretary of the lodge, or both, and, if the vexation of undoing it could entirely fall upon the sinners, exact and accurate justice would be done."

We are glad that this matter has arrested the attention of the Grand Master, and we trust that it will continue to do so, until this unjust and, in our judgment, totally unmasonic, practice ceases. For a merely technical omission or irregularity in the action of the lodge, the work is declared absolutely void. For example, by the Pennsylvania law (an enactment of the Grand Lodge) the Secretary must inquire of the Grand Secretary if there is anything on his records against the candidate; if the Secretary fails to make the inquiry, although there is absolutely nothing against the candidate, the initiation of the candidate is declared by the edict of the Grand Master *absolutely void*. We have made quite extensive research, and, so far as we can find, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the only Grand Lodge in the world which has this practice or sustains this doctrine. It seems to us utterly in violation of the Landmark which declares what makes a mason. We cannot find that such doctrine was maintained, or that such a practice existed, even in Pennsylvania, till quite recently. If its effects were necessarily confined to that State, the evil would be less. But a regular lodge may make a mason of a man, and he be *practically* as fully and completely made a mason as the Grand Master himself, and yet for an omission of a trifling matter by the Secretary, "suddenly, like lightning from a clear sky, comes an edict from the Grand Master which declares the whole proceedings void," and the candidate is a profane again! He is mortified, feels that he has been trifled

with, and, if a man of spirit or sensitiveness, never goes near the lodge again. Thus is turned out a man made fully acquainted with our mysteries, and under no obligation whatever to restrain him from giving them publicity. We deny to any Grand Lodge the right, under its duty to the Institution, to do any such thing. The doctrine which declares such a result from such a cause is at variance with the principles of civil law, justice and common sense. The "large number of edicts" issued by the Grand Master, and his remark that such cases "are unhappily common," show alike the magnitude of the evil and of the danger to the Institution.

He gave permission to bury a deceased brother from Missouri: he afterwards learned that the body was cremated, and that part of the services had been performed at the crematory; he suggests, but does not decide, that there may be an impropriety in performing our services when the body is cremated, and not interred.

The Report on Correspondence (164 pp.) was again presented by Bro. RICHARD VAUX.

He devotes more space than usual to extracts, and is more sparing of his comments. He tenders the rest of us, collectively and individually, his "fraternal salutations," assurances of his esteem, and often congratulations.

In his review of California, he says:

"Our distinguished Brother Hill does not yet agree as to the public acts of a lodge. No, my dear brother, a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can do no masonic, official, lodge act outside of a tiled lodge room.

"We are not aware that the lodge, or any lodge, can have exclusive charge of the corpse of a deceased brother. Why cannot three or more individual brethren, or twenty, perform the sad rites of sepulchre? Why a lodge as a lodge? All those acts are the acts of individuals only. There is no exclusive charge of the body of the deceased by a lodge. It may be that the deceased brother belonged in his lifetime to other societies or associations, but at his funeral the masons demand that they exclusively shall perform these rites. If any other society asks the same opportunity it is granted by the masons, but *before* the masonic rites. That is to be the last, or exclusively the rite of his obsequies. The lodge, as a lodge, has no participation. The officers and members of the lodge, as individual brethren, throw into the open grave, each brother, his symbol of the resurrection, and his token of each brother's individual farewell."

We had proposed to discuss this subject in our review of Pennsylvania, but conclude to do so under a special heading after closing our review of the particular Grand Lodges.

In his review of Colorado, he says:

"It appears by the Report of the Committee on Jurisprudence as we read it, that any lodge can construe a landmark of Freemasonry as it sees fit.

"A more dangerous doctrine never was enunciated in Masonry. It is senseless, without any basis either in the law or the history of the fraternity. If it is ever followed, then landmarks will cease to exist, and every whim or caprice of a mere majority of votes in any lodge, large or small in numbers, will have a thing, deformed and diseased *per se*, called a landmark. No, never can such a teaching be accepted."

This escaped our notice in our review of Colorado, and if he is correct in his understanding of the action, we dissent as earnestly as he does: and in any event we fully endorse his conclusion.

In his review of Maine (1885), he says that Grand Master ESTES "delivered a most admirable address. It contains sentiments which enoble their author, and honor the craft in Maine," and devotes three pages to extracts from it, which he highly commends.

He having stated his understanding of our views 'on certain matters in former reports, and as we deemed his statement of them 'not sustained by the language we had used, we suggested that he had never given our language, and that the giving of a writer's own words is better than another's interpretation of them. He quotes our last review of his Grand Lodge entire. While our remarks had no reference whatever to any further quotation of our language than concerning matters which he undertook to discuss, and concerning which he stated our views, we very cheerfully thank him for his courtesy. In his remarks, preceding the quotation, he says:

"It will not be found in any such review of ours of Brother Drummond's opinions that we assumed to be dictatorial or infallible; what was asserted certainly was not so clothed."

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"As the notice of Pennsylvania now before us in Brother Drummond's last report is so like all its predecessors that our Pennsylvania brethren can, we think, be ready to form a just estimate of our Brother Drummond's style of review, and the character of his arguments."

\* \* \* \* \*

"We do this cheerfully, only making this single remark, that the present notice of our Grand Lodge is in a far less emphatic spirit than heretofore. This gratifies us. It is the result, we hope, of our dear Brother Drummond's conclusion that it is best to avoid the self-confident tone when discussing questions on which there may be sincere differences of opinion."

He seems to object to our "emphatic spirit:" well it may be that from so long association with him, and the interest with which we read his utterances, we may have imitated his own style. We do think, however, that we have never written anything in a more "emphatic spirit" or "self-confident tone" than the extract we have made from his review of Colorado. But we like *positive* utterances: when a man is called upon to express his views, we like to have him express them forcibly; and we do not deem it necessary, when a man is avowedly expressing his opinions, that he should say so in every sentence, or even at all. Further we do not discover wherein our last report was in a "less emphatic spirit" than its predecessors, and we think that his first reference to it is correct, and that the last one is not. As we never had any occasion to "avoid the self-confident tone," his hope expressed in the last sentence is without *any* foundation.

He quotes the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire and adds:

"We cordially endorse these resolutions as, in our judgment, fully defining the inherent authority of Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons."

"The sovereign control and indisputable power over the three symbolic degrees, which alone constitute ancient Freemasonry, are in Grand Lodge. Whatever claims to be masonic outside of this limitation can only so be by the authority and consent of Grand Lodge."

"The 'Chapter' and 'Mark' are thus created and accepted as masonic."

Quoting the remarks of the Grand Master of New Brunswick in relation to a lodge existing in that Province, not in allegiance to that Grand Lodge, he says:

"With great respect for our distinguished brother, we must confess that such a proceeding is an open, flagrant contradiction to every principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty. It should be condemned by every Grand Lodge in the States of the United States. That a body claiming to be a lodge of masons rejecting, denying, or refusing allegiance to the supreme masonic authority of the jurisdiction in which it is located should be '*honored*,' yes, honored, by the Grand Body it ignores, with a recognition, is, to our mind, the most unjustifiable abuse of masonic power. We so emphatically notice this subject because it is worthy, we think, of such notice. At least, we so thinking, have so written."

We wonder what he would say, if we, or any other reporter, had written about *his* report, what he writes as follows in relation to Bro. DIEHL?

"Brother Diehl in his notice of our jurisdiction most kindly yet concisely reports on so much of our proceedings as he thinks necessary. His remarks on the Report of the Committee on Correspondence indicate a weakness that surprises us. Our brother does not attempt to refute our views as to the foundation of masonic law, but shields his ill-humor—can we venture to call it such?—under a quotation from Schiller's 'William Tell.' This is not good masonic authority. Goethe was. If the ancient law of Masonry, or its customs, traditions, usages, landmarks, are to be set aside under the authority of Schiller's 'William Tell,' then indeed the apple of discord might come again to be destroyed by the arrow of masonic denunciation."

"Oh, no, Brother Diehl, your reply to us is very kind, but very weak. In the after-time, when the 'ruins' of Masonry have 'crumbled down,' and you have entered upon a 'fairer life' in the Temple above, we may, I trust and hope, see truth, hoary, unchanged, unchangeable, eternal truth, under the rainbow of the hallowed rays faith makes glorious."

We had intended to notice his Introduction, but lack of time and space prevent anything more than an allusion to it. We, however, give the following as a forcible expression of a fundamental characteristic of Freemasonry; and we most earnestly commend it to the attention of those whose views in relation to the institution are founded upon, or affected by current opinions, methods and polity.

"What is understood by the term 'progress' in the profane world has no place in Freemasonry. Masonic light and knowledge come from the East, and the East is the changeless home of the sunrise. That light does extend its rays into dark places and to unenlightened minds. We hope it ever will. But that is not *progress*. It is truth increasing its boundaries and enlarging its circumference. Truth in natural science, in ethical science, in justice, truth wherever existing, is always truth. It never changes its na-

ture or its character. It cannot 'progress' from a part to the whole. In itself it is an entirety. Out of a truth cannot be evolved a contradiction of itself. So of Freemasonry."

#### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1885.

The brief address of the Grand Master (JOHN YEO,) shows the prevalence of harmony. He had granted one dispensation for a new lodge.

The returns show a falling off of four in the total membership: but all the active lodges had made returns and paid their dues. Two lodges had suspended, for non-payment of dues, one-fifth of their respective members; otherwise there would have been a gain.

The Committee on Grievances had nothing before them: one charter was granted: the usual business was transacted: no Report on Correspondence.

A resolution was offered to the effect that a dimitted mason, who should not apply for membership within a year, "shall be debarred from any of the privileges of Masonry." It was discussed, and finally the mover was, by vote of the Grand Lodge, allowed to withdraw it. We are glad to see that the Grand Lodge did not undertake to do what it had no power to do.

#### RHODE ISLAND, 1885.

The Grand Lodge held an emergent session to attend the funeral of Past Deputy Grand Master PHILIP B. BOURN. It opened in ample form on the third degree, performed the burial office for the lodge room, then formed in procession, proceeded to the house, escorted the body to the grave, interred it with the usual masonic honors and then returned to the hall and "closed in ample form." We give the particulars for the benefit of our Pennsylvania brethren.

At "the Feast," the following civic dignitaries responded to sentiments, the senior United States Senator, the Governor of the State, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Mayors of Providence and Newport. From a personal acquaintance with several of them, we are able to say that they take an active interest in Freemasonry.

The Grand Master (LYMAN KLAPP,) says:

"During the year, we have visited many of our subordinate lodges; and it affords us great pleasure to say that we have found them in a most satisfactory condition. Never in the history of this Grand Lodge has there been more real prosperity, or a greater degree of peace and harmony, not only among the members of individual lodges, but between the lodges in the jurisdiction than at the present time—for which 'We praise Thee, O God.'

He says further:

"First of all;—it is necessary for us to fully realize and clearly under-

stand, that the corner and chief foundation stone of Freemasonry is a definite belief in God the Father Almighty, Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth and of all things visible and invisible. This is so essential to the existence of our Institution, that whenever any Grand Lodge strikes 'Belief in God' from its work—as was done by the Grand Orient of France—it ceases to be a Masonic body. And if, unhappily, a candidate be admitted to our mysteries without this fundamental belief, and pass through all our ceremonies, yet he is not, and while he remains without this faith in God, he cannot be considered a Free and Accepted Mason."

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"We also call your attention to one other foundation principle of our institution, which we sometimes fear is not understood and realized in all its length, breadth, depth and height as it should be, and that is the *Brotherhood of Freemasonry*. My dear Brothers, our institution that teaches not only as members of individual lodges we are all Brothers—but that this Great Brotherhood embraces all the lodges of our own State, all the Grand Lodges in this country and throughout the world. But further, we are taught that a mason's 'Charity extends beyond the grave to the boundless realms of eternity.' Whether therefore we are numbered with those this side the grave, or with that far larger host on the other side, Masonry teaches and we should firmly believe and fully realize that we are all one, in a brotherhood that is eternal and everlasting. This great and most comfortable doctrine is interwoven with many of our customs and usages, but especially in our office for the burial of the dead."

In illustration, he read a passage from the "Office for the Burial of the Dead," adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1798, upon which their present "Ceremonial" is based: *then as now*, the work was done *by the lodge*, and not by individual brethren as is advocated by Brother VAUX, of Pennsylvania.

The reports of the District Deputies show that these officers have earnestly and faithfully performed their duties, and that a high degree of interest and consequent prosperity prevails in the lodges.

The Committee on Monitor reported progress and was continued: the committee on Re-print of Early Proceedings reported no progress during the year on account of the heavy expenditure of the Grand Lodge: it was continued, but we do not find that the appropriation asked for was made.

There was no Report on Correspondence.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA, 1885.

The Grand Master (J. ADGER SMYTH) commences his address with a beautiful and impressive reference to the duties of masons growing out of the character of the Institution.

We are more than glad to learn from his address and these proceedings, of a revival in the prosperity of the craft.

He says:

"It has been my pleasure to visit quite a number of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction during the past year, and to confer degrees in some of them. I am glad to report that not only a spirit of brotherly love prevails, but also that new life is being infused into the craft. The reaction alluded

to so hopefully by Past Grand Master Kennedy in his last address has indeed set in. I believe the condition of the craft throughout the State is more vigorous than it has been for several years past. The increase in membership reported by so many lodges is a healthful sign. The large attendance at the lodges it has been my good fortune to visit is an even more favorable indication. I trust the period of stagnation is passed, and that we are on the advance line to increased and permanent prosperity."

He had issued dispensations for five new lodges: \$1,000 of the principal of the Grand Lodge debt had been paid and the interest on the balance reduced one per cent.: sufficient funds had been received to reduce the funded debt another \$1,000, but part was required to repair the damages to the Temple caused by a cyclone, and an unexpected judgment against the Grand Lodge absorbed the balance.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master JOHN H. HONOUR, for many years and at the time of his death Grand Treasurer, and pays a merited tribute to his memory.

The increase of interest has not reached all the lodges, as the following account of his visit to Campbell Lodge by a District Deputy shows:

"On the 26th day of June last, after two weeks' notice, I visited the above named lodge, it being their regular day of meeting. I found nobody to meet me, and on inquiring of the postmaster, a former Secretary of the Lodge, if my letter had been delivered to the Master, he informed me that it had not, that the Master's post-office was Martin's, and as he supposed the letter was from some tramp seeking charity, he had placed it in a pigeon-hole, to be delivered to the Master when in town. (I remark that the envelope was endorsed with my professional card.) In the afternoon, however, a sufficient number of Brethren were found to open the lodge (an informal communication, as neither the Master nor either of the Wardens were present). I instructed the Brethren as to the proper manner of opening a lodge, and was about to proceed to exemplify the degrees when I was informed that it was useless to do so, that the lodge had not met for more than a year, and it was not proposed to revive it. I see nothing left for me to do, therefore, but to recommend that steps be taken by the Grand Lodge to require a surrender of its charter. It is a lamentable fact that the only lodge in the State bearing the name of him who served Masonry so long and so conspicuously should be allowed to die for want of a proper masonic spirit; especially is this so when the members of the lodge gravely say that it is the result of Masonry having no insurance feature connected with it!"

We trust that charter will be revoked; the members of that lodge have evidently made a mistake in becoming masons.

A scheme for "Masonic Life Insurance" was presented but was "laid on the table," and remains there yet: we trust that the peace of its repose will never be disturbed.

One decision by a District Deputy was not noticed by the committee, but we trust it does not thereby become law, if we correctly understand it. A candidate was found to be physically ineligible by the Committee of Inquiry. It was decided by the Deputy that the petition could not be withdrawn, but that the committee must report unfavorably. We hold that in such a case the committee should report that he was physically ineligible, and, there-

fore, that the petition should be returned. We are not sure that the decision requires that he should be technically *rejected*, but we so understand it.

It was decided that a petition from a candidate formerly rejected by a lodge in another State, now dormant, may be received by the consent of the Grand Master of such other State.

It was announced that the monument to the memory of Past G. Master ROBERT S. BURNS had been completed, and a letter of thanks from his widow was received and published. She well says, "There was no one of the craft who loved and delighted in serving your cause more than himself."

In regard to Quebec, the following suggestion of the Grand Master was adopted:

"That the Brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina respect and obey the edict of the Grand Lodge of Quebec with regard to the members of the lodges in their jurisdiction, to whom reference is made in their proclamation."

We regret to find the following in the address of the Grand Master:

"I would call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that there are no copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina prior to 1861 in the possession of this Grand Body. I recommend that the Grand Secretary be authorized to obtain, as far as possible, such minutes for preservation in our archives. Any masons in South Carolina who have in their possession minutes of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge prior to 1861, will please communicate with the Grand Secretary."

When the hall was burned in 1838, the records and all documents were destroyed: from 1838 to 1844, inclusive, the Proceedings were not published, and unless the record exists the proceedings for those years are also lost. If the record exists, we hope that the time will soon come when they may be printed: or rather that a re-print of everything that can be found from the organization of the Grand Lodge to 1861 may be made. The Grand Lodges of New York and Iowa must have, in their libraries, many of the old Proceedings, and many important published documents. Bro. MACKEY's History in part supplies the want of these old documents, but the most of the copies of that were destroyed, and it is now very difficult to obtain a copy.

We regret to find that the Grand Lodge felt itself unable to print the Report on Correspondence.

#### TEXAS, 1885.

A special communication was held on the second of March to lay the corner stone of the State Capitol. Past Grand Master SEXTON delivered an interesting address, chiefly historical.

At the annual communication the Deputy Grand Master, Z. E. COOMBES, presided. He announced the death, on the twenty-third of September, of the Grand Master, BENJAMIN A. BOTTs, for the last twenty years one of the

most prominent of Texas masons: of him the acting Grand Master well says:

"His was emphatically a noble and a grand life—an active and efficient worker in every department of exertion to which he was called. As a man he had few equals, and no superior; full of zeal, and alive to all that would promote the good of our Order. More thoroughly posted in the precedents, usages and history of Texas Masonry than any of his contemporaries, his time, his labor, his all, was freely given for the welfare of Masonry. He has been called from us in the prime of his manhood, but not until he had made a record pure and spotless, worthy of our highest admiration, and that shall live in 'immortal green.' Aware of the great change coming, he met death as he did everything in life, as a Christian man and a mason. 'He has ceased from his labors and his works do follow him.' I recommend that a special committee be appointed to prepare an appropriate sketch of his masonic, civil and military life."

One case is reported which seems to us so ridiculous that we wonder how men could consider it gravely. A candidate was introduced into the lodge, when a District Deputy, who was a member of the lodge, discovered that the candidate *had lost part of one toe*: he gravely called the attention of the Master and the lodge to the fact, and protested against proceeding further, stating at the same time that the candidate was in every respect morally qualified: he then retired: the Master laid the matter before the lodge, and it was voted to proceed with the initiation. The Deputy reported the matter to the Grand Master, who ordered the Deputy *to arrest the charter!* The lodge presented a petition for restoration of the charter, alleging that they did not understand that the Deputy was acting officially, and in his statement he does not claim that he was; of course, if he was, his order, however ridiculous, should have been obeyed: but he apparently acted only as a member of the lodge, and *as he gave his reasons for the objection* to the lodge, it had the power and duty of determining whether they were well founded in fact and valid: it determined the question in the negative. The Grand Master restored the charter, remarking that he believed "that the punishment had been sufficient." It would seem that the Grand Master, after the case had settled down to the initiation of a candidate, whose only disqualification was the loss of a part of one toe, did not really consider that the lodge had "violated an ancient landmark," as alleged.

The Grand Master, while holding that the so-called "Past Master's Degree" is merely a part of the installation ceremony, decided that a Master is not entitled to receive it who does not receive it before his term of office expires. We do not agree: it being a part of the installation ceremony in the nature of instruction, we hold that he is entitled to receive it at any time, the presumption being that he received it at the proper time.

A mason advertised a series of Free-thought Lectures, the subject of one of them being "A Satire on the Bible and the Religion Founded on It." The Grand Master directed that charges be filed against him: this was done, and he was expelled.

He announced the following also:

"A brother affiliated under an assumed name; remained a member of the lodge, and served as an officer for some time, and thereafter paid up his dues and demanded a *dimit* in his proper name. Should the *dimit* be granted?"

"I replied, if the alias was assumed innocently, grant the *dimit*; if to cover crime, prefer charges and expel him."

Every true mason endorses the first of these two, and the second is manifestly correct.

We regret to find that our old friend GEORGE H. BRINGHURST felt obliged to decline a further election as Grand Secretary. It is true that his age and service entitle him to retire, but he would have continued but for failing health. The kindest wishes of many brethren, the country over, will follow him in his retirement. The Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote, adopted a series of resolutions in his honor, and ordered a jewel to be presented to him.

Bro. T. W. HUDSON was elected his successor: who seems to be well qualified for his position: he has made one serious omission in these Proceedings, however—he gives no recapitulation of statistics; we are not surprised, for it is a wonder that we do not find more omissions in the multitude of matter acted upon.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of the dead during the year, among whom were Grand Master BOTTS and three Past Grand Masters. After the impressive ceremonies, Bro. F. B. SEXTON delivered a eulogy, which we would be glad to copy entire, with the exception of a single sentence, which seems to us out of place in a masonic address.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals had a large number of cases before them, and presented a large number of elaborate reports, giving the details of each case: while we fully concur in their conclusions, and endorse their powerful statements of masonic law and morality, and their indignant denunciation of attempts to limit masonic duty to the *words* of our obligations, we doubt the wisdom of spreading the details upon our published records. Offenders against morality, who have endeavored to justify their acts on the ground that they constitute no masonic offence, have learned, we trust, to their sorrow, their error by severe punishment, for the Grand Lodge did not hesitate to set aside milder punishment when imposed by the lodge, and expel them; in one case, the accused appealed from a suspension, and the Grand Lodge sustained the appeal and expelled him—a righteous decision.

The following decision is manifestly correct:

"We do not agree with the statement of the law as to the power of the Grand Master to suspend a Worshipful Master of a lodge. We believe that the Grand Master is *supreme masonic* authority in such cases, responsible alone to the Grand Lodge for his actions, and that when he has presented his actions to the Grand Lodge at one communication, and the same approved, it can not be reviewed at a subsequent communication."

One very curious case was presented: a mason was charged with violating an agreement that in consideration of his not being prosecuted for an alleged masonic offence, he would leave the country, and never claim any masonic

rights or make himself known as a mason : he was expelled, and appealed ; the decision of the Grand Lodge is found in the following extract from the report of the committee :

" Your committee is of opinion that the agreement entered into as above was illegal, unmasonic and void. Masonic lodges can only punish by expulsion, suspension or reprimand. A lodge has no more right to force a member to leave the country than an individual has. It is a criminal act for a citizen, by threats either of bodily harm or injury of any kind, to compel a man to abandon his home, his property, or his interests. Not only can a masonic lodge inflict only such punishment as its regulations prescribe, but they are entrusted with the duty of inflicting adequate masonic discipline in cases of infraction of masonic law. The lodge has no right to avoid that duty by inflicting other penalties. They had no right to require of the accused a pledge that he would not exercise his masonic rights. So long as he is in good standing he is entitled under the landmarks of the Order to visit lodges and hold masonic intercourse with other masons. He is a mason in good standing until expelled or suspended by a legally constituted Lodge.

" We think the officers of the lodge, by this agreement, were compounding a masonic offence. The lodge had before it charges for unmasonic conduct against this member at the time, and it was a duty which they owed to the Order to try, and if found guilty, to punish him by legal sentence. It had no right to barter away that right and duty."

A partial Report on Correspondence (40 pp.) was prepared by Bro. J. K. P. GILLASPIE, assisted by Bros. SIMPSON and HAWLEY. Maine (1885) is among those reviewed ; the views of Grand Master ESTES, especially those in reference to using masonic emblems in business matters, are cordially endorsed.

He notes as " remarkable " the fact that all our lodges make returns ; and inquires how it is done. It depends largely upon the character of our lodges, which we suppose are better grounded and less liable to fluctuation than those in a comparatively new and rapidly growing country ; we have been cautious in establishing lodges, so that we have very few which are not sufficiently active to select officers who intend to perform their duties ; then we have a Grand Secretary who stirs up those who are behind time, and generally District Deputies who second the efforts of the Grand Secretary : we do not think Bro. BERRY has ever gone so far as Bro. ABELL is said to be accustomed to do—go after the returns in person, and sit on the Secretary's door step until he should get the returns made out.

We find we were correct in our supposition last year, that the only publication of rejections by this Grand Lodge is the official list sent out to the lodges ; and that the list published in a paper must have been improperly obtained, and improperly published, so that the only ones to be blamed are the ones who obtained a list and sent it out to the public.

#### UTAH, 1886.

The Grand Master (PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS) decided that under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, no petition can be received from a

candidate residing out of the jurisdiction. The provision in its literal reading sustains the decision: but in many jurisdictions, the same provision has been held to apply to candidates *in the State* over which the lodge has jurisdiction, and not to a case in which the lodge has no jurisdiction, but the jurisdiction is ceded to it by the lodge having jurisdiction.

The Grand Master devotes considerable space to the discussion of the matter with the Grand Lodge of Nevada, which we noticed in our review (written before these proceeding were issued). The Grand Lodge adopted the following report and resolution, which are in exact accordance with our views of the law:

"That the Grand Lodge of Nevada by its action in declaring non-intercourse with Wasatch Lodge has, unwittingly no doubt, made it impossible under existing circumstances, for this Grand Lodge to take cognizance of the affair and make such reparation as might appear upon a full investigation of the facts to be due our sister Grand Lodge. We believe our brethren of Nevada, when they come to look at the matter in its true light, will agree with us that they were in error in attempting to punish a constituent lodge of this jurisdiction; that prerogative belongs to this Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of Nevada should have first exhausted all fraternal efforts to have the matter adjudicated by this Grand Lodge to its satisfaction, and failing in that, its decree of non-intercourse, if it then felt compelled to issue one, it should be hurled at the entire body of masons in Utah through its Grand Lodge and not at an individual lodge. We are not prepared to say that a wrong has or has not been inflicted upon the Grand Lodge of Nevada. It is true, we understand, that certain correspondence was had upon the subject between the Grand Master of Nevada and the Grand Master of Utah previous to the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge, but that correspondence was not submitted to this Grand Lodge until this session, and while under different circumstances we would be in a position to take it up and examine into the merits of the case and take such action as the facts might warrant, we feel that it would be derogatory to the dignity of this Grand Lodge to do so until the unfortunate decree of non-intercourse with our constituent lodge has been rescinded. We, therefore, offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Master be instructed to communicate the above view of the matter to the Grand Lodge of Nevada through its Grand Master, and request that the decree of non-intercourse with Wasatch Lodge be withdrawn, and that the complaint in due form be submitted to this Grand Lodge for its action at its next annual communication."

Under the head of "Charities," the Grand Master says:

"In our isolated condition and situated as we are on the line of a great national and international highway, we often feel that the demands upon our charity are in excess of means to supply them; and as a consequence heavy burdens have at times fallen upon our lodges.

"An instance of this kind occurred during the year with Story Lodge, No. 4. They gave their care and support to a sojourning brother in their midst during a lingering illness, and performed for him the last sad rites when life had fled. The expenses incurred were necessarily large; and when a bill of the same was sent to Lodge of Love, No. 259, Missouri, of which the deceased brother was a member, it complained that several of the items were exorbitant. The matter was referred by that lodge to M. W. Grand Master Stevenson, of Missouri, for his advice. The correspondence which ensued between him, myself and the lodges directly concerned resulted in reimbursing Story Lodge in part only, but the result, I am assured, is satisfactory to that lodge. Indeed it made no demand for reimbursement; but (as was

rights or make himself known as a mason : he was expelled, and appealed ; the decision of the Grand Lodge is found in the following extract from the report of the committee :

" Your committee is of opinion that the agreement entered into as above was illegal, unmasonic and void. Masonic lodges can only punish by expulsion, suspension or reprimand. A lodge has no more right to force a member to leave the country than an individual has. It is a criminal act for a citizen, by threats either of bodily harm or injury of any kind, to compel a man to abandon his home, his property, or his interests. Not only can a masonic lodge inflict only such punishment as its regulations prescribe, but they are entrusted with the duty of inflicting adequate masonic discipline in cases of infraction of masonic law. The lodge has no right to avoid that duty by inflicting other penalties. They had no right to require of the accused a pledge that he would not exercise his masonic rights. So long as he is in good standing he is entitled under the landmarks of the Order to visit lodges and hold masonic intercourse with other masons. He is a mason in good standing until expelled or suspended by a legally constituted Lodge.

" We think the officers of the lodge, by this agreement, were compounding a masonic offence. The lodge had before it charges for unmasonic conduct against this member at the time, and it was a duty which they owed to the Order to try, and if found guilty, to punish him by legal sentence. It had no right to barter away that right and duty."

A partial Report on Correspondence (40 pp.) was prepared by Bro. J. K. P. GILLASPIE, assisted by Bros. SIMPSON and HAWLEY. Maine (1885) is among those reviewed ; the views of Grand Master ESTES, especially those in reference to using masonic emblems in business matters, are cordially endorsed.

He notes as " remarkable " the fact that all our lodges make returns ; and inquires how it is done. It depends largely upon the character of our lodges, which we suppose are better grounded and less liable to fluctuation than those in a comparatively new and rapidly growing country ; we have been cautious in establishing lodges, so that we have very few which are not sufficiently active to select officers who intend to perform their duties ; then we have a Grand Secretary who stirs up those who are behind time, and generally District Deputies who second the efforts of the Grand Secretary : we do not think Bro. BERRY has ever gone so far as Bro. ARELL is said to be accustomed to do—go after the returns in person, and sit on the Secretary's door step until he should get the returns made out.

We find we were correct in our supposition last year, that the only publication of rejections by this Grand Lodge is the official list sent out to the lodges ; and that the list published in a paper must have been improperly obtained, and improperly published, so that the only ones to be blamed are the ones who obtained a list and sent it out to the public.

#### UTAH, 1886.

The Grand Master (PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS) decided that under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, no petition can be received from a

candidate residing out of the jurisdiction. The provision in its literal reading sustains the decision: but in many jurisdictions, the same provision has been held to apply to candidates *in the State* over which the lodge has jurisdiction, and not to a case in which the lodge has no jurisdiction, but the jurisdiction is ceded to it by the lodge having jurisdiction.

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"That the Grand Lodge of Nevada by its action in declaring non-intercourse with Wasatch Lodge has, unwittingly no doubt, made it impossible under existing circumstances, for this Grand Lodge to take cognizance of the affair and make such reparation as might appear upon a full investigation of the facts to be due our sister Grand Lodge. We believe our brethren of Nevada, when they come to look at the matter in its true light, will agree with us that they were in error in attempting to punish a constituent lodge of this jurisdiction; that prerogative belongs to this Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of Nevada should have first exhausted all fraternal efforts to have the matter adjudicated by this Grand Lodge to its satisfaction, and failing in that, its decree of non-intercourse, if it then felt compelled to issue one, it should be hurled at the entire body of masons in Utah through its Grand Lodge and not at an individual lodge. We are not prepared to say that a wrong has or has not been inflicted upon the Grand Lodge of Nevada. It is true, we understand, that certain correspondence was had upon the subject between the Grand Master of Nevada and the Grand Master of Utah previous to the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge, but that correspondence was not submitted to this Grand Lodge until this session, and while under different circumstances we would be in a position to take it up and examine into the merits of the case and take such action as the facts might warrant, we feel that it would be derogatory to the dignity of this Grand Lodge to do so until the unfortunate decree of non-intercourse with our constituent lodge has been rescinded. We, therefore, offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Master be instructed to communicate the above view of the matter to the Grand Lodge of Nevada through its Grand Master, and request that the decree of non-intercourse with Wasatch Lodge be withdrawn, and that the complaint in due form be submitted to this Grand Lodge for its action at its next annual communication."

Under the head of "Charities," the Grand Master says:

"In our isolated condition and situated as we are on the line of a great national and international highway, we often feel that the demands upon our charity are in excess of means to supply them; and as a consequence heavy burdens have at times fallen upon our lodges.

"An instance of this kind occurred during the year with Story Lodge, No. 4. They gave their care and support to a sojourning brother in their midst during a lingering illness, and performed for him the last sad rites when life had fled. The expenses incurred were necessarily large; and when a bill of the same was sent to Lodge of Love, No. 259, Missouri, of which the deceased brother was a member, it complained that several of the items were exorbitant. The matter was referred by that lodge to M. W. Grand Master Stevenson, of Missouri, for his advice. The correspondence which ensued between him, myself and the lodges directly concerned resulted in reimbursing Story Lodge in part only, but the result, I am assured, is satisfactory to that lodge. Indeed it made no demand for reimbursement; but (as was

very graciously quoted by M. W. Grand Master Stevenson in his recent annual address to the Grand Lodge of Missouri,) submitted that if the lodge of the sojourner could send it, all or any portion of the sum expended, it could more promptly and efficiently respond to the necessities of others in similar circumstances.'

"While Story Lodge makes no complaint that it was not fully reimbursed, I had occasion to suggest in the course of the correspondence, that the funeral expenses were considerably in excess of what I had considered reasonable.

"In such cases I commend the incurring of an expense adequate to the requirements of a decent and respectful interment; but consistent with this end, the expenditure should be reduced to the minimum."

We have heretofore suggested that one great reason why masonic charity should give no claim for reimbursement is, that when one party expends money which is to be reimbursed, there is always a tendency to extravagance and to go beyond the limit within which the expense would be confined, if there was to be no repayment.

The reports of Bro. DIEHL, as Grand Secretary and Librarian, are model ones, full of information necessary for the transaction of the business of the Grand Lodge, and instruction for the officers and members of the lodges.

We quote the following to show what Bro. DIEHL is called upon to do, and that there are *some* things Bro. DIEHL will not do for a brother mason, though we are not *quite* sure that if the forlorn husband had waited upon him in person, he would have denied the request:

"I wish the Committee on the Grand Secretary's Report would take the time and examine the letters received at this office during the past twelve months. It would give them an idea of the work to be performed by me, and it would be a treat for them if they would read some of the letters. It is astonishing what an opinion some masons have of the duties of a Grand Secretary. They must hold him to be a sort of intelligence office for the whole masonic family, and make all sorts of requests of him. For novelty's sake, I will mention two such letters. A mason in Texas wants me to procure for him in this city a situation as barkeeper. He assures me that as a mixologist he has no superior; that he would work cheap, and he even encloses in the letter his photograph, from which I judge that he is a good looking fellow. He parts his hair in the middle and waxes his moustache, a la Napoleon. Another informs me that his wife has deserted him—gone to Utah and joined the Mormons. He wants me to hunt her up and persuade her to return to a loving husband. Now I am willing to do almost anything for a Brother mason, but I absolutely decline to procure a situation for a barkeeper, or hunt up a runaway wife, who, perhaps long before the letter reached me, had become the second, third or fourth of some Mormon Bishop. I have noticed that other Grand Secretaries make similar complaints. It ought to be stopped for good. Life is too short to even open and read such letters."

Bro. DIEHL offered a resolution to abolish a part of the installation ceremony, called "the Past Master's Degree"; it was referred to a committee to be reported upon next year. We trust it will not be adopted. The installation ceremony is very ancient; it is not borrowed from another "association of masons outside of the lodge" (but if there has been any borrowing it was the other way); and there is nothing in it inconsistent with the theory of masonic government: we are utterly opposed to changing our ancient usages to accommodate modern notions.

We are gratified to find these views sustained by the Grand Lodge in its action upon three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; it was proposed to have only biennial sessions, strike out the word "ancient" from the title of the Grand Lodge, and abolish the office of Deputy Grand Master; after a debate of nearly three hours, the three proposed amendments were all rejected, largely, we judge, on the ground that they undertake to do away with ancient usages of the craft.

The former action of the Grand Lodge, sustaining the doctrine of "Perpetual Jurisdiction," was rescinded.

Bro. DIELL presented a statement of the Quebec matter—one of the clearest and most accurate (and yet concise) that we have seen, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Utah in annual communication assembled, most fraternally and respectfully requests the Grand Lodge of England to instruct the three lodges under its Register in Montreal, Province Quebec, to transfer their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and on their refusal to do so to recall their respective charters."

On a report from Bro. DIENT, the Grand Lodge declined to recognize any of the recently formed Grand Lodges in the United States of Mexico.

The Report on Correspondence (108 pp.) was presented by Bro. DIELL.

He faithfully examines the Proceedings, and makes a very careful and interesting compilation of the matters of interest, with comments generally brief, but always apt and food for thought, whether one agrees with him or not.

He quotes with approval Bro. CREGIER's remarks in relation to the "craft's drifting so rapidly from its ancient moorings," and we refer him to what we have written in our review of Illinois: he will there find that the drifting has been exceedingly small, except, perhaps, in some of the younger Grand Lodges which are attempting to introduce modern ideas into the groundwork of Masonry. Give three votes to each lodge, and one to each Grand Officer and Past Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Warden; and then make Past Masters eligible to the first four offices in the Grand Lodge and that of District Deputy Grand Master, but without vote or voice in the Grand Lodge, and we conform to very ancient usage, compared with the time Grand Lodges have existed, and hit the happy conservative medium which secures the prosperity and perpetuity of the Institution. We dissent from his theory that lodges form the Grand Lodge; for Grand Lodges create and form lodges, and when a Grand Lodge is formed, it is not *formed* by lodges, but by certain Brethren, who, under the general masonic law, compose the Grand Lodge when it *is* formed: all that the lodges have to do with the formation of a Grand Lodge is to determine whether one shall be formed or not at a particular time.

Bro. DIELL is ardent in his battle against Mormonism, and we congratulate him on the progress that has been made against this monster which

strikes at the very foundation of morality and decency; his motto is "*De-  
lenda est Carthago*," and it now seems as if the day of complete victory is  
near.

His review of Maine is commendatory. We think that the installation ob-  
ligation and the investiture are the essential portions of the ceremony, and  
that this may be done out of the lodge as well as in it: but this does not  
sustain the practice in some Grand Lodges of installing the Master of a new  
lodge, and admitting him a member of the Grand Lodge *before the lodge is  
constituted*; for we hold that *constitution* must precede installation.

We have more of this report marked, but must pass on.

#### VERMONT, 1885.

The Grand Master (OZRO MEACHAM) as is customary in that jurisdiction,  
gives a sketch of the lives of several brethren who had died in that juris-  
diction during the year. His address is mainly devoted to routine matters,  
most of which are of only local interest.

Of the Grand Secretary he says:

"I feel myself under many obligations to R. W. Wm. H. Root, Grand  
Secretary, for his kind and courteous treatment, and for the able manner in  
which he has performed his duties. During the past two years Bro. Root  
has been called upon to mourn the loss of his mother, his wife and son; he  
has been sorely afflicted, and during all this affliction the work in his de-  
partment has been slightly delayed, and for whatever seeming delay may  
have occurred, I believe Bro. Root has the acquittal of this Grand Lodge and  
their entire sympathy in his bereavements."

And since the session of the Grand Lodge comes the sad intelligence that  
Bro. Root has followed the loved ones "gone before."

In this connection we note that Bro. EDWARD S. DANA was requested to  
furnish his portrait, "to be placed upon the Grand Lodge walls": and since  
the session he too has been called from us. In his death, the craft, not only  
of Vermont, but "wheresoever dispersed," have sustained a great loss, while  
to his family and immediate friends it seems irreparable.

We have heretofore mentioned the loss of the early records of the Grand  
Lodge, and we are more than pleased to see the announcement of the re-  
covery of the first and second volumes, commencing in 1794.

The following resolution, in relation to Quebec, was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Vermont approves the proclamation  
of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, declining non-intercourse with the three  
lodges in that jurisdiction that refuse to submit to the authority of the sov-  
ereign Grand Lodge of Quebec, and continue their allegiance to the Grand  
Lodge of England."

The reports of the Deputies show the general prevalence of harmony, a  
fair degree of interest and but rare occasions of infliction of discipline.

The returns of the lodges are printed, taking up one hundred and twelve

pages of the Proceedings: at the same rate, those of Maine would require about *two hundred and fifty* pages.

The Report on Correspondence (97 pp.) was presented by Past Grand Master LUCIUS C. BUTLER. He gives a carefully prepared abstract of the more important matters with judicious comments.

He says:

"We are not prepared to endorse the view that 'no masonic degrees are entitled to recognition by the Grand Lodge but those of E. A., F. C. and M. M.' or 'that there is no Masonry above that controlled by the Grand Lodge.' The Chapter and Council degrees have certainly in them sufficient masonic light to warrant their recipients in saying that they develop more fully, and complete the preceding degrees, and that without the light therein revealed, the masonic student would remain in ignorance of some important lessons which the preceding degrees have wakened in him a desire to know. The Chapter and the Council degrees, to our apprehension, as supplementary to those of the lodge, afford all the 'light' there is in ancient craft Masonry. To comprehend these is a sufficient study for a lifetime. And we agree with our brother that 'if the brain, time and money spent upon the said higher degrees (that is, those above the Council), had been made to flow in the channel of ancient craft Masonry, our record would have been much more glorious, our inspirations much loftier, and much grander practical results would have been attained.'"

The following is certainly reasonable, and, to our mind, the best solution of the problem: always excepting cases in which actual residents go away to evade the laws of the jurisdiction in which they reside:

"This question of perpetual jurisdiction can hardly be considered as finally settled. It is under discussion. Vermont limits it to a certain period of time, after which the perpetual part of the jurisdiction as applied to other grand jurisdictions ceases, and local jurisdiction begins. Nevertheless the rejected material of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and other masonic jurisdictions, even though accepted in Vermont, will not be received in those States without 'heating.' Nor will a Vermont mason, in such situation, be allowed 'visitation' in those States. He is a mason in this State, but not recognized as such in Massachusetts. And each Grand Lodge is supreme in its jurisdiction, and has the inherent right of making its own 'rules' and 'regulations,' provided, we suppose, they are not in contravention of the 'Landmarks of Masonry.' Of which who is to decide? Opinions differ. Where is the ultimate authority to interpret the supreme court of masonic judicature from which there is no appeal, and whose decision we must all take heed and obey? Whether it is not better as a matter of interstate policy and comity to recognize the right of each Grand Lodge to establish its own regulations on this subject, and wherein we differ in practice accommodate ourselves to them, in such way as to insure every Master Master his right of recognition as a brother in good and regular standing among 'masons wheresoever dispersed around the globe?'"

We are inclined to think that we misunderstood a decision of Vermont, the correctness of which we questioned. We hold that when a brother elected Master (whether present or absent) declines to accept and be installed the old Master "holds over," and there is no vacancy which the Senior Warden can fill: but we hold further, that in such case the Grand Master should order a new election of Master, who, when installed, would be the successor of the old Master.

He does not recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria, nor does he deny their regularity : but we understand him to adhere to the doctrine, that a majority of the lodges should join in the movement in order to form a regular Grand Lodge.

## VIRGINIA, 1885.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master (FRANCIS H. HILL) are the following :

"I know of no law which will compel an Entered Apprentice to be passed or a Fellow-Craft to be raised ; and there being no such law, no penalty can attach for their failure or refusal to do so. Our institution is a voluntary one. Neither Entered Apprentices or Fellow-Crafts are entitled to any of the rights and benefits of Masonry ; if they decline to receive farther light in Masonry, they do it to their own detriment. They cannot be suspended from a privilege which they do not possess. If, however, they are guilty of unmasonic conduct, they are responsible to, and triable by the lodge under whose jurisdiction they may be."

So much of this as holds that "neither Entered Apprentices or Fellow-Crafts are entitled to any of the rights and benefits of Masonry" is not law in this section of the country and did not use to be in Virginia, and we think our M. W. Brother's statement is somewhat too broad.

"Question.—Can one Brother vouch for another without having been in a lodge with him ?

"Answer.—Yes, if by strict trial, due examination, or legal masonic information, he knows him to be a mason."

This is undoubtedly the old law, but there has been a tendency in many jurisdictions to limit, on the ground that every Brother is not competent to make *due* examination.

"If a lodge desires to turn out as a lodge on 'Memorial day' to participate in the public ceremonies usually had on such occasions, I think it would be improper; but if they want to turn out without any other organization or citizen procession or celebration to decorate the graves of their deceased Brethren, I can see no objection to their so doing. I know of no precedent for such action, but I think it appropriate and commendable, as evincing the respect and fraternal regard which they have for the memory of

"Those that they loved so long and see no more,  
Loved and still love; not dead, but gone before."

We think that "Memorial day" is becoming of such universal national observance that the time is not distant when it will be a proper occasion for masonic work.

He holds in effect that the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" is not law in Virginia.

His address covers a large amount of routine matter and shows that he had been a faithful, judicious and able officer.

He gives a very interesting account of his participation in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Washington Monument. He had the pleasure of

presenting M. W. Bro. MYRON M. PARKER, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, who was received and greeted with due honors.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

We regret to find in the report of the Committee having the matter in charge, that there are no more sketches of subordinate lodges on file in the Grand Secretary's office worthy of publication in the Proceedings. There must be abundant material for such sketches and we trust that the appeal of the Committee will be heeded.

The following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was rejected by the Grand Lodge:

"Upon the petition of Brother John R. Gibson, an Entered Apprentice, praying that the degrees of Fellow-Craft and Master Mason be conferred upon him in spite of the disability mentioned in said petition—which disability existed at the time of his initiation—your committee are of opinion that inasmuch as it appears from said petition and the certificate of the District Deputy Grand Master, that the candidate can conform to all the requirements of the ritual, he is therefore entitled to receive the degrees he applied for, provided that the laws of the Order are in all other respects complied with."

The candidate was able to conform to the requirements of the ritual only by the aid of artificial appliances. Undoubtedly the decision is in accordance with the current of authority, and yet we think there are masons living who will see the current setting in the opposite direction.

The following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of Virginia expresses its undiminished confidence in the distinguished brethren, Most Worshipful B. R. Wellford, Jr., Right Worshipful W. F. Drinkard, Right Worshipful W. B. Isaacs, Right Worshipful A. R. Courtney, and Worshipful Thomas J. Evans, whose names have been wrongfully used in several anonymous pamphlets sent out from this city, which this Grand Lodge unqualifiedly condemns."

Bro. DRINKARD, in his summary of the proceedings of the session, in relation to this resolution says:

"The foregoing resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, the author of the anonymous publications referred to being present as a member of the Grand Lodge."

We know no more of it than we find in the Proceedings, but if the authorship of the publication of a slander upon the Brethren named could be proved, the Grand Lodge would have been justified in making short work of terminating his masonic life.

A member of a lodge in North Carolina applied for membership in a Virginia lodge, where dual membership is allowed: but it was held that as a matter of courtesy to a sister jurisdiction, the application should not be granted: good Masonry.

The Report on Correspondence (62 pp.) was again presented by Bro. Wm. F. DRINKARD. We are surprised to find how much he gets into a few pages.

Of the meaning of the word constitution, he says:

"As to the word 'constitutions,' or 'constitution,' as it is understood in England, whence we get it, we have a striking statement from Professor A. V. Dicey, of England, as quoted in the New York *Nation* of December 24, 1885. He says:

"To students who are familiar only with *our* constitutional law, that which is here [by Professor Dicey, in his new book] called 'The Law of the Constitution,' as, indeed, the whole English 'Constitution itself,' will very likely seem but an emasculated sort of thing—since all is, at best, but mere statute or common law, *subject to repeal by ordinary legislation.*'"

"If masonic constitutions (or laws) are subject in England to repeal by ordinary legislation, so they are here. It is only the landmarks that are not repealable. These are the real constitution of a Grand Lodge in the American sense of the word 'constitution.'"

Of the advancement of a maimed Fellow Craft:

"We say to Brother Goldwater, and several other Brethren who have asked us about it, that we intended to have said last year, in speaking of the refusal of our Grand Lodge to allow a Fellow Craft to take the Master Mason's degree who had lost his left arm before his initiation, that we were not able to say how our Grand Lodge would have decided the question if the Brother had had both arms when initiated, and lost one after initiation and before applying for the Master Mason's degree. We would not say even that much now; for we are sure that no Master Mason could give such a Fellow Craft the Master Mason's degree if the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge were both to authorize him so to do."

He thus states his change of views upon the effect of the reversal by the Grand Lodge of the judgment of a subordinate, now holding that such *reversal* restores to membership:

"That seems to us to be now the accepted doctrine. We own that we were of a contrary opinion. But 'more light,' shed upon the subject by our Brother reporters, has, as we have confessed, converted us to their opinion. It is still true, as always, that no power on earth can force a member upon a lodge against its will, but it is also true that the Grand Lodge can decide, and enforce its decision, that a Brother has never been lawfully deprived of his membership."

Of initiation by *affirmation*, he says:

"We agree with Brother Parvin, and so decided when we were District Deputy Grand Master, that a Quaker's affirmation is as binding on him and as much to be trusted by others as any other man's oath."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Brother Drummond holds that a Grand Lodge has power to define what Masonry is, and prohibit the members of its obedience from practicing any other rites, *under the name of Masonry*.

"But how if the adjoining or other Grand Lodge makes a different definition as to what Masonry is? Is Cerneau Masonry or Pike Masonry true Masonry in Massachusetts, and not in Maryland? And if, as seems to be the case, Cerneauism is recognized by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and yet denounced by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and *vice versa*, what are Virginia masons to do when the one of those Grand Lodges tells them that Pike masons are true masons, and the other tells them that Cerneau masons are true masons?"

In reply, we quote his own words applied to another matter:

"There can be no legal obligation; for the Grand Lodge is a law unto itself. There is no appeal from its decisions. Suppose in 1884 your Grand Lodge had

passed a regulation providing that a Grand Master should be elected only by a two-thirds vote, and that this regulation should be repealable only by a two-thirds vote, and yet in 1885 your Grand Lodge had decided to elect a Grand Master by a majority vote, and had so elected a Grand Master: would there be, could there be, any doubt as to the validity of such election? Wouldn't the new Grand Master have all the powers, and duties, and prerogatives of his high office? Who could say him, Nay? Would any other Grand Master or Grand Lodge undertake to enforce the regulation of Idaho? Surely not. A Grand Lodge is above all law except the landmarks. It cannot bind itself any further than it chooses to be bound. Each Grand Lodge has power to decide for itself how far it will be bound by the legislation of its predecessors. We do not say that a Grand Lodge ought not to respect its own regulations and proceed in conformity with them, but we insist that as there is no masonic power higher than a Grand Lodge, each Grand Lodge must in the very nature of things decide for itself what besides the landmarks binds it. If there were a General Grand Lodge, with jurisdiction over Grand Lodges, the case would be different."

Some Grand Lodges hold that to be a landmark which others hold is not; are not the members of the obedience of each bound by the decision of their own Grand Lodge? Grand Lodges have no extra-territorial authority, but in their own jurisdiction are they not supreme? In fine, will Bro. DRINKARD tell us what power *can* decide "what Masonry is," if the Grand Lodge *cannot*? And in doing so, he may have the assistance of Bro. GURNEY—well, *all of them*."

He thus states the difference between the action of Massachusetts and Illinois in relation to the "Massachusetts amendment":

"Massachusetts forbids her masons to join or recognize a body of outsiders that does not pretend to make masons. Illinois only forbids her masons to join or recognize bodies that make spurious masons. Massachusetts puts innocent outsiders on a level with clandestinely-made masons. Illinois ignores the former but denounces the latter. If the Royal Arcanum were to require all its members to be Free Masons, it would come under the ban in Massachusetts, but in Illinois would be ignored. In a word, Illinois will not discipline a mason for joining a body that allows none but masons to become members, if that body does not claim the right to make masons itself, whereas Massachusetts disciplines its members for doing that very thing. In the one case, every mason can see that he has no right to be in such an organization, and will know for himself that its masons are clandestine. In the other case, every mason joining it knows that none but real masons are admitted.

We are *almost* impelled to say that Bro. DRINKARD has read the action of Massachusetts to little purpose; but we will only say that one of us has. For example, we *understand*, and if we are any judge of the meaning of words, we *know*, that his proposition that "If the Royal Arcanum were to require all its members to be Freemasons, it would come under the law in Massachusetts" is utterly erroneous. The gist of the Massachusetts amendment is, that masons shall not teach as *Masonry*, what is not *Masonry*: if the Royal Arcanum should claim to be a *masonic body* and that it was *teaching Masonry*, and invite us to join it as a *masonic body*, Massachusetts holds that it would be acting upon *false pretences* and forbids its members to aid in deceiving the public by upholding such false pretences. The dis-

tion between Massachusetts and Illinois is that the latter denounces the usurpation of the prerogative of the Grand Lodge in *making masons*, while the *former* denounces the usurpation of *any* of the prerogatives of the Grand Lodge relating to Masonry. We will inform Bro. DRINKARD also that many worthy masons in Massachusetts and supporters of her legislation belong to the Royal Arcanum, and no one of them ever had the remotest idea that he was violating the law of his Grand Lodge.

In reference to the mode of proceeding when an accused pleads guilty, he says:

"As to Grand Master Page's decision that when a brother pleads guilty, a vote must still be taken on the question whether he is guilty or not, Bro. Drummond says that the plea relates to the facts charged, but whether these amount to 'unnasonic conduct,' is a question of fact '*for the decision of the Master and not of the lodge.*' Not so in Virginia. We charge 'unnasonic conduct' and make specifications of time, place, and act. The accused may plead 'Guilty' as to the specifications, and 'Not Guilty,' as to the charge, or 'Not Guilty' as to either. But the lodge is required to vote first as to whether the specifications are proved, and, if proved, secondly as to whether they sustain the charge of unnasonic conduct. Surely the lodge is a better judge than the accused. The lodge may find him 'Guilty' when he pleads 'Not Guilty,' or 'Not Guilty' when he pleads 'Guilty.' He may be totally uninformed as to what acts amount to the offence of unnasonic conduct. Therefore it seems to us that the lodge should decide for itself whether or not the accused is guilty of the unnasonic conduct charged, whether he pleads 'Guilty,' or 'Not Guilty,' just as a jury does in a Court of justice."

Either we made a material blunder, or Bro. D. has made a mistake; we certainly did not intend to say "a question of *fact* for the decision of the Master," but a question of "*law*": with us, whether the specifications set out an offence which sustains the charge is always a question of *law*.

We confess to surprise at the following:

"We follow the rule of the courts. In court, the prisoner pleads either 'Guilty,' or 'Not Guilty,' but in either case the jury is called upon to bring in a verdict. So in our lodge trials. The accused may plead 'Guilty,' yet none the less is it the duty of the lodge—the jury—to say whether the evidence sustains the supposed confession. A Brother charged with 'unnasonic conduct' might be incapable of deciding himself whether he had been guilty of such conduct or not. Then there are timid Brethren who will put in any plea that they are told to put in."

We never heard before that, in any State when an accused pleads guilty, his case goes to a jury, except in that small class of cases in which the *degree* of the crime is to be determined, or, as in a few States, for fixing the penalty.

He says:

"It may not be required of a candidate for the mysteries that he express a belief in the resurrection of the body, but every candidate is instructed that such is the belief of the masonic fraternity. We have never known one to indicate dissent from that teaching, and we do not know what would be the consequence if in Virginia one were to do so."

This bears upon the question, "When does a candidate become a Master Mason?"

Quoting the following from Pennsylvania, he adds, "This is a Pennsylvania custom," and we think it prevails nowhere else:

"Masonic clothing is exactly what must be worn in a lodge when at work. At funerals the lodge, as such, is never present; it is the individual Brethren of the lodge who attend. They being only individual masons cannot wear the clothing that is prescribed for lodge attendance. We wear only a blue ribbon in the lapel of the coat, white gloves, and carry a sprig of acacia."

We must be content with one more quotation in regard to a matter concerning which we confess a great inclination to a change of opinion:

"We can only say that our Grand Lodge not only allows but requires nominations. There must be at least two candidates nominated for every elective office. And electioneering is a thing almost unknown amongst us. There is no necessity nor excuse for it. But if nominations were not allowed, it does seem to us that the members of the Grand Lodge would have to agree amongst themselves privately as to the candidates for whom they ought to vote, and that this necessity would give rise to all sorts of electioneering. Yet we do not wish to be understood as condemning the regulations of any other Grand Lodge. We have not tried the plan in question."

#### WASHINGTON, 1885.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM H. WHITE) announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters THORNTON F. McELROY and OLIVER P. LACY, the former being the first Grand Master in that jurisdiction.

Among his decisions are the following:

"Masonry requires her followers to be law abiding citizens. The written law of our territory designates and punishes gambling for money or other things of value as a crime. The unwritten moral law of mankind in general regards it as a crime. If masonic lodges fail to punish this offence, first by admonition, next by suspension, and lastly by expulsion, they fail in the discharge of their duty and are untrue to their trust."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Within this jurisdiction a person of good moral character, when authorized by the civil power, may legitimately engage in the business of the sale of intoxicating liquors. There is nothing in our regulations disqualifying such a person from election and installation in the high office of Master. All persons fit to be members of a masonic lodge, are eligible to the office of Master. The mere fact that he is engaged in the *lawful* sale of intoxicating liquors, does not disqualify him."

But he recommended that the Grand Lodge forbid it for the future, and the following resolution was adopted in relation thereto:

*Resolved*, That hereafter any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, for other than medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall not be eligible to the degrees of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction."

We learn from the report of the Grand Secretary that the lodge in Alaska has "collapsed": we know no better term to express its condition; it could not get a quorum together to hold a meeting to surrender the charter, but six members, apparently all there were in the country, signed a paper asking

the Grand Lodge to take the charter as if surrendered: but the Grand Lodge decided that it could not thus be surrendered, and also that the Grand Lodge could revoke it only upon charges regularly made in Grand Lodge, with notice to the lodge and an opportunity to be heard! The charter cannot be surrendered and cannot be revoked: the situation reminds us of a similar one in which Sambo "took to the woods"; the committee followed his example and referred the matter to the Grand Master. We think Bro. REED will have to enter in his books a column for "collapsed lodges."

Bro. REED has already discovered the necessity for a column in tables of statistics for a certain class of Secretaries. He says:

"There are a few Secretaries of lodges, old in the service, some of them, who persist in turning a deaf ear to all appeals of the Grand Secretary, no matter how earnest. It is time they should retire—they are tired."

We do not know whether Bro. BERRY has any of *this* class "on his list" or not: if he has, we are sure that they "will not be missed," or if they *are*, it will be for the good of the institution in general, and the lodge in particular.

The year before, the Grand Lodge used its funds so freely, that the Grand Secretary had to "run the Grand Lodge" on his own credit. We are glad to find that the receipts of the Grand Lodge were sufficient to pay up arrearages, and the estimated expenses for the current year—but the margin was so narrow that we were reminded of the old Dutch miller who came near going "mit der goats."

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was prepared by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, assisted by Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER, since elected Grand Master: the reviews of the latter are designated by his mark Z.

In the following, Bro. REED touches a very important point: wherever such a state of affairs exist, it ought to be remedied:

"In our opinion the largest percentage of wilful unaffiliation of to-day is caused by the inefficiency or gross neglect of lodge officers. The difficulty is, primarily, that the standard of intelligence and moral fitness is held at too low a grade in many of our masonic lodges. Capability and intellectuality stand back abashed and in disgust at the thrusting forward of ignorance and unfitness to places which wisdom and moral force can alone adorn. Many intelligent men of high moral principle have sought connection with Freemasonry with pure motives, a proper conception of its tenets, and in admiration of the principles it assumes to inculcate, but after advancing to the third degree, they are seldom seen in the lodge. It is not the fault of Masonry, it is not their fault. The cause is found in the moral and intellectual atmosphere of the lodge or the elements that dominate and control its work and business affairs. It behooves every mason to see that none but good men and true, men of capability and trustworthiness, are admitted to our lodges, for then such alone can be called upon to govern and instruct."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The chief complaint, however, seems to be the same cause which is most prevalent in all jurisdictions, namely: 'that some lodges (not a few) will persist in electing to office, particularly to the offices of Master and Secretary, Brethren who by nature and education are totally unfit to discharge the duties thereof in a creditable or satisfactory manner.' These are words of burning truth, well deserving of sober reflection by every lodge member who

has the good of his lodge and welfare of Masonry at heart. Many good 'clever fellow' masons, no matter of how laudable ambition, or well disposed in mind, are not fitted to govern a lodge or legislate in the councils of Masonry. The success of the lodge which is supposed to be composed of intelligent, representative men, and its influence in Grand Lodge, depend upon the fitness of the Master. But more than all, where ignorance, moral obliquity, or intemperance, disgrace the Master's station, or dominates in any relation, there is no hope for the lodge, and the sooner its charter is arrested the better."

In selecting officers, masons ought to be selfish to the extent of making the *interests of the lodge* the paramount consideration, without regard to the desire of honoring *any* Brother, however popular. Moral considerations being equal, the question should be, "Out of whom can we get the best and the most work?" using the word "work" in its broadest signification.

Our Washington Brethren are struggling with questions as to the powers, and rights of lodges *u. b.* We commend to them our Maine method: we struggled for awhile and then by constitutional provision gave to lodges *u. b.*, all the powers &c. of chartered lodges, except the installation of officers and rights growing out of such installation: so far this system works smoothly and splendidly.

We most earnestly commend the following to the earnest consideration of every brother:

"We have never been very favorably impressed with masonic 'insurance associations.' We don't believe in 'mixing things' in that way. Let Masonry ever remain firm, steadfast, and immovable in its own distinctive character. Insurance companies, some of them, too, with a masonic 'prefix' or 'affix,' are good institutions in their way, and doubtless do much good. But we fear as a general rule the masonic 'attachment' to such institutions is used in very many instances more as a 'catch penny' than as adding anything to the advancement of true benevolence, or the moral science of Masonry. These are primal features of the order that are purest and best when they are kept distinctive; they need no such adjunctive aids. In a word, one and perhaps the chief objection to 'Masonic Insurance Associations' is founded upon the principle of true benevolence. There is *secular* work necessary to be done in the proper support and propagation of the masonic organization, and for which reasonable compensation should be returned, but that man who seeks membership in, and fellowship with the masonic fraternity, with the motive or under the expectation that he is thereby to receive *pecuniary* benefit, has mistaken the true and holy purpose of the institution, and is not a good mason at heart. The benevolent heart looks away from self, is not 'puffed up' or aggrandized in its works of beneficence. In its business methods it deals on 'business principles,' but it will not attempt to pervert the purposes of Masonry into a mere *business* institution."

The following has the true ring to it, but we can scarcely reconcile it with the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the lodge in Alaska:

"Subordinate lodges have their existence only by the will of Grand Lodge. They have duties to perform, inherent and *indefeasible* under the laws of Masonry, in the ritualistic and symbolic work, but they can make no law for even the government of their local affairs, or the discipline of members, except under sanction and approval of Grand Lodge. In all things the Grand Lodge exercises a supervising power over its subordinates, and when a subordinate persistently fails in its duty, the Grand Lodge must exercise its

*supremacy*, and compel obedience in a manner that shall promote the honor, peace and prosperity of the fraternity."

The committee stoutly maintain the correctness of the course of their Grand Lodge in recognizing the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, but with an earnest wish to see it in the same light we cannot do so. We cannot see the justice of allowing the minority of lodges to form a Grand Lodge in a territory and of forcing all the other lodges to go and do likewise, even if the lodges *are* intimidated: that is their misfortune or fault, and the principles of sound law cannot be overturned to give them relief.

BRO. ZEIGLER has a word to say in behalf of Bro. WOODHULL, formerly Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, and more than intimates that inadequacy of salary was the cause of the defalcation: we notice it for the purpose of endorsing his views that it is exceedingly poor economy as well as unjust for a Grand Masonic body to pay inadequately for the services of its Grand Secretary.

#### WEST VIRGINIA, 1885.

The Grand Lodge held three special communications, two for laying the corner stones of public edifices, and one "for the purpose of publicly dedicating to masonic purposes a new lodge room recently finished." In every case, the Grand Lodge was opened in form, performed the services, returned to the hall and closed.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE E. THORNBURG) is brief. He congratulates the craft on "the prosperity and harmony that have dwelt within our borders."

Among his decisions is the following:

"A Master Mason suspended for non-payment of dues seeking restoration and there not being two-thirds vote favorable, should the money be returned to him, or is it the property of the lodge?

"*Answer.*—He being suspended for the non-payment of dues, and there being no other charges against him, the money should be returned. If there are any other charges against him than the non-payment of dues, they should be preferred in writing, and proceeded with in regular form."

If "the money" referred to was dues which were charged during the suspension (as is done in some jurisdictions), there is no doubt of the correctness of the decision: but if it means the amount due at the time of the suspension, that was absolutely due to the lodge and the member has no claim to it, and yet the lodge does not do right to receive the money and refuse to restore: it would seem that restoration should follow as a matter of course, and if he has done things worthy of stripes, let him be striped.

The Grand Secretary submitted a report of much interest to the members of the Grand Lodge: but we are very sorry to find that he found it necessary to decline a re-election: it is a serious loss to a Grand Lodge to lose a Grand Secretary who performs his duties as ably as Bro. LONG has done, to say nothing of the value his experience gives to his services. He says:

"I have now mentioned all of the matters coming within my duty as Grand Secretary to lay before you for official action and have given some account of my stewardship during the past year, and I desire to ask the Grand Lodge to relieve me hereafter from the duties of this office. The annually increasing demands of my secular position and the annually increasing labors of the Grand Secretary's office have rendered it almost impossible for me to continue to try and meet the requirements of both. I am not content to hold any position the duties of which I cannot perform to my own satisfaction, no matter what may be the opinion of others, and my annual reports to the Grand Lodge have been for many years past burdened with the confession of delinquencies and regrets. With kindness far above my deserts you have elected me annually during the past fourteen years. A man who could forget or disregard such marks of fraternal affection must have a heart of stone. I am glad to say that I am not of that class, and that the severance of official relations with the Grand Lodge of West Virginia gives me profound regret, and brings unwonted moisture to my eyes. During the fourteen years in which I have held the office of Grand Secretary, the number of lodges upon the rolls has grown from 44 to 83. Of course I do not mean to claim that this growth has been due to my labors in the cause of Free-masonry, for the same increase would doubtless have occurred in fourteen years, no matter who held the desk of Grand Secretary. I mention the fact merely for its historic value and as emphasizing to some extent the motive which now bids me to decline a re-election to this important and somewhat laborious post. My intention of retiring from the duties of the office of Grand Secretary has been known to some of you for a long time, and has existed in my own mind for several years past. The transfer of the State Capital from Wheeling to Charleston necessitates my residence at the latter named place during the greater part of the year, and so marks this as the time when my relations to you as Grand Secretary should cease."

The Grand Lodge showed its appreciation of his services and ability by electing him Grand Master—an honor most worthily bestowed.

Bro. ODELL S. LONG presented a general Report on Correspondence of only three pages, the most of which is devoted to the advocacy of a masonic congress to discuss the claims of foreign Grand Lodges for recognition, and (perhaps) to give some instructions by which Freemasons of this country visiting abroad may be able to know which are regular bodies and be enabled to visit them.

We have long thought that if any plan could be invented to secure uniformity of action upon this exceedingly important matter, great good would result. Inasmuch as the decision of such a congress would be merely advisory, it would not necessarily accomplish uniformity of action, but it certainly would greatly tend to produce that result. As Bro. LONG well says, the investigation of claims for recognition by such a body would give the means of reaching a correct conclusion, more certainly than any other practicable method. The Grand Lodge endorsed his views and appointed him a committee to correspond with other Grand Lodges in reference thereto.

#### WISCONSIN, 1885.

A fine portrait of the Grand Master (OLIVER LIBBEY) makes the frontispiece of the Proceedings.

He says:

"The craft within our State have enjoyed a year of harmony and prosperity. The various lodges have been united in themselves and with each other in promoting the welfare of the Fraternity, and advancing the interests of Symbolic Masonry. No complaints have been received from lodges touching infringement of jurisdiction or a disregard of that courtesy and brotherly love which is inculcated as one of the first duties of masons. A gradual and healthy increase in membership is shown by the returns from subordinate lodges."

Beyond this his address is a succinct account of his official acts and decisions.

He granted a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public on "Memorial Day": concerning this he says:

"Following the precedent heretofore established, I have unwillingly granted in one instance, a dispensation permitting a lodge to appear in public procession on Decoration Day. In granting it, I stated my objections to the Master of the lodge. Such permissions are, in my opinion, at variance with the well established principles of Masonry in regard to the appearance of lodges in promiscuous parades; and although the occasion is one in which all good citizens may well desire to participate, it is more appropriate to do so as citizens and not as members of a distinct organization."

We are glad to note that the Grand Lodge has recovered its old-time sound financial condition.

The following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved.* That the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin hereby extends full fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of Victoria, in Australia, as a just and legitimate Grand Lodge, exercising exclusive masonic jurisdiction over the Territory it claims, and we give it a cordial welcome, and will reciprocate in the appointment of representatives and in correspondence."

This is explicit upon the question of exclusive jurisdiction, and squarely meets the issue: but we cannot assent to the doctrine which allows a minority of lodges to control the majority in a matter of so great importance.

The following shows the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to Past Grand Secretary WOODHULL:

"The Grand Lodge then took up the consideration of the case of Brother John W. Woodhull. Bro. Gabriel Bouck made a statement that a letter had been received by the Grand Master, from Past Grand Secretary Woodhull, in which Brother Woodhull acknowledged the truth of the charges, and stated that for the past two years he had been striving to deport himself in such a manner as to regain the good opinion of his Brethren. Telegrams and letters were read from prominent masons in the jurisdiction where Bro. Woodhull is residing, speaking of said Brother in the highest terms, and urging the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin to deal leniently with him, and to give him the opportunity he asked, to redeem himself, and to undo so far as may be possible, the wrong he has done to the Fraternity. Upon these representations, after discussion, the Grand Lodge postponed action upon the case for one year."

The Report on Correspondence (196 pp.) was again presented by Bro. EMMONS E. CHAPIN. He gives extracts rather than a synopsis, and shows rare judgment in their selection: his comments are quite brief; he collects from other Proceedings reviews of foreign Grand Lodges: and thus presents a report full of information and instruction.

## WYOMING, 1884.

The Grand Master (JOHN K. JEFFREY) on the day before the session of the Grand Lodge unexpectedly found himself unable to attend. He sent in his address, which relates almost wholly to matters of local interest. He reports that the lodges were in a prosperous condition, and that peace and harmony prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

The Grand Secretary (JOHN H. SYMONDS) in his report gives a brief history of the Grand Lodge during the first decade of its existence, this session being its tenth.

The time for the annual communication was changed to the first Tuesday in December, upon his recommendation.

He reports that he had succeeded in completing his file of Grand Lodge Proceedings, and recommended that those for 1875, '76 and '77 be reprinted; and the Grand Lodge so voted.

The Committee on New Lodges exhibit a wise caution to prevent the formation of weak lodges, believing that they would prove a burden.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Temperance is one of the cardinal principles of Masonry, and believing that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is demoralizing both to the community and those engaged in the business. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the following section be incorporated in the by-laws, viz:

"It shall be unlawful for, and constituent lodges are hereby prohibited from initiating or admitting to membership in their respective lodges any person engaged in the manufacture, sale or importation of any spirituous or malt liquors as a beverage, either as proprietor, clerk or otherwise, and if any person shall, after becoming a member of any lodge in this jurisdiction, violate the provisions of this section, he shall upon conviction thereof be liable to expulsion."

The Constitution, By-laws and Standing Resolutions are published in the proceedings.

There is no Report on Correspondence, but in its stead is published the address of the Grand Orator Bro. J. H. HAYFORD.

## ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We have received Proceedings not in season for review in their alphabetical place, but in accordance with our usual custom we proceed to notice them.

## KANSAS, 1886.

We learn by the report of Grand Secretary BROWN, that the publication of the Proceedings of 1885 was unexpectedly delayed, or we should have received them in time for review last year: and as it is quite certain that, as a

rule, the Proceedings of the session in February will be received in time for our review in May, we conclude to review 1886 in this report.

The address of the Grand Master (MATTHEW M. MILLER) is largely devoted to routine matters, of which there was an immense amount, as would naturally be expected when it is remembered that there are nearly two hundred and seventy-five lodges in the State and the majority of them scarcely ten years old.

He had had a very large number of applications for dispensations to confer degrees out of time, and his opinion of them may be inferred from his recommendation that ten dollars be charged for them, saying that if that should be done, his successor would have none to report!

He issued two dispensations to lodges to take part in the memorial services of Ex-President GRANT.

He says that the vast amount of correspondence devolving upon the Grand Master prevents his visiting the lodges and the proper investigation of applications for new lodges : he recommended the appointment of District Deputies, to whom application should first be made for decisions, and to take the preliminary steps in forming new lodges.

Among his decisions are the following:

"3. There is no provision in the Grand Lodge by-laws, nor in common justice could there be, by which a member of a masonic lodge can be brought to trial for an offence against the body of Masonry, where personal service cannot be made upon him in the jurisdiction of the lodge, and his whereabouts are unknown.

"4. The only manner in which membership can be obtained in a subordinate lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction by one formerly and recently a member of a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction, is by means of a dimitt from the lodge of which he was lately a member.

"A lodge certificate that 'A. B., late a member of \_\_\_\_\_ Lodge, No. 303, of Pennsylvania, has ceased to be a member thereof, and is in good masonic standing,' is not a dimitt, and does not furnish the evidence of dimission required by Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

"5. A Master elect of a chartered lodge has not been properly installed until he has been solemnly inducted to the oriental chair of King Solomon by a convocation of regular Past Masters. The fact that our constitution is silent on the subject, does not dispense with its essential necessity as a part of the ceremony of installation. It is one of the ancient regulations which with masons of this day should have the force and effect of landmarks, unless expressly forbidden by constitutional enactment.

"As a Past Master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Kansas, I know nothing whatever of the so-called Chapter Past Master degree."

The first (No. 3) was approved : the next was laid over for further consideration.

We dissent from No. 3: we do not believe that if a mason commits an offence and then absconds, his absence should shield him from discipline; the law in all jurisdictions, so far as we have observed, is the reverse of the decision.

As to the next, we do not know what the provisions referred to are, but

If the certificate is not a dimit according to them, they ought to be changed. Of the next the committee say :

"That we recommend the disapproval of the following decision, as not in accord with the existing laws of this Grand Jurisdiction. Your committee asserts that the Grand Lodge of Kansas does not assume any control over the Past Master's degree, so called, and does not claim any right to legislate in reference thereto."

The fact that the Chapter has taken a part of the installation ceremony of the Master of a lodge and *called* it a degree, seems to have frightened a good many of our brethren, and we are surprised to find that our Kansas brethren are among the number. We do not agree with the decision, because whenever the installing officer declares an officer installed into his office, he is installed, whatever part of the ceremonies may have been omitted. The Master is entitled to, and may receive subsequently, *all* the instruction that is omitted, whether it is the use of the gavel or the secrets of the chair.

After this declaration of the committee, the Grand Lodge, with singular inconsistency, do proceed "to legislate in reference thereto" by declaring that it shall not be a part of the installation ceremony! It is better to follow the ancient usages of the craft, as the Grand Master well says, and not be frightened out of our propriety by the fear that somebody else will do as we do.

The Grand Secretary says:

"As the annual returns for the subordinate lodges came in there was to be seen encouraging indications of strong, healthy and vigorous growth. The gains made in the membership of our lodges are all that could be desired. We have further an additional cause for encouragement, in the fact that there is an increasing interest shown by the craft, not only to master the esoteric work, but to comprehend, in the fullest sense, the grand lessons it is intended to inculcate. After many years of official connection with the craft in Kansas and a close observation of the workings of the subordinate lodges, I am led to believe that one of the prime reasons many of the lodges do not succeed better, is in the fact that there is too little attention given to the selection of the officers to govern and direct the affairs of the lodges. There is a large number of the members who only attend lodge meetings once a year, to pay dues and take part in the election of officers, and it is this class who usually do the electioneering. Though incompetent they dictate the election of officers to rule and govern the brethren who attend and punctually perform their duty. It is to be regretted that our brethren will indulge in the pernicious practice of electioneering for themselves, or, for that matter, for any one else. Such practice is disgusting to every true mason and should not be tolerated in any masonic lodge; if indulged in, it will sooner or later destroy harmony and good fellowship."

We most earnestly commend the latter portion of this extract to all who have the interests of the craft at heart. Bro. Brown's observation and experience have been very great, and his opinion in a matter of this kind is almost a statement of fact, and not a mere guess.

Circulars had been sent out for statistics which are re-capitulated as follows:

"Number of lodges answering questions,.....	228
Number of lodges in brick or stone buildings, .....	153

Number of lodges in wooden buildings,.....	75
Number of lodge rooms with floors deafened,.....	164
Number of lodge rooms with floors not deafened, .....	60
Number of lodge rooms carpeted.....	204
Number of lodge rooms not carpeted,.....	24
Number of lodges owning their halls,.....	65
Number of lodges in rented halls,.....	163
Number of lodges with property insured,.....	121
Number of lodges without insurance,.....	93
Number of lodges not answering this question,.....	14
Number of lodges meeting in halls with other societies,.....	141
Number of lodges not meeting with other societies,.....	87"

The following in relation to "public ceremonies of the Order" was adopted :

"And we recommend that the ANCIENT CEREMONIES published in the *General Ahiman Rezon* by Bro. Daniel Sickels be adopted as the prescribed rules and forms for conducting the public ceremonies of the Order in this Grand Jurisdiction to wit: The ceremonies of

"CONSECRATION, DEDICATION AND CONSTITUTION OF NEW LODGES.

"INSTALLATION OF THE OFFICERS OF A LODGE, (except as much thereof as relates to the Past Master's degree, so called) changing the nomenclature from *Most Worshipful Grand Master* and *Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master* where these titles occur, to *Worshipful Master* and *Brother Marshal* respectively.

"INSTALLATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE (except so much thereof as relates to the secret instruction of the Grand Master elect),

"LAYING FOUNDATION STONES OF PUBLIC STRUCTURES.

"DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

"GRAND VISITATIONS.

"BURIAL SERVICE and

"REGULATIONS FOR PROCESSIONS."

The Report on Correspondence (167 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. He devotes more of his space than usual to extracts.

He gives a full history of the Gordon case in California, and expresses great surprise at the action of the Grand Lodge, expressing views similar to those we have given in this report, but stating them in more forcible language.

Referring to our review of Missouri, he says:

"Such an emergency cannot well occur in Kansas; for first, no saloon keeper can be made a mason; and secondly, should a brother engage in that nefarious business, he would find, as two or three have done, his masonic home on the rubbish heap, until he changed his calling and did works meet for repentance."

In regard to the selection of lodge officers, he says:

"Here, and we presume there, the chief obstacle heretofore to sound work in lodges and their continuous prosperity, has been due to the inexperience of Masters elected only for one year. Just when they become familiar with the laws and regulations of their jurisdiction, and are able to confer degrees in a manner impressive and unexceptionable, they are permitted to resume their former place on the floor, and a brother half trained is promoted, who will in turn be educated by a year's service and then leave the East to be filled by another ambitious pupil. We do not favor a life-time service in the East by any brother, nor long periods of service; but we do favor the retention of an accomplished M. W. until a well qualified successor is found, who without halt or break will carry on the good work in progress. In other

words, we strongly disapprove of the selection of the 'good fellow,' rotation system, which is never adopted without detriment to the craft."

The following is of interest to us :

"Formerly it was the custom for masonic lodges in some, if not all of the New England States, to turn out on public occasions, including those mentioned in the preceding resolution. If we understand the drift of this resolution, its purpose simply is to permit lodges to join processions when chief executives may happen to be present as visitors or on a pleasure trip, and then simply to honor them as public officials. We cannot think our Maine brethren would for a moment tolerate the appearance of a lodge as such, should a governor or president be making an excursion for political purposes. But, as heretofore, we record our belief that neither masons nor lodges as such, should appear in public except on purely masonic occasions."

If Bro. Browns had noticed our reply to the extract which he makes from the Tennessee report, and upon which his remark is based, he would have seen that he is right in his opinion about our custom. We cannot repeat here what we then wrote, but will only say that as Masonry teaches us to honor the Chief Magistrate, we hold that a man is not fit to be a mason, who would hold back from honoring the Chief Magistrate because he does not belong to his own political party.

We are glad that this matter has attracted attention, for it would seem that there has been a drifting from patriotism towards partizanship : the very criticism shows that there is not the general regard for the Chief Magistrate *as such* that there should be, and this discussion certainly tends towards arresting a drift in the wrong direction.

#### LOUISIANA, 1886.

The Proceedings have a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, DAVID REA GRAHAM,

He delivered an address of considerable length, but of marked ability and interest throughout. We would like to copy his remarks on "the good of the order" entire, but must be content with the closing paragraph :

"On the other hand, in addition to other inducements held out by ephemeral organizations, sprung up within the past decade, and seeming to sap the support that otherwise might have been given to the craft of Freemasonry, a prime factor has exerted much to accomplish this diversion—the comparatively *nominal cost* that enables applicants to gratify curiosity and secure something like insurance. Both of these incentives are potent with mankind. Masonry has no connection with either, and cannot be permitted to have. We initiate those who apply on account of the favorable opinion they have already formed of our institution. They do not seek insurance or any other benefit for themselves beyond that which is conferred by our teachings, and the opportunity afforded to be beneficial to humanity."

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"The condition of the craft has not materially changed since our last Grand Communication, but I am pleased to note that a revival of interest has taken place in several of the lodges that seemed almost dormant. In

several cases, however, to which the Grand Secretary will refer, forfeiture or surrender of charters seems to have been the inevitable alternative, and I would recommend that final action be had with reference to them."

As usual, Grand Secretary BATCHELOR gives a faithful and minute account of his official action and correspondence, which had been simply immense.

Upon the report of Bro. WHITAKER, of the Committee on Correspondence, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, Your committee has made due investigation of the circumstances attending the formation of the Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, and have ascertained that it has been regularly constituted, and has already received recognition from many of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and

"Whereas, This matter has been pending before this committee for more than one year,

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Louisiana recognizes the existence of the Mexican Independent Symbolic Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, at Vera Cruz, as a regularly constituted Grand Lodge of Masons, and it hereby extends to it the right hand of fellowship, and proposes due exchange of representatives."

As there has been some kind of an organization of Masonry in Mexico for many years, and this Grand Lodge was formed by the representatives of three lodges created by an outside authority and, as it were, stuck upon a little corner of the republic, we are not ready to recognize this Grand Lodge, to the exclusion of all the organizations and masons already there. We very much doubt the policy, even if we admit that the Masonry already existing there could not be recognized.

The following resolution, modifying the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, was adopted:

"Resolved, That an applicant for initiation who has been for more than three years rejected, shall, after change of residence to the jurisdiction of another lodge, be entitled to present his petition for initiation to the lodge of his residence, as though he had not previously applied for the degrees; provided, that his petition shall be accompanied by a certificate from the lodge of his first application stating that it has no record or knowledge of charges against his mental or moral standing."

As usual an immense amount of routine business was transacted, the session extending four days, or rather *nights*, as the Grand Lodge met only in the evening.

Bro. JOSEPH P. HORNOR was elected Grand Master: we congratulate him, and we also congratulate the Grand Lodge. We think, however, we shall keep out of Louisiana this year, for we are so much a creature of habit that we should be in danger of punishment for "contempt of court" in inadvertently speaking of "*Brother Joe*," when we *should* say "His Worship."

We note familiar names among the other Grand Officers, and among them Bro. GEORGE J. PINCKARD, whose ability and zeal for Masonry we have proved in another department of masonic labor.

The Report on Correspondence (152 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM E. WHITAKER, who acknowledges the assistance of Bro. RICHARD LAMBERT

in the preparation. Full extracts, with brief comments, indicative of assent or dissent, form the main feature of the report.

In relation to the consolidation of lodges, he says:

"There seems good ground for objection to any compelling process to secure consolidation. Generally, but by no means always, lodges become weak, inert and useless, by the fault of a considerable part of their own membership. The discords and discontent that sometimes paralyze the beneficial energies of a lodge will hardly disappear in consequence of a forced union with another lodge suffering from a like unfortunate condition of affairs. A junction of the bad elements of each can accomplish no good. Where lodges are dying from chronic indifference, the consolidation of a number of such aggregations of dry bones will hardly result in an approach to vitality. A healthy, active lodge may, under favoring circumstances, absorb a weak one without much risk; but, generally, heroic treatment may be regarded as the best. Let the brethren separate who cannot, or will not, sustain their lodge properly. Let them individually seek new masonic homes, affiliating where they are welcome, and find in new and congenial associations opportunity to work and to agree."

Of masonic charity:

"The authority for such claim is not apparent. Wherever a mason is in need, his brothers should aid him without hope of fee or reward. Debit and credit make no part in such accounts. It is an advantage to a good mason to be given an opportunity to practice practical charity. He ought to be thankful for the occasion for the exercise of brotherly relief. Neither lodges nor masons have a claim to be reimbursed for anything that may have been done in the way of benevolence, whether the benevolence be exercised with reference to members of the Order, their families, those dependent upon them, or the profane."

Of lodges u. d.:

"Our constitution provides that lodges working under dispensation may exercise all the rights of chartered lodges, except that of electing their first three officers, and sending representatives to the Grand Lodge. This law has worked well here for many years, and we see no solid reason for the restriction of the powers of lodges under dispensation prescribed in Connecticut."

In Maine we have the same system, and it works admirably: we wonder which jurisdiction was the first to adopt it?

In another matter the Maine practice has the support of the committee:

"If the candidate had declared his belief in the existence of Deity, did not deny the doctrine of immortality, and believed in a state of future reward and punishment, why should he be denied the right of initiation because he believed in the literal enforcement of the commandment that says: 'swear not at all.' Such refusal certainly is not an indication that a man has not faith in those cardinal principles of religion that are necessary for initiation among masons. A man may be perfectly conscientious when demanding to affirm sooner than take an oath. If he have the belief that is required of all masonic initiates, must he say 'So help me God?' By this rule no conscientious Quaker may be made a mason."

The following seems to indicate that the committee do not concur with their predecessors, who sent out a proposed "International Code":

"The Convention of 1843 hurt practical Masonry more than anything that has occurred in North American masonic history, barring the adoption of

the Webb Ritual. What need have we of a convention on jurisprudence? Every jurisdiction has a law for itself and each jurisdiction takes care that it will not infringe the rights of other jurisdictions. We are a community of masonic States circling the world, willing to defend each other's rights and protect our own. The common sense of the majority rules us as to what may be called masonic international matters. We are all represented, or ought to be, before all well constituted masonic bodies. There is no doubt but that the system of jurisprudence we have in Louisiana is, in the main, that which is supported by every other masonic jurisdiction. We differ as to our local matters, but as to those matters which affect what we may call masonic international rights, we are generally in harmony with other Grand Masonic Bodies. It is a thoroughly useless thing to attempt to make an international code where the parties have no opportunity to exercise belligerent rights to enforce the articles of the code. There is no need of such code while we are getting along without it and without trouble. The proposition to make a convention on jurisprudence looks toward the incubus of a National Grand Lodge."

We incline to agree with the committee, but think a convention for the purpose indicated by Bro. LONG, of West Virginia, is not open to the objection.

Their position on the Quebec question is sound and explicit:

"In fact, the current of opinion in this country sustains Quebec in her attitude. We have recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec as the sovereign authority over the symbolic degrees in that Province. That ends the question, so far as Louisiana is concerned, if we adhere to precedents that recognition of our right to 'Home Rule' have already established. Until St. Paul's, St. George's and St. Lawrence's Lodges of Montreal yield obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, their members should be excluded from the lodges in Louisiana."

In their review of Maryland they say:

"A considerable part of his review is devoted to what has been of late called the Massachusetts question—a subject considered in another part of this review. Bro. GORGAS approaches this subject with much feeling, and discusses it with considerable vehemence. As we say elsewhere, we see no occasion for the introduction of this matter as one of consequence to the fraternity. Since 1858 Louisiana has recognized the Southern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the United States of America; it has recognized the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Louisiana, and the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Louisiana. It has recognized other Grand Masonic Bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and no harm has come to the Grand Lodge by reason of such recognition. Let every Grand Lodge act for itself in this. It is useless to attempt to establish, by any sort of condemnatory measures, a rule that will fetter Grand Lodge independence in this matter. If a Grand Lodge desire to recognize Cerneau Masonry, which would be balm to the soul of Bro. GORGAS, so be it. It is none of our business. If a Grand Lodge choose to affiliate with the Rite of Memphis in any of its branches, it is at liberty to do so, and no other Grand Lodge or body of Masons has a right to protest against it. If a Grand Lodge choose to refuse recognition to a body of the Scottish Rite beyond the fourth degree, or to a Grand Royal Arch Chapter—that is the concern of the body that refuses. The Grand Lodge of Louisiana has taken its stand on this subject, and is not likely to be moved from its position."

Over nine pages are devoted to Maine, with expressions of assent, or the silence that gives consent, except that they say that our opinion, "that there

are cases in which a brother may reveal that he cast a *black ball*" is "heresy." As they give no reasons, and evidently did not take time to consider all the cases that might arise, we are not much shaken in our belief.

But we must stop.

#### MASSACHUSETTS, 1885.

The able and instructive addresses delivered at the various special communications, and the numerous obituary notices make these Proceedings exceedingly interesting, but present this difficulty to the reviewer: to do any sort of justice to them, he must quote them *in extenso*. We, therefore, must be content with referring Brethren to them and urging them, if possible, to read them in the Proceedings in the Grand Lodge Library.

The address of the Grand Master (ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND) with accompanying documents takes up almost seventy pages of the pamphlet.

He announces the deaths of various Brethren, among whom are Past Grand Master WILLIAM DAWES COOLIDGE, who was Grand Master in 1862, and as such was present at the centennial celebration of Portland Lodge. He continued to be an active and devoted mason to the day of his death.

The details of the official action of this Grand Master shows that he has maintained the reputation of his predecessors for active, prudent and able discharge of the duties of his office. That this was appreciated by the Brethren is shown by the fact of his unanimous re-election.

Of one matter he says:

"I am fully convinced that the annual convening of the lodges of each district is and will be of great benefit to the fraternity. Indirectly, it increases the knowledge of the Brethren in regard to our Constitutions and General Regulations; directly it corrects errors, reconciles differences of opinion regarding phraseology and method, makes uniform both letter and spirit, establishes acquaintance among the Brethren, facilitates the interchange of courtesies, increases the interest in the order and in one another, and strengthens fraternal regard and personal good-will among us, both as men and masons."

We would like to see the experiment tried in Maine.

The usual routine business was transacted with great harmony: and the Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized.

The "Annual Feast" was held as usual, at which many able and witty speeches were made. Past Grand Master BURNHAM responded very happily for the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Bro. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY spoke (in part) as follows:

"I think you would prefer poetry, and I was very glad to see our Brother Burnham to-night, because I am reminded of a sweet poem which was located in Maine, and I wish to ask him if the author of that poem was not a mason. It began:—

"O maiden of Passamaquoddy!  
Shall we seek the communion of souls  
Where the deep Mississippi meanders,  
Or the distant Saskatchewan rolls?

Oh, no, for in Maine I will find thee  
In a sweetly sequestered nook,  
Where the fair flowing Schoodawabroopee  
Conjoins with the Schoodawahkook.' (Laughter.)

"Now, I will thank you, Brother Burnham, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, to give me the information whether Brother Drummond was the author of that poem, or whether you yourself composed the ditty. His modesty I must respect, and I will not press that question upon him. (Laughter.)"

We shall wait for Bro. BURNHAM's reply before we speak, further than to say that if we have ever been accused of writing *poetry*, the verse quoted might be given as evidence of what would be likely to happen, if the charge were true.

An amendment to the Constitution was presented in relation to Grand Lodge certificates. A very able report was made by a committee of which Bro. SERENO D. NICKERSON was chairman. As the practice in Maine has been similar to that in Massachusetts, we make large extracts from the report.

The committee say :

"The amendment provides for the non-admission of all persons, except those who can furnish certain evidence of their masonic standing.

"It is needless to speak of the testimony offered by the voucher of one whose right to a seat in the lodge is already established; for such testimony, positively and definitely given, has been regarded as sufficient among masons from time immemorial. Of the alternative offered in the proposed amendment, that the would-be visitor 'produces the certificate of some Grand Lodge, and passes a satisfactory examination,' it is necessary to treat at some length.

"The requirement of the use of 'certificates' has been at different times considered by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In 1842 a National Masonic Convention, held at Washington, recommended that the several 'Grand Lodges advise, if they do not deem it necessary to require their subordinate lodges to demand certificates of the good standing of Brethren who are strangers, which certificate should emanate from the Grand Lodge from the jurisdiction of which they hail;' and in September, 1842, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, after providing for the printing of such certificates, advised 'the subordinate lodges and all individual masons under this jurisdiction to make use of these certificates, and, as a general rule, to require them of visiting brethren who are strangers.' In September, 1843, this advice to the lodges was renewed, the measure being spoken of as 'one the best calculated to secure them from the visitations of the undeserving.'

"In December, 1853, the Grand Lodge, because of the existence of illegal lodges in the State of New York, instructed its subordinates to require of all persons assuming to be masons, and hailing from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, a certificate authenticated by the signature of the Grand Secretary, and the seal of the Body recognized as the regular Grand Lodge of that State, testifying to the masonic standing of the person presenting the certificate."

They then quote the language of several of their Grand Masters, who held that certificates must be produced, although the visitor was vouched for.

The committee say :

"Your committee feel great hesitation in opposing their opinion to those which have been quoted, and which have been at length, that they may

have their full force in assisting the individual members of the Grand Lodge to cast an intelligent vote upon the proposed amendment to the Grand Constitutions; but admitting, as is intended in this report, that, under some circumstances, a diploma or certificate should be an invariable pre-requisite to examination (not, under any conditions, to take its place), the committee desire to call attention to the phraseology of several of these recommendations and orders, together with other facts appertaining thereto.

"The National Convention of 1842 only recommended that certificates be demanded of 'Brethren who are strangers'; and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in its action in September, 1842, advised the lodges, '*as a general rule*, to require them of visiting Brethren who are strangers.'

"The committee reporting the resolutions of 1853 refer for their authority to a 'Regulation of 1663,' the same which is quoted by Grand Master Heard as being a regulation established in that year by the Grand Lodge of England.

"If this were undeniably the fact, which is now hardly susceptible of proof, and had such a regulation been observed for any considerable time thereafter, your committee might concede that it fixed an ancient landmark of the Order, which should not be removed. But the Constitutions of 1723 make no mention of it; in 1738 it is printed with the Constitutions (as taken from a work published in 1722), but even then appears to have been superseded by a regulation of 1723-4, which is as follows:—

"On February 19, 1723-4: 'No visitor, however skilled in Masonry, shall be admitted into a lodge, unless he is personally known to, or well vouched and recommended by, one of the lodge present.'

"It is also well to take note of the words immediately following this regulation in the edition of 1738, which certainly justify the inference that *admitting a visitor* into a lodge, meant no less than *electing him to membership*. 'But it was found inconvenient to insist upon unanimity in several cases; and therefore the Grand Masters have allowed the lodges to admit a member if not above three ballots are against him; though some lodges desire no such allowance.'

It may also be added that the so-called regulation of 1663 required of the Master of every lodge receiving such a certificate that he should 'enroll the same in a Roll of Parchment to be kept for that purpose and \* \* \* give an account of all such acceptations at every General Assembly.' Here again, in the body of the regulation itself, provision is made for a degree of formality hardly likely to be observed for any less cause than the admission of a *visitor* (*i. e.*, one not made in the lodge) to *membership*. The authority derived from the regulation, for the invariable requirement of a certificate from visitors, is certainly of a doubtful quality.

"The fifteenth of the charges which point out the duty of the Master of a lodge is also referred to by Grand Master Heard and by Grand Master Everett. This charge seems never to have been literally construed in this country, for the so-called tyler's obligation has been, and is to-day in many, if not most American jurisdictions, accepted in lieu of 'proper vouchers,' and it must not be overlooked that a strict construction of this charge would prevent the admission to a lodge of any visitor upon the simple avouchment of a Brother who has sat with him, for the charge requires *due examination*, and the production of proper vouchers of having been *initiated* in a regular lodge. Neither of these conditions is strictly complied with, when one mason vouches for another simply because they once sat together in a lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The committee would not discredit certificates, except so far as to place them on their proper level, as an additional safeguard *only*, and not an infallible protection against the approach of the unworthy. They would regard personal knowledge of an individual, of his moral character, such a knowledge as may be derived from a business acquaintance, even, as being entitled to as much weight in establishing a visitor's claim—a claim of courtesy only—to examination, as the certificate in the hands of a stranger, Personal acquaintance, Grand Lodge certificate, and a satisfactory examina-

tion combined, afford the strongest testimony to the masonic worthiness of a visitor. *Thorough* personal knowledge may be obtained of your neighbor, or your business correspondent, or your Brother or friend in a distant city, even though you may not have met under the same clouded canopy. Such knowledge on the part of a discreet Brother, joined with his recommendation, your committee would accept as a sufficient preliminary to examination.

"But while thus enlarging the facilities for those who are known, and can be identified, your committee would close one avenue by which the unworthy may approach our sanctuary, and would recommend striking out the proviso which exempts Brethren of certain jurisdictions from the production of a certificate. The *stranger* seeking admission to our lodges, who finds his way barred because his own Grand Lodge has not furnished him with the means of making himself known, cannot justly complain of the harshness of our rule. By the amendment in the form the committee will recommend, he could, if known, establish, by means of an examination, his masonic standing. It is his misfortune that he finds no one who knows enough of his character to recommend him for examination; but the exception one would fain make in behalf of the honest man could be taken advantage of by every rogue. Without certificate, or without some Brother competent to recommend him for examination, let him wait till one or the other can be obtained."

The committee finally presented the amendment in the following form:

"Sect. 26. Except on a duly authorized public occasion, no visitor shall be admitted into a tyled lodge, unless he complies with one of the following conditions:

"1st. Being vouched for by some Brother present.

"2d. Producing a certificate of some Grand Lodge, and passing a satisfactory examination.

"3d. Being personally known to and recommended for examination by some Brother present and passing such examination."

The amendment was laid over for action at the March Quarterly Communication.

We thank the committee for their able and exhaustive examination of the question: for while the investigation was made with special reference to Massachusetts, the question is one of general interest and importance, and the result reached seems to us a wise solution of the difficulty, and worthy of general adoption.

This must be read in the light of the law of Massachusetts, in relation to a voucher:

"In order to vouch for any one it is necessary to have sat in a lodge with him, and to be able to tell the degree upon which the lodge was working at the time."

This cuts off vouchers on personal examination: of course, every mason has the right to determine *for himself* whether a man is a mason or not when properly called upon to do so: but this is (we think) wisely limited to his own action, and does not permit to vouch to others for the stranger.

#### NEW JERSEY, 1886.

A fine portrait of the Grand Master for 1881 forms the frontispiece; we would give his name if we could translate the mark he makes for his auto-

graph: He has too fine a head, to be obliged, in these days, to "make his mark" instead of writing his name.

The address of the Grand Master (*JOSEPH W. CONGDEN*) is of a high order as a literary production. His short, crisp sentences express his meaning with great clearness.

The following paragraph from his address touches the legislation of Massachusetts to which we have just referred. We would be glad to know how they in New Jersey comply with that part of the charge to a Master which requires a visitor to produce proper vouchers that he was "made in a regular lodge." The examination of a visitor consists of two parts. 1. To determine if he is a mason. 2. To ascertain if he was made in a regular lodge. The idea with many seems to be that the former includes the latter; but it does not, and the old law does not so teach.

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts continues to exact from visitors to its subordinate lodges as a condition, a *sine qua non*, prior to their examination, the presentation of a masonic certificate. It may be a fair question whether our Brethren of Massachusetts should be permitted to visit freely and untrammeled among the lodges of New Jersey, when the lodges from which they hail make the exactation of Brethren of New Jersey of an article which this Grand Lodge in its wisdom does not regard as a pre-requisite of any Brother to entitle him to pay a friendly visit."

The following, concerning the duty of a Master, is of universal application:

"There is another matter concerning the internal economy of lodges that Masters may well consider here. A Master should study the finances of the lodge over which he presides. The recent stringency of the times, and the depression of many industries, have resulted in the lack of employment for many to such a degree that, probably, there are now a greater number of members in arrears for dues, and in larger amounts than ever before. This is highly unfavorable to the best discipline and the harmonious interests of the lodges. It is not wise to allow large individual indebtedness to accrue. A member involved for dues he is unable to pay, is never happy among his Brethren. Pride will make him an absentee; poverty is humiliating. The requirements of his lodge should never bear heavily on a Brother's heart. In such instances, arrearages for dues, or portions of them, should be promptly and cheerfully remitted. On the other hand, Brethren who are able to liquidate their dues and are indifferent or unduly procrastinating should be promptly suspended. The assets of a lodge should be live assets. All its claims on its members should be collectable, and those not so should be wiped out. No organization can prosper as it should when encumbered with 'dead wood,' and the dry and unfruitful branches should be lopped off."

He gives the following "citations," but why so called does not appear; the propositions are correct:

"A. Records affecting the standing of a Brother cannot be altered after his death.

"B. A Treasurer cannot disburse any of the funds of a lodge by order of the Worshipful Master for any purpose whatever, except by consent of the lodge.

"C. It is not requisite to have served as a Junior Warden to be eligible to election as a Senior Warden.

"*D.* A Secretary cannot receive, credit or report as money paid to him, a check dated in advance, a due bill, or a promissory note."

Among his decisions are the following:

"I. A Worshipful Master has the right, before the minutes have been approved, to order the record of any matter of business transacted in the lodge expunged therefrom, for just reasons, valid in his own conscience, and in the interest of peace and harmony.

"II. It is not proper to summons a Brother by postal card.

"III. The action of a Grand Master in a specific case does not bind his successor, unless it is subsequently ratified and confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

"IV. In a trial by charges when the accused is unable to be present in person, his testimony may be admitted in the form of a legally executed deposition.

"VI. The judicial opinions of a Grand Master, in interpreting masonic law or landmarks, become established degrees and permanent rules for action when adopted by the Grand Lodge.

"IX. It is not proper for a lodge to appoint a 'Committee of Inquiry' to ascertain whether a Brother is justly liable to the preferment of charges."

They were all approved by the Grand Lodge.

As to the first the committee say "the right therein recognized should only be exercised in extreme cases and with the utmost caution." The Master may exclude from the record what is not "proper to be written," and only that; but he is the judge, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge.

We do not believe in the *ninth*: it is contrary to very ancient usage in many jurisdictions, and moreover prevents an inquiry that in very many cases is eminently proper.

We think the third decision must have been inadvertently approved, as it was reversed in the particular case in which it is made. The statement should have been, "Every decision of the Grand Master is binding upon every body in the case in which it was made, but becomes a rule of future action only when approved by the Grand Lodge."

The particular case was this: Grand Master SMITH decided that a certain candidate was initiated in violation of a landmark, and declared the initiation null and void. The present Grand Master declaring that no Grand Master can bind his successor, held that the person was an E. A. regularly made, and gave the lodge permission to confer the other degrees upon him and himself assisted in conferring the third. The committee made the following report, which was adopted:

"In the opinion of your committee, the position of this individual in the craft, and the law applicable to his case, are as follows:

"1. The action of M. W. Grand Master Smith fixed the *status* of the individual as a profane, as though no initiation had ever taken place.

"2. He thereupon became material to be dealt with by masons as any other profane, under their consciences and masonic obligations.

"3. The action of M. W. Grand Master Smith, in this specific case, was neither affirmed nor disaffirmed by the Grand Lodge, and therefore, except in so far as it fixed the *status* of the individual, it had only the force of his personal opinion.

"4. The passing and raising of the individual in question, without his having been first re-instated, was irregular.

"5. His present *status* is that of an irregularly passed and raised mason, in that his initiation has been lawfully annulled; and the irregularity should be healed."

This report is thus in direct conflict with the other: and this is clearly correct and that as clearly wrong.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized: arrangements were made for celebrating the centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge in January, 1887: and the usual routine business transacted.

The Committee on History made a long and interesting report, the result of which is, that the publication of a history is to be entrusted to a committee of which Grand Secretary HOUGH is a member.

The Report on Correspondence (148 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON.

Referring to the resolution offered in the Grand Lodge of Colorado by P. G. Master BARR, "That the moral, mental and physical qualifications of all candidates will be determined by the lodge to which the application is made," Bro. NORTON says:

"We invite attention to the tenor of the resolution appended to the minority report. We have no means of judging how large the vote was which this resolution received, but the fact is significant that such a resolution was submitted by a Past Grand Master whose judgment has so far the confidence of this Grand Lodge as to secure his appointment to the most important of its committees. Though the resolution was rejected, it would seem that the voting had in it somewhat of encouragement for those who sympathize with the minority; for, immediately after the disposal of the reports of the Committee on Jurisprudence, another brother offered a resolution precisely the same as the one which had just been rejected; and it seems to have been voted on, for the record says, 'motion lost.' Why the Grand East entertained such a motion we fail to comprehend, though it may have been done on the assumption that, disconnected from the report, it presented a different question for the consideration of Grand Lodge. But we are less concerned about the parliamentary features of the case than about the daring spirit of innovation manifested. No landmark can stand before the free exercise of such a disposition. The argument used here can easily be applied to other questions; it is, in fact, but a step to the assertion with regard to any regulation whatsoever—'the reason of the law has failed, therefore the law itself ceases to exist.'

"Well, the minority of the committee may be right; the time may come—and from the restless spirit manifested in some of the newer jurisdictions it may come so soon that Bro. Carr's confidence may be rewarded, he may 'live to see' the time—when the regulation under consideration will be legislated out of existence; whether, if that time shall come, it will be evidence that 'the masonic institution moves' in the right direction, is another matter.

"At the banquet subsequently held, to Bro. Carr was assigned the duty of replying to the sentiment, 'The Ancient Landmarks of our Order; they must be preserved to perpetuate the memory and wisdom of their founders.' His remarks are not given."

While we do not fully agree, we commend this to the careful consideration of the craft.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1880.

The Grand Master (FABIUS H. BUSHEE) says:

"From the report of the Grand Secretary, to whom I am so much indebted for counsel and assistance during the year, you will learn in detail the state of the Order. Upon a survey of the whole field, the outlook is decidedly encouraging. Purged of many drones, the lodges for the most part are in good working condition, and hopeful for the future. Dispensations have been granted for the establishment of ten new lodges, and several dormant lodges have been revived. While I have not seen fit to deny any petitions for new lodges, concerning their formation I desire to sound a note of warning to my successor. An increase in the number of lodges is by no means necessarily a matter of congratulation, and petitions should be carefully considered. In county-seats the formation of new lodges is generally to be promoted, but whenever any question arises about the ability of the new lodge to develop strength, the petition should not be granted. One strong lodge is more potent for good than a dozen weak ones."

Among his decisions are the following:

"1. A member of a lodge was adjudged a lunatic in 1861, and was sent to the Asylum. The Secretary, without any action by the lodge, dropped his name from the rolls. He has recently been discharged from the Asylum as cured; *Held*, that neither the Secretary nor, it would seem, the lodge, had any right to drop his name. He remains a member of the lodge and it requires no vote to re-instate him. As for his dues during the period of his insanity it is not to be presumed that any lodge would seek to exact them. Insanity is a disease, and does not alter the relation of a mason, thus afflicted, to his lodge; except that no lunatic can enter the lodge room.

"2. A mason becomes a member of a lodge when he signs the by-laws. If, after he is raised, a mason refuses to sign the by-laws, or after he is warned, neglects to do so, he becomes non-affiliate and not entitled to masonic benefits. A member of a lodge excluded for non-payment of dues, and afterwards re-instated upon payment, is not required to sign the by-laws a second time.

"3. An Englishman (or other alien) not naturalized, resident in this jurisdiction for twelve months or more, is eligible to initiation and membership.

"7. A mason is indicted for murder, convicted, granted a new trial in the appellate Court, re-tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced. Charges were preferred against him and the trial postponed to await the verdict in the Courts; *Held*, that the notes of evidence in the Courts were not evidence against him, unless admitted by consent; but that upon a charge that he had been guilty of felony, a record of his conviction would be *prima facie* evidence, and unless rebutted to the satisfaction of the lodge would justify a verdict of guilty.

"10. A mason who had become non-affiliate by non-payment of dues (his failure to pay arising partly from want of means caused by ill-health), desired to be re-instated, and had slowly accumulated by day-labor money to pay his dues. He was taken ill and died before re-instatement. Upon a petition by the lodge for a dispensation to bury him with masonic honors;

"*Held*, that, as it was stated that if the facts had been fully known the mason would not have been dismembered, it was one of the rare cases in which a dispensation should be granted to bury a non-affiliate with masonic honors. The propriety of this dispensation is questioned, and the opinion of the Grand Lodge is asked upon it."

Concerning the last the committee say:

"That portion of the Grand Master's address marked as Decision No. 10 having been referred to them, they are of opinion that the action of the Grand Master should be sustained and approved, owing to the peculiar circumstances attending the case considered by him.

"In rendering this opinion your committee have looked to the motives which evidently influenced our Grand Master in this seeming departure from the law as we have heretofore understood it. In the exercise of his discretion he has, in our opinion, shown the high regard in which he holds the privileges, as well as the rights, of a Master Mason.

"But your committee desire particularly and emphatically to call the attention of the members of the Grand Lodge to the fact that this decision should not be viewed in the light of a precedent.

"The penalty of non-affiliation is clearly and unequivocally prescribed by law, and rare indeed should be the case which warrants its remission.

"Your committee would further state that they reflect the sentiments of the Grand Master himself in embodying in their report this notice and admonition, which sentiment he expressed orally to this Grand Body."

An attempt having been made to induce the Grand Lodge to adopt a system of "co-operative insurance," the Grand Master says:

"An elaborate plan of a co-operative insurance scheme, to be carried on under the supervision, and with the approval of the Grand Lodge, will come before you for your action. As I shall not participate in any debate upon the subject, I think it my duty to say that the universal experience of other jurisdictions warrants the advice that so serious an undertaking shall not be lightly entered into. A failure would tend to the permanent injury of Masonry in this jurisdiction. The organization of the Grand Lodge is, in my opinion, unfitted for such work, and the criticism upon the scheme in the Reports on Foreign Correspondence of other Grand Lodges is unanimous in condemnation. But the intelligent and zealous author of the plan will present its claims to you, and it is unnecessary to bespeak for him an attentive hearing."

The Grand Lodge wisely followed his advice, and summarily rejected the proposition.

We are glad to learn that the State increased its appropriation for the Orphan Asylum to \$10,000. Of this, the Grand Master says:

"Shortly after the last communication of this Grand Body the Directors of the Orphan Asylum appeared before the Joint Committee on Finance of the General Assembly, and asked that the appropriation by the State in aid of that institution be increased to ten thousand dollars. The reasons for this request were given at length, and the necessities and desires of the Asylum were frankly laid before the committee. To the credit of the representatives of our Commonwealth be it stated, that without reference to locality, party, color, or denomination, by a vote, practically unanimous, the appropriation was given.

"Masons of North Carolina, I earnestly pray that you may feel the full weight of the responsibility which this action of the Legislature imposes upon every member of the fraternity. We are made the almoners of the charity of the State; upon us is devolved the obligation of carrying into full effect the constitutional obligation resting upon the General Assembly 'to provide for the establishment of one or more Orphan Houses,' and for the method in which we execute the trust we are responsible to the tax-payers of North Carolina.

"It is a rare compliment to entrust duties of this importance to directors who are not appointed by State authority. The appropriation is not sufficient, nor is it intended to be sufficient, to support the Asylum. If it were, no self-respecting mason would administer the fund as a masonic charity. The purpose declared was to enable the authorities of the asylum to increase the number of inmates, to receive children at a younger age, and to discharge its inmates at an increased age when their interests would be thereby promoted. And especially is it intended to establish features of industrial education."

At its next session, the Grand Lodge proposes to celebrate its centennial. A Grand Lodge is believed to have been formed in 1771, but it became dormant. In 1787, the present Grand Lodge was organized, and it has been in continuous existence ever since, and its records have been preserved.

There was no Report on Correspondence. Committees have been appointed, but they have been unable to perform the duty. The Grand Master appointed the Grand Secretary, D. W. BAIN, as chairman, and we count surely upon having a report next year.

An appeal *from an acquittal* came before the Grand Lodge, and the question whether the appeal could be entertained was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence. A majority reported that it could not be, giving no reasons: the minority held that it could be, and cited the practice of six other Grand Lodges; he might have added to the list (which includes Massachusetts and Rhode Island), Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and many others. A motion to adopt the minority report was lost by a vote of 90 to 129, and the majority report was adopted. It is a matter of common observation, that when a question of masonic law arises in a case which excites considerable interest it is impossible to separate the question of law from the merits of the case as they appear to the members of the Grand Lodge, and the vote on the question of law is sometimes the result of the views of members in relation to the case itself, rather than the question of law.

We think the decision of the Grand Lodge unsound in principle, contrary to the practice of the large majority of Grand Lodges, and moreover directly in the teeth of the Charges and Regulations, which give an appeal to every member of a lodge who feels aggrieved at its decision, without any such limit as has been introduced in later times by some Grand Lodges—the out-growth of the mode of procedure under the court law in many jurisdictions.

We find the following in relation to "exclusion for non-payment of dues":<sup>1</sup>

"SEC. 12. *Paragraph I.* A member shall not be excluded from his lodge without notice having been served on him to appear and show cause for the delinquency.

"*Paragraph II.* Exclusion from a lodge for non-payment of dues does not impair the standing of a member with the fraternity at large, other than placing him in a non-affiliated relation.

*Paragraph III.* A member excluded for non-payment of dues can be reinstated by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting of the lodge, upon the payment by said member of the amount due at the time of the exclusion: *Provided*, whenever it is apparent to the satisfaction of the lodge that such member is entirely unable to pay such indebtedness, the lodge may, in its discretion, remit the amount."

This differs from our *suspension* from membership only in this, that with us payment restores without action of the lodge; and from our *deprivation* of membership, only in this, that we require a unanimous vote, instead of majority, to restore.

## QUEBEC, 1886.

The address of the Grand Master (E. R. JOHNSON) is quite brief, and mostly devoted to local matters.

He states Prince ALBERT VICTOR was made a mason in Royal Alpha Lodge, receiving the degrees at the hands of his father, THE PRINCE OF WALES, as Master of the lodge.

Of "Foreign Relations," the Grand Master says:

"These remain unchanged. The most friendly feeling exists between this Grand Lodge and the various masonic Grand Bodies of the world, saving, of course, England. Her occupancy of our territory is maintained, though no feeling of hostility has been expressed, and certainly no overt act has been committed. A large number of prominent Brethren in the United States have, in various ways, fully endorsed the action taken by me last year against the three lodges in this city of foreign jurisdiction. Several Grand Lodges have issued edicts thereon, and all masonic intercourse have been severed with the members of St. Paul, St. Lawrence, and St. George No. 440 lodges. Correspondence on this subject has been voluminous; but one opinion has been expressed as to the action taken. The situation is grave and calls for the united wisdom of Grand Lodge. Let me ask you to approach this important subject with all the thoughtfulness, prudence and sagacity at your command. Our sovereignty must be maintained at any cost. My hopes for the future are far in excess of my fears."

Of the condition of the craft, Grand Secretary ISAACSON says:

"I am pleased also to be able to state for your information that since my last report our numbers have increased; in January, 1885, we had 58 lodges on our roll, now we have 60, then we had a total membership of 2,728, our aggregate now is 2822, and this notwithstanding the effect of the change in our Constitution made last year, in virtue of which quite a large number of our Brethren have been cut off for non-payment of dues."

The Grand Chaplain, Bro. ROBERT KERR, delivered a fine discourse of a practical character—a feature in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge well worthy of general adoption.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia was recognized, but action in relation to Grand Lodges in Spain and Mexico was deferred.

The following in relation to the Grand Lodge of England was adopted:

"That, whereas the issue of the edict by the M. W. the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge forbidding intercourse between the Master Masons of this jurisdiction and the three lodges in Montreal warranted by the English Grand Lodge, has produced no perceptible effect in the settlement of the difficulty as to the supreme jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in the territory of this Province. And whereas this Grand Lodge cannot honorably recede from its rightful claim to supremacy in masonic matters in this Province, or leave its future chances for success to the chapter of accidents; And whereas the Grand Lodge of England has refused to withdraw the warrants of its said three lodges, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge be, and he is hereby instructed to issue an edict in the name and on behalf of this Grand Lodge, severing all intercourse between this Grand Lodge, its subordinate lodges and members on the one hand, and the Grand Lodge of England, its subordinate lodges and members thereof on the other hand, unless the warrants of said three lodges be withdrawn, or unless they affiliate with this Grand Lodge on or before the first day of July next."

Bro. FRANK W. BAXTER, of Vermont, was made an honorary member of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (50 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. ISAACSON.

He quotes the action of the Grand Lodge of Canada *in extenso* and adds:

"We think the above view is a fair one from the Grand Lodge of Canada (Ontario) standpoint, that body having accepted recognition on the basis of certain clearly defined covenants, cannot repudiate them. Its subsequent history and actions, as well as the openly expressed opinion of some of its most prominent officials goes to show that it was in early life too eager to obtain the recognition of England, and in order to insure it, at a weak moment consented to sacrifice a most important masonic principle, that of sole and exclusive jurisdiction for every Grand Lodge over and throughout the territory where it exists. The Grand Lodge of Quebec, from the date of its formation, accepted that dogma, and has persistently and faithfully adhered to it; will ever continue to do so. No temporary advantages or conciliations will induce her to waive one iota from the stand taken. She is confident as to its correctness, as to her ultimate success, and with assurances of active and effectual support from foreign Grand Lodges, with the sympathy of her sister Grand Lodges in the Dominion, and with the firm belief and expectation that, notwithstanding past events, the Grand Lodge of England and the brethren here claiming to be under that jurisdiction will yet, sooner or later, see the propriety of her cause and yield their private views for the benefit of the whole, she will continue the struggle with patience, yet with persistency, until she governs alone and undisturbed the whole craft throughout her territory."

We are glad to note the prosperous condition of this Grand Lodge, and trust that it may not long be annoyed by the presence of irregular lodges.

#### TENNESSEE, 1886.

After we had put "Tennessee" as one of the Grand Lodges "not heard from" we receive these Proceedings and literally "stop the press" for a brief review. Since our visit to Tennessee, almost a dozen years ago, very many of her masons seem to be life long friends. The names of very many of those who have been and are now active, are as familiar as household words. The Brethren have grown in years and honors, and we doubt if we could now salute the retiring Grand Master as "Harry," or the present "Most Worshipful" as "Tom," and yet we have no doubt such would be our inclination at the first greeting.

Of the condition of the craft the Grand Master (HENRY M. AIKEN) says:

"The masonic year, now near its close, has been one of marked quiet and harmony. And, notwithstanding the great depression which has existed in business circles, the condition of the Order throughout the State is very satisfactory. A reference to the reports of the subordinate bodies not only confirms this statement, but it also conveys the additional pleasing information that the working lodges are in a remarkably healthy condition."

The statement of his official action, and the reports from subordinate lodges sustain this statement: there has been a decrease in the total mem-

bership, and forfeiture and surrender of charters, but these have all been materially less than the previous year.

The following decisions were announced by him; they were all approved, but a resolution was adopted that, for the future, a unanimous vote shall be necessary to allow the withdrawal of a petition—the same as in this State.

The committee properly say in relation to the fifth, "This is true, but the penalty should never be inflicted during the pendency of the appeal."

We copy the beautiful and impressive conclusion of the address:

"And now, my brethren, what of the future? Masonry contains within itself the elements of strength and harmony. Its membership possesses the ingredients of weakness and discord. Then how scrupulously careful should we be in our 'walk and conversation,' lest the shadow of a stain should come upon it through our conduct or our speech. There is a legend somewhere which tells of a magic cloak that was taken from the body of a great monster of the sea. The story goes that it was fabricated and thus preserved for Orendil, a peerless Knight, the sole survivor from a fleet that had been wrecked within sight of the Holy Sepulchre, whither he was voyaging to secure the bride which the fates had decreed him. When another than he attempted to put on this garment, it was torn; but when Orendil donned it, not only did it become as good as new, but it made him invulnerable. And so, my brethren, of Masonry. He who lives up to its teachings and obeys its injunctions will not display to the world an unshapely and tattered garment, but each such one will, like Orendil, find it a perfect fitting and becoming habiliment, and, clad in it, he will enjoy the confidence and esteem of his fellows, and will be shielded and strengthened against many evil influences. May we all be so clothed."

We find that in Tennessee neither the accused, nor his wife, *nor his children*, can testify upon his trial. We think the accused should be allowed to testify, and we cannot conceive upon what ground his *children* are excluded.

We perceive that a "Grand Convocation of Past Masters" was formed, which is to meet annually during the session of the Grand Lodge. If there were time for such a meeting with us, we think it would be very interesting.

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) was presented by Bro. FRANK M. SMITH: while we regret the retirement of Bro. FOSTER, his place is very well supplied. He says he gives what was done rather than his opinion: he writes, sensibly as we think, in the first person *singular*. Occasionally, however, he expresses an opinion: for instance, he gives the number of pages devoted by Grand Lodge to the publication of names and then adds in *italics*, "*and not a single page to correspondence.*"

Referring to the action of a Grand Lodge in passing the "Louisiana manifesto" till next year, he adds, "Send it to the waste basket."

We should like to copy more of his short, sharp sentences, but must stop or have this review "passed till next year," or "sent to the waste basket."

#### GRAND LODGES NOT HEARD FROM.

We thus conclude the review of all the American Grand Lodges except those of the INDIAN TERRITORY (for 1885). We presume that there has been some unexpected delay in the publication of the Proceedings.

While we have reviewed the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming for 1884, we have not received those for 1885.

#### FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We give a brief review of such Proceedings and Documents from Foreign Grand Lodges as we have received. We are sorry not to have heard from others.

#### MEXICO.

We have received a good many documents from Mexico, which we have carefully examined, but with the result that we are not prepared to recommend any affirmative action by our Grand Lodge.

An attempt has been strenuously made to inaugurate the system prevailing in the United States of America and establish a Grand Lodge in each of the United States of Mexico and in the Federal District—such Grand Lodges to be entirely independent and in no wise connected with the Grand Orient system.

Of course, this is the proper thing to do, if it can be legally done: and already a Grand Lodge has been organized in several of the States and in the Federal District. Some Grand Lodges will refuse to recognize these Grand Lodges, because the constituents which formed them were chartered under the Grand Orient system.

But the serious question arises whether these new Grand Lodges have acquired exclusive jurisdiction in their respective territories, or whether other Grand Lodges are still exercising jurisdiction therein. This question we have not the means of answering. We are informed that there are two Grand Lodges in the Federal District, each claiming to be the legitimate and also two in the State of Vera Cruz, and it is said that one of them claims jurisdiction all over Mexico.

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia has recognized several of them, but the views held by that Grand Body in relation to the recognition of Grand Lodges are such, that its action is not generally esteemed a safe precedent to follow. Bro. SINGLETON, however, has obtained information, and the craft are under great obligation to him for it. He says:

"We have received communications asking recognition, which recognition was granted at the annual communication in November, 1885, from the following, viz:

"The Grand Lodge of the Federal District, at the city of Mexico, founded in July, 1883; Bro. José de la Paz Alvarez, Grand Master; Bro. Francisco P. Montes de Oca, Grand Secretary.

"The Symbolic Independent Grand Lodge of the State of Vera Cruz; Bro. J. B. Reyes, Grand Master; Bro. Felix S. Loprena, Grand Secretary.

"The Grand Lodge of the State of Morelas, organized May 23, 1885; Bro. Sr. Joaquín E. Cabrera, Grand Master; Bro. Pedro Dominguez Martinez, Grand Secretary."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Since the close of the session of our Grand Lodge we have received official documents from the Grand Lodge of Lower California, (La Paz); Bro. Santiago Viosca, Grand Master; Bro. A. Valades, Grand Secretary."

The following are extracts from a letter to Bro. SINGLETON from CARLOS K. RUIZ, bearing date June 10, 1885:

"There is not in this district a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over all the Republic, nor any of which I am the Secretary."

"The one that exists in this Federal District has only exclusive jurisdiction over the territory of this district, and not over the rest of the Republic."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Grand Secretary of our Grand Lodge is Bro. Francisco P. Montes de Oca, whose address is: 1 Calle de Mesones, No. 7, Mexico.

"There is no other Grand Lodge in this Federal District."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The following is a list of the Grand Lodges of this Republic, with the jurisdiction they exercise, and their addresses:

"Grand Lodge of Campeche, Sr. Valentín de la Torre, Campeche. It is entirely independent from the other Grand Lodges, and has exclusive jurisdiction over the fraternity of the State of Campeche. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Tlaxcala, Sr. Ignacio Galeana, Tlaxcala. The same as the last, but with exclusive government over the State of Tlaxcala. This is the same Grand Lodge that was before at Apizaco. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Puebla, Sr. Esteban Machorro, Puebla. It governs exclusively the masons of the State of Puebla. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Morelos, Sr. Joaquín E. Cabrera, Cuernavaca. It governs only the masons of the State of Morelos. We have recognized it.

"Grand Lodge of Lower California, Sr. Santiago Viozca, La Paz, B. C. It only governs the fraternity in the District of Lower California. We have recognized it.

"All these Grand Lodges are legally constituted in conformity with the ancient usages and customs of primitive Masonry, and are authorized to govern in their respective territories without interfering with the affairs of the others. You may, in all conscience, recognize them as legal powers in their respective States and Districts.

"There are two Grand Lodges in Vera Cruz—one Free Scotch and the Mexican Symbolic Independent, which has asked you for recognition. The last-named is the legal one. We have recognized it, because, when the Grand Lodge of our Federal District was established, our system was adopted by the Mexican Independent, of one independent Grand Lodge for each State and Territory of our Republic; but now it again begins to claim the right of having jurisdiction over all the Republic, which gave rise to a controversy between the two Grand Lodges, the Mexican Independent and that of the Federal District. If the Mexican Independent insists on having control over all the Republic, the other Mexican Grand Lodges will certainly sever all connection with it."

The Grand Lodge of the Federal District has applied to this Grand Lodge for recognition. The following is a substantial copy of a letter from its Grand Master and Grand Secretary, dated April 14, 1886:

"BRETHREN: Complying with the duty imposed on us by Title LXXXIV, Art. 486, Section XV, of the Statutes of our Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the Federal District, (United States of Mexico,) we have the honor to inform you:

"1st. That on the 25th day of June, 1883, the lodges of this District, entitled Providad, Paz y Concordia, Toltecas, Javier Mina, Alberto Pike, Mazzini, Libertad Simbolica, Vicente Guerrio, Rosa Mexicana, Berrito

Suaier, Gaulon, and Cedes, celebrated a Grand Reunion, with the object of establishing in this District a Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., with exclusive jurisdiction over the first three degrees of Primitive Masonry—*i. e.*, Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Masons—and adopted the following resolutions:

"A. The Grand Lodge of A.F. & A.M. of the Federal District is established by the free and sovereign will of the constituting lodges.

"B. It adopts as its fundamental law the old landmarks of primitive Masonry.

"C. Its jurisdictional powers are copied after those of Symbolic Masonry in the United States of America, therefore, the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the Federal District (United States of Mexico) shall have no other jurisdiction than that comprehended by the territory of said District; and the said Grand Lodge recognizes the right of each and every State and Territory of our Republic to constitute its own Grand Lodge Free, Independent and Sovereign, with exclusive jurisdiction over the fraternity existing in the territory of each such State or Territory.

"D. The Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Federal District (United States of Mexico) subjects its practices to those of the York Rite, the cradle of universal Masonry, and does not recognize as members of the fraternity those Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, and Master Masons who are not affiliating in the lodges of its jurisdiction or of other precedence than a Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. recognized as legal.

"2d. That the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of the Federal District (U. S. of Mexico) is the only lawful masonic power legally existent in the district whose capital is the city of Mexico.

"3. That our Grand Lodge belongs to the community of the Universal Brotherhood, obtaining recognition from the Worshipful Grand Lodge, its sisters, and cultivating relations therewith.

"Therefore, we beg you to examine the Statutes of Grand Lodge, which I send herewith, that, convinced of our legality, you may accord us your recognition of this Grand Lodge as the only legitimate authority for the government of the fraternity in the Federal District, (United States of Mexico,) trusting that, honored by your fraternal relations, we may exchange mutually representatives, as your just decision leads us to expect."

But, as we have already stated, we desire to know what other lodges, if any, exist in the district, and whether any other masonic power claims to exercise governmental jurisdiction therein, before we can determine whether to recommend recognition or not.

#### PERU.

We have regularly received the "*Revisita Masonica*" as well as several letters from our Representative, Bro. FRANCIS L. CROSBY.

We are very happy to report the continuance of the prosperity of this Grand Lodge. It still has to meet the fierce opposition of the Jesuits. We are not sure that this opposition is so much a misfortune as it, at first sight, appears. It certainly tends to cement the bonds of brotherhood and keep alive the interest of the craft. It is unpleasant and even annoying, but is not without some advantages in offset.

The Grand Lodge, however, has another drawback, for the existence of which professed masons are responsible. The Supreme Council 33° still claims that it ought to govern Symbolic Masonry. Various attempts have

been made to effect an arrangement, but they all have failed. The Supreme Council insisted upon governing the Grand Lodge, or at any rate establishing the Grand Orient system. On the other hand the Grand Lodge insisted upon its own sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the three degrees.

The new Grand Master, CESAR CANEVARO, is a young man, enthusiastic and enterprising; devoted to Masonry and eager to perform the duties of his office in accordance with the ancient usages and laws of the craft.

We regret that Bro. CROSBY felt obliged to decline a re-election as Deputy Grand Master, but his long, active and able services entitle him to a rest. But while he rests from *official* masonic labor, we know that his active interest continues and he will aid by his counsel and pen.

One new lodge has been formed, "The Rainbow of Peace," No. 19, in La Paz, Bolivia; and movements are in progress for organizing four others, one each at Potosi and Cochabamba, Bolivia, and Mollando and Chala, Peru.

In the mean time, the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council are diminishing in number. Two, *Cruz Astral*, No. 4, and *Libertad y Justicia*, No. 24, have surrendered their charters and closed their doors; the former was in Callao, and the latter in Lima. The Supreme Council has now only six lodges under its jurisdiction—three in Lima, and one each in Callao, Cerro de Pasco and Huanuaco: and one of its Lima lodges has not met for over two years. We should think that, by this time, the Supreme Council of Peru would have learned that it is acting in direct conflict with the policy of almost all the Supreme Councils of the World.

We are glad to announce that the invasion of Peru by the Grand Orient of Italy has ceased. Its lodge "Stella de Italia" died a natural death on January 2, 1880.

We trust, too, that the change of government from the military despotism, sustained by Chili, to a self-government by the people of Peru, will have a strong tendency to increase the prosperity of the craft. Indeed, we find that very many of the best men in Peru are returning to the Order. Gen. CARCERES, who, we think, has just been elected President, is a mason, but for some years has not taken an active part.

On the whole the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction is prosperous, and the prospects for the future are exceedingly bright.

The Grand Lodge practiced the York Rite; as that is not so fully understood in Peru, especially by the native Peruvians, we trust that the Grand Secretaries in this country will make it a point to send to them the Proceedings of their respective Grand Lodges, as the Peruvian masons are ever eager for masonic light and instruction and will gladly avail themselves of all opportunities for obtaining them.

SCOTLAND, 1886.

We have a pamphlet of eighty-five pages, chiefly devoted to "Financial Returns, Roll of Members, Grand Officers, Representatives, Grand Stewards, Committees" and Lists of Lodges.

The lodges number up to 726, but many numbers are vacant: there are seven lodges in the West Indies, six in Jamaica, two in Bermuda, thirty-four in India, three in Tasmania, two in the Bahamas, two in Newfoundland, eleven in Victoria, forty-six in New South Wales, six at the Cape of Good Hope, four in South Africa, seven in China and Japan, four in Trinidad, twenty-two in North New Zealand, twenty in South New Zealand, nine in Canterbury, New Zealand, ten in Queensland, two at Gibraltar, two in Nicaragua, seven in Peru, one in Mauritius and one at Alexandria, Egypt.

One of the Peru lodges is at Valparaiso, Chili, and is five years or more in arrears and liable to be erased from the roll: another is at Coquimbo, Chili: one at Lima in arrears and not entitled to representation in Grand Lodge: the other four seem to be in good standing and represented in Grand Lodge by the duly appointed proxies of the lodges.

Of the forty-six New South Wales lodges, *one* is over five years in arrears and liable to be erased from the rolls, *eleven* in arrears and not entitled to be represented in Grand Lodge, and *twenty-five* entitled to representation but not represented, leaving only nine actually represented in Grand Lodge.

The pamphlet on its title page purports to be the Proceedings from February, 1886, to January, 1887: but as it covers only the first quarter of the year, we apprehend that it is to be followed by other pamphlets.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge and Grand Committee are almost all of a merely routine character. The Master and Treasurer of one lodge were suspended for issuing a printed ritual of some kind: but the latter, upon assigning the copy-right to the Grand Lodge, and delivering to the Grand Lodge all the copies not issued, and apologizing, was restored. But when the Provincial Grand Master visited the lodge, he found that the communications from the Grand Secretary had been withheld from the lodge by the Clerk (who was the Treasurer) and that officer again suspended him, from whose action he appealed to the Grand Lodge, and the appeal was pending.

In view of this matter, no doubt, the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 67 to 28:

"(1.) That all documents necessary for the working of Freemasonry—including the Constitution and Laws, ceremonials, warrants, certificates, etc.—shall be printed exclusively under the direction of Grand Lodge. (2.) No lodge, nor member of a lodge, shall be permitted to print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, anything pertaining to the secret ceremonials of the craft without the special permission of Grand Lodge. (3.) Any lodge or Brother guilty of a transgression of the preceding laws, shall in the case of a lodge, be followed by suspension, or of a Brother, by expulsion from the craft."

The following action in relation to the Mark was taken:

"Grand Secretary reported that much misconception existed among lodges with regard to the working of the Mark. Some gave it in strict compliance with the Constitution, viz:—as a section of the second degree: others as a separate degree, placed under the control of officers who were not elected by the lodges to which the so-called Mark Lodges are attached. Grand Secretary stated that he was inundated with letters on the Mark and its position, and suggested the appointment of a special committee, to consider and report on the question. The following committee were named, with power to add to their number:—Brothers A. W. Rennie, Convener; Albert Apthorpe, George Fisher, Alexander Hay, Thomas T. S. Elliot, and William Edwards."

We shall look with interest for their report.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1885.

This new Grand Lodge is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Every lodge in the territory for which it was organized has given in its adhesion, and as a consequence it has received the recognition of all three of the British Grand Lodges.

The membership of its subordinates Sept. 30, 1884, was 2,241, a gain of nearly 200 during the year, although 65 had been "struck off." The membership in 1885 is not given, but as new lodges had been created, and one old lodge had given in its adhesion, there was probably a further increase.

It held quarterly communications during the year, at which much business, growing out of its recent organization, was transacted.

The parent Grand Lodges have consented that the lodges may retain their original charters after they shall have been cancelled.

We shall take much pleasure in calling up the resolution offered by us last year for the recognition of this Grand Lodge. We had no doubt last year of the propriety of adopting it, but in view of complications which have arisen in consequence of too hasty recognition, we deem the rule to lay over for one year resolutions of recognition, prudent and wise, except possibly in an extraordinary case.

#### SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

There are two matters, in addition to the Statistics, which we desire to discuss—the "Massachusetts Amendment" and "Public Installations."

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

We had intended to discuss this matter somewhat at length, but in view of the diverse views among those who have discussed it, we have come to the conclusion that the present consideration of the subject is somewhat premature. We shall state, however, some of the conflicting views of those who have criticised it.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has kept on the even tenor of its way, without noticing the assaults—some of them quite violent—which have been made upon her action. According to our observation and information, the growth of the evil in that jurisdiction, at which this legislation was aimed, has received a decided check, so that the operators have been trying to find other fields of labor.

We regret to find intimations that the projectors and supporters of that legislation, in Massachusetts and elsewhere, being "High Masons," have been influenced by a desire to "bolster up" the "High Degrees" at the expense of Blue Masonry. We wish to call the attention of those making these intimations, to the fact that the Brethren thus assailed have been for years the support and stay of "Blue Masonry," are active in the discharge of its duties, and have labored and sacrificed more for it than any other Brethren in the jurisdiction in which they live. For example, this amendment was adopted in Massachusetts during the Grand Mastership of Bro. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, who has given more time, work and money to Blue Masonry in Massachusetts than any other mason in her borders. It is true that he was honored with the Grand Mastership: but his tenure of office has ceased, and yet his labors for the craft still continue, and he devotes his time and energies freely to advance the prosperity of the craft. Nor is his an isolated case; those who supported him in procuring this legislation are the recognized leaders of Symbolic Masonry in that jurisdiction. Go where we will, we find the same fact exists. The assailers of "the amendment" will have to find some argument against it, other than the imputation of improper motives on the part of its supporters.

Some of the grounds of opposition to it are the following:

1. It undertakes to prohibit masons from joining any other organization, which admits only masons as members. Those who take this ground so evidently misunderstand the amendment, that their arguments based upon their assumption are of no consequence.

2. Even if the prohibitory legislation can be sustained, the Grand Lodge was wrong in recognizing as masonic bodies, the Chapter, Council, Commandery and the generally recognized bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and excepting them from the prohibition. Bro. GURNEY, of Illinois, is the leading exponent of this position. He attempted to carry out his views in the Grand Chapter of Illinois, but that body was not ready to admit that it was not a masonic body, and not entitled to use some of the ceremonials it has used ever since its organization. He denies our proposition, that "The Grand Lodge has the power to decide what Masonry is," not observing that if the proposition is not true, it necessarily follows that each mason has the power to determine what Masonry is—a proposition self-evidently incorrect.

3. Some hold that non-masonic bodies, or any bodies other than lodges, which undertake to "make masons," are properly put under the ban, not

remembering that there are other lodge prerogatives besides making masons: these actually admit the correctness of the principle upon which the prohibition in "the amendment" is founded.

4. Less evil will result from not noticing these spurious organizations than from prohibitory legislation. Each jurisdiction is the best judge of this, as it is a question of policy. The experience in Massachusetts will probably throw some light upon this proposition.

#### PUBLIC INSTALLATIONS.

The practice in the large majority of the American jurisdictions, of having occasional public installations, has been very sharply criticised by Bro. VAUX and other Pennsylvania Brethren; and they have declared that "public installations" are innovations.

Being somewhat pressed in argument, Bro. VAUX declared that there *are not*, and *cannot be*, PUBLIC masonic ceremonies. The logic of his position in regard to public installations necessarily forced him to take that position. He insisted that no work outside of the lodge room is *masonic* work; that it is done by *masons* in their individual capacity and not by the *lodge*.

An examination of the law and practice of the different jurisdictions shows that Bro. VAUX's position is not correct in relation to any Grand Lodge, except the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and we doubt if it is correct as to that, or if it is, it has become so quite recently, and is in fact an innovation on ancient usage.

Bro. VAUX was exceedingly shocked at the mention of "public Grand Honors."

We have examined the constitutions and forms provided for nearly all the Grand Lodges in relation to ceremonies performed in public by masons: and the practice is substantially uniform, as follows, when the corner stone of a public building is laid:

The Grand Lodge meets in a hall, and opens in form: it adjourns to the place at which the ceremony is to be performed, when the procession is formed, the Brethren being in full masonic clothing, and the Grand Lodge marches to the place; the ceremonies are performed, including the giving of the public Grand Honors; when the services are completed, the Grand Lodge returns to the hall and closes in masonic form. The work is done *by the Grand Lodge, while open as such*.

The same is true of the funeral service (except now in Pennsylvania alone); it is performed by the Grand Lodge, or the lodge (as the case may be), as such, including the giving of the funeral Grand Honors.

We are told that in Pennsylvania, the lodge never conducts funeral services; the Brethren, not in masonic clothing, perform the service as an assembly of masons, and, for aught we see, of any others that choose to mingle

with the crowd. We dismiss this with the remark, that this practice is contrary to that of every other Grand Lodge (so far as we can find), and certainly contrary to the practice which originated before the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed.

In respect to the laying of corner stones, another Pennsylvania writer thinks that we have "somewhat exaggerated the position of Pennsylvania, for our GRAND LODGE has very frequently laid corner stones," &c. We accept the correction: we made our statement upon what we understood to be the statement of BRO. VAUX: it seems, then, that there are PUBLIC masonic ceremonies performed by the Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania. But it is said that this does not prove that "public installations" are proper; it may not, but if the converse were true, it would be proved that they are *not* proper; and moreover the fact utterly demolishes BRO. VAUX's fundamental argument.

REV. DR. WILLIAM SMITH preached a sermon "before the General Communication of Free and Accepted masons of the State of Pennsylvania, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 28, 1778, which is found in his "Ahiman Rezon," published in 1783: at the end is the following note:

"At the word 'GLORY,' the BRETHREN rose together: and, in reverential posture, on pronouncing the names of the TRI-UNE GOD accompanied the same by a correspondent repetition of the ancient sign or symbol of divine homage and obeisance, concluding with the following response: Amen! So let it ever be!"

Moreover, in the account of the meeting, it is said that the Brethren were "properly clothed—the officers in the Jewels of their lodges, and other lodges of their dignity—" &c.

We are not familiar with the ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England in the laying of corner stones, and so cannot say absolutely that on such occasions "public Grand Honors" are given, but we have no doubt they are, for as we have already noticed in this report, the Dominion Grand Lodges, which took their ceremonies directly from the Grand Lodge of England, give them as the American Grand Lodges do.

At any rate, it was done in olden times. In a Masonic Magazine published in 1794, the masonic funeral ceremony is given, and in the service at the grave, we find the following:

"The following invocations are then made by the Master, and the usual honours accompany each."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Thus the service ends, when the usual honours are given, and the procession returns to the place from whence it came."

An account is given in the Freemason's Magazine of the laying of the corner stone of the Bridge over the river Weare, September 24, 1793, by the Grand Lodge; after the stone was laid, the account proceeds, "The Grand Honours were then given."

We might multiply instances and add to the number of Grand Lodges

enumerated in our report, which have "*public* masonic ceremonies" and give "*public* grand honors"; but we think we have given enough to satisfy Bro. VAUX that he was in error in declaring that there are no *public* masonic ceremonies, and was too fast in getting excited at the idea of "*public* Grand Honors."

We find in the Freemason's Magazine for January, 1812, an account of the funeral of JOHN PHILLIPS, author of the "Pocket Companion," by Lodge No. 2, of Philadelphia, by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master: the account does not state that the Brethren were clothed, but the officers carried the insignia of the offices and the great lights were borne in the procession. The whole account assumes that the *lodge* performed the services, which included "the masonic honors, &c., given by the Brethren." From what we have been enabled to gather of the practice in former times, we think that then such work was done by the *lodge* as in other jurisdictions, and that the present practice in Pennsylvania is of recent origin.

The attention of the editor of an English masonic paper having been called to the fact that the Book of Constitutions of the Grand Lodge contains forms for the laying of corner stones, he claimed that that was the only public ceremony that is allowed. But his reputation for accurate knowledge of masonic history is not such that we felt that this claim was absolutely reliable: and we find, upon examining the history of his Grand Lodge, that in former times it was quite common to have public ceremonies at the dedication of halls, (requiring, however, the non-masons to retire during a portion of the ceremonies,) as well as upon other occasions.

Our Pennsylvania Brethren, however, took it up and enunciated the proposition that what is not expressly permitted, is prohibited in Masonry. As this refers to the *written* constitution, it excludes all usages of the craft not embodied in the written law, and of course is entirely wrong. We are not surprised easily at positions taken by our Brethren of that jurisdiction, but when we find a Pennsylvanian solemnly declaring that every thing is prohibited to a Grand Lodge, except what is permitted in its constitution, we confess that we are surprised. This doctrine has been asserted in some of the younger Grand Lodges, but we supposed that if there is any Grand Lodge in the world that sustains the sovereignty of Grand Lodges, it is the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The fact is that that Grand Lodge holds that its powers are limited only by the landmarks, and our good brothers, in announcing that proposition, have sacrificed truth to rhetoric.

They are correct, however, in saying that if it is admitted that there are public masonic ceremonies, it does not necessarily follow that public installations are proper. Their propriety depends upon the nature of the ceremonies, and the usage of the craft.

From the fact that the full ceremonies (except a part that cannot be performed in the presence of Master Masons) have for nearly one hundred years been published with the *express* sanction of Grand Lodges in many cases,

and the *implied* sanction of Grand Lodges in many other cases, it is folly to say that there is anything in the *nature* of the ceremonies which renders their public use improper. It is not necessary to enumerate the Monitors, Abiman Rezons and Text Books which contain these ceremonies, as scarcely one published since 1792 does not contain them. Many have been published in Philadelphia, and we have never heard that any of the masons concerned in their publication have been disciplined: one work which ran through several editions was dedicated to a Past Grand Master of Pennsylvania and was embellished with his portrait. In fine, these ceremonies have been fully published all these years, and their publication has never been forbidden, nor even condemned until since this discussion has commenced, and then only by Bros. VAUX and McCALLA.

What then has been the usage?

We are not satisfied that public installations were not common in England before 1800.

Shakespeare Lodge, No. 516, was dedicated June 4, 1793, and the ceremonies, as described in a masonic magazine, were public.

In the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of RICHARD GARDINER" is an account of the constitution of a lodge, December 17, 1764, at Swaffham, in the County of Norfolk. A Deputy was commissioned to install the new Master: the lodges formed, marched to the church, where a sermon was preached, and "after the divine service the new Master was installed with the usual ceremonies."

According to contemporaneous account, the Royal Brunswick Lodge was publicly constituted July 28, 1794, and a collection was made for the charity school for poor girls. The charity girls sung a masonic hymn "at the consecration and installation of the Royal Brunswick Lodge."

Whatever may have been the usage in England, public constitutions of lodges and installations of their officers were common in this country at an early day.

In the "Masonic Constitutions" of Massachusetts, published in 1798, directions are given in relation to the *public* constitution of lodges and installation of officers, as if it was a usual thing to have them.

We copy the following from the report of Bro. SINGLETON in relation to this matter:

"When the Grand Lodge of Maine was instituted, June 24, 1820, the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire went to Portland, Maine, and there publicly instituted that Grand Lodge, and installed the Grand Officers. It was at that day a common custom to install in public, that the community might have a knowledge of what Masonry is, and the principles it inculcates, and demonstrate that the members of the fraternity were not ashamed or afraid to make them known.

"For the benefit of those who seem to be very much horrified at the public demonstrations made in various localities, and notably in our western jurisdictions, we give a sketch of the ancient practice in this respect. Pennsylvania now claiming to be the very oldest masonic jurisdiction, we begin with that State.

"Bro. J. W. S. Mitchell, in his history of Freemasonry, under Pennsylvania, (page 559, edition 1871,) says:

"In 1779 the masons of that jurisdiction, feeling the evils resulting from the want of an organized head, requested William Ball to appoint a temporary Grand Secretary, and, by the authority originally vested in him, to convene the masons of the State with a view to a reorganization. He appointed the Rev. William Smith Grand Secretary, *pro tem.* and, at his summons, the Brethren assembled in Philadelphia, on December 20th, and elected Grand Officers, Bro. Ball, Grand Master, and had a public procession and installation, and a masonic sermon from Right Rev. Bro. Smith. This sermon is now in our possession, having been printed and dedicated to General Washington, whom the author says was present on that occasion."

"Bro. Mitchell is mistaken; that sermon referred to was delivered December 28, 1778, for the benefit of the poor of Philadelphia. A copy is in the Masonic Library of the District of Columbia, and is correctly referred to in Hayden's Washington.

"This Right Rev. William Smith, Grand Secretary, presented to the Grand Lodge, November 22, 1781, 'an abridgment of Dermott's Ahiman Rezon,' with such alterations and additions as seemed to him necessary for that jurisdiction, which was unanimously adopted, and the same ordered to be printed for the use of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges. This was printed in 1783, and we now have it in front of us.

"In a copy of the regulations of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, printed in 1814, page 27, in the ceremonies of the installation of a Chapter, is the following: 'Companions of \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter behold your High Priest. They rise and bow; or, if the installation be not in public, salute him with the honors of Royal Arch Masonry.'

"In New Hampshire, August 10, 1797, at Amherst, in the 'meeting-house,' Benevolent Lodge was instituted and the officers installed in public.

"At Exeter, July 22, 1801, Washington Lodge was regularly instituted, and the officers installed by the Grand Officers, 'at Rev. Mr. Rowland's meeting-house.'

"At Portsmouth, June 24, 1801, the officers of the Grand Lodge were installed in a church in public.

"At Washington City, District of Columbia, December 27, 1849, the Grand Officers were installed in public, by the Hon. Bro. William C. Dawson, M. C., and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Past Grand Master Joseph R. Chandler, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, was present and delivered the address of the occasion, a copy of which is now before us, published with the annual Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia for the year 1849."

We have not the utmost confidence in the accuracy of the historical statements of Bro. MITCHELL: he has evidently made a mistake as to *dates*, and it would not be surprising if he was also in error as to the *fact* of a *public* installation.

We have examined the forms for constituting lodges and installing officers, sanctioned by Grand Lodges for their respective jurisdictions, and we find that the following expressly provide for the *public* constitution of lodges and the public installation of officers, *viz.*: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, No. Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont and W. Virginia.

In the West Virginia Text Book, under the head of "Installation of Officers," it is said, "This ceremony, like that of constituting a new lodge, or dedicating masonic halls, may be conducted in public or in the presence of masons only."

The state of the subject in Virginia is rather curious. In 1847, JOHN DOVE published a Text Book for Virginia, but he gave no forms. In 1854, he issued a second edition, in which he gave full forms for the ceremonies to be performed in the church, adding at a certain place, "The Grand Chaplain then makes the concluding prayer, *which ends the public ceremonies.*"

In 1866, "in obedience to the orders of the Most Worshipful Lodge of Virginia," he published a third edition, in which he gives the same forms for the *public ceremonies* of constituting a lodge and installing its officers.

Bro. Dove died in 1876, and a fourth edition of the Text Book was issued in 1877. It contains the same forms for constituting lodges and installing officers, which the two preceding editions contained, *the public part of them and all*, but with a note to the forms for installation to the effect that a Grand Master had decided in 1870, that "Public Installations are improper," thus making a distinction between the ceremonies of *constituting a lodge* and those of *installing an officer*—allowing the former to be public and not allowing the latter to be!

Bro. Dove, by his long and devoted service to Masonry, knew the early masonic usages perhaps better than any other man of his time; he endorsed the propriety of these public ceremonials in the most decided manner, by giving those ceremonies in a Text Book, which he prepared for his Grand Lodge at its order. In the preface to the edition of 1846, he says:

"For the work and illustrations of Masonry, I have pursued as closely as possible, those Illustrious Beacon Lights, William Preston, of the Lodge of Antiquity, London, and Thomas S. Webb, P. G. Master of Rhode Island, which, having been in use in this country now nearly a century, *stamp ut once their antiquity and consequent value.*"

We must be excused for attaching more value to the testimony of Bro. Dove than we do to the decision which now seems to be the law of his Grand Lodge.

In the Virginia Ahiman Rezon, published in 1818, the manner of conducting funerals is given, to some parts of which we wish to call the attention of our Pennsylvania Brethren. It is stated that the lodge opens in the first degree of Masonry and thence proceeds in procession to the house of the deceased. The brethren are cautioned not to join the procession in the street, and the author adds: "Moreover, it ought to be considered that while engaged in such solemnities *the lodge is open* and that no brother has a right to enter it, without being previously announced and receiving permission in due form, through the proper officers."

In the earlier Text Books in South Carolina, no reference is made to performing these ceremonies in public, but in all of Bro. MACKEY'S Ahiman Rezons, forms for public ceremonies are given. In reference to giving the Grand Honors at the close of the installation ceremonies, he says:

"When the ceremony is performed in a lodge, the private Grand Honors are given, but when in a church, or other public building, the public Grand Honors, of course, are only to be given."

We have not been able to examine the Georgia Text Book; but inasmuch as the Grand Master of Georgia in 1849 installed the officers of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in public, there can be little doubt as to the practice in that jurisdiction.

On that occasion, also, Past Grand Master JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, delivered the address; it is very certain that he would not have done so, if public installations are unmasonic.

But we find that our space will not allow us to go through the list of Grand Lodges as we have prepared to do, and we will state the result of our examination.

It is probably true that it was not the custom in lodges hailing under the "Athol Grand Lodge" to have public installations; while, from a very early date, it was the practice in lodges in this country hailing under "*The Grand Lodge of England*," to install their officers in public.

The former adopted as their standard of work the Ahiman Rezon of Dermott, while the latter adopted Anderson's Constitutions, Preston's Illustrations, and later Webb's Monitor. In those States in which two Grand Lodges at first existed, and afterwards united, they adopted the Anderson-Preston-Webb work and Text Books, as in Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Virginia, at first, had a mixed ritual. The Ahiman Rezon, of Read, published in 1791, was nearly a reprint of Smith's Ahiman Rezon published in 1783, with a good part of Preston's Illustrations added. She finally adopted the work substantially as taught by Webb. In his Monitor of 1805, are forms for public installations which are referred to as if they were of common occurrence, as we know had been the case for many years, at least in the section of the country in which he resided, but from how early a date cannot be ascertained. "The Webb work" has become the standard work of all American Grand Lodges outside of Pennsylvania. But she adheres to the Dermott standard, so that her method of work differs from that of every other Grand Lodge in the country. As a natural consequence, the Webb method is followed by the other Grand Lodges, in reference to ceremonies other than lodge work; and the Dermott method is followed by Pennsylvania. The result is that in Pennsylvania there probably have been no public installations, while in all other jurisdictions the reverse is the case, except, perhaps, in some that partially retain the Dermott polity. We do not find, however, that in the jurisdictions, in which the lodges were mostly planted by Pennsylvania, her example has been followed. In Maryland, for instance, Cole's Ahiman Rezon of 1817, was published under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the Grand Lodge for the purpose, and in the forms given for constituting lodges and installing officers, directions are given as to which forms are to be used when the ceremonies are public. In a note it is said, "These proceedings, respecting constituting, &c., were collected from ancient records and adapted to public use, by the Right Worshipful ISAIAH THOMAS, Esq., Past Grand Warden.

We believe that the early Delaware lodges were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: but in Delaware the practice of public installations prevails: on September 2, 1880, a special session of the Grand Lodge was held "for the purpose of a public installation of the officers elect of Armstrong Lodge": the Grand Lodge opened in a hall, marched to a grove where the exercises took place, the Grand Master presiding and installing the officers.

We have made no examination in relation to the younger Grand Lodges: but we know that they have followed the practice of their parent Grand Lodges.

We have traced the practice of public installations to a very early date in this country. The exact date cannot be ascertained, but we have shown that the practice must have prevailed at a date about contemporaneous with the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: we have also found that the practice is universal in this country except Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in the latter the impropriety of the practice rests upon a decision of the Grand Master, which decision is in direct conflict with the Text Book approved by the Grand Lodge and in use for many years—a Text Book compiled by JOHN DOVE, and the forms given in which (as he declared) had been "in use in this country nearly a century."

This discussion in relation to public installations was not of our seeking. The Pennsylvania committee assailed the practice in strong terms, denouncing it as unmasonic, and by implication, at least, accusing the Grand Lodges, which allow it, of a departure from the landmarks. The committee went even further: they declared that there are not, and of necessity cannot be, PUBLIC masonic ceremonies. The attempt to establish that proposition was a complete failure. When we consider the antiquity of public installations and that they are practiced in every American jurisdiction outside of Pennsylvania (with the possible exception of Virginia), it will be deemed by most masons that the Pennsylvania committee are equally in the wrong as to their first proposition.

We have no desire to interfere with the usage in Pennsylvania; but in view of the facts, we cannot see that it is within the bounds of that modesty which Pennsylvanians claims to possess, to insist that all others are wrong: they may claim that their practice is right, but it does not follow that the other practice is wrong: at any rate, we do not think that they will undertake to insist not only that they are right, but that all the other jurisdictions are wrong.

We referred to the fact that the authors of Monitors and Text Books give forms for public ceremonials, thereby endorsing their propriety: but the Pennsylvania committee treated this as a matter of little weight, and in fact criticised quite severely the publication of such works. But our practice is sustained by THOMAS SMITH WEBB, THADDEUS M. HARRIS, ISAIAH THOMAS, DALCHO, MACKEY, JOHN DOVE, CHARLES W. MOORE, CORNELIUS MOORE,

PHILIP P. ECKEL, SAMUEL COLE, BENJAMIN EDUS, JEREMY L. CROSS, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, GEORGE H. GRAY (of Mississippi), WILLIAM S. ROCKWELL, and WILKINS TANNEHILL, not to mention authors of Monitors, now living: and whoever undertakes to say that these distinguished Brethren either did not know what Masonry allows in relation to public ceremonies, or knowing, wilfully violated masonic law for the purpose of making a demand for their books, or for any other purpose, will "gnaw a file"; and we do not believe that Bro. VAUX or Bro. McCALLA has so much confidence in Pennsylvania infallibility as to undertake the task.

Now a word in relation to the *propriety* of public installations. The whole ceremony (except that which cannot be performed even in a Master's lodge) has been published in our Text Books and Monitors for nearly a century, as Bro. Dove well says. They in no manner whatever, expose or tend to expose, the secret ritual. It will not be pretended that there is any appreciable difference between publishing these ceremonies in the official books of the craft and repeating them in the presence of those who are not masons. But it is said that frequent public displays are injurious to Masonry: we confess we have had fears that such might be the case as we have read the description of the magnificent processions and parades which our Pennsylvania Brethren—more, we think, than in any other jurisdiction—have indulged in during the past few years. But the public installation of the officers of a lodge is a different affair: there is generally no display, not even a procession: the lodge opens in a safe room with its officers and a few members only, and proceeds into the hall where the services are to be held, the officers taking their stations; and there, in the presence of the Brethren and their mothers, wives and sisters, with a few invited guests, the new officers take upon themselves their new duties, and listen to the usual charges. We believe that such a service, once in a while, is of essential service to the craft. Each mason, in the presence of those who have a stake in Freemasonry scarcely less than himself, is reminded of his duties as a mason, not only to his Brother, but to himself, his family, his country and his God, and renews his solemn obligations to perform those duties. Can any one doubt that the presence of such witnesses makes the ceremonies more impressive? Or that all the masons present are not more strongly moved to govern their lives by the principles of the Institution? No one, who has had the actual experience, doubts it.

Again, it gives those who are not masons a more correct and higher idea of Masonry and of what they have a right to expect of masons.

It is true that sometimes, but rarely, however, public installations are conducted on a more extensive scale: but the display even then is a secondary matter; we simply call more witnesses to our pledges of fidelity to the Institution and the principles on which it is founded.

We have been present at a good many public installations; at no one have we seen Masonry dragged in the dirt: on the contrary, we never attended

one which did not, in our judgment, have a beneficial effect upon the craft and upon the community in which it happened.

## STATISTICS.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	7,726	299	400	206	4	10	314	145
Arizona,.....	353	11	31	16	0	0	18	5
Arkansas,.....	10,452	531	558	464	15	20	276	209
British Columbia,.....	312	10	28	9	0	....	*6	6
California,.....	14,260	598	627	448	11	7	277	220
Canada,.....	18,983	1,009	402	516	0	10	575	183
Colorado,.....	5,756	264	181	155	10	....	*10	21
Connecticut,.....	14,904	389	126	105	2	3	185	207
Dakota,.....	2,644	317	219	97	2	3	18	21
Delaware,.....	1,457	66	14	10	4	....	*25	30
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,032	113	101	56	1	0	81	52
Florida,.....	2,302	173	153	102	1	....	*53	36
Georgia,.....	11,024	602	693	507	0	....	*330	194
Idaho,.....	495	26	24	14	0	1	0	5
Illinois,.....	40,015	1,424	819	1,264	30	....	513	384
Indiana,.....	22,548	989	206	298	39	25	792	298
Indian Territory,.....	653	89	28	33	1	0	7	13
Iowa,.....	21,309	784	416	695	8	7	....	104
Kansas,.....	13,277	922	830	583	13	....	*178	110
Kentucky,.....	14,823	713	471	595	21	....	*915	218
Louisiana,.....	3,826	118	70	54	0	....	*80	77
Maine,.....	20,077	662	226	239	2	0	191	269
Manitoba,.....	1,350	136	86	74	0	0	42	7
Maryland,.....	4,896	82	40	35	1	2	49	30
Massachusetts,.....	27,590	1,027	1,297	316	1	....	262	346
Michigan,.....	27,045	1,282	522	673	18	....	*683	320
Minnesota,.....	8,077	600	193	288	2	14	146	76
Mississippi,.....	8,422	208	314	231	6	9	384	183
Missouri,.....	25,821	1,000	924	845	28	45	573	356
Montana,.....	1,254	73	56	39	0	1	18	11
Nebraska,.....	5,079	428	614	231	3	....	*53	41
Nevada,.....	1,095	37	39	86	0	....	*54	17
New Brunswick,.....	1,010	115	41	75	0	....	*38	14
New Hampshire,.....	8,144	220	291	70	1	0	52	99
New Jersey,.....	12,403	528	190	178	2	1	302	192
New Mexico,.....	553	68	35	32	0	....	*6	1
New York,.....	72,318	2,119	956	388	23	0	1,062	590
North Carolina,.....	8,211	345	159	177	17	13	177	117
Nova Scotia,.....	2,966	187	93	111	0	0	66	41
Ohio,.....	20,345	1,160	1,114	598	63	46	1,571	365
Oregon,.....	3,261	131	144	114	5	....	*5	38
Pennsylvania,.....	37,175	1,696	437	354	*	....	*603	497
P. E. Island,.....	428	35	4	15	0	0	23	1
Quebec,.....	2,822	141	67	110	0	1	116	30
Rhode Island,.....	3,597	127	166	23	0	1	47	56
South Carolina,.....	5,477	232	....	119	....	....	267	89
Tennessee,.....	14,755	474	453	527	10	22	360	266
Texas,.....	18,690	965	1,248	1,144	48	....	*311	354
Utah,.....	474	23	24	21	0	0	24	6

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Vermont,.....	7,940	334	118	180	1	5	74	106
Virginia,.....	9,013	.....	44	273	10	18	213	161
Washington,.....	1,703	106	130	43	4	4	16	17
West Virginia,.....	3,542	156	76	93	5	10	116	47
Wisconsin,.....	12,968	646	263	313	4	.....	*167	132
Wyoming,.....	432	37	19	15	0	0	5	3
Total,.....	596,464	24,818	16,760	14,307	416	278	12,729	7,426

\* Including suspensions for all causes.

\*

The statistics of the Grand Lodges of Georgia, the Indian Territory and Wyoming are for 1884, that being the date of the latest Proceedings received.

#### COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. Totals. 1886.	G. Lodges. Totals. 1886.	G. Lodges. Totals. 1884.
Members,	55.....596,464	55.....593,164	55.....587,321
Raised,	54.....24,818	53.....31,165	54.....30,620
Admissions, &c.,	54.....16,760	52.....20,753	54.....20,906
Dimissions,	55.....14,307	54.....17,172	55.....18,070
Expulsions,	53.....416	52.....504	52.....496
Suspensions,	35.....278	37.....237	34.....205
" npt dues,	54.....12,729	54.....13,943	54.....13,993
Deaths,	55.....7,426	54.....7,621	55.....7,600

#### PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the list of Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication (except the foreign Grand Lodges), and the pages of these Proceedings upon which the review commences:

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 7 to 9, 1885.	366
Arizona,	November 10 to 12, 1885.	373
Arkansas,	November 24 to 26, 1885.	376
British Columbia,	June 20, 1885.	380
California,	October 13 to 17, 1885.	380
Canada,	July 8 and 9, 1885.	387
Colorado,	September 15 and 16, 1885.	388
Connecticut,	January 20 and 21, 1886.	391
Dakota,	June 9 to 12, 1885.	394
Delaware,	October 7 and 8, 1885.	397
District of Columbia,	November 11, 1885.	369
Florida,	January 19 to 20, 1886.	398
Georgia,	October 27 to 29, 1885.	399
Idaho,	September 8 to 10, 1885.	401

Illinois,	October 6 to 8, 1885.	403
Indiana,	No session in 1885—Report.	415
Iowa,	June 2 to 4, 1885.	415
Kansas,	February 18 and 19, 1885.	422
Kansas,	February 17 and 18, 1886.	507
Kentucky,	October 20 to 22, 1885.	424
Louisiana,	February 8 to 11, 1886.	511
Manitoba,	February 10 and 11, 1886.	428
Maryland,	November 17 and 18, 1885.	429
Massachusetts,	December 9, 1885.	515
Michigan,	January 26 and 27, 1886.	431
Minnesota,	January 13 and 14, 1885.	433
Mississippi,	February 11 to 13, 1885.	435
Missouri,	October 13 to 15, 1885.	438
Montana,	October 7 and 8, 1885.	444
Nebraska,	June 23 to 25, 1885.	447
Nevada,	June 9 to 11, 1885.	448
New Brunswick,	April 28 and 29, 1885.	450
New Hampshire,	May 20, 1885.	451
New Jersey,	January 28 and 29, 1885.	457
New Jersey,	January 27 and 28, 1886.	518
New Mexico,	November 18 and 19, 1884.	458
New Mexico,	November 11 and 12, 1885.	459
New York,	June 2 to 4, 1885.	461
North Carolina,	January 12 to 14, 1886.	522
Nova Scotia,	June 3 and 4, 1885.	466
Ohio,	October 20 to 22, 1885.	469
Oregon,	June 9 to 11, 1885.	473
Pennsylvania,	December 28, 1885.	477
Prince Edward Island,	June 24 and 25, 1885.	484
Quebec,	January 27 and 28, 1886.	525
Rhode Island,	May 18, 1885.	484
South Carolina,	December 8 and 9, 1885.	485
Tennessee,	January 26 and 27, 1886.	526
Texas,	December 8 to 10, 1885.	487
Utah,	January 19 and 20, 1886.	490
Vermont,	June 10 and 11, 1885.	494
Virginia,	December 14 to 16, 1885.	496
Washington,	June 3 and 4, 1885.	501
West Virginia,	November 10 and 11, 1885.	504
Wisconsin,	June 9, 1885.	505
Wyoming,	October 14, 1884.	507

## CONCLUSION.

We have extended our report so much beyond our intended limit, that our "Conclusion" must be brief.

In most jurisdictions the year has been one of progress. In one respect there has been a decided improvement; almost every Grand Lodge has improved its financial condition; those Grand Lodges, which have been burdened with debt, have reduced it, and in some cases paid it in full.

On the whole, the craft are to be congratulated upon the harmony and prosperity which prevail.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The Assistant Grand Secretary stated, that seventy-six volumes of the re-print of the first volume of Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, imperfect on account of fire, could be completed for about sixty-three dollars, and recommended that they be completed, and furnished bound to such lodges as will pay the cost of the binding.

On motion,

*Voted*, That this matter be referred to the Committee on Finance, with a request that the committee also report on the expediency of re-printing the second volume of Grand Lodge Proceedings, from 1848 to 1854.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, the Grand Master called Past Grand Master CHARLES L. COLLAMORE to the East.

Bro. COLLAMORE appointed Bros. F. L. HOYT, J. W. STARBIRD and HERBERT L. DESHON a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, CHARLES N. RAND and W. C. MASON a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot, and the following Brethren were elected, viz :

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston;
R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Sabatis:
" ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland;
" BENJAMIN AMES,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Thorndike;
" FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Lodge then proceeded to ballot for a Committee on Finance, and Bros. OLIVER GERRISH, of Portland, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, of Farmington, and JUDSON B. DUNBAR, of Portland, were elected.

Bros. A. M. WETHERBEE, of Warren, and E. HOWARD VOSE, of Calais, were elected Trustees of the Charity Fund for three years.

The M. W. Grand Master resumed the East.

Bro. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio near the Grand Lodge of Maine; and was welcomed by the Grand Master.

At 5:15 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Wednesday, May 5, 1886.

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

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows:

PORLAND, ME., May 5, 1886.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred the matter of appropriating money "for the purpose of providing a suitable headstone with appropriate inscription, to be placed over the grave of a Past Grand Officer," have carefully considered the same, and would report:

No members of this Grand Lodge feel a deeper sympathy for the relatives and friends of our late brother, nor have they a deeper regret for the unfortunate circumstances of the case, than do the members of the Finance Committee whose names are here attached. But while our sympathies are aroused and our hearts tender, yet we cannot, in accordance with our views of the use to which Grand Lodge funds should be devoted, recommend that any sum of money be so appropriated, especially when we consider the number of unmarked and unnumbered graves of masons which lie extended throughout the republic. No monumental structure can bring our brother nearer to our hearts. We therefore recommend that no action be taken on this subject.

Fraternally submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH, }  
ALBRO E. CHASE, } Committee.

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted

The report of the Committee of Finance (p. 349,) was taken up, and on motion,

*Voted*, That the salary of the Grand Treasurer be Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, instead of Two Hundred Dollars, as there reported.

The recommendations were then all adopted.

The Grand Treasurer offered the following preamble and vote, which were passed, viz :

*Whereas*, The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine at a meeting of said Trustees, held on Tuesday, May 4, 1886, voted to sell and dispose of the property and estate on Elm street, in said Portland, in such way and manner as the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer shall think best, and on such terms as they shall consider to the advantage of said Charity Fund, and that said M. W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer

were authorized to execute all proper deeds to accomplish this purpose; and whereas the question has arisen as to whether the Grantor should be the Trustees of said Charity Fund, or the Masters, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine,

*Therefore, voted,* That the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be, and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of, and convey on such terms and in such manner as they shall think best, said property and estate on said Elm street, in said Portland, being now numbered 16, and they are in behalf of said Grand Lodge authorized to execute all deeds and papers to accomplish a sale and conveyance of said premises.

A communication from the Centennial Committee of Portland was received, inviting the Grand Lodge to participate in the celebration on the fifth of July next.

*Voted,* That the Grand Secretary acknowledge the same with thanks, and express regret that the Grand Lodge cannot be present.

The hour assigned for exemplification of work having arrived, W. Bro. JUDSON B. DUNBAR, Master of Portland Lodge, No. 1, entered the hall, and the Grand Officers vacated their places, which were assumed by the officers of the lodge.

A lodge of Entered Apprentices was opened, and that degree was exemplified.

The lodge of Entered Apprentices was then closed, and the officers of Portland Lodge retired.

Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE presented the Report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, as follows:

PORLAND, May 5, 1880.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

1. In the case of SETH W. FIFE, appellant from the decision of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, of Fryeburg, we have to say that this is a case of unusual

interest in its circumstances, and in the interest which it has attracted. It was before the Grand Lodge at its session in 1885, and was sent back for more complete papers. Your committee have heard the case very fully—in the hearing of testimony and argument of counsel on both sides, and after a full and careful consideration of the case we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That in the case of SETH W. FIFE, appellant from the decision of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, of Fryeburg, the appeal be dismissed, the action of the lodge approved and confirmed, and SETH W. FIFE be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

2. In the case of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, against GEORGE W. DAVIS, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, in this matter, be approved and confirmed, and that GEORGE W. DAVIS be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

3. In the case of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, against DAVID P. CORNISH. This is a case where the Brother was deprived of membership for non-payment of dues. The Brother seems by the record to have had due notice, and the proceedings of the lodge at the original trial were in regular form. Since that time the lodge has accepted the amount due from the Brother, and has continued to collect dues up to this time, at the same time denying the Brother the right to vote.

We also understand that the lodge, at a meeting subsequent to the trial, rescinded or attempted to rescind the vote depriving the Brother of membership, and making the sentence suspension from membership instead, and this without notice to the Brethren that such action was contemplated.

As your committee understand the law, the Grand Lodge has no power to restore any Brother to membership in a lodge; but under the circumstances are of opinion that he should be restored, and do recommend to the lodge, as a simple matter of justice, that it restore the Brother to his rights in the lodge.

4. In the case of Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, of Princeton, against sixteen brethren for non-payment of dues, in which the brethren were suspended from membership, your committee report that it is not a matter calling for any action by the Grand Lodge.

5. In the case of the petition of Unity Lodge, No. 58, of Thorndike, to determine its jurisdiction, which they claim has been invaded by Star in the West, No. 85, of Unity, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to summon both lodges to appear, by committee or counsel, before the Committee on Griev-

ances and Appeals at its next session, on the first Tuesday of May, 1887, by giving each of them thirty day's notice, that they may be heard.

6. In the case of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, of Brownville, in indefinitely suspending WILLIAM A. McGRAW for fraudulently obtaining the degrees, from which the respondent appeals, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the appeal be dismissed, the action of the lodge be approved and confirmed, and that WILLIAM A. McGRAW is hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

7. In the case of St. George Lodge, No. 16, of Warren, against M. ATWOOD SPEAR, in which he was expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry and from which the respondent appeals, your committee recommend the following:

*Resolved*, That the appeal be dismissed and the action of the lodge approved and confirmed, and M. ATWOOD SPEAR be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, of Mechanic Falls, against CHARLES L. HILBORN, in acquitting the respondent of the charges preferred against him, from which an appeal is taken by two brethren of that lodge, in which it is claimed that certain erroneous rulings were made by the Master, some of which were sustained before your committee, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the appeal be sustained, and that the verdict of Not Guilty be set aside, and the case remanded to the lodge for a new trial.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,  
JOS. M. HAYES,  
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, } Committee.

Which report was received, and the Grand Lodge proceeded to consider the recommendations of the committee in the several cases, and took action on the same as follows:

No. 1. Case of SETH W. FIFE, appellant from the decision of Pythagorean Lodge.

On motion of Bro. MARQUIS F. KING,

*Voted*, That the resolution be amended, so as to read that Bro. FIFE be suspended from the rights and benefits of Freemasonry for two years from this day.

The resolution was then adopted.

No. 2. Case of Ashlar Lodge against GEORGE W. DAVIS.

The action of the lodge was approved and confirmed, and the resolution of expulsion adopted.

No. 3. Case of DAVID P. CORNISH, deprived of membership by Village Lodge.

The report of the committee, recommending to Village Lodge that it restore Bro. CORNISH to membership, was accepted and approved by the Grand Lodge.

No. 4. Case of Lewy's Island Lodge, suspension from membership. Report of committee approved.

No. 5. Petition of Unity Lodge, alleging invasion of jurisdiction by Star in the West Lodge.

*Voted*, That the subject matter be referred to the Grand Master for such action as he shall decide to be equitable.

No. 6. Appeal of WILLIAM A. McGRAW from the sentence of Pleasant River Lodge.

The resolution was amended so as to read suspended for one year, and adopted as amended.

No. 7. Appeal of M. ATWOOD SPEAR from the sentence of expulsion by St. George Lodge.

The resolution, dismissing the appeal and confirming the expulsion, was adopted.

No. 8. Case of Tyrian Lodge against CHARLES L. HILBORN.

The report in this matter was re-committed.

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

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Thursday, May 6, 1886.]

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

Bro. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER presented the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and it was ordered that payments in accordance with the same be made by the Grand Treasurer.

W. HORACE H. BURBANK submitted the following report, to wit:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1886.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters, after due consideration of the matters presented to them, make the following report:

1. In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Strong, to be named Davis Lodge, we recommend that a charter be granted to the petitioners therefor, and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

2. In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Springvale, to be called Springvale Lodge, we recommend that a charter be granted and issued to the petitioners therefor \* \* \* \* \*

We also recommend that the dispensation for said lodge be continued until the lodge shall be regularly constituted.

H. H. BURBANK,  
C. W. HANEY,  
BENJ. AMES. } Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were severally adopted.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

PORLTAND, May 6, 1886.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine*

Your Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the following resolu-

tions and propositions, have carefully considered the subject of the same, and submit the following report:

*First.* The proposition stated by the Assistant Grand Secretary, "that 76 volumes of the Reprint, Volume One, imperfect, could be completed for about \$63.00," and recommending "that they be completed and furnished bound to such lodges as will pay the cost of binding," seems and is a sound proposition and a good recommendation, and we therefore recommend that these volumes be so completed and so disposed of, in accordance with the tenor of the proposition and recommendation of the Assistant Grand Secretary.

*Second.* The proposition as to the expediency of reprinting Volume Two. Volume two contains the proceedings of this Grand Lodge from the year 1848 to the year 1854, both inclusive, and making a volume of about 565 pages,—495 pages of proceedings, 24 pages containing the address of Hon. B. B. FRENCH, Grand Master of District of Columbia, before the Grand Lodge of Maine, on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, June 26, 1849, 38 pages containing the Constitution of this Grand Lodge as adopted May 4, 1849, and 8 pages of index. To print 500 copies of this volume, your committee are informed, will cost not far from one thousand dollars.

*Third.* The resolution "that the names of the members of the Subordinates be printed with our proceedings this year." From what information we have, your committee think that these names would take nearly, if not quite, 200 pages in our proceedings; that the cost will be between three and four hundred dollars.

Your committee do not think it wise for this Grand Lodge to undertake both of these items this year; and being at a loss to know which one of the two this Grand Lodge would prefer, we make the statements of cost and leave it to the wisdom of this Grand Lodge to decide what they will do in the premises.

Fraternally submitted,

OLIVER GERRISH,  
ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*

On motion,

*Voted,* That the incomplete volumes of the Reprint of the first volume of Grand Lodge Proceedings be completed and disposed of as recommended in the report of the committee.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved*, That the records of the Grand Lodge, with original documents, from 1848 to 1854, inclusive, be reprinted under the direction of a committee to be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master.

Which resolution was adopted.

The resolution to print the names of members of subordinate lodges was postponed.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to which the case of Tyrian Lodge against CHARLES L. HILBORN was recommitted, reported the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the appeal be sustained, and that the verdict of not guilty be set aside, and Bro. CHARLES L. HILBORN indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution was adopted.

Bro. J. FERD. KING submitted the report of the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1886.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

We have examined the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, and are gratified to find evidences of their interest, and in nearly all cases their efficiency, in discharging their duties. We should have been better pleased to have been able to report that all the lodges in the State had received official visits, and would recommend that Deputies should begin their round of visits so early in the season that one or even two disappointments on account of bad weather or traveling (the traditional excuses), should not render a visit impossible.

We would also recommend that Deputies should examine the books of the Treasurers of the various lodges and ascertain their financial condition.

We find some complaint of non-attendance or inefficiency of officers. No office can give honor to a man unless the man honors the office. After accepting office, we believe that Brethren should take special pains to fit themselves to perform the duties, and be present whenever possible.

There still haunts many lodges that "Ghost which will not down," "Delinquent Dues."

In some lodges, even, there are said to be members in arrears from ten to eighteen years.

Such things should not be. Active measures should be taken to collect all possible arrearages, and all other means failing, the delinquents should be suspended or deprived of membership, and not oblige the active members to carry the weight of dead wood, and the burden of paying Grand Lodge dues.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Which report was accepted.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following report, viz:

PORLAND, May 6, 1886.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance submit the following additional report:

Your committee reported that the cash balance on hand in the First National Bank was \$8,631.56. The expenses of this Grand Lodge have for the past five years averaged about \$4,500. Estimating, however, that this expense may reach \$4,631.56, there would be left a balance of \$4,000. Of this sum there has been appropriated for special purposes beyond the ordinary current expenses the sum of about \$1,000, leaving an unappropriated balance of about \$3,000,—and your committee would recommend:

*First.* That the Treasurer, in accordance with the vote of the Trustees, invest such sum as may be necessary to place in "The Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine" investments to the par value of thirteen hundred dollars, (\$1,300).

*Second.* That the balance, if any, be invested by the Treasurer to the benefit of this Grand Lodge, in such investments as may be approved by the Finance Committee.

*Third.* That if from time to time during the current masonic year there is any unexpended balance in the hands of the Treasurer, the same shall be invested or deposited where it may be drawing interest, by the Grand Treasurer upon the approval of the Committee of Finance.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, MAY 6, 1886.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the memorial of JOHN LOW, having considered the same and heard the statements of the Brethren having knowledge of the matter, submit the following report:

JOHN LOW is a native of Scotland, but has lived many years in this State and has become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Some seven years ago, but at what precise date does not appear, he applied to Moses Webster Lodge, which then had jurisdiction over the place in which he resided, to be made a mason, but was rejected, the ballot being twice passed.

He made no further application, but a little over two years ago he went to Scotland on a visit to his relatives, and while there applied to a lodge at Aberdeen, and on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1884, was made a mason, passed and raised.

He claims (and the committee have no reason to doubt his statement) that he fully explained his situation to the Master of the lodge and said that he did not wish to take the degrees unless it was all right; that the Master assured him that it was all right and the lodge had a perfect right to confer the degrees upon him.

On his return home, inquiry was made of the Grand Master as to his *status*, and of course the Grand Master decided that, under the settled law in this jurisdiction, Mr. Low could not be recognized as a mason.

There is a general desire among the members of Moses Webster Lodge, and it is thought a *unanimous* desire, that he should, in some way, be relieved, and be enabled to be recognized as a mason.

That he is unpleasantly situated is very evident, but it is equally certain that it is not the fault of our Grand Lodge or any of its officials. To protect the craft, and prevent their rejected material from being accepted elsewhere and thus forced upon them, this Grand Lodge found it necessary to declare that residents of our State going abroad and obtaining the degrees, should not be recognized as masons in this jurisdiction, without action by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge.

It would seem that cases enough of this character have happened, so that our law and practice must be known to the Grand Lodge of Scotland; and, if known, it would seem scarcely justifiable for her lodges to confer the degrees upon residents of Maine without informing them that they would not be recognized in the State of their residence.

The committee do not deem it well to relax the operation of the law in

this case, further than to give Mr. Low the privilege of applying to any lodge to be healed; and they recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

Fraternally submitted,

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

*Resolved*, That JOHN Low, of Vinalhaven, have permission to apply to any lodge in the State to be healed; such application to take the usual course of a petition for the degrees, and, if approved, such lodge may heal him in the usual manner, receiving therefor such pecuniary consideration as the lodge may decide; when so healed, he shall be deemed to be a Master Mason in good standing.

Which report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Bro. E. HOWARD VOSE presented the report of the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, which was accepted as follows:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1886.

The Committee on History respectfully submit the following report:

But one history has been received during the year—that of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, in manuscript. Of the 184 chartered lodges, 55 have now furnished their histories for the decade ending Jan. 1, 1880, so that we have now 124 lodges still delinquent for that decade. We are obliged to report that Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, Mechanics', No. 66, Marine, No. 122, Narraguagus, No. 88, Polar Star, No. 114, Rabboni, No. 150, Solar, No. 14, Star in the East, No. 60, and United, No. 8, are still delinquent for the preceding decade also.

It is earnestly desired that the lodges take some action to furnish these histories at once.

Respectfully submitted,

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

The question having arisen as to who is to be considered the accuser in the case of masonic trials, and the right of the same to vote, it was, on motion of R. W. Bro. TALBOT,

*Voted*, That the question be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to report next year.

On motion of M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

*Voted*, That each District Deputy, at his official visit, shall ascertain if the Charter of the lodge has been recorded by the Grand Secretary, and if not, call the attention of the lodge to the matter and report therein.

R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Colorado near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and as such was received and cordially welcomed by the M. W. Grand Master.

On motion of Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to the officers of Portland Lodge for their exemplification of work yesterday afternoon.

Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the East.

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY was presented for installation, and installed in ample form as Grand Master by Bro. DRUMMOND.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

R. W.	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CYRUS W. HENDRICKS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i> Caribou.	
"	JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	" 3d "	Milbridge.
"	ELISHA R. BOWDEN,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "	Monson.
"	WM. H. THOMPSON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	LOIMA C. POOR,	" 7th "	Searsmont.
"	OSCAR HILLS,	" 8th "	Northport.
"	HERBERT L. SHEPHERD,	" 9th "	Rockport.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" 10th "	Waldoboro'.
"	HADLEY O. HAWES,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
"	J. WESLEY GILMAN,	" 12th "	Oakland.
"	COLUMBUS S. MANTOR,	" 13th "	* North Anson.
"	WM. S. COTTON, JR.,	" 14th "	W. Bowdoin.

R. W.	GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	<i>D. D. G. M., 15th District,</i>	Auburn.
"	FRANK STANLEY,	" 16th "	Dixfield.
"	MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	HOWARD BRACKETT,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	" 20th "	Carroll.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Naples.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	JAMES E. COCHRAN,	" "	Paris.
"	J. H. LITTLE,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	HENRY F. BLANCHARD,	" "	Portland.
"	LEONARD H. BEAN,	" "	Farmington.
"	A. J. PADELFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLEY,	" "	Portland.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Saco.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	<i>Junior " "</i>	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "	Norway.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" "	Auburn.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" "	Bath.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Eastport.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Damariscotta.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	LORENZO L. SHAW,	" "	Yarmouth.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	" <i>Organist,</i>	"
BRO.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

The Grand Officers present were presented by the Grand Marshal, and installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, of which due proclamation was made.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the Standing Committees, as follows :

*On Credentials.*

NATHAN U. HINKLEY, EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR., A. I. MATHER.

*On Grievances and Appeals.*

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

*On Returns.*

IRA BERRY, FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, EDWARD F. EDGECOMB.

*On Publication.*

IRA BERRY, THOMAS B. MERRILL, CHARLES D. SMITH.

*On History of Masonry in Maine.*

E. HOWARD VOSE, BEN MOORE, IRA P. BOOKER.

*On Dispensations and Charters.*

HORACE H. BURBANK, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, CHARLES W. HANEY.

*On Amendments to the Constitution.*

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

*On Masonic Jurisprudence.*

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

*On Foreign Correspondence.*

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

*On Condition of the Fraternity.*

J. FERD. KING, BEN MOORE, ALBERT M. PENLEY.

*On Transportation.*

STEPHEN BERRY, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

*On Reprint of Vol. 2, Grand Lodge Proceedings.*

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

Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued, with the Grand Master, as the Committee on the Library.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

*Voted*, That Bros. WILLIAM H. SMITH, JOHN B. REDMAN, and the W. Master of Felicity Lodge, be a committee to prepare a memorial of our deceased brother, WILLIAM SOMERBY, to be published in the Proceedings of the present year.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your committee, to whom was assigned the duty of preparing a memorial of our late brother WILLIAM SOMERBY, Past Junior Grand Warden, would report, that our venerable brother was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 6, 1802; died at Ellsworth, Me., September 28, 1885, of old age. He was an adhering mason in the dark days of the craft. The following from the local paper gives us his history as a citizen and mason:

"**JUDGE WILLIAM SOMERBY.**—Judge SOMERBY died at his residence in this city, on Monday morning last, at the age of nearly 83 years. For many years he had been a prominent mason and a good citizen. The following from the history of Lygonia Lodge of F. and A. M., of this city, will, we are sure, be of interest to our readers: 'WILLIAM SOMERBY, P. M., tenth Master of Lygonia Lodge, was born at Newburyport, Mass., December 6, 1802. He moved to Vermont in September, 1816, and was initiated into the secret mysteries of Masonry in Unity Lodge, No. 61, Lyndon, Vt., February, 1824. He was exalted in Zerrubabel R. A. Chapter, September, 1824. He was elected S. W. of Felicity Lodge, Bucksport, in 1827. He came to Ellsworth in 1829, at which time he became a member of Lygonia Lodge and was elected Master, April 12, 1848, and again elected in April, 1849. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master in 1850, and was chosen Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maine, in May, 1852, and is a permanent member of the Grand Lodge. In the year 1849, he was appointed Grand Masonic Lecturer of the State of Maine.' During his early residence in Ellsworth Judge SOMERBY engaged actively in business, his vocation being that of tailor. Afterward, for several years, he was a Justice of the Peace, and later a Trial Justice, in which capacity he performed similar duties to those now performed by the Judge of the Municipal Court. For several years he has been failing under the infirmities of years, and now the earthly life of an upright man and a good citizen is ended."

He was buried with the honors of Masonry under the direction of Lygonia Lodge, Worshipful Bro. JOHN B. REDMAN, Past Senior Grand Warden, officiating at the request of our Grand Master. The masonic fathers are passing away; let us profit by their good deeds and honest endeavors to make this world better, and forget their failings and mischances. We remember this generous, kind hearted veteran, how he defended our craft when it required courage so to do. It is fitting that his services should be placed upon our journal, and his memory, and that of many another who bore persecution for Masonry's sake, be kept by us in grateful remembrance.

"Death is another life,  
We bow our heads at going out.  
We think and enter straight,  
Another golden chamber of the kings,  
Larger than this and lovlier."

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. SMITH, *for the Committee.*

*Voted*, That the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be allowed time to consider matters in their hands, and report on the same at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Unfinished Business reported

that nothing remained requiring action of the Grand Lodge at this time.

The Minutes of this communication were read by the Assistant Grand Secretary, and approved by the Grand Lodge.

Prayer was offered by W. and Rev. JOHN GIBSON, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form.

Attest:



Ira Berry,

*Grand Secretary.*

## R E P O R T S

OF

## District Deputy Grand Masters.

## F I R S T D I S T R I C T.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following as my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

January 18th, I visited Monument Lodge, No. 96, at Houlton. Witnessed work in the first degree, also listened to the passing of the lectures; both of which were very well done. Bro. COLLINS is in the chair, and, being well supported, this lodge is sure to do good work. The records are in good hands and well kept.

January 20th, made an appointment to visit Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth, but on account of the trains being delayed by a blocking snow storm did not arrive there until nearly midnight; therefore had no meeting, but saw the Master and principal officers; also examined the records, which I found in good hands and neatly kept. I also learned that the lodge was in good condition and flourishing.

January 22d, went to Sherman Mills for the purpose of visiting Molunkus Lodge, No. 165. I had twice notified them of my intended visit, but found on arriving there that they had received neither of my letters. As I could not stop over there another day and meet my other appointments, I found the Master and one or two of the members, and learned what I could in regard to the lodge. This lodge is quite small and its members a good deal scattered, yet its financial standing is good, having several hundred dollars in the treasury: the Secretary was away from home at the time of my visit and I was unable to get at the records.

January 23d, I made an official visit to Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, at Patten. Was happy to find that they were expecting me. The lodge was opened on the Master's degree, but no "work" appearing, the evening was spent in passing the lectures, and in looking over the records, which are in good shape. The Brethren of this lodge are wide awake and seem anxious to get the correct work.

January 26th, I visited Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland. The lodge was opened on the Master's degree; they then proceeded to work the third degree, which was very well done. Some of the officers having worked but little before, will improve with time and experience.

February 15th, I made an official visit to Trinity Lodge, No. 130, at Presque Isle. It being their stated meeting, the lodge was opened on the Master's degree. After the regular business, no work being on hand, a part of the lectures were passed in a very thorough manner. This lodge has some very zealous workers, and is among the foremost in the district. The records are kept in very good shape.

March 13th, I visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, at Fort Fairfield. Witnessed work on the second degree, which was very well done. It being nearly the first work they have done for about eighteen months, it shows that they are bound to keep from rusting, by study, when they have no work. They are now settled in their new hall, and the prospect for them looks bright. The records are in good hands, and are all right.

Caribou Lodge, No. 170, being my masonic home, I am present at nearly all of its meetings; and, though we are back in the woods, we are doing the best we can, and flatter ourselves that we can come up to the average. The records are in the hands of Bro. ROBERTS, and I think they will bear inspection.

I regret to find that some of the lodges in this District do not have the authorized work. I would urge the necessity of uniform work throughout the District.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the several lodges in this District for the kindness and respect shown me as your representative.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

CYRUS W. HENDRIX, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Caribou, April 3, 1886.

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## SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit this my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District for the past year.

I visited all the lodges in the District except Crescent, No. 78, and I requested the Secretary of that lodge to notify me if they had any work that I might be present, but presume they did not have a candidate, as I failed to get notice.

I visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, December 23d, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was quite satisfactory considering that they had part *pro tem* officers. This lodge is under the special supervision of Bro. W. J. FISHER, past District Deputy, and many other good workers, and when the officers are in their proper places, it can do good work. The records are in the care of Bro. N. B. NUTT, whose many years of service as Secretary is a voucher for their correctness.

April 1st, I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 40, at Calais, and witnessed the work on the Fellow Craft degree. The officers were new, but carried their parts along well. The candidate came in and passed a fine examination on the preceding degree, which speaks well for the party in charge of instruction. This lodge has a fine hall and many good working members; records correctly kept.

April 2d, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton. The Master called a special meeting, one of the Brethren volunteered to act as candidate, and the Fellow Craft work was exemplified. The officers were new and many of them young, yet the language, both in work and lecture, was rendered as nearly correct as I ever witnessed it. Records correctly kept and good interest manifested by the members.

Washington Lodge, No. 35, at Lubec, being my masonic home, I have attended all their meetings. They have had no work the past year, yet the same interest exists with the faithful few, who are always found at their post unless circumstances beyond control prevent.

In closing, I am pleased to thank the Brethren for their courtesy to me as the representative of the Grand Lodge, and to you for the honor of this appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES B. NEAGLE, *D. D. G. M. & d. M. D.*

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### THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the pleasure herewith to submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, having visited every lodge therein during the year, with one exception.

November 3, 1885, I visited Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, Jonesport, and

publicly installed the officers. I examined the records, which I found quite satisfactory. This, like most new lodges, is in a flourishing condition.

January 19, 1886, I visited Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, and installed officers. The records are correctly kept, and, as BRO. TAYLOR has said in his report, the biographical list of the members is worthy of particular notice. The lodge, in finances and membership, is in good condition.

January 20th, I visited Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, and publicly installed officers. Examined the records, which I found satisfactory. By the books of the treasurer, I find this lodge to be in excellent financial standing.

January 25th, installed the officers of Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Millbridge. The records are well kept, and the lodge generally in a growing condition, and but for the lack of interest and attendance on the part of the officers, would be better attended, and more appreciated by those seeking the degrees.

February 2d, visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, Cherryfield, and installed officers. This installation was public to masons and their ladies only. After installation some very appropriate remarks were made by Judge J. A. MILLIKEN. From my knowledge of this lodge heretofore, I have no hesitation in saying that it is correct in record and work.

February 10th, I visited and installed the officers of Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, Addison Point. The records are nicely and correctly kept. This lodge has been greatly troubled with delinquencies in the way of dues, but is now on the road to financial prosperity.

I have not visited Harwood Lodge, No. 91, Machias, through a neglect, perhaps, of my own, in not notifying them of my visit east. BRO. TAYLOR assured me that he would attend to the installation, and as what would be satisfactory to him would be to me, I am assured that it is quite what it should be.

The lodges, throughout the District, are in a prosperous condition. Though a weeding out of delinquent members in some of the lodges will decrease the membership, yet it will prove a future benefit, and as the principles of Masonry are better understood and lived up to, the more united and prosperous will be the lodges.

In closing my report, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, for the uniform kindness, attention, and hospitality with which I have been received.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON, D. D. G. M. & d. M. D.

Millbridge, Me., March 20, 1886.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to report to you, that as your Deputy for the 4th Masonic District, I have, in person, visited each of the thirteen lodges in this District at least once, and am happy to report that peace and harmony prevails throughout the entire District, except a slight difference between Eggemoggin and Rising Star Lodges, which is being adjusted. I find the records in all well kept, and the Secretaries, without exception, capable and efficient officers. There is, however, a growing evil, especially in old lodges, which I very much regret. I allude to arrearages of dues. The two lodges I especially found very negligent in collecting are Lygona, of Ellsworth, and Rising Sun, of Orland. In both these lodges, I find members from ten to eighteen years in arrears; and in many cases the members are personally known to me to be amply able to contribute the small yearly stipend (only one dollar per year), and I cannot help saying that in my opinion the Secretaries and Masters are somewhat at fault. I find several cases where members have paid no dues in their own lodge for several years, and have moved into other jurisdictions, and are active members; and, while contributing nothing to the general fund, are enjoying as freely, and apparently with pleasure, all the benefits and privileges that we all know cost money, while the Brother who pays his dues regularly is often kept in the back ground. I have instructed the Masters in all such cases, to investigate, if possible, in person, and if a Brother is too poor to pay, he is not too poor to come to his lodge and say so, and the lodge will do what in their judgment is right. If a Brother is ashamed to visit his own lodge, because he is not a contributing member, I fail to see why he should make himself perfectly at home in another lodge. I speak of these two lodges, because I find they have more of such cases than all other lodges in this District. My correspondence has been quite large, and many questions answered, and in only one case have I found any difficulty in deciding by well settled principles of masonic law, and former decisions. This case I did not feel clear upon, and as you are aware, referred the matter to you.

With two exceptions, the lodges have good halls and are well fitted with working tools. The exceptions are Mount Desert, at Mount Desert, and Rising Star, at Penobscot. Mount Desert is an old lodge, and had a large fund, more than any lodge in the District. I hope the Brethren will find a larger hall. They are prudent and liberal to the unfortunate, use no funds for any purpose but the legitimate expenses of the lodge and for charitable purposes.

Rising Star is a young lodge, and was seriously crippled by the division of its territory when Ira Berry Lodge was chartered. They, have, however, by strict economy and self denial, accumulated quite a fund, which is invested

in safe securities, and when an opportunity offers, will provide a masonic home which, if not costly, will be respectable, safe and convenient.

Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle, that for several years was so financially embarrassed, I am happy to say has redeemed herself, satisfied all her creditors, and now ranks among the best and most prosperous lodges in the District. Great credit is due to the Brethren there for what they have done. I venture to say they will never be so loose in their finances again. I installed the officers and witnessed work on the third degree, which was satisfactory. I find the *status* of some of the members to be rather peculiar, and in some cases I think the lodge has acted in rather a hasty manner. I found Brother HASKELL, W. M., and Brother BECK, Secretary, ready to right all wrongs, and I have no doubt all these little differences will be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

I regret that the Brethren of Marine Lodge who reside at Green's Landing, seem determined to ask for another lodge. While I sympathize with them, feeling and fully realizing the inconvenience and expense they must bear to travel six miles, I could not feel justified in recommending another masonic lodge in the town of Deer Isle. I gave my consent for them to meet in a hall, which I examined at Green's Landing, to improve themselves in the ritual. Bro. THURLOW, the Senior Warden, resides there, and I felt he could be trusted to give his Brethren good instruction. I also advised him to admit no person except members of good standing in Marine Lodge, or avouched for by some member of Marine Lodge, and in no case to admit any, unless he was assured they were in good standing in their own lodges, and in all cases they were under the supervision and control of Brother HASKELL, W. M. of Marine Lodge. I have had correspondence with Bro. HASKELL, and it is perfectly satisfactory to him.

They have the correct work, and I trust the Brethren at Green's Landing will see that it is not for the interest of Masonry to divide Marine Lodge. They must bear in mind that it requires time, money and perseverance to run a masonic lodge.

I know that many lodges in this District, especially in the western part of the County, cannot practice that fundamental virtue of our order, Relief, that their kind hearts prompt them to do, owing to lack of funds in the hands of the charity committee, and in very many cases Brethren are compelled to contribute from their private funds to relieve the distressed, or bury an indigent Brother. As this usually falls upon a few, many cases of absolute want cannot receive the full aid that the Brethren in such cases would be glad to bestow.

My heart was made glad by the spirit of kindness manifested in Naskeag Lodge towards a non-affiliated brother who resided in their midst. It was reported in the lodge that age and an incurable disease was fast hastening him to the grave, and it was thought to be his wish to be buried with masonic honors. This the lodge voted cheerfully to do, and when mention was

made that no visible means was apparent to pay his funeral expenses, the brethren present pledged the amount from their own pockets. This lodge (Naskeag) is truly a *good* lodge; it has had a hard struggle financially, but is now free from debt, having just paid the last dollar.

Hancock, the oldest lodge in the district, has done no work this year, but the lodge is strong and the brethren devoted to the order.

Felicity Lodge, at Bucksport, has done a large amount of work; the material first class. This is a strong lodge.

Rising Sun, of Orland, has done but little work the past year. This lodge is dear to me. In this lodge I have spent many happy hours. Probably no lodge in Maine has contributed more money for charitable purposes than this lodge, in proportion to its membership. It has truly been a protector to the widow and orphan. The only fault with this lodge is the negligence before spoken of, relating to dues.

Lygona and Esoteric, both of Ellsworth, are true to the principles of Masonry, and do their work well.

Tremont Lodge, at Tremont, is a prosperous lodge; is doing good work, and has the most convenient hall in the district.

Bar Harbor Lodge, at Bar Harbor, is in a flourishing condition. Witnessed work in the third degree, which, without exception, was the best I ever witnessed. Installed the officers in public. It was an enjoyable occasion; met many brethren from adjoining lodges.

Eggemoggin Lodge, at Sedgwick, exemplified the work in the third degree, which was satisfactory. My visit was pleasant, and I felt pleased with the manner in which their business was conducted.

Ira Berry Lodge, of Bluehill, the youngest in the district, has not flourished as its ardent friends hoped it might. Although I, as a member of Rising Star Lodge, felt it my duty to oppose the creation of this lodge, I feel anxious for its prosperity. I hope and trust the brethren will put forth extra effort to surmount the difficulties under which they labor. The new officers are men of ability, and thoroughly imbued with the love of Masoury, and I doubt not will put forth the same energy to make the lodge a success that they do in their own private business. If they do, Ira Berry Lodge will soon take high rank among the lodges in the State.

Fraternally yours,

E. R. BOWDEN, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

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#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following as my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District.

September 19th, visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, at Abbot; witnessed work in the M. M. degree which was creditable both to officers and Brethren; the attendance was large. The interest manifested by the Brethren of this lodge in the principles of Masonry is an honor to themselves and to the fraternity at large.

December 17th, visited Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft. The election of officers took place the first of the evening, after which a candidate was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason; the work was performed in fine manner by the retiring officers. Ample refreshments were served in the banquet hall, after which we departed well satisfied with our visit and the lodge.

The three following lodges were visited by Bro. LAMBERT SANDS at my request, my health being in such a state that I did not think it prudent to make the visits myself.

February 15th, he visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville; witnessed exemplification of work in the F. C. degree, which was fairly done; attendance small. There appears to be a lack of interest as well as of harmony in this lodge, but I feel well assured that they will come to the front again, for I know it has among its members many good and judicious brethren. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

March 18th, visited Composite Lodge, at La Grange, and with the assistance of W. Bro. S. D. MILLETT as Grand Marshal, conferred the Past Master's degree on, and installed the Master elect of the lodge; witnessed work in second degree, which was nearly perfect and reflects much credit on the officers of this lodge. The Worshipful Master and quite a number of the members of Piscataquis Lodge were present. The records are well kept.

Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, is in a flourishing condition. It has done a large amount of work during the past masonic year and has done it well. The officers are efficient and the brethren are prompt and punctual in their attendance on the meetings. The records are well kept.

I am indebted to Bro. T. J. PEAKS for reports of Parian, Pacific and Olive Branch Lodges. He speaks well of Parian Lodge, but was deprived of visiting it by a heavy storm on the night of his appointment.

February 17th, he visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter. The attendance was small in consequence of the condition of the members on that night; the night before they had a public installation, closing with a ball, leaving the brethren in a very tired condition. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. MERRIAM. The officers are young men of energy and ability. I have no doubt the lodge will be kept up to the high standard to which it has attained in the past.

Olive Branch Lodge has not done much work for the past three years but the brethren feel much encouraged for the coming year, having the *sure* prospect of a revival of prosperity, and a fair prospect of a large amount of work. The lodge is in good hands, the officers being all young men of ability and

zealous in the work. The records are kept by Bro. O. L. SMITH, and I think it is safe to say he is a model Secretary.

I had made appointments to visit Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter, and Doric, at Monson, but circumstances beyond my control deprived me of that pleasure. These lodges are in good hands and are flourishing. I take this opportunity to express to you my hearty thanks for the appointment, and to tender to the brethren my acknowledgments for the many courtesies received from them.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

CHARLES N. RAND, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Parkman, April 18, 1886.

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#### SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY.

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report.

On the evening of October 4, 1885, by special invitation of Forest Lodge, with the assistance of W. Past Master P. C. JONES, as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed its officers, there being present a large number of invited members of Buskahegan, Pine Tree and Horeb Lodges, accompanied by their ladies. This was one of the annual gatherings of Forest Lodge, the memory of which will never be effaced from the minds of those who were present and participated in the enjoyments of the occasion. This lodge has made excellent advancement during the past year.

January 4, 1886, visited Star in the East Lodge, at Oldtown.

January 6th, visited Mystic Lodge, at Hampden.

January 7th, visited Lynde Lodge, at Hermon.

January 8th, visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport.

January 11th, visited Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel.

January 12th, visited Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont.

In the foregoing lodges, I witnessed work or heard the passing of lectures, and find a very commendable degree of improvement has been made during the year.

January 13th, visited Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono. This lodge retains its excellent quality of work as reported last year.

January 19th, by unanimous vote of Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln, I was called to install their officers, and with the assistance of W. Past Master HARRISON PIPER as Grand Marshal, I performed this ever interesting service in the presence of the members of Forest and Pine Tree Lodges, who had, with

their ladies, a special invitation to be present. Horeb is the parent of Forest and Pine Tree Lodges, and there exists between the three lodges a degree of brotherly love and friendship, which I think unequalled by any in the State. Horeb still keeps its standard of excellent work at the front.

I received a very pressing invitation to be present January 26th, and install the officers of Rising Virtue Lodge, at Bangor, which, as I had not then made them an official visit, and it was arranged to have work at that time, I accepted, and with the assistance of Most Worshipful Past Grand Master C. L. COLLAMORE, performed the services; but owing to the non-appearance of the candidate for the degrees, I did not have the pleasure of witnessing work.

March 19th, visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, and witnessed work very creditably done. I received an invitation to be present and assist this lodge at its installation, but was prevented by a severe storm.

I also received a very cordial invitation to be present with Kenduskeag Lodge, at their installation, and they arranged for work in the evening. In consequence of sickness, I was deprived of the pleasure I anticipated.

I failed to make arrangement for a visit to St. Andrew's Lodge, at Bangor.

As this is the last year I shall serve in this position, I wish to renew my former expressions of thanks for the cordiality with which I have been received, and courtesies shown me, both personally and as a representative officer of the Grand Lodge.

Yours truly and fraternally,

HIRAM STEVENS, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

Carroll, April 19, 1886.

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## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following as my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District. I have visited every lodge in the district. I have been received by the several lodges with all respect as a representative of the Grand Lodge.

January 14th, I visited Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton. I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. JOHN P. BILLINGS, whose zeal for Masonry has not abated. This lodge had no work on hand, but exemplified on the Entered Apprentice degree; which was well done, and I am satisfied that the lodge is in good hands. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. R. W. GERALD.

January 15th, I made arrangements with the Worshipful Master of Plymouth Lodge, of Plymouth, to call a special meeting of his lodge on this date. They had no work, but exemplified on the E. A. degree, which was fairly done. I did not find that interest manifested that I would like to have found, but I think this lodge has made a good choice in their Worshipful Master, and he promised to look after the lodge and endeavor to create a better interest than there has been in the past. The records are well kept, with one exception, which I called attention to.

January 16th, I met with the brethren of Trojan Lodge, No. 134, Troy. Witnessed work on the E. A. degree. This was the first work the Worshipful Master had ever done, and it was quite well done. There was a good attendance, and commendable interest seemed to be felt by the brethren. I met more Past Masters at this lodge than at any other in the district. The records are well kept by Bro. CARLETON.

January 20th, I made my official visit to Central Lodge, No. 45, China. This lodge had no work for this meeting, but it was the first meeting for two years at which there had been none. The traveling was so bad that but a small number were present. I examined the records, which are correctly kept by Bro. W. W. WASHBURN, and are a model of neatness. I then spent some time in inquiring into their manner of working, and answering such questions as they were pleased to ask. The officers are new to their stations and positions, but I am confident they will maintain the reputation which they have established of having one of the best working lodges in the district.

February 3d, visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, Brooks. They had no work on hand. Their new officers had not been installed, and, but a part of the old ones being present, I did not witness work. I examined the records, which have been well kept by Bro. LANE, and I trust they will be well handled by the new Secretary. I feel that this lodge is not doing so well as it should, for they have some good material of which to make a successful lodge. I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. JOHN H. GORDON, Past District Deputy Grand Master, who is a member of this lodge.

February 18th, I made my official visit to Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, Unity, a special meeting having been called for that purpose in the afternoon. I witnessed exemplification of work on the E. A. degree, which was not done in so smooth a manner as I would like to have seen, the W. M. appearing somewhat embarrassed. This lodge is not doing much work and that degree of interest is not felt which I should desire. Records fairly kept.

February 18th, I made my appointment to meet with Unity Lodge, No. 58, at Thorndike, on my way home from Star in the West Lodge, it being the regular communication of that lodge, but they hold their meetings in the afternoon instead of the evening, which I did not know, consequently, when I arrived they were nearly through with their business, and many of the members had left the meeting. I examined their records, which are correct-

ly kept and models of neatness, and from information obtained from Bro. BENJ. AMES, Past D. D. G. M., and from the manner in which the officers closed the lodge, I think that they are thoroughly conversant with the work and the lodge fully up to the average.

March 13th, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, Liberty, and witnessed work of Fellow Craft degree, which was very well done. The attendance at this meeting was small. There is a good interest in this lodge generally. The records, in the hands of Bro. A. P. CARGILL, who has kept them for twelve years, need no comment. I met Bro. G. A. CARGILL, Past D. D. G. M., who is a member of this lodge, and who still maintains his interest in Masonry.

Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, Searsmont, which is my Masonic home, I have not visited officially. I have been present at nearly all of the meetings and am pleased to say I believe it will rank with the best of the lodges. The Worshipful Master is fully conversant with the work, also with the rules and regulations laid down for the government of lodges. The records, in the hands of Bro. ALLEN L. MADDOCK, are correctly kept. I installed the officers at a meeting called for that purpose, in the presence of a large number of the brethren, accompanied by their ladies.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you the officers and members of the several lodges in the district, for the courtesy and kindness with which I have been received by them as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

LOIMA C. POOR, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

Searsmont, March 29, 1886.

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#### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

This district is composed of eight chartered lodges, and I am happy to state that the most of them are in a very prosperous condition. I have visited them all once or more, with the exception of Island Lodge, Islesboro.

October 23d, I visited Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport. Found a goodly number of the brethren present; witnessed the opening and closing ceremonies, which were performed in a dignified and impressive manner. Found the records in very fair shape, considering Bro. Secretary's very poor health. Passed lecture on E. A. degree.

December 3d, made my official visit at Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, Belfast; witnessed the performance of work in the M. M. degree. This lodge has quite an amount of work, consequently the officers are well skilled workmen. The records are in the care of W. B. WASHBURN, whom I consider a very prompt Secretary.

December 15th, visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, Lincolnville; saw the work performed in the Master Mason's degree, which (as is characteristic of this lodge) was smoothly and skillfully executed. There was a good attendance of their own brethren, also a delegation from Camden, Rockport and Northport. Records are still in care of Bro. DAVID HOWE.

December 23d, installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, Northport. All masons and ladies are invited to attend the installation of officers of Excelsior Lodge, after which a picnic supper is in order. These are standing regulations. Our lodge is, I fear, in rather an unhealthy condition, but with good care and nursing we are in hopes to revive it.

January 15, 1886, was invited to publicly install the officers of Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport, but, on account of bad traveling, arrived just in time to witness the performance of the ceremony by our worthy Past District Deputy Grand Master SIMON B. LITTLEFIELD. Next in order, refreshments and a social time.

January 20th, met the brethren of Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton, with their ladies, and installed their officers, with the assistance of Bro. GRANT, as Marshal, after which some interesting remarks by several of the brethren, and then repaired to the banquet hall, where we were served with a supper fit for a king. I found the officers, brethren and ladies very courteous and agreeable, and the records were in perfect shape.

February 4th, by invitation, I met with and publicly installed the officers of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, Belfast.

February 16th, met with the brethren of Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, at Searsport, and privately installed their officers. I found the brethren in earnest, and working for the good of each other and the craft in general. Their records are neatly and correctly kept.

February 25th, was invited to install the officers of Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro, but was disappointed, owing to a severe storm. I received a letter from Bro. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, stating that the records were kept in good masonic order, but that the brethren were in rather a luke-warm state. No work, and not so much interest as in some former years, but still hopeful.

March 15th, made my official visit at Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast; witnessed the initiation of a candidate, which work was very well performed; some slight omissions, but everything worked quite smoothly; quite an amount of work on hand, and everything points to prosperity; records seem to be all right and in good hands. After the lodge closed, by the as-

sistance of Bros. R. G. DYER and GEORGE WIGHT, the Past Master's degree was conferred on Bros. RODELL A. PACKARD, of Excelsior, S. AUG. PARKER, of Timothy Chase, ENOCH W. ROBBINS, of Mariners', and GEORGE R. SWEET-SIR, of Phoenix Lodges.

Thanking you for the honor *conferred*, and the brethren of the district for the kindness *bestowed*, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

OSCAR HILLS, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

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### NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, I most respectfully submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

I have visited the ten lodges which come within my jurisdiction, and was most cordially received in every instance.

On September 18, 1885, by invitation of W. M. ISAAC COOMBS, I visited Amity Lodge, at Camden, and witnessed work in the third degree.

Thursday, September 24th, visited Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor, the same being their stated meeting. The usual business was done, after which work was exemplified in the first degree.

Thursday, November 10th, visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston; witnessed work in the third degree.

Monday, November 16th, visited St. George Lodge, at Warren, several members of St. Paul's Lodge, of Rockport, accompanying me. The third degree was worked in a manner that entitles the officers and members to great credit. By invitation, I publicly installed the officers of St. George Lodge, Warren, at Glover Hall, P. M. W. A. MERRIAM acting as Marshal. On this occasion, Past Junior Grand Warden A. M. WETHERBEE, in behalf of the members, presented the Master elect, W. H. ROBINSON, who is now serving his seventh term as Master, with a Past Master's Jewel, in a very impressive manner. Brother ROBINSON responded with much feeling.

January 22, 1886, at the request of Master elect C. A. McALISTER, I publicly installed the officers of St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, P. M. R. H. CAREY acting as Marshal.

Visited Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston, Saturday, January 23d, and witnessed work in F. C. degree. The work of this lodge will compare favorably with any work that it has been my pleasure to witness. The records are

neatly and correctly kept. By invitation of Master elect MARK D. AMES, I publicly installed the officers of Knox Lodge February 19th, Brother T. A. HUST acting as Marshal.

February 25th, visited Union Lodge, at Union. Owing to a severe snow storm, the attendance was small; examined the records, which were well kept.

Tuesday, March 23d, visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, and witnessed work in the second degree.

Tuesday evening, April 13th, visited Rockland lodge, at Rockland; witnessed work in the first and second degrees.

Wednesday, April 14th, visited Aurora Lodge, at Rockland, witnessed work in the third degree.

Have frequently visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, which is my masonic home.

I have visited several lodges in this and other States during the year, and am much gratified to be able to say that the work, as a whole, in the Ninth District is fully up to the standard. Records neat, and in most cases correctly and properly kept. Harmony prevails throughout the district. A question of jurisdiction came up between Amity Lodge, of Camden, and Knox Lodge, of South Thomaston, which I am happy to inform you was settled in a fraternal manner, satisfactory to both lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

H. L. SHEPHERD, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Rockport, Maine, April, 1886.

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#### TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth District for the past masonic year.

I have visited in person all of the eight lodges in the district, at least once, and have witnessed work in all but one. Nothing has come to my knowledge deserving reprimand or censure, and all the lodges appear to be working harmoniously. With a single exception, the lodges are financially in excellent condition, and in all of them the records have been kept in the most exact manner. I have found it necessary in some cases to make corrections in the work, but have always found the officers to be as ready to receive as I have been to impart instruction.

December 23, 1885, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Alna

Lodge, at Damariscotta. March 3, 1886, by appointment, I again visited this lodge and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was rendered in that prompt and correct manner which has ever characterized Alma Lodge. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. W. A. JONES, who has filled that position for ten years.

January 8, 1886, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro. March 19th, I made an official visit to this lodge, when the E. A. degree was conferred upon two candidates in a very creditable manner. This lodge is in a flourishing condition, and the records are in the faithful hands of Bro. N. C. AUSTIN.

January 13th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay Harbor. A large audience was present, and a very interesting programme, including an address by Past Master JAMES A. HALL, of Damariscotta, was given. March 12th, by appointment, I had the pleasure of witnessing work in the M. M. degree by officers of this lodge. The attendance of brethren was large, and the work was rendered in a prompt and spirited manner, with very few errors. Bro. W. T. MARR, who has been Secretary four years, keeps an exact and systematic record.

February 17th, by appointment, I drove twenty-three miles over rough roads, to visit Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol. Previous to the past winter, this lodge has had no work for four years. Under the circumstances, the work which I witnessed in the M. M. degree was well rendered, and the errors few in number. This lodge has only twenty-seven members, but nearly every brother was present. The lodge is now for the first time free from debt, with funds in the treasury. The Secretary, Bro. SANDS A. FRENCH, spreads a clean record.

February 24th, by appointment, I visited Riverside Lodge, at East Jefferson, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very satisfactory manner, though differing in some respects from the standard ritual. This lodge is in a flourishing condition and steps are being taken for obtaining more convenient and commodious rooms. The records, in the hands of Bro. W. A. JACKSON, are without blemish.

March 15th, by appointment, I visited Bristol Lodge, at Bristol Mills, and had the pleasure of witnessing most excellent work in the E. A. degree. This lodge is the fortunate possessor of the masonic apron and diploma of Commodore SAMUEL TUCKER. The diploma is dated 1779. Bristol Lodge owns its lodge building, and has a large fund in the treasury. Bro. EDWIN J. ERVINE is a model Secretary.

March 17th, I visited Dresden Lodge, at Dresden Mills, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. This was the first work performed by the officers since their installation, and was fairly well done. Dresden Lodge deserves better accommodations, and I was glad to notice steps were being taken to secure the lease of a new hall. The records are nicely kept by Bro. JOHN H. MAYERS.

March 18th, I visited Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset. This is one of the oldest lodges in Maine, having received its charter June 1, 1792, and having complete records from that date. I regretted that the small attendance prevented exemplification of the work, in the absence of which I gave such instruction as the case seemed to require. The records, in the hands of Bro. W. D. PATTERSON, are models of neatness and accuracy.

In conclusion, I wish to say that, as a representative of the Grand Lodge, I have been received with much courtesy. I am under special obligation to Worshipful Master GEORGE C. FARRAR and lady, of South Bristol, Past Master ORRIN McFADDEN and lady, of Dresden, Bro. W. D. PATTERSON, of Wiscasset, Bro. B. P. BROWN, of East Jefferson, Worshipful Master M. W. LEVENSALER and Bro. J. E. EATON, of Waldoboro, for favors received.

Respectfully submitted,

SAM'L L. MILLER, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

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#### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

I have visited every lodge in the district, except Dirigo, at Weeks's Mills. I made two appointments to visit this lodge, but circumstances over which I had no control prevented.

I have seen the work performed or exemplified in every lodge that I have visited, and, with one exception, found it well done. The officers are active and interested in the discharge of their respective duties, and harmony prevails throughout this jurisdiction. I have examined the records of all lodges visited, and find them neatly and correctly kept.

In closing this report of my official duties as District Deputy Grand Master of the eleventh masonic district, during the past year, I desire to return my thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and through you my sincere thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in this district, for the kindness and courtesy shown me as your representative, and I most respectfully decline a re-nomination.

Fraternally submitted,

CYRUS KINDRICK, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Litchfield, April 7, 1886.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,  
*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

It is not with a sense of duty well performed that I submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the twelfth masonic district. Business engagements rendered it inconvenient for me to make visits early in the season, and the very bad state of the roads prevented me from fulfilling some of my engagements later in the winter.

Three of the nine lodges in the district I have not visited, and shall probably be unable to meet them before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. Of these, Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield, is presided over by R. W. H. OWEN NICKERSON, my immediate predecessor in this office, and while I very much wished to meet the brethren of this lodge, I do not feel that my neglect to visit them will result in any serious injury to its welfare while under the care of so able and experienced a Master.

Relief Lodge, No. 108, at Belgrade, is still presided over by Worshipful Brother TIBBETTS, and has passed another prosperous year. I very much regret that I was unable to meet my many acquaintances among the members of this lodge.

With Rural Lodge, No. 53, at Sidney, I made two appointments, but the very bad state of the roads prevented their fulfillment. I very much desired to meet the brethren of this lodge, as they are discussing the question of a new hall, and as they certainly very much need one I had hoped I might be able to render some assistance. Although this lodge has had no work for two years past, they have a fund of about \$700, and their yearly dues are very light. The hall which they at present occupy is hardly suitable for the use of the lodge, and as the surroundings have changed somewhat in the last few years, I consider it not entirely safe under all circumstances. The location of the hall, while it accommodates a majority of the members, is not such as to best convene the entire jurisdiction, and the proposed change to a more central location would perhaps induce some to apply for the degrees who would not otherwise do so. I would recommend that my successor give this subject special attention.

The whole amount of work done in the district the past year has been about the same as the year before, but has not been quite so equally distributed, three of the lodges having had none. I am unable to state the exact amount of work done, as the return of one of the lodges is still lacking. Several of the lodges were tardy in making their returns, and as a consequence this report has been very much delayed.

The quality of the work was, as a whole, hardly up to my expectations. The officers of most of the lodges were re-elected, and I had hoped to notice some improvement over the previous year, but in some cases the work was not as good as that before exhibited. I do not know that I can offer any

satisfactory explanation for this, unless it is that the officers took less pains to prepare themselves for their duties than when they for the first time presented work for inspection. In one or two instances, however, the defects were of the nature of accidents and would not be likely to occur again. In such cases I have merely called attention to the matter without offering any particular criticism. On the whole, the lodges are in good hands and can do good work. Nothing has occurred during the year to disturb the usual harmony of their affairs, and nearly all have fair prospects for future work.

I have installed the officers of three of the lodges, two publicly, and the occasions have been very enjoyable.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of the appointment to this office, I would respectfully decline a re-appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

ORESTES E. CROWELL, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Oakland, April 28, 1886.

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#### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith most respectfully submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the thirteenth masonic district.

On the 26th day of September I visited Lebanon Lodge, at Norridgewock. I installed its officers for the ensuing year and witnessed its work in the first degree. The new officers were well qualified for the positions to which they had been installed. Their records are well kept.

October 21st, I visited Keystone Lodge at Solon. Nearly all its members were present at this meeting, together with many visiting brethren, among whom I had the pleasure of meeting Past G. M. Wm. R. G. ESTES and Past D. D. G. M. S. A. PATTEN. Past G. M. ALBERT MOORE purposed to be present but was prevented by a rain storm. I publicly installed the officers for the ensuing year, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. TURNER BUSWELL, who is a member of this lodge, and its Secretary, which insures for it faithful and well kept records and good work. The members with their numerous friends were then entertained by an oration delivered by Past D. D. G. M. S. A. PATTEN, which was highly interesting and instructive. At the close refreshments were served.

October 27th, I visited Carrabassett Lodge, at Canaan, and publicly installed its officers, assisted by G. S. Deacon BEN MOORE. The records are well kept. Here I found an unusual degree of interest in freemasonry as well as

in freemasons. The care of the lodge is in good hands, W. Bro. IVORY LOWE, its Master, being much interested in the welfare of the Order.

I have regularly attended the meetings of Northern Star Lodge, at North Anson, it being my masonic home. It has done a good amount of work during the past year, which has been well and faithfully performed, its present officers having been punctual in attendance and faithful in the performance of their duties.

January 14th, I visited Siloam Lodge, at Fairfield. A good number of its members were present at the meeting. Although this lodge has done but little work the past year, a good degree of interest was manifested for the welfare of the Order. I installed its officers in the presence of their ladies and a few other invited guests, after which refreshments were served in the hall.

Since this time I have been confined at home on account of poor health, therefore have been unable to visit the remainder of the lodges in this district, but from reports, I learn that harmony and prosperity prevail throughout the district.

Fraternally,

C. S. MANTOR, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

North Anson, April 15, 1886.

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#### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the fourteenth masonic district.

I have visited all the lodges in the district except one, and find them well officered and working harmoniously. The past year has been a prosperous one, as will be seen by the abstract of returns already sent to Grand Treasurer.

November 17th, I visited United Lodge, at Brunswick, and inspected the work in third degree, which was well done. I also publicly installed the officers of this lodge on the evening of Dec. 29th, after which some excellent remarks were made by members of the lodge and press.

February 15th, I visited Richmond Lodge, at Richmond, and witnessed the exemplification of work in the first degree, which was very correctly done. The lodge is trying to clear its books of delinquents, with good success. The records are correctly and neatly kept.

February 17th, I visited Village Lodge, at Bowdoinham, for the purpose of inspecting work in E. A. degree, but as several of the officers were absent

on account of sickness, the time was spent in social converse, after which supper was served in the banquet hall. The records in the hands of Bro. B. L. HIGGINS are correctly kept.

February 23d, I visited Acacia Lodge, at Durham, and witnessed its work in the third degree, which was very well done. January 14th I installed its officers.

February 24th, I made a visit to Polar Star Lodge, at Bath. They also worked the third degree in a very easy and impressive manner. The ritual was closely followed by each officer. I consider this a very fine working lodge. The records are a model of neatness.

March 1st, I visited Solar Lodge, at Bath. Owing to a severe storm I was unable to reach the hall at the opening of the lodge, and did not see all the work in the third degree. The officers had not worked this degree since their installation, and as they were filling new stations and places, some corrections were necessary. They, however, manifested a desire to get the work just right, which is a commendable feature in any lodge. The records are correctly kept by Bro. DOUGLAS.

Webster Lodge I have not visited. It is sufficient, I think, to say that Bro. SLEEPER is Master, with a good corps of subordinate officers.

Ancient York, my masonic home, I have visited quite regularly during the year. This lodge is in good standing, and doing a fair amount of work.

I desire to extend to the brethren my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by them while making my official visits.

Fraternally yours,

W. S. COTTON, JR., *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

Lisbon Falls, April 19, 1886.

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#### FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the fifteenth masonic district for the past masonic year.

May 29, 1885, I visited Strong, at your request, examined the place where Davis Lodge proposed to hold their meetings, and witnessed the opening of the lodge and manner of conducting their routine business. November 27th, visited this lodge again and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very accurately and impressively rendered. They have provided themselves with a pretty and convenient lodge room, and will

apply for a charter at the coming session of the Grand Lodge. I recommend that one be granted.

December 15th, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge. As they had no work I witnessed the opening and closing, examined the records and found them substantially correct. By request, R. W. A. M. ROAK, P. D. D. G. M., visited this lodge March 16, 1886, and reports that the F. C. degree was worked in a very satisfactory and impressive manner.

December 16th, I made my official visit to Tranquil Lodge. The exemplification of work in the E. A. degree was quite satisfactory. There was a large attendance, among whom I noticed thirteen masters and past masters. The records are a model of neatness and accuracy. Refreshments were served.

December 17th, by appointment, I visited Reuel Washburn Lodge. Their work was on the E. A. degree, and was fairly done: lecture not quite up to the standard. Records correctly kept. At this meeting I had the pleasure of meeting M. W. DAVID CARGILL, P. G. M.

January 14, 1886. Regular communication of Whitney Lodge: work in E. A. degree exemplified in a creditable manner. Records well kept by Bro. W. H. H. WASHBURN. Attendance not as large as it ought to have been.

January 18th, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, Turner. Work E. A. degree. Though this was the first work the new officers had done, I have not seen it excelled in the 15th District. Bro. Andrews looks well after the records. Refreshments served.

February 15th. Stated communication of Maine Lodge, No. 20, Farmington. M. M. degree exemplified in a manner to reflect much credit on the new officers. Records in good hands; dues promptly collected. Refreshments served at Bro. DRESSER's dining hall.

February 16th. Stated communication of Oriental Star Lodge. The officers exemplified the E. A. degree in a manner to convince me that they intended to be ready for work should any present itself. Records correct.

February 17th, I met the brethren of Wilton Lodge in their new room, which, by the way, is a very pleasant and convenient room. M. M. degrees conferred in a creditable manner: the few corrections made were kindly received. Records correctly kept by P. M. A. B. ADAMS. Refreshments served.

February 18th, I visited Ashlar Lodge, by appointment, and installed the officers, assisted by Bro. A. M. ROAK as Grand Marshal, and Bro. W. J. BURNHAM as Grand Chaplain, after which I witnessed an exemplification of work in the E. A. degree. For officers just installed into new positions, and not having an actual candidate, the work was very creditably rendered. Records correct. Refreshments served.

February 19th, by appointment, I made my official visit to Rabbonti Lodge: witnessed the conferring of M. M. degree: the few corrections I had

occasion to make were kindly received. Records fairly kept. Refreshments served.

March 15th, at my request, Wor. CHARLES H. BARRELL, of Nezinscot Lodge, visited Evening Star Lodge, and reported to me that the F. C. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. He found the records correct and very neatly kept; they had done considerable work during the past year; and the lodge is in a very prosperous condition. I regret that I was unable to meet with these brethren.

March 10th, I visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123. The work was exemplified in the E. A. degree in a prompt and impressive manner, but the language of the ritual was not followed so closely as I could wish. Records fairly kept. Refreshments served, after which I spent a pleasant hour with the brethren.

March 17th, I met the brethren of Blue Mountain Lodge in their pleasant room, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree, which was very nicely done. The officers of this lodge evidently aim at perfection. Bro. TIMBERLAKE, as Secretary, is the right man in the right place, as his books abundantly prove. Refreshments served at the Barden House.

Mystic Tie Lodge being my masonic home, I have been present at nearly all the meetings. December 29th, I installed the officers, assisted by Bro. D. M. TEAGUE, as Grand Marshal, and Bro. L. F. CHANDLER, as Grand Chaplain. I also conferred the P. M. degree on Bro. A. H. JONES. This lodge is in a prosperous condition.

As my report shows, I have personally visited every lodge in the district but one, and witnessed work, or an exemplification of it, in all but two. I wish especially to thank you for the distinguished honor conferred on me by the appointment to this office, also to thank the officers and brethren for the respect shown me as your representative. I cannot accept a re-appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally,

LYMAN L. JONES, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Weld, April 1, 1886.

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#### SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the sixteenth masonic district for the past year.

I have visited officially every lodge in the district during the past year. I publicly installed the officers of King Hiram Lodge, at Dixfield, and Blazing Star Lodge, at Rumford, and on each occasion there were a goodly num-

ber of the craft present with ladies. I was invited to install the officers of Mt. Tire'm Lodge, at Waterford, but a previous engagement prevented me from complying with their request.

I have found the records of the several lodges neatly and carefully kept and the finances of all the lodges in a satisfactory condition.

The principal evil in many of the lodges in the district is the lack of punctuality of attendance on the meetings of the officers of the lodges. No master can expect the work of his lodge to prosper in his absence; and that the lodge may prosper, every brother who takes a position should take it with a resolve that he will fill it at every meeting of the lodge for the year.

Oxford Lodge, at Norway, is the most correct in its work, and it is due in a great measure to the fact that for the past four years, the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Secretary have not been absent a single meeting with one exception, and that was when the W. M. at the time, Bro. COLE, was sick upon the occasion of one meeting.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful, as well as the brethren throughout the district, for the courtesy extended to me during my term of office, I am

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

WALDO PETTENGILL, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

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## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my second report as District Deputy Grand Master of the seventeenth masonic district.

The lodges remain the same as last year, but there has been a very great improvement in the work.

October 16, 1885, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, and saw work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees very correctly performed. The records are well kept.

October 19th, I visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, and saw work in the M. M. degree. This has always been a fine working lodge, and the present visit was rewarded by a splendid exhibition of the work in this beautiful degree. It was close to the ritual, and very impressive. The records were well kept.

November 28th, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, and saw work in the F. C. degree. The work was badly cut, the lecture of the S. D. being mostly left for the candidate to read at his leisure. I gave some few corrections and suggestions, and hope to see a decided improvement. Records were well and correctly kept.

January 26, 1886, I visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, and saw work in E. A.

and F. C. degrees. As this is my home lodge, I feel some modesty in referring to it, but only hope my successor will get as much pleasure from their perfect working as I have. FRANKLIN FOX is the Recorder, and he is a veteran in the service.

February 3d, I visited Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, and saw the M. M. degree worked in a superior manner. I congratulate this lodge on the excellence of its working force of officers. The Secretary is prompt, and I found the records correct and very complete.

February 16th, I visited Casco Lodge, No. 36, and saw work in the M. M. degree. The ritual was closely followed, and the interest shown by the members of the lodge insures continued good work. The records are in good hands, full and correct.

February 17th, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, and saw work in the E. A. degree. This being the first meeting since the installation of the present officers, I was not prepared to see the fine work shown. The ritual was given in an impressive manner, and the Master and Wardens are deserving of special praise for the perfect rendering of the degree. The records were complete and well kept.

March 15th, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, and saw work in the E. A. degree. The work was good, and quite close to the ritual. This lodge is in a good financial condition, and has as good a set of working tools as any lodge in the state. The records are good.

March 17th, I visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, and saw work in the E. A. degree. The W. M. was new in his position, but is the right man in the right place, prompt and energetic. He gave the work a character, and the instruction could not help making a deep impression on the candidate. He was well supported by the rest of the lodge. The records are well kept.

March 29th, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, and saw work in the E. A. degree. This is a very bright lodge, and one hardly expects to see anything but good work when visiting them. The present line of officers fully sustain the reputation of the lodge, and it was a great treat to view the work.

April 7th, I visited Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. This is a lodge which has a reputation for good work, and from the evening's work I will bear witness that they deserve all that can be said in their favor. They are prompt in the business part of the meeting, and the work is perfect. The records are correct.

April 14th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. The work was good, and the records, in the hands of Bro. Geo. F. GOULD, are something to be proud of. As this lodge is to work before the Grand Lodge, I will let them make their own criticisms.

This finishes my work as District Deputy Grand Master, and in closing

my report, I desire to thank all the lodges for the uniform courtesy which I have met with always as Grand Lodge representative.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. E. RAYMOND, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

Portland, April 17, 1886.

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## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the eighteenth masonic district.

July 6, 1885, I visited Oriental Lodge, of Bridgton. Oriental Lodge stands better than one year ago in every respect; the membership has been increased; the finances are in better condition, and the lodge is particularly strong in respect to its working condition. J. S. WEBB, who is a Past D. D. G. M., is master of the lodge, MILLARD F. CASWELL, who has served several years as master, is S. W., and RICHARD T. BAILEY, who has also been master, is S. D. The records are correctly and neatly kept by FRANK P. BENNETT, and the funds are safely kept by THOMAS B. KNAPP.

October 17, 1885, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, of Brownfield. This lodge has made a gain in membership and is in good working condition. Harmony prevails, and there is every indication of a prosperous future.

February 17, 1886, I visited Mount Moriah Lodge, of Denmark. There has been a gain in membership also, here, and a very noticeable improvement in the work. The records are kept in a correct and business-like manner by Brother JOSEPH BENNETT.

February 12th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, of Cornish. Greenleaf Lodge is in excellent condition. It is one of the best working lodges I have ever had the pleasure of visiting; its finances are carefully managed, and have been so for years; its officers and members seem interested in the success of the Order, and the membership has increased during the year, as will be seen by the returns.

March 12th, I visited Delta Lodge, of Lovell. It is always a pleasure to visit Delta Lodge; its members understand just how to treat visitors, and one is always sure of a cordial greeting. The lodge is larger than last year, and the officers and members are working together in harmony.

I have visited Pythagorean Lodge, of Fryeburg, quite often. This lodge has made the largest gain in membership during the year, of any in the eighteenth district. The meetings are largely attended, and very har-

nious; at the annual meeting in December, the officers were elected by a nearly or quite unanimous vote. At my visit in March, nine applications were read, a fact which could not appear in the returns to the Grand Lodge, of course, these being already made out. **TOBIAS L. EASTMAN**, the present W. M., has had a good opportunity to learn the work, and has not neglected to do so; he served two years as W. M. of Standish Lodge, and afterwards two years as W. M. of this lodge.

April 14th, I visited Freedom Lodge, of Limerick. This is a good working lodge, where the members understand the principles of our Order. The financial condition is excellent; the Secretary, though new at the business, understands how to keep the records of the lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Fryeburg, April 24, 1886.

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#### NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following report as D. D. G. M. of the nineteenth masonic district.

I have endeavored, since I was appointed D. D. of this district, the 26th of December, to ascertain the condition of the several lodges, and I am happy to report that they are all working harmoniously. On receiving my commission, I notified the masters of the several lodges of my appointment, and endeavored to make arrangements to visit them on evenings when they had work, and was enabled to witness work in quite a number of them. Owing to bad traveling and storms I was not able to reach all. I think the visits should be made earlier in the year, as some of them are quite a distance from the railroads. I have found that the records in nearly all of them are correctly kept, and the work done uniformly, with a few exceptions. I have endeavored to correct the errors that I have noticed. I have not been called upon for any decisions but such as could be answered by referring the brothers to the constitution.

Saco, No. 9, AMBROSE P. ROSE, JR., Master, has 124 members. I visited them March 3d. Work exemplified in the E. A. degree, and lectures passed, which was well done considering that the lodge has done no work for the year.

York, No. 22, Kennebunk, WALTER H. CLOUDMAN, Master, 100 members, has initiated 8 the past year. As this is my masonic home, I have seen the most of the work that has been done. Jan. 4th, assisted by P. M. FRANCIS

C. SIMONDS as Grand Marshal, and W. CHAS. C. VINAL as Grand Chaplain, I publicly installed their officers. As it was a very stormy evening there were but few present. March 29th, I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done for the first work in that degree of the new officers. They will work hard to maintain the reputation York Lodge has attained.

Dunlap, No. 47, Biddeford, JAMES BEAUMONT, Master, 143 members. They have initiated 1 the past year. I visited them March 1st; there were but few present and no work was attempted. Records correctly kept.

St. John, No. 51, at South Berwick, EDW. A. CHESLEY, Master, has 90 members. They have had no initiations the past year. I visited them March 15th. There was not a large attendance. Work exemplified in the M. M. degree, which was very well done.

Fraternal, No. 55, at Alfred, LUKE H. ROBERTS, Master, has 85 members, and has had 1 initiation the past year. Having delayed my visit to them in the hope of seeing work, I did not see this lodge.

Arundel, No. 76, at Kennebunkport, ALVIN STEWART, Master, has 72 members, and has had 1 initiation. I visited them March 16th, installed their officers and conferred the Past Master's degree on the master elect. Their meetings have been small for the past year, as they have had little work.

Buxton, No. 115, at West Buxton, FRANK H. HARGRAVES, Master, has 105 members, and has had 4 initiations. This lodge is reported to me as being in a good, sound condition.

Ocean, No. 142, Wells, THATCHER LITTLEFIELD, Master, has 40 members, and has had 1 initiation. I visited this lodge March 24th and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. As only a portion of the officers were present, the work did not go as smoothly as it no doubt would have done had all been in their places. Their members are very much scattered, and it was very bad traveling the evening I visited them.

Preble, No. 143, at Sanford, FRANK WILSON, Master, has 58 members and has initiated 8 the past year. I visited them March 8th. It was a stormy evening, but a good number were present. They had work in the M. M. degree, which was as well done as any I have seen. This lodge requires its candidates to be thoroughly posted in the preceding degree before they advance them. After the meeting closed, we repaired to the banquet hall, where an excellent supper had been provided by *the ladies*.

Arion, No. 62, of Lyman, WM. M. STAPLES, Master, has 55 members, and has had 1 initiation the past year.

Palestine, No. 76, Biddeford, GEO. F. GOODWIN, Master, has 90 members. They have had 6 initiations. This lodge has been under the immediate care of Bro. WOODMAN, and I know is doing well. But for a previous engagement, I should have visited them the last time they had work in the M. M. degree.

Yorkshire, No. 179, at N. Berwick, Wm. B. LITTLEFIELD, Master, has 34 members. No. of initiates 6. I have visited this lodge twice; first, January 29th, to install their officers, when I conferred the Past Master's degree on the master elect, Wm. B. LITTLEFIELD. I then installed their officers, with the assistance of Past Master HAVEN A. BUTLER, March 10th, I again visited the lodge, expecting to see work in the M. M. degree. The candidate did not appear, but the work was exemplified in very good shape, considering that this was the first work of the new officers.

Naval Lodge, No. 184, of Kittery, SAMUEL TAYLOR, Master, has 47 members. This lodge was visited for me by P. M. Wm. W. LOCKE. He reports the lodge in charge of the S. W., the master having left town. This lodge has done no work since April, 1884. Members nearly all square on the books.

Springvale, U. D., Wm. DART, Master. I visited this lodge February 16th, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well done and the lecture correctly given. Visitors were present from the neighboring lodge at Sanford. There seems to be a good degree of interest in the meetings and they have done considerable work. They will apply for a charter at the next session of the Grand Lodge, and I see no reason why it should not be granted.

In closing, I desire to thank the brethren throughout the district for the courtesy they have shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. GILPATRIC, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
TUESDAY, May 4, 1886.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at twelve o'clock m., in compliance with a call of the Grand Master.

Present—FESSENDEN L. DAY, *President*,  
HENRY R. TAYLOR,  
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,  
E. HOWARD VOSE,  
A. M. WETHERBEE,  
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,  
IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

Bros. E. HOWARD VOSE and A. M. WETHERBEE were appointed a committee to examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer.

Adjourned till five o'clock p. m.

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MASONIC HALL, May 4, 1886.  
The Board of Trustees met agreeably to adjournment.

Present—Bro. FESSENDEN I. DAY, *President*,  
 " FRANK E. SLEEPER,  
 " A. M. WETHERBEE,  
 " E. HOWARD VOSE,  
 " CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,  
 " EDWARD P. BURNHAM,  
 " ARCHIE L. TALBOT,  
 " ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,  
 " IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report, which was accepted, viz:

Amount received.....	\$3,875.88
Amount paid.....	1,456.77
Balance on hand.....	2,419.11
	—\$3,875.88

The amount of the Charity Fund is shown in the report of the Committee on Finance, page 350.

Bro. Vose, for the committee appointed for that purpose, reported that the committee had examined the report of the Grand Treasurer, and found it correct.

Which report was accepted.

The Secretary presented the applications for relief, with a schedule of the same, prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Board.

On motion,

*Voted*, That they be referred to a committee.

*Voted*, That Bros. A. M. WETHERBEE and E. HOWARD VOSE be said committee.

On motion of Bro. BURNHAM,

*Voted*, That the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be authorized to sell and convey the Elm street property,—and to take a mortgage on the same as security for such portion of the purchase money as in their judgment may be for the best interest of the Charity Fund.

*Voted*, That the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be authorized to invest in such New England securities as they shall deem best, the One Thousand Dollars received for the Cleveland bond, the amount to be

received from the proposed sale of the Elm street property, such sums as shall be received from the Grand Lodge, and any other sums needing investment or re-investment.

*Voted*, That the amount of the bond to be furnished by the Grand Treasurer, be fixed at Twenty Thousand Dollars.

*Voted*, That the Trustees adjourn to Wednesday, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1886.

The Trustees met at half past ten o'clock A. M.

Present—BROS. FESSENDEN I. DAY, FRANK E. SLECKER, HENRY R. TAYLOR, A. M. WETHERBEE, E. HOWARD VOSE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, and IRA BERRY.

*Voted*, That the bond presented by the Grand Treasurer be approved.

The committee to which the applications for relief were referred, reported them back, having considered them and designated their relative urgency by numbers from one to five, upon the schedule. Which report was accepted.

The Board proceeded to consider the schedule, and having gone through the list of applications, and made some changes, it was, on motion,

*Voted*, That No. 1, on the schedule, represent six dollars.

*Voted*, That the schedule be approved,—and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Almoners entitled to receive the same the several sums thereby appropriated, amounting in the whole to eleven hundred and twenty-eight dollars (\$1,128.00).

On motion,

*Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief, must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

*Voted*, That the Trustees now adjourn.

And the Board accordingly adjourned, *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

## Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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### 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.

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*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.

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*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.

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*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.

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*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.

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### DISTRICT NO. 1.

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton</i> .                   | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle</i> . |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton</i> .                 | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon</i> .       |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield</i> . |                                    |

### DISTRICT NO. 2.

- |                               |                                       |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport</i> .  | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke</i> .        |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec</i> . | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton</i> . |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais</i> . |                                       |

### DISTRICT NO. 3.

- |                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias</i> .      | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler</i> .      |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield</i> . | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge</i> . |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias</i> .         | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport</i> . |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point</i> .   |                                   |

### DISTRICT NO. 4. \*

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine</i> .       | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport</i> .   | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth</i> .        |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> .    | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin</i> .          |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland</i> .    | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot</i> .     |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont</i> .      | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden</i> .           |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> .    | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluchill</i> .        |
| 128 Eggenoggin, <i>Sedgwick</i> . |   |

### DISTRICT NO. 5.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 33 Penobscot, <i>Dexter</i> .   | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston</i> .    |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo</i> .   | 149 Doric, <i>Monson</i> .               |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft</i> .    | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna</i> .             |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Eeeter</i> .     | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownsville</i> . |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbot</i> . | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange</i> .        |

### DISTRICT NO. 6.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor</i> .      | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor</i> .    |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport</i> . | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel</i> .      |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown</i> .  | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag</i> . |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden</i> .            | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont</i> .   |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono</i> .          | 174 Lynde, <i>Hernon</i> .          |

## DISTRICT NO. 7.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> .          | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> .        |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> .        | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> .      | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> .            |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Seasticook, <i>Clinton</i> .     |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> .    |                                      |

## DISTRICT NO. 8.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> .           | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro</i> '.      |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> .       |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> .       | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> .         | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> .   |

## DISTRICT NO. 9.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> .       | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> .         |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> .  | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> .       |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> .         |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> .       | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> .   | 189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> .     |

## DISTRICT NO. 10.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> .          | 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> .      |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> .         | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> .  |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro</i> '. | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> .     |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> .           | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |

## DISTRICT NO. 11.

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Wintrop</i> .    | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> .     |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> .   | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> .      |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> .        |

## DISTRICT NO. 12.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 22 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> .         | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> .       |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> .           | 113 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> .  |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> .                  | 123 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> .          |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro</i> '. | 166 Neguemeag, <i>Vassalboro</i> '. |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> .      |                                     |

## DISTRICT NO. 13.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> .        | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> .  |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> .            | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> .  |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> .          | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> .  |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> .       |                                    |

## DISTRICT NO. 14.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> .    | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> .           |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> .         | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> .             |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> .  | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> .           |

## DISTRICT NO. 15.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i>        | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i>               |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i>                |
| 29 Tranquill, <i>Auburn.</i>        | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i>                  |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i>  | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i>                 |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Tarver.</i>       | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i>       |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i>        | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i>    | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i>                   |
| 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |   |

## DISTRICT NO. 16.

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i>          | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i>            |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Ruinsford.</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>      | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i>      |

## DISTRICT NO. 17.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i>           | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i>                 |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i>  | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i>                 |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Winham.</i>               |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i>          | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i>             |
| 36 Casco, <i>Farmouth.</i>             | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i>                  |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i>             | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumber'l'd Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i>          |   |

## DISTRICT NO. 18.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i>         |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i>    | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i>           |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i>   | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i>       |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i>     | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i>                |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

## DISTRICT NO. 19.

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i>                 | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i>             |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i>           | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i>          |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i>         | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i>             |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i>     |
| 65 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i>         | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Keunebunkport.</i>    | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i>           |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i>           | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale.</i>   |

## DISTRICT NO. 20.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i>       | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i>       |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i>     | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i>    |

## STANDING REGULATIONS.



1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]
2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]
3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]
4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]
5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision imme-

dately to the Grand Seeretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Seeretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Seeretary; and that the Grand Seeretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation. [1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next proceeding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master:

*Provided, however*, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases, submitted to them thirty days or more prior to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said annual communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

[1881, p. 815.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

*Voted*, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the conceal-

ment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient. [1882, p. 205.]

25. *Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating, any printed document or cipher as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

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

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

27. *Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect masonic balls, so called, with a lodge, or use the name of a lodge in reference to them, or to advertise them, or sell tickets for admission thereto. [1885, p. 225.]

## LODGES IN MAINE,

WITH DATES OF PRECEDENCE AND CHARTER.

[Much time and care has been devoted to the preparation of this table; yet the dates are not all exact, and cannot be made so, under circumstances. Those lodges which have their charters on record, are correctly given; the others as nearly so as can be ascertained from present sources of information.]

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
1 Portland,	Portland,	March 30, 1769.	March 30, 1769.
2 Warren,*	East Machias,	Sept. 10, 1778.	Sept. 10, 1778.
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	June 1, 1792.	June 1, 1792.
4 Hancock,	Castine,	June 9, 1794.	June 9, 1794.
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell,	March 14, 1796.	March 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	March 10, 1801.	March 10, 1801.
7 Eastern,	Eastport,	June 8, 1801.	June 8, 1801.
8 United,	Brunswick,	Dec. 14, 1801.	Dec. 14, 1801.
9 Saco,	Saco,	June 14, 1802.	June 16, 1802.
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	Sept. 13, 1802.	Sept. 16, 1802.
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
12 Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	June 5, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
13 Oriental,	Bridgton,	March 12, 1804.	March 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	March 10, 1806.	March 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	March 13, 1809.	March 13, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	March 9, 1813.	March 9, 1813.
23 Freeport,	Freeport,	Sept. 13, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast,	Sept. 9, 1816.	Dec. 30, 1816.
25 Temple,	Winthrop,	Sept. 8, 1817.	Oct. 6, 1817.
26 Village,	Bowdoinham,	June 9, 1817.	Sept. 16, 1817.
27 Adoniram,	Limington,	Sept. 9, 1818.	Sept. 10, 1818.
28 Northern Star,	North Anson,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 15, 1818.
29 Tranquil,	Auburn,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 9, 1818.
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford,	March 11, 1819.	March 11, 1819.
31 Union,	Union,	Dec. 27, 1819.	April 8, 1820.
32 Hermon,	Gardiner,	June 23, 1820.	June 29, 1820.
33 Waterville,	Waterville,	June 27, 1820.	June 27, 1820.
34 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.†
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.

\*This lodge assisted in educating the orphan children of the Patriot General Joseph WARREN, for whom it was named.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
39 Penobscot,	Dexter,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
40 Lygona,	Ellsworth,	April 11, 1822	April 11, 1822.
41 Morning Star,	Litchfield,	July 11, 1822.	July 16, 1822.
42 Freedom,	Limerick,	Jan. 10, 1823.	Jan. 10, 1823.
43 Alma,	Alna,	Jan. 11, 1823	Jan. 14, 1823.
44 Piscataquis,	Milo,	October 9, 1823	Oct. 28, 1823.
45 Central,	China,	April 8, 1824.	April 8, 1824.
46 St. Croix,	Calais,	May 29, 1845.	May 29, 1845.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	Jan. 30, 1826.
48 Lafayette,	Readfield,	Jan. 13, 1826.	May 20, 1850. <i>Renewed.</i>
49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport,	July 13, 1826.	July 18, 1826.
50 Aurora,	Rockland,	July 18, 1826.	Burned. New one May 9, '72. Feb. 13, 1827.
51 St. John's,	South Berwick,	Jan. 12, 1827.	
52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	April 12, 1827.	
53 Rural,	Sidney,	April 12, 1827.	
54 Vassalborough,	No. Vassalboro',	April 12, 1827.	
55 Fraternal,	Alfred,	Jan. 11, 1828.	
56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 23, 1828.
57 King Hiram,	Dixfield,	April 10, 1828.	May 9, 1872. <i>Renewed.</i>
58 Unity,	Thorndike,	April 10, 1828.	May 15, 1828.
59 Mount Hope,	Hope,	Jan. 25, 1848.	May 4, 1848. <sup>t</sup>
60 Star in the East,	Oldtown,	Feb. 23, 1848.	May 5, 1848.
61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	April 4, 1849.	Feb. 5, 1855. <i>Renewed.</i>
62 King David's,	Lincolnville,	June 16, 1849.	Jan. 13, 1850.
63 Richmond,	Richmond,	Jan. 1, 1850.	May 10, 1850.
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	Oct. 22, 1850.	May 12, 1851.
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	March 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics'	Orono,	March 3, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	July 12, 1850.	May 10, 1852.
68 Mariners'	Searsport,	Oct. 23, 1851.	May 10, 1853.
69 Howard,	Winterport,	Nov. 28, 1851.	May 6, 1853.
70 Standish,	Standish,	June 10, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	Oct. 18, 1852.	May 6, 1853.
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	Oct. 26, 1852.	May 5, 1854.
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	Jan. 21, 1853.	May 10, 1853.
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	March 1, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	May 9, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	May 5, 1854.	May 5, 1854.
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	June 12, 1854.	May 3, 1856.
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	July 4, 1854.	July 10, 1856.
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	Oct. 25, 1854.	April 4, 1872. <i>Renewed.</i>
80 Keystone,	Solon,	Dec. 16, 1854.	May 4, 1855.
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	May 3, 1855.	May 3, 1855.
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	Oct. 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	Feb. 6, 1856.	May 2, 1856.
84 Eureka,	St. George,	July 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	May 4, 1855.	May 24, 1856.
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	March 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	March 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	March 26, 1857.	May 28, 1857.
89 Island,	Islesboro,	April 3, 1857.	Nov. 5, 1857.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
90 Hiram Abiff.	West Appleton,	Jan. 27, 1857.	May 5, 1858. [Revoked.]
91 Harwood,	Machias,	April 8, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1858.
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	March 8, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	June 5, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
94 Paris,	South Paris,	June 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	Sept. 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
96 Monument,	Houlton,	Nov. 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	July 6, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	Aug. 24, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
99 Vernon Valley,	Mount Vernon,	Oct. 18, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	Feb. 8, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
101 Nezinscot,	Turner,	March 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	March 19, 1861.	May 10, 1861.
108 Relief,	Belgrade,	Jan. 11, 1861.	
109 Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	May 10, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
110 Monmouth,	Monmouth,	May 21, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
111 Liberty,	Liberty,	Nov. 8, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
112 Eastern Frontier,	Fort Fairfield,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
113 Messalonskee,	Oakland,	May 15, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
114 Polar Star,	Bath,	March 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115 Moderation,	West Buxton,	March 18, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
116 Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
117 Greenleaf,	Cornish,	April 22, 1863.	May 5, 1864.
118 Drummond,	Parsonsfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 8, 1875.
120 Meduncook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
123 Franklin,	New Sharon,	May 4, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
124 Olive Branch,	Charleston,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
125 Meridian,	Pittsfield,	June 7, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	Oct. 26, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
127 Presumpscot,	Windham,	Nov. 19, 1864.	May 3, 1866.
128 Eggemoggin,	Sodgwick,	March 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	March 28, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
130 Trinity,	Presque Isle,	July 17, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
131 Lookout,	Cutler,	July 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
132 Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	Oct. 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
133 Asylum,	Wayne,	July 20, 1865.	May 9, 1867.
134 Trojan,	Troy,	Feb. 19, 1866.	May 9, 1867.
135 Riverside,	Jefferson,	March 13, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
136 Ionic,	Gardiner,	May 3, 1866.	May 9, 1867.†
137 Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
138 Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
139 Archon,	Dixmont,	Sept. 26, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
140 Mount Desert,	Mount Desert,	Feb. 14, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
141 Augusta,	Augusta,	March 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142 Ocean,	Wells,	March 22, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
143 Preble,	Saunder,	May 9, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
144 Seaside,	Boothbay,	Oct. 7, 1867.	May 7, 1868.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
145 Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	Jan. 13, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
146 Sebasticook,	Clinton,	Feb. 3, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
147 Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Feb. 22, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
148 Forest,	Springfield,	April 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
149 Deric,	Mouson,	May 7, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
150 Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Dec. 28, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
151 Excelsior,	Northport,	March 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
152 Crooked River,	Bolster's Mills,	April 15, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
153 Delta,	Lovell,	May 5, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
154 Mystic Tie,	Weld,	June 8, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
155 Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	Jan. 1, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
156 Wilton,	Wilton,	Jan. 31, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
157 Cambridge,	Cambridge,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
158 Anchor,	South Bristol,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
159 Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	Sept. 3, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
160 Parian,	Corinna,	Sept. 9, 1870.	May 9, 1872.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	March 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arion,	Goodwin's Mills,	March 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
164 Webster,	Webster,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	Aug. 26, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
166 Neguemkeag,	Vassalborough,	Dec. 22, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
167 Whitney,	Canton,	March 9, 1872.	May 9, 1872.
168 Composite,	Lagrange,	May 9, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
169 Shepherd's River,	Brownfield,	July 1, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
170 Caribou,	Lyndon,	July 27, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	Feb. 3, 1873.	May 8, 1873.
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	Nov. 14, 1873.	May 7, 1874.
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
174 Lynde,	Hernion,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	Dec. 3, 1874.	May 20, 1875.
176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	May 5, 1875.	May 6, 1875.
177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	June 7, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	Jane 21, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	Sept. 18, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	Nov. 1, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
181 Reuel Washburn,	East Livermore,	May 4, 1876.	May 3, 1877.
182 Granite,	West Paris,	Sept. 16, 1878.	May 8, 1879.
183 Deering, *	Deering,	April 2, 1879.	May 8, 1879.
184 Naval,	Kittery,	May 8, 1879.	May 6, 1880.
185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	April 19, 1882.	May 2, 1882.
186 Warren Phillips,	Cumberl'd Mills,	April 18, 1883.	May 3, 1883.
187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	Nov. 12, 1883.	May 8, 1884.
188 Jonesport,	Jonesport,	May 8, 1884.	May 8, 1884.
189 Knox,	So. Thomaston,	Sept. 6, 1884.	May 7, 1885.
190 Springvale,	Springvale,	May 7, 1885.	May 6, 1886.
191 Davis,	Strong,	May 7, 1885.	May 6, 1886.

† Charter surrendered.

‡ Charter re-issued.

## OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1886.

M. W.	FESSENDEN L. DAY,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston.
R. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Sabattis.
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland.
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Thorndike.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CYRUS W. HENDRICKS,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Caribou.
"	JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	" 3d "	Millbridge.
"	ELISHA R. BOWDEN,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "	Monson.
"	WM. H. THOMPSON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	LOIMA C. POOR,	" 7th "	Searsmont.
"	OSCAR HILLS,	" 8th "	Northport.
"	HERBERT L. SHEPHERD,	" 9th "	Rockport.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
"	HADLEY O. HAWES,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
"	J. WESLEY GILMAN,	" 12th "	Oakland.
"	COLUMBUS S. MANTOR,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	WM. S. COTTON, JR.,	" 14th "	W. Bowdoin.
"	GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	" 15th "	Auburn.
"	FRANK STANLEY,	" 16th "	Dixfield.
"	MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	HOWARD BRACKETT,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	" 20th "	Carroll.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Naples.
"	CHARLES U. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	JAMES E. COCHRAN,	" "	Paris.
"	J. H. LITTLE,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	HENRY F. BLANCHARD,	" "	Portland.
"	LEONARD H. BEAN,	" "	Farmington.
"	A. J. PADELFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLEY,	" "	Portland.
W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>	Saco.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Senior Grand Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	<i>Junior "</i>	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "	Norway.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" "	Auburn.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" "	Bath.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Eastport.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	<i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Damariscotta.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	LORENZO L. SHAW,	" "	Yarmouth.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	<i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE M. HOWE,	<i>Organist,</i>	"
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Tyler,</i>	"

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES,  
WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1886.

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Acacia, 121, Durham. Elbridge O. Tyler, m; Samuel B. Libby, sw; Frank A. Harding, jw; J. L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	14
Adoniram, 27, Limington. Fred. Brackett, m; Frank S. Meserve, sw; Henry L. Meserve, jw; Edgar M. Chick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Walter M. Barstow, m; George H. Weeks, sw; Charles E. March, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Amity, 6, Camden. Samuel Q. Day, m; Oscar W. Stone, sw; Joseph W. Bowers, jw; Leander W. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January.	9
Anchor, 158, South Bristol. George C. Farrar, m; Lewis Thorp, sw; James Farrar, jw; Sands A. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Orrel Brown, m; John H. Litchfield, sw; Benjamin R. Irish, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October.	15
Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Thomas B. Merrill, m; Joseph S. Gilliatt, sw; Charles E. Snow, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December.	17
Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James W. Card, m; Roscoe G. Green, sw; Alonzo Purinton, jw; William S. Cotton, Jr., West Bowdoin, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election at stated meeting on or before full of ninth moon.	14
Archon, 139, East Dixmont. George R. Thurlough, m; Jeremiah Smith, sw; Amos Whitney, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	6
Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. William M. Staples, m; Albert V. Wakefield, sw; J. Burton Roberts, jw; Freedom R. Hill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November.	19
Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Alvin Stuart, m; Benjamin Jackson, sw; William F. Walker, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February.	19

Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Hiram Morrell, m; Charles H. Jumper, sw; Albert Ring, jw; George W. Proctor, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	15
Asylum, 133, Wayne. Charles W. Crosby, m; James M. Pike, sw; Hamilton J. Ridley, jw; Williston Jennings, s. No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September.	12
Atlantic, 81, Portland. Charles D. Smith, m; Wm. G. Mills, sw; Almon L. Johnson, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December.	17
Augusta, 141, Augusta. Edmund McMurdie, m; John E. Fossett, sw; George E. Macomber, jw; Charles C. Hunt, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11
Aurora, 50, Rockland. Lorenzo S. Robinson, m; Frank C. Flint, sw; Enoch Davies, jw; Erastus P. Rollins, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	9
Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. Bartlett C. Reynolds, m; Parker C. Wood, sw; Alack J. Grant, jw; Bryant Bradley, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December.	4
Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Joel Foss, m; B. W. Stinchfield, sw; Charles B. Godsoe, jw; Charles E. Berry, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October.	20
Benevolent, 87, Carmel. F. Marion Simpson, m; Boardman C. Friend, sw; Dadley A. Sylvester, jw; Hollis C. Dunton, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th.	6
Bethel, 97, Bethel. David Bridge, m; Harlan P. Wheeler, sw; Charles M. Anderson, jw; John B. Chapman, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November.	16
Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. William H. Williams, m; Treby Johnson, sw; Ethel H. Jones, jw; David M. Waitt, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November.	11
Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Isaac Bagnall, m; John H. Wardwell, sw; R. Edwin Martin, jw; George L. Smith, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	16
Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Newell P. Noble, m; W. A. D. Cragin, sw; Moses W. Harden, jw; Fremont E. Timberlake, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September.	15
Bristol, 74, Bristol. Albert H. Hunter, m; William H. Clark, sw; Frank Lailor, jw; Edwin J. Irvine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Frank H. Hargraves, m; Joseph F. Warren, sw; George E. Smith, jw; George H. Libby, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January.	19
Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. J. W. Cole, m; Frank R. Kimball, sw; H. O. Bartlett, jw; J. B. La Bree, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	13
Caribou, 170, Caribou. Sewell D. Shaw, m; Fred L. Oak, sw; Joseph D. Emery, jw; Calvin B. Roberts, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	1
Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, m; Noah H. Ricker, sw; Frank W. Ames, jw; Albion R. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October.	13
Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Charles G. Woodman, m; Herman Seabury, sw; Frank A. Pendexter, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October.	17

Central, 45, China.	Charles A. Drake, m; Willis R. Ward, sw; Ralph L. Baker, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September.	7
Composite, 168, La Grange.	Alson L. Ward, m; Fred. H. Savage, sw, Daniel Hanscomb, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	5
Corinthian, 95, Hartland.	John O. Rowell, m; Edwin A. Bean, sw; William H. Moore, jw; Lewis Fish, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Crescent, 78, Pembroke.	Isaiah H. Leighton, m; David W. Hersey, sw; James Davis, jw; Bailes A. Campbell, s.	Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th.	2
Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills.	Albion M. Hancock, m; Sumner J. Skillings, sw; Levi C. Maxfield, jw; Adna D. Pike, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January.	16
Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester.	Henry W. Loring, West Pownal, m; Charles E. Robinson, Danville, sw; Elbridge G. Robinson, Danville, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s.	Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November.	17
Davis, 191, Strong.	<i>Acting officers</i> —G. Z. Higgins, m; Frank E. Bell, sw; A. J. Norton, jw; Alfred Hitchcock, s.	Meeting Friday evening of the week in which the moon is full.	15
Day Spring, 107, West Newfield.	Usher B. Thompson, m; Thomas E. Mitchell, sw; George W. Whitcher, jw; Al Q. Mitchell, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September.	18
Deering, 183, Deering.	Charles O. Moses, m; Charles N. Pierce, sw; William B. Morrill, jw; Francis E. Chase, s.	Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February.	17
Delta, 153, Lovell.	Edward C. Walker, m; Seth Walker, sw; Andrew J. Eastman, jw; Waldo M. Benton, s.	Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December.	18
Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills.	Orrin F. Sproul, m; John A. Peva, sw; Frank E. Hallowell, jw; Cornelius A. Merrill, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	11
Doric, 149, Monson.	Albert F. Jackson, m; Crowell C. Hall, sw; John R. Flint, jw; John J. Roberts, s.	Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December.	5
Dresden, 103, Dresden.	William E. Seekins, m; Washington F. Libby, sw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, jw; John H. Mayers, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	10
Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield.	George P. Davis, m; Charles L. Neal, sw; John T. Ridlon, jw; A. R. Leavitt, s.	Meetings Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September.	18
Dunlap, 47, Biddeford.	James Beaumont, m; William H. Anthoine, sw; Nathaniel B. Walker, jw; Benjamin F. Day, s.	Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	19
Eastern, 7, Eastport.	Robert C. Green, m; Frank L. Wood, sw; Edward M. Small, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s.	Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th.	2
Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield.	James S. Stevens, m; H. O. Perry, sw; Albion E. Stevens, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s.	Meetings Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	1

Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Jonathan Bridges, m; Austin H. Dority, sw; Eugene Caudage, jw; Charles P. Bartlett, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January.	4
Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Sewell T. Royal, m; Frank W. Billington, sw; John P. Eldridge, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December.	4
Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; Joseph A. Studley, sw; Albert D. Davis, jw; Sewall A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	9
Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Henry C. Ricker, m; Isaac W. Shaw, sw; Herbert F. Irish, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, m; Austin E. Drinkwater, sw; Martin G. Black, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December.	8
Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Theo. H. Smith, m; Oscar F. Fellows, sw; Charles F. Ware, jw; J. Frank Knowlton, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	4
Forest, 148, Springfield. Edwin A. Reed, m; Jasper L. Lewis, sw; Judson L. Young, jw; Hiram Stevens, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September.	20
Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John L. Harding, m; Fred C. Gordon, sw; James H. Howes, jw; J. S. Durrell, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Luke H. Roberts, m; James H. Littlefield, sw; Washington C. Taylor, jw; Willis J. Linscott, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	19
Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ebenezer P. Cobb, m; Fred W. Libby, sw; Frank E. Townsend, jw; Abram Nicklin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February.	18
Freeport, 23, Freeport. Edward B. Mallett, Jr., m; Fred S. Soule, sw; James Koopman, jw; Ernest E. Pinkham, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	17
Granite, 182, West Paris. Lewis B. Andrews, m; Augustus S. Dunham, sw; Jesse C. Howe, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January.	16
Greasleaf, 117, Cornish. Geo. F. Merrill, m; Erskine L. Watson, sw; William H. Nevers, jw; Walter P. Perkins, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Hancock, 4, Castine. Frank Hooper, m; Frank S. Perkins, sw; John F. Locke, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	4
Harmony, 38, Gorham. Fred W. Harding, m; John W. Jordan, sw; M. C. Sturgis, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	17
Harwood, 91, Machias. George Harris Foster, m; Eldridge H. Bryant, sw; Henry H. Smith, jw; James A. Ballinger, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election December 27th.	3
Hermon, 32, Gardiner. George W. Dow, m; Samuel W. Cutts, sw; Charles O. Turner, jw; Oliver B. Clason, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11
Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. William R. Anthoine, m; J. Q. A. Jordan, sw; Charles S. Talbot, jw; Stephen Scamman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election November.	17

Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Melvin Jennings, m; William S. Sawyer, sw; Charles Fuller, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December.	20
Howard, 69, Winterport. D. McG. Spencer, m; George W. Crockett, sw; T. L. Kelly, jw; Charles R. Hill, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	8
Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. John A. Miller, m; Isaac Closson, sw; Edw. E. Chase, jw; H. A. Tripp, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December.	4
Island, 89, Islesboro'. William M. Whitcomb, m; J. O. Hayes, sw; C. H. Dodge, jw; Thomas R. Williams, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February.	8
Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Arthur C. Ricker, m; Joseph W. Farnum, sw; William F. Harding, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	16
Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Newell Rumery, m; George W. Smith, sw; William F. Mansfield, jw; John Chesterton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October.	3
Katahdin, 98, Patten. Willie T. Cobb, m; George W. Cooper, sw; Osra T. Blake, jw; Rives C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	20
Kenduskeag, 127, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; Ora M. Harvey, sw; Danville L. Wyman, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December.	6
Kennebee, 5, Hallowell. Albert M. Spear, m; Marshall A. Nash, sw; Charles K. Tilden, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	11
Keystone, 80, Solon. Joseph D. Merrill, m; Selden F. Greene, sw; Daniel K. Williams, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October.	13
King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edward M. Coleman, m; Rufus B. Sherman, sw; Fred. E. French, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December.	8
King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. William F. Putnam, m; Charles L. Dillingham, sw; Alexander Holman, jw; Ira J. Parlin, s., West Peru. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October.	16
King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. M. W. Leyensaler, v; Ed. P. Sweeney, sw; John Fiske, jw; Nelson C. Austin, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	10
Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Mark D. Ames, m; Robert A. Harrington, sw; George L. Putnam, jw; Joseph Stanley, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month.	9
Lafayette, 48, Readfield. H. Owen Nickerson, m; George W. Cofran, sw; Sullivan S. Willard, jw; John W. Manter, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February.	12
Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Henry C. Powers, m; Henry M. Walker, sw; R. Alonzo Davis, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Thomas Larner, m; Howard A. Horsman, sw; Charles A. Leeland, jw; Naaman Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day.	2
Liberty, 111, Liberty. Moses M. Johnson, m; John C. Sherman, sw; Clarence N. Cram, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, first stated meeting in September.	7

Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Jonathan Bridges, m; Austin H. Dority, sw; Eugene Candage, jw; Charles P. Bartlett, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January.	4
Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Sewell T. Royal, m; Frank W. Billington, sw; John P. Eldridge, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December.	4
Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; Joseph A. Sindley, sw; Albert D. Davis, jw; Sewall A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	9
Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Henry C. Ricker, m; Isaac W. Shaw, sw; Herbert F. Irish, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, m; Austin E. Drinkwater, sw; Martin G. Black, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December.	8
Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Theo. H. Smith, m; Oscar F. Fellows, sw; Charles F. Ware, jw; J. Frank Knowlton, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	4
Forest, 148, Springfield. Edwin A. Reed, m; Jasper L. Lewis, sw; Judson L. Young, jw; Hiram Stevens, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September.	20
Franklin, 123, New Sharon. John L. Harding, m; Fred C. Gordon, sw; James H. Howes, jw; J. S. Durrell, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Luke H. Roberts, m; James H. Littlefield, sw; Washington C. Taylor, jw; Willis J. Linscott, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	19
Freedom, 42, Limerick. Ebenezer P. Cobb, m; Fred W. Libby, sw; Frank E. Townsend, jw; Abram Nicklin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February.	18
Freeport, 23, Freeport. Edward B. Mallett, Jr., m; Fred S. Soule, sw; James Koopman, jw; Ernest E. Pinkham, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	17
Granite, 182, West Paris. Lewis B. Andrews, m; Augustus S. Dunham, sw; Jesse C. Howe, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January.	16
Greanleaf, 117, Cornish. Geo. F. Merrill, m; Erskine L. Watson, sw; William H. Nevers, jw; Walter P. Perkins, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Hancock, 4, Castine. Frank Hooper, m; Frank S. Perkins, sw; John F. Locke, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	4
Harmony, 38, Gorham. Fred W. Harding, m; John W. Jordan, sw; M. C. Sturgis, jw; John G. Watson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	17
Harwood, 91, Machias. George Harris Foster, m; Eldridge H. Bryant, sw; Henry H. Smith, jw; James A. Ballinger, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election December 27th.	3
Hermon, 32, Gardiner. George W. Dow, m; Samuel W. Cutts, sw; Charles O. Turner, jw; Oliver B. Clason, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11
Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. William R. Anthoine, m; J. Q. A. Jordan, sw; Charles S. Talbot, jw; Stephen Seaman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election November.	17

Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Melvin Jennings, m; William S. Sawyer, sw; Charles Fuller, jw; William C. Clark, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December.	20
Howard, 69, Winterport. D. McG. Spencer, m; George W. Crockett, sw; T. L. Kelly, jw; Charles R. Hill, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	8
Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. John A. Miller, m; Isaac Closson, sw; Edw. E. Chase, jw; H. A. Tripp, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December.	4
Island, 89, Islesboro'. William M. Whitcomb, m; J. O. Hayes, sw; C. H. Dodge, jw; Thomas R. Williams, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February.	8
Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Arthur C. Ricker, m; Joseph W. Farnum, sw; William F. Harding, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	16
Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Newell Rumery, m; George W. Smith, sw; William F. Mansfield, jw; John Chesterton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October.	3
Katahdin, 98, Patten. Willie T. Cobb, m; George W. Cooper, sw; Osra T. Blake, jw; Rives C. Mitchell, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	20
Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; Ora M. Harvey, sw; Danville L. Wyman, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December.	6
Kennebbee, 5, Hallowell. Albert M. Spear, m; Marshall A. Nash, sw; Charles K. Tilden, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	11
Keystone, 80, Solon. Joseph D. Merrill, m; Selden F. Greene, sw; Daniel K. Williams, sw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October.	13
King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edward M. Coleman, m; Rufus B. Sherman, sw; Fred E. French, jw; David Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December.	8
King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. William F. Putnam, m; Charles L. Dillingham, sw; Alexander Holman, jw; Ira J. Parlin, s. West Peru. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October.	16
King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. M. W. Levensesler, m; Ed. P. Sweeney, sw; John Fiske, jw; Nelson C. Austin, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	10
Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Mark D. Ames, m; Robert A. Harrington, sw; George L. Putnam, jw; Joseph Stanley, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month.	9
Lafayette, 48, Readfield. H. Owen Nickerson, m; George W. Cofran, sw; Sullivan S. Willard, jw; John W. Mauter, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February.	12
Lebanon, 110, Norridgewock. Henry C. Powers, m; Henry M. Walker, sw; R. Alonzo Davis, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Thomas Larber, m; Howard A. Horsman, sw; Charles A. Leeland, jw; Naaman Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day.	2
Liberty, 111, Liberty. Moses M. Johnson, m; John C. Sherman, sw; Clarence N. Cram, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, first stated meeting in September.	7

Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset.	Joel E. Dodge, m; James S. Merry, sw; Algernon A. Shortwell, jw; William D. Patterson, s.	Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Lookout, 131, Cutler.	Silas E. Turner, m; Abner McGuire, sw; Henry C. Warren, jw; Fred. W. Thurlow, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January.	3
Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth.	Elmer E. Rowe, m; Josiah H. Higgins, sw; Fred L. Kent, jw; Levi B. Wyman, s.	Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January.	4
Lynde, 174, Hermon.	Andrew J. Kimball, m; John W. Leathers, sw; Geo. W. Hopkins, jw; Frank H. Jewell, s.	Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December.	6
Maine, 20, Farmington.	Levi G. Brown, m; George M. Currier, sw; Enoch O. Greenleaf, jw; George B. Cragin, s.	Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October.	15
Marine, 122, Deer Isle.	Sylvanus G. Haskell, m; Wilmot B. Thurlow, sw; Augustus O. Gross, jw; Andrew J. Beck, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January.	4
Mariners', 68, Searsport.	Enoch W. Robbins, m; Joshua W. Black, sw; William B. Sawyer, jw; Charles E. Adams, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January.	8
Marsh River, 102, Brooks.	James G. Harding, m; Alonzo E. Davis, sw; E. Jenkins, jw; M. S. Stiles, Jr., s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	7
Mechanics', 66, Orono.	Albert J. Durgin, m; Horace E. Hall, sw; Daniel H. Lambert, jw; James M. Given, s.	Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th.	6
Meridian, 125, Pittsfield.	Joseph P. Tuttle, m; Ernest Maxfield, sw; George W. Elliot, jw; Nathaniel B. Runnals, s.	Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January.	13
Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport.	Austin L. Harvey, m; Christopher C. Pickering, sw; Arthur L. Chase, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.	6
Messalonskee, 113, Oakland.	Frank L. Given, m; David E. Parsons, sw; Albert F. Batchelder, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s.	Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December.	12
Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills.	Elijah F. Harriman, m; Alfred Cushman, Jr., sw; Andrew J. Lufkin, jw; John Gosnel, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October.	20
Monmouth, 110, Monmouth.	John C. Kingsbury, m; Timothy F. Flaherty, sw; Horace C. Frost, jw; Daniel P. Boynton, s.	Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September.	11
Monument, 96, Houlton.	Henry F. Collins, m; Hjalmar Edblad, sw; John J. Royal, jw; George S. Gentle, s.	Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March.	1
Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner.	James W. Starbird, m; James E. Chase, sw; Charles A. Norcross, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	11
Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft.	David E. Dinsmore, m; Frank D. Folsom, sw; John C. Cross, jw; James T. Roberts, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.	5

Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Edmund W. Arey, m; Moses L. Young, sw; Hansou Raymond, jw; Charles E. Bowman, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September.	9
Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Jason C. Hill, m; John J. Somes, sw; John W. Reed, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January.	4
Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. David H. Buxton, m; Frank M. Briggs, sw; Samuel B. Drew, jw; Frank M. Heald, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December.	5
Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Davis P. Lord, m; Elmer E. Swan, sw; Albert F. Trumbull, jw; Joseph Bennett, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Cyrus S. Greene, m; Fred. C. Clark, sw; George L. Warren, jw; Charles L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December.	16
Mystic, 65, Hampden. William E. Bogart, m; Henry W. Hammond, sw; George A. Colley, jw; Fred L. Wyman, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full noon; election, December.	6
Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Abiel H. Jones, m; Hamlin R. Butterfield, sw; G. N. Coburn, jw; E. S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December.	15
Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Nahum A. Bartlett, m; Obadiah C. Ward, sw; Asaph S. Allen, jw; Edward R. Wingate, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January.	3
Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Joseph B. Babson, m; Adelbert P. Kane, sw; Stephen E. McFarland, jw; George R. Allen, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	4
Naval, 184, Kittery. Samuel Taylor, m; Edwin A. Duncan, sw; Horace Mitchell, Jr., sw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July.	19
Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles A. Stilson, m; Henry H. Robbins, sw; William S. Dutton, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Charles H. Barrell, m; James N. Donham, sw; Josiah W. Newell, sw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June.	15
Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Fred T. Blackwell, m; Ben S. Collins, sw; Leonard P. Lincoln, jw; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December.	13
Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Thatcher E. Littlefield, m; Horace S. Mills, sw; Lewis West, jw; Frank L. Baker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December.	19
Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. John L. Herrick, m; George D. Cook, sw; George R. Rich, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Orient, 15, Thomaston. A. O. Tobie, m; M. E. Lawrence, sw; A. C. Strout, jw; H. G. Copeland, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January.	9
Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Isaiah S. Webb, No. Bridgton, m; Millard M. Caswell, sw; Wm. H. Allen, jw; Frank P. Bennett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	18
Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Charles E. Knight, m; George Q. Gammon, sw; James N. Atwood, jw; Sylvan G. Shurtleff, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	15

Oxford, 18, Norway. J. Hibbard Aldrich, m; Frank Seavy, sw; Samuel R. Knowland, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September.	16
Pacific, 64, Exeter. David E. Knight, m; Frank C. Barker, sw; George Jennings, jw; Charles E. Merriam, Garland, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January.	5
Palestine, 176, Biddeford. George F. Goodwin, m; George W. Noyes, sw; Richard M. Johnson, jw; Jesse W. Miattart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January.	19
Parian, 160, Corinna. Nathan R. Packard, m; George B. Fisher, sw; Frank E. Knowles, jw; Ivory M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Paris, 94, South Paris. Albion Hersey, m; William A. Frothingham, sw; Frank P. Libby, jw; J. Ferd King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year.	16
Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Charles H. Haskell, m; V. Mason Burdick, sw; John B. Haskell, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each fall moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December.	5
Phoenix, 24, Belfast. George R. Sweetser, m; Horatio J. Locke, sw; N. E. Keen, jw; J. C. Cates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	8
Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Charles O. Libby, m; William T. Mincher, sw; Augustus O. Bailey, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December.	20
Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Leroy C. Dornian, m; Elbridge G. Dunn, Jr., sw; Charles L. Dunn, jw; Joshua B. Bartlett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	1
Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Abiel E. Leonard, m; Benjamin F. Manter, sw; Robert H. Morrison, jw; George W. Howe, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September.	5
Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. S. W. Merrill, m; Hugh Jones, sw; William T. G. Williams, jw; Edward E. Williams, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November.	5
Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Francis A. Googins, m; William Shaw, sw; Charles H. Dyer, jw; Andrew R. Perkins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	3
Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. S. P. Gifford, m; William H. Toothaker, sw; William H. Condon, jw; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	7
Polar Star, 114, Bath. Walter S. Russell, m; William B. Palmer, sw; William H. Swett, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March.	14
Portland, 1, Portland. Judson B. Dunbar, m; Convers O. Leach, sw; George D. Loring, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November.	17
Pownal, 119, Stockton. Charles S. Rendell, m; Henry W. Ridley, sw; Isaac H. Griffin, jw; Arthur S. Bird, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January.	8
Preble, 143, Sanford. Frank Wilson, m; Frank L. Durgin, sw; Charles F. Moulton, jw; Charles H. Stevens, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December.	19

Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Cornelius N. Morrell, m; Albion T. Nason, sw; Carolus M. Cobb, jw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December.	17
Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Tobias L. Eastman, m; Fred. W. Spring, sw; Millard C. Powers, jw; Henry G. Crosbie, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Quantabacook, 129, Searsport. Uriah N. Dyer, 2d, m; Aaron B. Ripley, sw; Oren W. Small, jw; Allen L. Maddocks, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October.	7
Rabbit, 150, Lewiston. Frank L. Hoyt, m; Clarence V. Emerson, sw; Edwin K. Smith, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September.	15
Relief, 108, Belgrade. James Tibbetts, m; Edwin C. Taylor, sw; Charles D. Bachelor, jw; Benjamin F. Neal, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	12
Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Alonso M. Bumpus, m; D. C. Searles, sw; W. S. Treat, jw; E. S. Goding, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June.	15
Richmond, 63, Richmond. William H. Whitney, m; Charles H. Jackson, sw; William S. Hagar, jw; Ambsbury S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday or before the full moon; election, October.	14
Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Benjamin H. Cushing, m; Haines Hutchings, sw; Walter J. Creamer, jw; Israel P. Grindal, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December.	4
Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Allard Staples, m; Roscoe D. Sparrow, sw; John W. Gross, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December.	4
Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Thomas T. Tabor, m; William Z. Clayton, sw; Albert G. Noyes, jw; Charles I. Coliamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December.	6
Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Samuel H. Bond, m; William J. Greenwood, sw; Nehemiah Keen, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Rockland, 79, Rockland. Jacob R. Stewart, m; Frank L. Richardson, sw; Walter T. Prescott, jw; John F. Singh, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January.	9
Rural, 53, Sidney. Charles T. Hamlen, m; Simon C. Hastings, sw; Nathan A. Benson, jw; James F. Warren, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Saco, 9, Saco. Ambrose P. Rose, Jr., m; William S. Wakefield, sw; Charles W. Pierce, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	19
St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. William C. Mason, m; Moses M. Hastings, sw; Marshall Dyer, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December.	6
St. Croix, 46, Calais. Lyman C. Bailey, m; John D. Bates, sw; Moses Tait, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day.	2
St. George, 16, Warren. Hilliard W. Robinson, m; Nathaniel B. Eastman, sw; Warren Morse, Jr., jw; Alvin V. Hinckley, s. Meeting Monday on before full moon; election, October.	9
St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Edward A. Chesley, m; William M. Sanborn, sw; Walter H. Downs, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May.	19

St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Charles A. McAllister, m; Fred. W. Andrews, sw; Leander H. Paul, jw; F. H. Shaw, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January.	9
Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. George E. Vanhorn, m; George H. Snow, sw; Eben A. Poole, jw; Willard T. Marr, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December.	10
Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. Benjamin T. Foster, m; Joseph F. Rolfe, sw; Henry S. Brown, jw; Reuel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	7
Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Melville Goold, m; John Grafton, sw; Calvin B. Robbins, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, June.	18
Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Arthur H. Totman, m; George Tozier, sw; George W. Norton, jw; Frank B. Purington, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December.	13
Solar, 14, Bath. George E. Litchfield, m; Fred. W. Rideout, sw; Seth T. Snipe, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	14
Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. George B. Saflord, m; Lewis Anderson, sw; Rosmus L. Mitchell, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January.	13
Springvale, 190, Springvale. <i>Acting officers</i> —William Dart, m; John W. Frost, sw; Amos W. Low, jw; D. M. Frye, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon each month.	
Standish, 70, Standish. Joseph C. Shaw, m; Daniel L. Warren, sw; Edwin B. Hopkinson, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	17
Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Edward G. Newbegin, m; Marion F. Tyler, sw; Lewis S. Newbegin, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September.	6
Star in the West, 85, Unity. Amaziah T. Woods, m; Thomas H. Parkhurst, sw; Augustus Blethen, jw; William Hamilton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	7
Temple, 25, Winthrop. Elliot Wood, m; Edgar H. Penniman, sw; George C. Towne, jw; Charles C. Stackpole, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December.	11
Temple, 30, Saccarappa. S. Frank Tufts, m; J. Clark Scales, sw; Henry H. B. Hawes, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, fourth Wednesday in December.	17
Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. S. Aug. Parker, m; George I. Mudgett, sw; Charles A. Harriman, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January.	8
Tranquill, 29, Auburn. Charles E. Darling, m; William Freeman Lord, sw; Benj. F. Metcalf, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January.	15
Tremont, 77, Tremont. Cyrus H. Lurvey, m; Reuben F. Lurvey, sw; Thomas Clark, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	4
Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Lewis F. Carr, m; Frank E. Brannon, sw; Richard Libby, jw; George M. Luce, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	1

Trojan, 134, West Troy. James M. Chalmers, m; George T. Whitaker, sw; Rufus E. Stone, jw; Milton Carleton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	7
Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; Ellery T. Sawyer, sw; James H. Leighton, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	3
Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Edward F. Edgecomb, w; John H. King, sw; Thomas B. Davis, jw; Edward F. Ross, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October.	16
Union, 31, Union. Fred. C. Millay, m; Charles C. E. Lermond, sw; A. P. Robbins, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December.	9
United, 8, Brunswick. Elbridge Cornish, m; Hermon F. Moody, sw; Charles Fish, jw; Lemuel H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December.	14
Unity, 58, Thorndike. Albert W. Ward, m; Llewellyn Kenney, sw; Ezra M. Hamilton, jw; John N. Tilton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	7
Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Eugene C. Coombs, m; Joseph Wall sw; Renel C. Burgess, jw; Charles E. Crowell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Orman F. French, m; Charles H. Severy, sw; Dudley Blake, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.	12
Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Converse Purington, m; John L. Browne, sw; George H. Blodgett, jw; Benj. L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	14
Warren, 2, East Machias. Herbert Harris, m; George D. Cosseboom, sw; George H. Huntley, jw; Rev. George F. Jenkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	3
Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Silas S. Andrews, m; Preston J. Elwell, sw; James E. Andrews, jw; Hugh A. Craigie, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October.	17
Washington, 37, Lubec. Emilus W. Brown, m; John Thayer, Jr., sw; Ebin H. Bennett, jw; James B. Neagle, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December.	2
Waterville, 33, Waterville. True B. Page, m; W. H. K. Abbott, sw; Anson O. Libby, jw; Horace W. Stewart, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December.	12
Webster, 164, Webster. Frank E. Sleeper, m; Frank E. Marr, sw; Benjamin P. Jordan, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December.	14
Whitney, 167, Canton. Alpheus Packard, m; Charles H. Lucas, sw; Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr., jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon each month; election, June.	15
Wilton, 158, Wilton. Fred W. Allen, m; Henry R. Dascomb, sw; Willis F. Allen, jw; Alouzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September.	15
York, 22, Kennebunk. Walter H. Cloudman, m; Andrew S. Biggar, sw; Joseph E. Adams, jw; Geo. B. Littlefield, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December.	19
Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Wm. B. Littlefield, m; James O. McCarrison, sw; Amos L. Prescott, jw; Eben W. Adams, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January.	19

## Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1885, TO MARCH 1, 1886.

THOSE MARKED \* WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

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- 1 Portland—Isaac Hamilton, April 15; Albert M. McKenney, Sept. 8; Henry H. Foster, Jan. 31.
  - 2 Warren—Joel Wilson Kingsley, May 10; Charles Loring Hathaway, Jan. 23.
  - 3 Lincoln—Augustus E. Pinkham.
  - 5 Kennebec—Simon Johnson, Oct. 28; Thomas Hovey, Dec. 27.
  - 6 Amity—Frederick Conway,\* May 4, 1885. A mason of 62 years' standing; W. Master in 1840; a zealous and untiring brother; faithful to his professions, a staunch friend in adversity as well as in prosperity; the last member of that band of nine which sustained Amity Lodge through the times that made masons tremble for their beloved order. Charles T. Howe, Jan. 17, 1886, in Magnolia, Mass.
  - 7 Eastern—Edward B. Winchester, Jan. 25, 1886.
  - 8 United—Edward J. Merriman; Charles H. Ricker; Lewis Thompson.
  - 9 Saco—Joseph Milliken, Oct. 27, Past Master and honorary member.
  - 10 Rising Virtue—Roby Ireland, Aug. 20; Josiah G. Marks, February, 1885; George A. Bolton, Dec. 16.
  - 11 Pythagorean—John C. Merrill,\* April 19, 1885.
  - 12 Cumberland—Nicholas Rideout,\* March 9, 1885.
  - 13 Oriental—Leander W. Frost, July 7, 1885.
  - 14 Solar—Peltiah M. Gerry, March 4; Nathan Mayhew, March 25; Elma G. Taylor, March 25; Thomas Eaton, Sept. 26; James Glun, Dec. 2.
  - 15 Orient—John O. Roney, lost at sea, date not known; William Singer, April 21, 1885.
  - 17 Ancient Landmark—Chandler Burns,\* May 3, aged 60; Robert Dyer,\* July 26, aged 53; Aaron Hodsdon,\* Oct. 10; Louis D. Greenwood,\* Oct. 11, Senior Warden at time of death; Archibald McDonald, said to have returned to New Brunswick and died there; Marcian Seavey,\* Feb. 26, 1886, initiated in 1825.
  - 18 Oxford—Hezekiah E. Brown,\* May 17; Rodolphus Young, July 16.

- 19 Felicity—Simeon Townes, Sept. 24; Willard Skeene, Oct. 10; William Douglass, Oct. 27.
- 20 Maine—Lucien B. Pillsbury, Feb. 13, 1886, at De Land, Florida.
- 21 Oriental Star—Otis H. Johnson,\* July 27, 1885.
- 24 Phoenix—Ezekiel Burgess, April, 1885, of old age; Thomas Condon, April, 1885, of old age; William R. Roix, Nov. 18, of cancer.
- 25 Temple—Frank N. Packard, March 24, 1885.
- 26 Village—Jeremiah Cromwell, Sept. 11, killed by the explosion of a gun shell.
- 29 Tranquill—Henry S. Harris, date unknown; Ansel L. Lombard,\* March 26; Bartholomew C. Keen, April 19; Roscoe L. Harlow,\* June 5; Robert Martin,\* June 16,—our oldest member, made a mason in 1821, and an honorary member of Tranquill Lodge, 1872.
- 31 Union—Loami D. Cummings,\* Sept. 17, 1885. A worthy member.
- 33 Waterville—Marshall N. Soule, April 15; Thomas A. Eames, Sept. 9.
- 34 Somerset—Levi Emery, Jan. 19, 1886, aged 88; Henry A. Penney, February 16.
- 35 Bethlehem—Anthony C. Merrill, Nov. 3, 1883, reported since last return; Moses M. Swan, March 30, 1885, in Boston; Owen C. Whitehouse, July 25; Samuel S. Goodrich, Sept. 15, at Denver, Colorado.
- 36 Casco—Leonard G. Soule, March 31, aged 56 yrs. 7 mo.; Leonard Williams, Jan. 16, 1885; George Bruce, July 13, honorary member; Corydon Hodsdon, Sept. 15, aged 61 yrs. 10 mo.; Samuel Gooding, Jan. 14, 1886, aged 82, an honorary member.
- 37 Washington—William D. Small, March 19, 1885, aged 75 years—the first known white child born in Lubec.
- 38 Harmony—Roswell Libby, July; J. C. Card, September.
- 39 Penobscot—John M. Prescott, May 3, in Ripley; Gancelo Safford, July 4, in Cuba.
- 40 Lygonia—William Somerby, Sept. 28, member of Grand Lodge; John H. Allen, Nov. 7, resident of San Juan, Cal.; Benjamin F. Kelliher, June 15.
- 41 Morning Star—William O. G. Springer, Dec. 30.
- 42 Freedom—William Cobb, July 2. Bro. Cobb was one of the oldest Past Masters of this lodge, serving as Master in 1859; he was Postmaster in this town for 20 years, and his death was mourned by the fraternity, and the public in general.
- 43 Alma—Holister Davidson,\* May 20; John Taylor,\* Dec. 14, aged 85 years—received the degrees in Alma Lodge in the year 1827.
- 44 Piscataquis—William P. Young, August 7, Past Master.
- 45 Central—Shubael Bumps,\* May 3; John Greely, June, 1885; Oliver W. Washburn, Sept. 18—the last charter member, and at the time of his decease the oldest member of the lodge; Allen P. Varney, Jan. 23, 1886—Past Master of Central Lodge; John E. James, February 7.
- 46 St. Croix—Thomas Rooney, July 6; Henry H. King, Feb. 2, 1886.
- 47 Dunlap—Thomas Quinby, June 18, Past Master; Edwin A. Coffin, July 11; John McKelley, died in California, date not known.
- 48 Lafayette—Jacob Gilman,\* July 8—funeral July 10—had been a member of the lodge about sixty years.
- 49 Meridian Splendor—George O. Brackett, July 18, 1885.

- 50 Aurora—Wellman Hall, April 12; James Jelleson, July 25; William H. Rhoades, July; Augustus W. Crockett, Dec. 16; William D. Scott, February 10.
- 51 St. John's—George H. Wakefield, March 19; Simon P. Powell, May 15; Amos Pray, May 13; George B. Risbell, Nov. 22.
- 52 Mosaic—Byley Lyford, May 25, 1885.
- 54 Vassalboro'—Denico Benson, June 9, 1885.
- 55 Fraternal—Lorenzo Cole, May 15; Thomas Rogers, May 13; Jeremiah Tibbets.
- 56 Mount Moriah—W. F. Davis, July 7; Oscar A. Freeman, Nov. 30; Dominicus G. Tarbox, Jan. 22, 1886—raised in Pythagorean Lodge in 1825—age 85 years, 1 mo. 14 days, one of the oldest masons in this part of the State.
- 57 King Hiram—George R. Randall, April 3; Stephen E. Griffith, July 23; Victor M. Abbott, December 9.
- 58 Unity—Bartholomew K. Vose, Jan. 12, 1886.
- 69 Star in the East—Robert Gatchell,\* June, 1885; Alonzo J. Sawyer; Melville T. Holt 1885.
- 61 King Solomon's—Aaron Kaler.
- 62 King David's—Cornelius M. Rhoades, March 1, 1885; Joseph H. Field,\* Oct. 12; Joseph Brewster, Nov. 23, aged 85 years, 4 month.
- 63 Richmond—Leander W. Call, June; Edward D. Lamson; Rufus Sampson; Frank A. Small, March 18.
- 64 Pacific—Thatcher S. Anderson, May, 1885, one of the oldest members of the lodge
- 65 Mystic—Cyrus Edgerly, Aug. 3, in Mexico, from the effect of a fall on board a ship on San Pedro river.
- 66 Mechanics'—Charles M. Gould.
- 68 Mariners'—Elvin L. Park,\* July 20; James N. Carver, Jr., July 30, at Smithville, N. C.; Charles H. Whitney, at Vancouver, W. T.; Frank N. Gerry, Dec. 13, on board ship S. F. Hersey.
- 69 Howard—Isaiah Larrabee; George White, Nov. 26.
- 71 Rising Sun—Luther P. Dorr, July 7, lost on Grand Banks.
- 72 Pioneer—James B. Smith, July; Jabez Dorman, November.
- 73 Tyrian—Isaiah Woodman,\* May 1; Rufus M. Lambard,\* Feb. 14, 1886.
- 74 Bristol—John P. Baker, 1885,—died in Portland, exact date not known.
- 76 Arundel—Stephen M. Deshon; Lewis L. Wormwood, May 6.
- 77 Tremont—Lemuel S. Norwood,\* Sept. 5,—buried at Calais, by St. Croix Lodge; Hiram Houston,\* Jan. 9, 1886.
- 78 Crescent—Thomas Wilson, March 3; Joshua Williams, March 11.
- 79 Rockland—Loring W. Hatch, Feb. 28, in Boston; Edward P. Norton, June 14; Charles C. Kellar, July 17, at South Thomaston; Levi A. Hall, July 10, at Spruce Head; Joseph E. Robinson, Oct. 3, at Augusta; Charles Allen, Oct. 16; Alonzo C. Anes, Dec. 30, at Sailor's Snug Harbor, N. Y.
- 80 Keystone—Daniel W. Maynard, Feb. 25, 1886.
- 81 Atlantic—George Loring, March 1; Charles Haskell, April 3; Cyrus L. Curtis, May 5, at Leominster, Mass.; Joseph S. York, January 9.

- 82 St. Paul's—Seth Cooper, Jan. 5; A. J. Clifford, in Kansas; Thomas Fitzgerald, July 8; Thomas M. Smith, in Massachusetts; John H. Robbins, away; I. H. Williams, May 7.
- 83 St. Andrew's—Reuel W. Kimball, May 3, 1885; Anson Nason, Jan. 4, 1886.
- 84 Eureka—John M. Fuller, March 8, 1885.
- 85 Star in the West—Samuel N. Bumps, May 3, 1885.
- 86 Temple—Dan Carpenter, Aug. 17; Henry S. Chick, Oct. 30.
- 87 Benevolent—J. B. Emery, crushed by cars, some time in July; Charles Whitney, Sept. 22, of brain trouble.
- 88 Narraguagus—Arthur R. Nash, March, 1885.
- 89 Island—George T. Wyman, Feb. 4. Bro. Wyman was master of steamer *Saxon*, on his passage from New York towards Havana; was wrecked in Caicos passage, and died before help arrived.
- 91 Harwood—Dean S. Robinson, Aug. 10, 1885.
- 92 Siloam—George L. Wing, Aug. 28, in Los Angeles, Cal.
- 93 Horeb—Chandler Bruce,\* Aug. 14; Samuel B. Webber, Sept. 14.
- 94 Paris—John C. McArdle,\* July 23; Otis B. Rawson,\* Aug. 25.
- 95 Corinthian—George Lancey, May 7, 1885.
- 96 Monument—William S. Gilman, May 27.
- 97 Bethel—Wilson Hammons, March 22; D. G. Kendall, June 11; Abner Davis, Jan. 18.
- 99 Vernon Valley—4, no names.
- 100 Jefferson—Ephraim M. Lawrence, Jan. 17, 1886.
- 101 Nezinscot—Caleb Blake,\* July 20; Henry W. Humphrey,\* Jan. 30, 1886  
—the first mason raised in Nezinscot Lodge.
- 102 Marsh River—John S. Chase, July 19. Born in Jackson, Me., May 11, 1815, where he resided until his death. He was a charter member of this lodge.
- 103 Dresden—William Call, October; Oscar Mayers, October; Zachary Small, January.
- 104 Dirigo—Barzilla Harrington, May; E. B. Farrington, August; William B. Robinson; Madison Turner.
- 105 Ashlar—George Washburn, Feb. 5, 1886.
- 106 Tuscan—Benjamin F. Cleaves, June 3, 1885, suddenly, of heart disease; Warren Irons, Jan. 22, 1886, of paralysis; Shadrach L. Wass, Feb. 9,—at Cape Foul-weather, Oregon, of heart disease.
- 109 Mount Kineo—Nathan N. Wight, June 13; George B. Fassett, July 15.
- 110 Monmouth—Fabian Otis Welch,\* March 5; Alfred C. Crockett, April 21.
- 111 Liberty—Hanson T. Gove,\* Feb. 1, 1886.
- 112 Eastern Frontier—W. B. Farrell, October, 1885.
- 114 Polar Star—John H. McLellan, March 6, of paralysis.
- 115 Buxton—Thomas C. Mulvey,\* March 12, 1885; Abijah U. Abbott, Nov. 24, of consumption. George H. Warren and James Dunn went to distant parts of the country a long time ago—their friends suppose them to be dead, as nothing can be learned of them.
- 117 Greenleaf—Charles W. Pease, June 20; William F. Gentleman, Jan. 20.
- 118 Drummond—Edwin Moulton,\* March 29, 1885.

- 123 Franklin—Charles A. Witham, August 18, 1885.
- 124 Olive Branch—Charles E. Bickmore, summer of 1885.
- 125 Meridian—J. C. Manson, April, 1885.
- 126 Timothy Chase—Henry H. Forbes, June 27; William E. McMarland, November; Samuel H. Gray, January.
- 127 Presumpscot—Joseph C. Chute, Jan. 7, 1886; Joseph Legrow—not been heard from for ten years, supposed by his friends to be dead.
- 129 Quantabacook—Ivory Whitten,\* Dec. 1; Daniel Stevens, Feb. 26.
- 130 Trinity—1, name not given.
- 131 Lookont—Otis Ackley, Dec. 18, suddenly, of paralysis.
- 135 Riverside—John Greenwood, May 11, 1885.
- 138 Lewy's Island—Gardiner Loverin, Sept. 9, 1885.
- 139 Archon—John N. McKenney, March, 1885.
- 140 Mount Desert—James M. Robinson, lost at sea, date unknown.
- 141 Augusta—Milton E. Kimball, Nov. 4, 1885.
- 142 Ocean—William M. Auld,\* June, 1885; died and was buried in North Berwick—funeral service performed by Ocean Lodge.
- 143 Preble—Samuel F. Whidden,\* July 9, 1885.
- 144 Seaside—3 deaths reported, names not given.
- 145 Moses Webster—S. G. Webster, March 30, 1885.
- 146 Sebasticook—Burt M. Ricker, Nov. 22, 1885.
- 147 Evening Star—Hiram H. Berry, April 12, 1885.
- 150 Rabboni—Daniel B. Catland, March 14; Alonzo F. Sanborn, July 23.
- 151 Excelsior—Mark L. Sylvester, Feb. 3, 1866; Vinal Hills, Feb. 6.
- 152 Crooked River—Alpheus B. Lovewell,\* July 17.
- 153 Delta—Joseph P. Durgin, June 28, 1885.
- 154 Mystic Tie—E. W. Simons, minister of the Gospel; N. P. Rowell, one of our oldest members; G. M. Gee, a successful physician—one who was interested in masonry, was a member of St. Paul's R. A. Chapter, and had been accepted into the Commandery.
- 155 Ancient York—Thomas E. Potter,\* August 9.
- 156 Wilton—John R. Eaton, April 1, Past Master and Chaplain; Enoch Scales, Dec. 11.
- 159 Esoteric—Laforest J. Springer,\* May 9, 1885. Bro. Springer was raised April 30, 1885, and was found dead on the morning of May 9th. He died of rupture of one of the blood-vessels near the heart. He was a sea captain, and a very estimable man.
- 161 Carrabassett—William S. Gardner.
- 164 Webster—Luther Lambard,\* July 6, 1885.
- 169 Shepherd's River—Jesse P. Sweat, Sept. 2; had been a practicing physician in Brownfield for 48 years; died in Minneapolis, Minn.; was brought to Brownfield, and interred in the family tomb, with masonic honors.
- 179 Caribou—Harry L. Goodline, April 15, 1885.
- 171 Naskeag—Arthur M. Herrick,\* Dec. 29; Adoniram J. Tibbetts,\* Jan. 8, 1886—first Junior Warden, v. p., and charter member of Naskeag Lodge.
- 172 Pine Tree—William R. Averill, Feb. 1, 1886.

- 176 Palestine—Leonard Andrews,\* Oct. 22, a charter member.  
180 Hiram—Asa L. Drown, Jan. 23, 1886.  
181 Reuel Washburn—Edward C. Nelson, May 1; Wallace W. Noyes, July 11.  
182 Granite—Peleg B. Hammond, April 4, 1885.  
183 Deering—John J. Thompson, Dec. 12; David Moulton, Jan. 31, 1886;  
—both charter members of the lodge.  
184 Naval—Jonathan Young, May 17, 1885, charter member.  
187 Ira Berry—Samuel B. Johnson, October 26, a just and upright mason



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*Prince Edward Island*—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.  
*Quebec*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Rhode Island*—HORACE H. BURRANK, Saco.  
*South Carolina*—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.  
*Tennessee*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Texas*—“ “ “  
*Vermont*—“ “ “  
*Washington Territory*—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.  
*West Virginia*—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.  
*Wisconsin*—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.

## PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	New York,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Boston Highlands,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
R.W.	JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Portland,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	P. J. G. W.
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	Belfast,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"

## GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. JAMES L. CHILD,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"

**Grand Lodges and**

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	John Gideon Harris, Montgomery.
Arizona,	Benj. Titus, Tombstone.
Arkansas,	T. C. Humphry, Paris, Logan County.
British Columbia,	William Dalby, Victoria.
California,	Wiley Jas. Tinnin, Weaverville, Trinity Co.
Canada,	Hugh Murray, Hamilton.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	George Wyman, Longmont.
Connecticut,	Henry H. Green, Danielsonville.
Dakota,	William Blatt, Yankton.
Delaware,	Thomas Davidson, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Thomas P. Chiffle, Washington.
Florida,	Geo. S. Hallmark, Pensacola.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	Geo. H. Davis, Boise City.
Illinois,	Alex'r T. Darrah, Bloomington.
Indiana,	Mortimer Nye, La Porte.
Indian Territory,	Edmond H. Doyle, McAlester.
Iowa,	William Paget Allen, Dubuque.
Kansas,	Silas E. Sheldon, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Bernard G. Witt, Henderson.
Louisiana,	Jos. Potts Hornor, New Orleans.
Maine,	Fessenden L. Day, Lewiston.
Manitoba,	Alfred Pearson, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Abraham Hathaway Howland, Jr., Boston.
Michigan,	Michael Shoemaker, Jackson.
Minnesota,	R. H. Gove, Rochester.
Mississippi,	B. T. Kimbrough, Oxford.
Missouri,	James W. Boyd, St. Joseph.
Montana,	Joseph A. Hyde, Butte.
Nebraska,	Samuel W. Hayes, Norfolk.
Nevada,	Michael A. Murphy, Hawthorne.
New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
New Hampshire,	Wm. Russell Burleigh, Great Falls.
New Jersey,	Joseph W. Congdon, Paterson.
New Mexico,	Max Frost, Santa Fé.
New York,	Frank R. Lawrence, New York.
North Carolina,	Fabius H. Busbee, Raleigh.
Nova Scotia,	Gen. J. W. Laurie, Oakfield.
Ohio,	S. Stackey Williams, Newark.
Oregon,	Thomas G. Reames, Jacksonville.
Pennsylvania,	E. Coppée Mitchell, Philadelphia.
Peru,	Julio F. de Iriarte, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	J. Fred. Walker, Montreal.
Rhode Island,	Newton D. Arnold, Providence.
South Australia,	Hon. S. J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina,	J. Adger Smythe, Charleston.
Tennessee,	Thos. O. Morris, Nashville.
Texas,	Z. E. Coombes, Dallas.
Utah,	Parley L. Williams, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
Virginia,	Francis H. Hill, Madison.
Washington Territory,	Louis Ziegler, Spokane Falls.
West Virginia,	Odell S. Long, Charleston.
Wisconsin,	Oliver Libby, Green Bay.
Wyoming,	J. B. Adams, Rawlins.

## Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile.
George J. Roskruge, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
Edward C. Neufelder, Victoria.	Edgar C. Baker, Victoria.
Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	James Wright, Anderson.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	
José F. Pellon, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Edward C. Parmelee, Georgetown.	James H. Peabody, Canon City.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	Arthur C. Mellette, Watertown.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	Thos. N. Williams, Laurel, Sussex Co.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
Andrew M. Wolibin, Macon.	A. M. Wolibin, Macon.
James H. Wickersham, Silver City.	George H. Davis, Boise City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Theodore T. Gurney, Chicago.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville.
J. S. Murrow, A-to-ka.	J. S. Murrow, A-to-ka.
Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
John H. Brown, Wyandotte.	John H. Brown, Wyandotte.
Hiram Bassett, Millersburg.	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
Ad. Lou-Jas. C. Batchelor, M.D., New Orleans.	John Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Wm. J. Wroth, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	Rev. A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	Rev. John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	John D. Hammond, Carson.
John D. Hammond, Carson.	
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Joseph W. Martin, Rahway.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	A. A. Keen, Las Vegas.
Alpheus A. Keen, Las Vegas.	John W. Simons, New York.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.
Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.	Rev. D. C. Moore, Halifax.
Benjamin Curren, M. D., Halifax.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
Frelon J. Babcock, Salem.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	
J. Arturo Ego-Aguirré, Lima.	E. T. D. Chambers, Richmond.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	John Frizzell, Nashville.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	J. S. Jones, Houston.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	Lavant M. Read, Bellows Falls.
T. W. Hudson, Houston.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
Lavant M. Read, Bellows Falls.	Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	Eminions E. Chapin, Milwaukee.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	E. P. Snow, Cheyenne.
Geo. W. Atkinson, Wheeling.	
John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.	
E. P. Snow, Cheyenne.	

BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,  
1886.

---

FESSENDEN I. DAY, G. M.					Ex Officio.
FRANK E. SLEEPER, D. G. M.					"
ALBRO E. CHASE, S. G. W.					"
BENJAMIN AMES, J. G. W.					"
IRA BERRY, Rec. G. S.					"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, elected May 6, 1884, for three years.					
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"	"	5, 1885,	"	"
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"	"	5, "	"	"
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"	"	5, "	"	two
A. M. WETHERBEE,	"	"	4, 1886,	"	three
E. HOWARD VOSE,	"	"	4, "	"	"

ADDRESSES.

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FESSENDEN I. DAY, <i>Grand Master</i> ,	LEWISTON, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	PORTLAND, ME.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>	

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

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SEC. 96, second clause stricken out. Section, as amended, reads :

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any lodge whatever, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution. [1885, p. 227.]

SEC. 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 57. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendations be unreasonably withheld. [1886, p. 364.]

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

# William Somerby,

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF  
MAINE IN 1851 AND 1852.

BORN IN NEWBURYPORT, MASS., DEC. 6, 1802.

DIED IN ELLSWORTH, SEPT. 28, 1885.

---

True to his professions, diligent in business, faithful to trust,  
active in duty, dear to his friends, esteemed and honored by his  
fellow-citizens.

"Well done, good and faithful servant."

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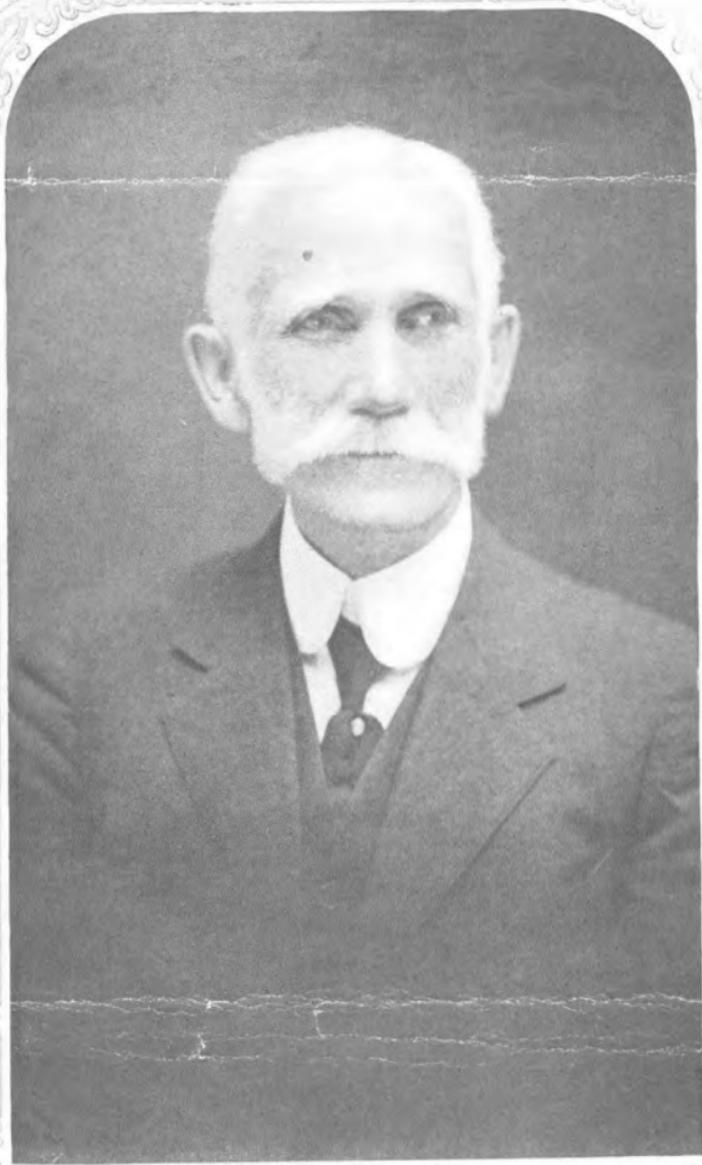
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ISSUED JULY 29, 1886.

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FRANK EUGENE SLEEPER

Grand Master

1887-1888

# Grand Lodge of Maine,

1887.

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## Sixty-Eighth Annual Communication.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }  
Tuesday, May 3, A. L. 5887. }

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. FESSENDEN L. DAY,	.	.	Grand Master;
R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	.	.	Deputy Grand Master;
" ALBRO E. CHASE,	.	.	Senior Grand Warden;
" BENJAMIN AMES,	.	.	Junior Grand Warden;
" FREDERICK FOX,	.	.	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	.	.	Grand Secretary;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	.	.	Cor. Grand Secretary;
" CYRUS W. HENDRIX,	.	.	D. D. G. M. 1st District;
" JAMES B. NEAGLE,	.	.	" 2d "
" LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	.	.	" 3d "
" ALBERT F. JACKSON,	.	.	" 5th "
" WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,	.	.	" 6th "
" LOIMA C. POOR,	.	.	" 7th "
" OSCAR HILLS,	.	.	" 8th "
" SAMUEL L. MILLER,	.	.	" 10th "
" HADLEY O. HAWES,	.	.	" 11th "
" J. WESLEY GILMAN,	.	.	" 12th "
" COLUMBUS S. MANTOR,	.	.	" 13th "
" WILLIAM S. COTTON, JR.,	.	.	" 14th "

R. W. GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	D. D. G. M.	15th District;
" FRANK STANLEY,	"	16th "
" MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	"	17th "
" HOWARD BRACKETT,	"	18th "
" GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	"	19th "
W. & Rev. JOHN GIBSON,	Grand Chaplain;	
" MARION CROSLEY,	"	"
W. HORACE H. BURBANK,	Grand Marshal;	
" BEN MOORE,	Grand Senior Deacon;	
" J. FERD. KING,	Grand Steward;	
" ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	"	"
" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	"	"
" W. SCOTT SHOREY,	"	"
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Grand Sword Bearer;	
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	Grand Pursuivant;	
" LORENZO L. SHAW,	"	"
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	Grand Lecturer;	
Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY,	Grand Tyler.	

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

Bro. NATHAN U. HINKLEY, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,  
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1887. }

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 Convers O. Leach, WM; George D. Loring, SW; H. B. Bennett, JW; George F. Gould, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Herbert Harris, WM.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by Frank S. Perkins, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Marshall A. Nash, WM; Charles K. Tilden, SW.
- 6 *Amity*, by Oscar W. Stone, SW; Thomas C. Atwick, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastport*, by Wilford J. Fisher, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Elbridge Cornish, WM.
- 9 ——*Saco*, not represented.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by William Z. Clayton, WM; Albert G. Noyes, SW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Wallace R. Tarbox, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by James D. Mardin, SW; Moses Plummer, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by Caleb A. Chaplin, Proxy.

- 14 *Solar*, by Fred. W. Rideout, WM.
- 15 *Orcut*, by William A. Medcalf, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by Nathaniel B. Eastman, WM; James Teague, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Joseph S. Gilliat, WM; Charles E. Snow, SW; William H. W. Bean, JW; Thomas B. Merrill, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Samuel R. Knowland, WM; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by George O. Mitchell, SW.
- 20 *Maine*, by Levi G. Brown, WM; Enoch O. Greenleaf, JW; Frederick H. Webster, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Sylvan G. Shurtleff, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Andrew S. Biggar, WM; Wallace Scott, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Edmund B. Mallet, Jr., Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Hiram Chase, Proxy.
- 25 *Temple*, by Elliot Wood, WM.
- 26 *Village*, by Franklin K. Jack.
- 27 —— *Adoniram*, not represented.
- 28 *Northern Star*, Benj. S. Collins, WM; W. Scott Jones, JW.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by W. Freeman Lord, WM.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Florus H. Bartlett, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Charles Gleason, WM.
- 32 *Hermon*, by Leroy W. Goodspeed, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by William H. K. Abbott, SW.
- 34 *Somersel*, by George B. Safford, WM; Charles F. Ward, SW.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by William H. Williams, WM; Frank B. Smith, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Charles G. Woodman, WM; Albert J. Curtis, SW; Augustus H. Humphrey, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by Emilius W. Brown, WM.
- 38 *Harmony*, by H. R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by William H. P. Bement, WM.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Josiah H. Higgins, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by James E. Chase, WM; Irving W. Gilbert, SW; James W. Starbird, Proxy.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer P. Cobb, WM.
- 43 *Alna*, by George H. Weeks, SW; John W. David, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Lambert Sands, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by George B. Pray, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Millard D. Lawrence, WM; Moses Tait, SW; Lyman C. Bailey, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Nahum S. Drown, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by H. Owen Nickerson, WM.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Arthur L. Chase, WM; Francis M. Shaw, Proxy.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Frank C. Flint, WM; John Fred. Hall, JW.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Walter H. Downs, JW.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by David E. Dinsmore, WM.

- 53 ——*Rural*, not represented.  
 54 ——*Vassalboro'*, not represented.  
 55 *Fraternal*, by Alonzo Leavitt, Proxy.  
 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Samuel G. Davis, WM; David P. Lord, Proxy.  
 57 *King Hiram*, by Ephraim G. Reynolds, Proxy.  
 58 *Unity*, by John W. Tilton, Proxy.  
 59 *Star in the East*, by Jesse Prentiss, Proxy.  
 60 ——*King Solomon's*, not represented.  
 62 *King David's*, by Fred. E. French, WM.  
 63 *Richmond*, by Joseph W. Spaulding, Proxy.  
 64 *Pacific*, by George M. Bond, Proxy.  
 65 *Mystic*, by Henry W. Hammond, WM.  
 66 *Mechanics'*, by Albert J. Durgin, WM.  
 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Newell P. Noble, Proxy.  
 68 *Mariners'*, by Joshua W. Black, WM.  
 69 *Howard*, by Howard Grant, Proxy.  
 70 *Standish*, by John H. Davis, Proxy.  
 71 *Rising Sun*, by James C. Saunders, Proxy.  
 72 ——*Pioneer*, not represented.  
 73 *Tyrian*, by Frank R. Harmon, SW; George W. Sholes, Proxy.  
 74 *Bristol*, by Albert Drummond, Proxy.  
 75 *Plymouth*, by Sylvanus P. Gifford, WM.  
 76 ——*Arundel*, not represented.  
 77 *Tremont*, by Caleb H. Sawyer, SW; Cyrus H. Lurvey, Proxy.  
 78 *Crescent*, by David W. Hersey, WM.  
 79 *Rockland*, by Jacob R. Stewart, WM; Albert I. Mather, Proxy.  
 80 *Keystone*, by Selden F. Greene, WM; John A. Drury, Proxy.  
 81 *Atlantic*, by Charles D. Smith, WM; William G. Mills, SW; Almon L. Johnson, JW; Martin A. Dillingham, Proxy.  
 82 *St Paul's*, by Fred. W. Andrews, WM.  
 83 *St. Andrew's*, by William C. Mason, WM; Marshall Dyer, JW; Manly G. Trask, Proxy.  
 84 ——*Eureka*, not represented.  
 85 *Star in the West*, by William G. Fuller, WM.  
 86 *Temple*, by J. Clark Seates, WM; Henry H. B. Hawes, SW; Stephen H. Skillings, JW; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.  
 87 *Benevolent*, by Daniel W. Sylvester, Proxy.  
 88 *Narraguagus*, by Samuel N. Campbell, Proxy.  
 89 ——*Island*, not represented.  
 91 *Harwood*, by George Harris Foster, WM.  
 92 *Siloam*, by Frank J. Savage, Proxy.  
 93 ——*Horeb*, not represented.  
 94 *Paris*, by Albion Hersey, WM; A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.  
 95 ——*Corinthian*, not represented.

- 96 ——*Monument*, not represented.  
97 *Bethel*, by Charles M. Anderson, SW.  
98 ——*Katahdin*, not represented.  
99 *Vernon Valley*, by Charles H. Severy, WM.  
100 *Jefferson*, by Arthur C. Ricker, WM; W. Frank Harding, SW.  
101 *Nezinscot*, by James N. Donham, SW; Josiah W. Newell, JW; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.  
102 *Marsh River*, by C. A. Levansaler, WM.  
103 *Dresden*, by George W. Palmer, WM; Nathaniel F. Leeman, SW.  
104 ——*Dirigo*, not represented.  
105 *Ashlar*, by Hiram Morrell, Jr., WM; Albert Ring, JW; William F. Wood, Proxy.  
106 *Tuscan*, by Amasa D. Tracy, Proxy.  
107 *Day Spring*, by Moses C. Dunnells, Proxy.  
108 *Relief*, by Charles A. Yeaton, Proxy.  
109 *Mount Kineo*, by Frank M. Briggs, SW.  
110 *Monmouth*, by Timothy F. Flaherty, WM.  
111 *Liberty*, by Gustavus H. Cargill, JW.  
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Alfred D. Sawyer, WM.  
113 *Messalonskee*, by Orestes E. Crowell, WM; Albert F. Bachelder, SW; Albert S. Young, Proxy.  
114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.  
115 *Buxton*, by James Hillingworth, Proxy.  
116 *Lebanon*, by William J. Haynes, Proxy.  
117 *Greenleaf*, by Erskine L. Watson, WM; Walter P. Perkins, SW; James C. Ayer, Proxy.  
118 *Drummond*, by John F. Moore, Proxy.  
119 *Pownal*, by Arthur S. Bird, Proxy.  
121 *Acacia*, by Frank A. Harding, SW.  
122 *Marine*, by Augustus O. Gross, SW.  
123 *Franklin*, by Augustus W. Morrill, SW.  
124 *Olive Branch*, by George R. Rich, JW.  
125 *Meridian*, by Charles E. Vickery, Proxy.  
126 *Timothy Chase*, by S. Augustus Parker, WM.  
127 *Presumpscot*, by Cornelius N. Morrill, WM; Carolus M. Cobb, SW; Henry M. Small, JW.  
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Jonathan Bridges, WM.  
129 *Quantabacook*, by Robie F. Meservie, Proxy.  
130 ——*Trinity*, not represented.  
131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.  
132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Fred. C. Clark, Proxy.  
133 *Asylum*, by Charles W. Crosby, WM.  
134 *Trojan*, by George T. Whitaker, WM.  
135 *Riverside*, by Samuel A. Richardson, Proxy.

- 137 —— *Kenduskeag*, not represented.  
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Howard A. Horsman, SW.  
139 —— *Archon*, not represented.  
140 —— *Mount Desert*, not represented.  
141 —— *Augusta*, not represented.  
142 —— *Ocean*, not represented.  
143 *Preble*, by Calvert Longbottom, Proxy.  
144 *Sea Side*, by George E. Van Horn, Proxy.  
145 *Moses Webster*, by Edmund W. Arey, WM; Charles E. Bowman, Proxy.  
146 *Sebasticook*, by Benjamin T. Foster, WM.  
147 *Evening Star*, by Henry C. Ricker, WM.  
148 —— *Forest*, not represented.  
149 *Doric*, by Crowell C. Hall, WM.  
150 *Rabboni*, by Frank L. Hoyt, WM.  
151 *Excelsior*, by Martin G. Black, JW.  
152 *Crooked River*, by Moses E. Hall, Proxy.  
153 *Delta*, by Edward L. Bell, Proxy.  
154 *Mystic Tie*, by Abiel H. Jones, WM; Eugene S. Twaddle, Proxy.  
155 *Ancient York*, by James A. Underwood, SW; Alonzo Purinton, JW;  
James H. Eacott, Proxy.  
156 *Wilton*, by Alonzo B. Adams, Proxy.  
157 *Cambridge*, by J. B. LaBree, Proxy.  
158 *Anchor*, by Joseph W. Farrar, Proxy.  
159 *Esoteric*, by Curtis R. Foster, JW.  
160 *Parian*, by George B. Fisher, SW.  
161 *Carrabassett*, by Hartshorn C. Gower, WM.  
162 —— *Arion*, not represented.  
163 *Pleasant River*, by W. G. Sherburne, WM.  
164 *Webster*, by Joseph G. Bragg, WM; Frank E. Marr, SW; Edwin Woodside, Proxy.  
165 —— *Molunkus*, not represented.  
166 *Neguemkeag*, by Caleb F. Graves, Proxy.  
167 *Whitney*, by Alpheus Packard, Proxy.  
168 —— *Composite*, not represented.  
169 —— *Shepherd's River*, not represented.  
170 *Caribou*, by Joseph D. Emery, JW.  
171 *Naskeag*, by Joseph B. Babson, Proxy.  
172 —— *Pine Tree*, not represented.  
173 *Pleiades*, by John A. Hainer, WM; George R. Smith, Proxy.  
174 *Lynde*, by Fred. E. Phillips, Proxy.  
175 —— *Baskahegan*, not represented.  
176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, Proxy.  
177 *Rising Star*, by Benjamin H. Cushman, WM.  
178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.

- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Amos L. Prescott, SW.  
 180 *Hiram*, by William R. Anthoine, WM; John Q. A. Jordan, SW; Charles S. Talbot, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.  
 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by D. C. Searles, WM; D. S. Thompson, Proxy.  
 182 *Granite*, by Frank H. Packard, Proxy.  
 183 *Deering*, by Charles N. Pierce, WM.  
 184 *Naval*, by Horace Mitchell, Jr., WM.  
 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Benjamin L. Hadley, WM.  
 186 *Warren Phillips*, by William M. Warren, SW; Adelbert C. Chute, Proxy.  
 187 *Ira Berry*, by John A. Miller, WM.  
 188 *Jonesport*, by Newell Rumery, WM.  
 189 *Knox*, by Mark D. Ames, WM.  
 190 *Springvale*, by Charles H. Ogden, WM.  
 191 *Davis*, by George W. Webster, Proxy.

Total number of chartered lodges, 187; represented, 160.

A number of delegates who intended to be here, were prevented by freshets, which obstructed the traveling.

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

M. W. HIRAM CHASE,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	"
" EDMUND P. BURNHAM,	"
" CHARLES L. COLLAMORE,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	P. S. G. W.
" SUMNER J. CHADBORNE,	"
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	P. J. G. W.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" ALBRE E. CHASE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>

R. W. BENJAMIN AMES,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>
" CYRUS W. HENDRIX,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
" JAMES B. NEAGLE,	" 2d "
" LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON,	" 3d "
" ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "
" WILLIAM H. THOMPSON,	" 6th "
" LOIMA C. POOR,	" 7th "
" OSCAR HILLS,	" 8th "
" SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" 10th "
" HADLEY O. HAWES,	" 11th "
" J. WESLEY GILMAN,	" 12th "
" COLUMBUS S. MANTOR,	" 13th "
" WILLIAM S. COTTON, JR.,	" 14th "
" GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	" 15th "
" FRANK STANLEY,	" 16th "
" MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	" 17th "
" HOWARD BRACKETT,	" 18th "
" GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	" 19th "
W. & Rev. JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
" MARION CROSLEY,	" "
W. HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
" BEN MOORE,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon.</i>
" J. FERD. KING,	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
" ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "
" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" "
" W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" "
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
" LORENZO L. SHAW,	" "
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	<i>Grand Lecturer.</i>
Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

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

ALABAMA,	FLORIDA,	MANITOBA,
ARIZONA,	GEORGIA,	MARYLAND,
ARKANSAS,	INDIAN TERRITORY,	MISSISSIPPI,
CALIFORNIA,	IOWA,	MISSOURI,
CANADA,	KANSAS,	MONTANA,
COLORADO,	KENTUCKY,	NEBRASKA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	LOUISIANA,	NEVADA,

NEW JERSEY,	OHIO,	TENNESSEE,
NEW MEXICO,	OREGON,	TEXAS,
NEW YORK,	PERU,	VERMONT,
NORTH CAROLINA,	QUEBEC,	WEST VIRGINIA,
NOVA SCOTIA,	RHODE ISLAND,	WISCONSIN,

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN U. HINKLEY,  
EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., }  
A. I. MATHER, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

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

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

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

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

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following committees :

*On Doings of Grand Officers.*

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, HIRAM CHASE, MARQUIS F. KING.

*On Pay Roll.*

FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, HOWARD D. SMITH, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

*On Unfinished Business.*

A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT I. MATHER, W. F. LORD.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

## BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

It is a pleasure to me to welcome so large a number to this, our sixty-eighth Annual Communication. I welcome *many* of you to the warm greetings and companionship of those whom you long have known and enjoyed. I welcome *all* to the privilege and *duty* of forming new masonic ties, which I trust may continue to the close of life.

These happy occasions have been, and I am confident will continue to be, the means of forming friendships which shall make us better men as well as better masons. We should feel deeply grateful that so many of us have been spared and that no name on our roll of Grand Officers and permanent members has been erased by the grim tyrant Death. For these and innumerable other blessings we should feel to render gratitude and thanksgiving to Him who rules over us and to humbly ask that he may guide us in the coming year.

I now submit for your consideration such of my official acts as I deem of sufficient importance.

## CONDITION OF MASONRY.

Our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions have continued pleasant, and my correspondence with them, which has occurred frequently, has shown on their part the most fraternal feelings.

Our initiations show a decided increase over the year before, the affiliations are slightly larger and the number dimitted less. On the contrary our deaths have increased, and the suspensions for N. P. D. are very much larger, yet on the whole we increased our membership more than in the preceding year. We average now more than 110 members for each lodge, and with very few exceptions they are all in a strong and flourishing condition, showing that the plan of our Grand Lodge to build up and assist the old lodges and to grant but few dispensations for new ones has been to our advantage.

Most of our subordinates have had a fair amount of work, and have shown a disposition to dwell together in unity. Differ-

ences have arisen in regard to jurisdiction, and it is not to be wondered at that in a territory so large as ours, with over 200 towns that have no lodges, these differences should arise, and although some of these have seemed to be of a serious nature, yet all were willing to abide by the decisions made and have done so, and the best of feeling prevails.

#### INCREASE OF DISTRICTS.

From information which I received from brethren who were in attendance at our last session, and who resided in Piscataquis and Aroostook Counties, and who advised a change, I deemed it for the good of Masonry and especially for the convenience of the lodges in that part of the state, to exercise my power under Sec. 15 of the Constitution, by taking Horeb, No. 93, Forest, No. 148, and Pine Tree, No. 172, out of the sixth district, and Katahdin, No. 98, Molunkus, No. 165, and Baskahegan, No. 175, out of the first district, and creating a new one to be called the 20th district; after completing which, I appointed a former Deputy to take charge of the same.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

May 9th, I received a communication from R. W. ALBERT F. RICHARDSON, of Fryeburg, who had served two terms, informing me that it would be impossible for him to again accept the office of Deputy for the 18th district; and accordingly May 12th, I appointed W. HOWARD BRACKETT, of Cornish, to fill the vacancy.

#### SPECIAL SESSIONS.—SPRINGVALE.

Thursday, June 17th, I convened a special session of the Grand Lodge at Springvale, in the town of Sanford, and constituted Springvale Lodge, No. 190. The ceremonies were private, and held at their hall in the afternoon. In the evening, I installed their officers at one of the village churches, in the presence of a large audience, after which an excellent masonic address was given by R. W. Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH.

I acknowledge with pleasure the capable assistance given me on that occasion by the following members of the Grand Lodge: P. S. G. W. WILLIAM H. SMITH, R. W. GEORGE A. GILPATRIC, D. D. G. M. of the 19th district, W. and Rev. JOHN GISBON, Grand Chaplain, W. H. H. BURBANK, Grand Marshal, and Grand Tyler WARREN O. CARNEY.

Visitors were present from many neighboring lodges and from New Hampshire.

#### STRONG.

On St. John's Day in June, in the afternoon, I convened a special session at Strong, constituted Davis Lodge, No. 191, and dedicated the convenient and beautiful hall which they have fitted up and furnished, in a building especially erected for their purposes, and which is owned by their members.

In the evening, with the assistance of other Grand Officers, I publicly installed their officers, the services being held in one of the churches of the town, a large number of the fraternity and their friends being present. Immediately after the installation, an interesting masonic and historical address was given by R. W. Bro. SMITH.

I am under obligation for capable assistance rendered me during the day and evening, by the following members of the Grand Lodge: F. E. SLEEPER, D. G. Master; A. M. WETHERBEE, P. J. G. Warden; LEONARD H. BEAN, G. Chaplain; HORACE H. BURBANK, G. Marshal; S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, G. Junior Deacon; and C. O. LEACH, as G. Tyler.

The brethren at Strong are entitled to much credit for the handsome manner in which they entertained the members of the Grand Lodge and the visiting brethren from neighboring lodges.

#### BAR HARBOR.

January 13th, in company with the Grand Tyler, I visited Bar Harbor Lodge, in the town of Eden, and in the afternoon, assisted by a number of past and present Masters in the fourth district, with W. and Rev. C. F. LEFFINGWELL as Grand Chap-

Iain, I dedicated their new and convenient hall. In the evening, I installed their officers in public.

#### RITUAL.

In December, I invited the Grand Lecturer, and several other well informed brethren, to meet with me for the purpose of perfecting ourselves in the unwritten work, and mutually agreeing as to what it is. I also gave notice to all the D. D. G. Masters and to Masters of neighboring lodges, that such a meeting would be held, and invited them to be present, and quite a number attended. I am satisfied that this meeting was of much benefit, and that similar meetings should be held each year; and in this connection I have had occasion to call the attention of a number of brethren to Standing Regulation, No. 25, and to enforce the same. It is the duty of every Master in the state, to not only read this regulation to his brethren, but to enforce it.

#### GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

As our relations with other Grand Lodges should be of the most fraternal nature, and the interchange of representatives as a mark of courtesy and good-will seems to bring us into closer friendship with them, I have, in conformity to the well established custom and for the purpose of continuing this close relationship, appointed the following Grand Representatives, each of whom has been recommended to me by their respective Grand Masters.

June 1st, W. SAMUEL H. JUMPER, of Aberdeen, near the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

June 12th, W. JOSIAH S. PISHON, of Las Vegas, near the Grand Lodge of New Mexico.

November 12th, J. C. POSTLETHWAITE, of Jewell City, near the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

December 30th, R. W. L. Z. ROGERS, of Waterville, near the Grand Lodge of Minnesota.

January 11th, I received a communication from M. W. Bro. JOSEPH D. EVANS, P. G. M. of New York, resigning the office of

Grand Representative of Maine near his Grand Lodge, on account of a resolution adopted at the last session of his Grand Body, requiring all Representatives holding two appointments near that Grand Lodge to resign one of them. He requested me to tender to this Grand Body his warmest gratitude for the high consideration extended to him, for the past twenty-three years, by the Grand Lodge of Maine. His resignation was accepted, and, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master of New York, I appointed and commissioned W. ELON G. BROWN, of Utica, to fill the vacancy.

#### DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted the following dispensations:

May 21st, to Harmony Lodge, at Gorham, to appear in procession on the 150th anniversary of the settlement of that town, to be held May 26th, they having been invited by the civil authorities.

July 1st, to Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, to appear in procession at the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town, to be held July 7th, they having been invited by the town authorities.

August 3d, to Eastern Frontier Lodge, permitting them to receive a petition from a candidate who claimed his home at Fort Fairfield, but who had not resided the required six months in their jurisdiction.

September 15th, to Kenduskeag Lodge, permitting them to receive the petition of an applicant whose home was in Kenduskeag, but who had not personally resided there the previous six months.

October 11th, to Star in the East Lodge, to hold a public installation in the town of Bradley, several miles from their hall in Oldtown, but within their own jurisdiction.

December 13th, to Amity Lodge, to elect Master and Senior Warden, those elected at their annual meeting having declined to be installed.

December 28th, to Mount Tire'm Lodge, to elect officers, no

quorum being present at the time of their annual meeting December 7th, on account of a severe storm.

December 28th, to Jonesport Lodge, to hold an election of officers, they having for good reasons failed to elect at their annual meeting in October.

February 3d, to Meridian Splendor Lodge, to elect a Junior Warden, they having failed to elect in December.

I regret that I cannot say now, what I was able to say one year ago, that I have issued no dispensations permitting lodges to receive petitions, and act upon the same, in less than four weeks; for in this rushing process the beauties of the degrees cannot be appreciated, the lessons that they teach cannot be realized, the lectures, that should be committed to memory in every case, cannot be learned, and if not learned at the time of taking the degrees they never will be, and the brother is deprived of what would tend to keep up his interest and his desire to visit lodges, and consequently Masonry is hardly benefited by members of this kind.

During the past year I have issued dispensations enabling lodges to receive and act upon petitions in less than four weeks in the following cases:

June 12th, to Mariners' Lodge, No. 68.

July 9th, to St. Croix Lodge, No. 46.

September 4th, to Paris Lodge, No. 94.

December 29th, to St. Croix Lodge, No. 46.

February 14th, to Felicity Lodge, No. 19.

February 28th, to Hancock Lodge, No. 4.

All the above applications came from seafaring men, whose business at that time was such that each case came within the requirements I followed last year, and which I believe to be the sentiment of this Grand Body in *all* cases of shortening of time on petitions, and that is, that such dispensations should be granted only when the applicant can show that he has been unable to present his petition in season. In every dispensation, I have requested the Master to see that the brother received all the instruction *possible*, previous to his going away.

## NEW LODGES.

I have granted no dispensations for new lodges, although I have received several petitions with very plausible reasons for my granting the same, but in every case I have advised them to commence with a lodge of instruction, a dispensation for which the Grand Lodge was willing and I should be pleased to grant. I think that before a dispensation is granted to brethren for the purpose of instituting a new lodge, they should be required to work for a time under a Lodge of Instruction. It is a fitting school that will assist in showing them how much interest can be maintained and whether they are ready to support a chartered lodge with all its responsibilities, and that, too, before they have been to the expense of starting one.

I believe that when this plan is adopted, our new lodges will be those formed to live, prosper, be useful to themselves and a credit to this Grand Lodge.

## LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.—WINTER HARBOR.

The Lodge of Instruction at Winter Harbor, in the town of Gouldshoro', a dispensation for which was granted last year, has continued to hold interesting and instructive meetings, and for the past nineteen weeks they have held them weekly, with a good attendance. They desire a charter or a dispensation from this Grand Lodge, and will present at this session a petition signed by twenty brethren, praying that the same may be granted.

## PULPIT HARBOUR.

May 17th, I received a petition from twenty brethren at Pulpit Harbor in the town of North Haven, asking that they might be permitted to organize for the purpose of improving themselves in Masonry. They at the same time informed me that they had provided a suitable place for their meetings. I directed them to have Past D. D. ROBERTS, of Vinalhaven, examine their room, who, after doing so, wrote me that their hall and its surroundings were perfectly safe for lodge meetings, and I there-

upon granted a dispensation to hold a Lodge of Instruction at Pulpit Harbor, subject to the requirements approved by this Grand Lodge at the session of 1886.

I find that they have held weekly meetings for the past five months, with an average attendance of fifteen, and their instructor also informs me that all of them can pass a good examination.

#### MADISON.

July 21st, I received a petition signed by twenty-two brethren at Madison, asking for a dispensation for a Lodge of Instruction at that place; and accompanying the petition was a statement from D. D. G. M. MANTOR, certifying that he had examined their rooms and that he considered their hall perfectly safe for the purposes required. I accordingly issued a dispensation, subject to the proper requirements. Their instructor lately wrote me that they had held semi-monthly meetings, with an average attendance of twenty, and that the lodge had been very profitable to the masons there.

#### GREEN'S LANDING.

January 22d, I received a petition from the brethren at Green's Landing, in the town of Deer Isle, asking for a Lodge of Instruction at that place. With the petition came the assurance that the D. D. G. M. had examined their hall and pronounced it safe and convenient. I granted their petition, and appointed one of their number as instructor, who has lately written me that they have held frequent meetings, with a good attendance, with much interest manifested; that they had fitted up a good hall, and that the expense of the same was all paid for, and that they should apply at this session for a charter.

#### INTEMPERANCE.

It seems strange to me that after so much has been written and printed and said in regard to the evils of intemperance, after many of us have experienced, and all have seen the sor-

row it creates, it seems strange that even one brother should have to be brought before his lodge for this vice. But, fortunately, the cases have been few that have come to my notice.

In one trial, where a reprimand was agreed upon when an indefinite suspension should have been voted, I directed the W. Master to add to his reprimand the following:

"The Grand Master orders me to read to you his opinion.

"You have been tried by your brethren and found guilty of gross unmasonic conduct and have been sentenced to be reprimanded in open lodge. Your conduct was shameful, and the more so by your going in such a condition into a hall dedicated to such noble and virtuous purposes as are all masonic rooms. I am satisfied by the testimony that your brethren did not do their duty in not more severely punishing you. It may be that they trusted that a simple reprimand would be sufficient to turn you from your evil course; if so, you can by your future conduct show that they were wiser judges of what was best than I."

#### NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Suspension for non-payment of dues is a subject that always has troubled Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and I presume always will, but this fact does not excuse us from trying all practical ways of regulating and restricting it to as small a compass as possible. I am aware that we have tried many experiments, some of which have been and are useful, and yet there is a necessity for more.

My purpose in calling your attention to the matter at this time, is to suggest a remedy that I believe will still further restrain this evil, and that is, adopt a standing regulation requiring Secretaries to report at each annual meeting the names of all members who are two years in arrears, and requiring the Junior Warden, within thirty or sixty days at farthest, to prefer charges against them. It will be no hardship on any delinquents, for I do not believe a lodge ever intentionally suspended a brother for being poor.

My reason for suggesting that this or some similar regulations

be adopted is that several of the District Deputies, for the past two years, have been calling my attention to the fact that many lodges allow their forgetful members to run along for years without paying their dues, a burden on those who do pay, and a disadvantage in many ways to the lodge, and finally, when they are pressed to pay, the amount looks so large that they allow themselves to be suspended. Our Grand Secretary's reports for years will show that our losses from this cause alone equal one-third of the number of our initiates during the same time, and in some years it has equaled one-half.

I believe that a large number of these could have been saved if they had been required to pay promptly. If all Secretaries did their duty, no regulation of this kind would be needed, but too many of them, knowing that they are not obliged to urge the members, avoid this disagreeable duty.

#### EVASION.

My attention has been called to several cases where candidates have been smuggled into our lodges, where the letter of the law has been complied with, while the spirit of it has been broken.

There may be instances where such a course may seem excusable, but no one can justify it, so long as we acknowledge that a brother has certain masonic rights, and a profane none. It seriously impairs the harmony of a lodge. It is contrary to justice and right to compel an old member to associate with one whose presence is unpleasant to him; neither does the lodge gain by it, for prosperity in Masonry dwells only where harmony reigns.

#### TRIALS.

I had occasion, in my first report, to call your attention to the loose manner in which some of the lodges conducted their trials, both for masonic offences and for non-payment of dues. This year I can report a marked improvement, as I find the proceedings in all trials have been conducted very nearly in accordance with our text-book.

I regret to report that trials for unmasonic conduct which

require your attention have been necessary in six cases, copies of four of which I sent to the chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals some time ago. Copies of the two other trials having been received lately, I present at this time.

ELM STREET PROPERTY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, held during our last annual session, it was voted to sell the Elm Street property and that there should be no question in regard to the authority of the trustees, this Grand Lodge, at the same session, by vote, authorized the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer to execute all deeds and papers necessary to the sale and conveyance of the same.

Acting under these instructions, we advertised the house and lot for sale, and finally held a public auction, but failing to get a bid of four thousand dollars we did not sell. Since then, we have endeavored to dispose of it but to no avail.

REPRINT.—VOL. I.

The Assistant Grand Secretary stated one year ago that seventy-six volumes of the reprint of the first volume of proceedings of the Grand Lodge, imperfect on account of fire, could be completed for about sixty-three dollars, and recommended that they be completed and furnished, bound, to such lodges as would pay the cost of binding. The Grand Lodge approved of the proposition and appropriated the amount stated.

Upon further examination, it was found that there were ninety-seven incomplete, instead of seventy-six as stated. I thereupon directed Bro. BERRY to complete the ninety-seven volumes, which he did at a cost of \$7.78 more than the appropriation, and in addition to this he printed from the same forms one hundred and fifty extra copies without additional charge to the Grand Lodge, all of which have been stored in the Grand Lodge office.

## VOLUME 2.

At the same session a resolution was offered and adopted, that the records of the Grand Lodge, with original documents from 1848 to 1854, inclusive, be reprinted under the direction of a committee to be appointed by the Grand Master.

I appointed as that committee Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING and ALBRO E. CHASE, who are attending to that duty, so that I am able to report at this time that the Proceedings from 1848 to 1852, inclusive, have been reprinted, and Bro. BERRY informs me that the two remaining years will soon be ready; making a volume of about 430 pages.

If the Grand Lodge would furnish one bound copy of Volume 2, free to all the lodges, I believe it would be the means of encouraging many of them to provide themselves with the other volumes.

The early history of our Grand Lodge is interesting, and ought to be in the libraries of all our subordinates.

## NAMES.

The matter of printing the names of members of subordinate lodges in our printed proceedings, has come before this Grand Lodge several times; and for the better information of this body I have gained the following facts from those who ought to know. Twenty-thousand names will fill about two hundred pages. The cost would be four hundred dollars at least. It could not be printed and bound in the volume ending with this year without making it one-third too large. It ought to be printed as a supplement, as to print it with our proceedings would delay them two months, since it is very slow work to verify every name in 20,000, and the proof would take a long time to correct. The better way would be to have the list come between 1888 and 1889, or at the end of 1889, and page it on with the others, if desired, and this, with the two years, would make a volume of proper size.

## FIRES.—EASTPORT.

Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, in the great fire of October, lost their hall, furniture and records, but saved their charter.

In answer to my letter of inquiry, they wrote that they did own two-thirds of the lot and building which contained their hall, and that Eastern Chapter owned the other third. They informed me that they had an insurance covering about one-half their loss; that the brethren did not feel discouraged and hoped to be able to commence re-building in the spring. I had a number of inquiries in regard to directly assisting the lodge, but not deeming it advisable to issue a special call, I answered all such inquiries by saying, contribute all you can as citizens to the sufferers at Eastport, and by that means you will assist the brethren best.

#### FARMINGTON.

Maine Lodge, No. 20, in the great fire of October 22-23, lost their hall and all it contained, including their charter. Their records for six years past and their seal, being out of the hall, were saved.

In response to my letter of inquiry, they answered that they were partially insured, though not sufficient to more than half cover their loss, yet they should not appeal for assistance. They have since rented a new hall, procured a new paraphernalia and are having work. They have already had plans made for a commodious and elegant masonic home, occupying the entire upper floor of a large block to be erected this summer. I issued them a dispensation, under which to work for the time being, which they will present at this session and ask for a new charter.

#### WALDOBORO'.

March 25th, the hall of King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro', was badly damaged by fire, but as the property was fully covered by insurance, which they have since received, they are able to re-furnish without a money loss.

#### CANTON.

January 26th, the hall of Whitney Lodge, at Canton, was badly damaged by fire and water. Their property was fully insured.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

And finally, among the many fires, the Grand Lodge property did not wholly escape, for in the flames that destroyed five buildings belonging to the D. D. G. M. of the fourth district, the record book and papers belonging to that district were burned, and almost four hundred dollars which the Deputy had collected from the lodges under his charge, were in his safe surrounded by flames for several hours, but, fortunately, this safe was one of that rare kind that do not burn, and the money came out right and is now in the Grand Treasury.

The unusual number of fires, and the fact that in each case they had an insurance, led me to call the attention of every lodge to this matter and inquire of them if their property was insured, and from the answers received, I was agreeably surprised to find every hall but thirty-three protected in this manner; for it shows that the brethren realize the fact that disasters of this kind are liable to come, and that they should be prepared for them so far as human foresight can be; and our burned-out brethren, with their plans for new and better masonic homes and their buoyant hopes for the future, afford the best of proof that every lodge should be protected.

## FREE BED.

April 11th, I received a communication from the Secretary and Treasurer of the Maine General Hospital, informing me that the kind and liberal brother, who one year ago so liberally surprised us, had renewed for another year his free bed in the Hospital, and had placed the same at the disposal of the Grand Master, under the same conditions as the year before.

This additional means of doing good, by lessening the suffering of afflicted brethren and restoring them to health, is of more account than we can realize, but the several brothers who have enjoyed the privilege, know it by heart. The bed has been occupied by brethren from different parts of the state, and in no case have the necessary rules of the hospital prevented every brother from coming when he wished and staying as long as he desired, and

in one case of emergency the resident physician kindly offered to provide accommodations for two of our brethren at the same time.

This phase of Freemasonry I delight in speaking of, because it is an object that should be nearest and dearest to the hearts of all masons, the relief of the worthy distressed of our order.

#### 125TH ANNIVERSARY.

Among the many social masonic events that have occurred during the year, the most notable, and one that I remember with much pleasure, was the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, held under the auspices of Portland Lodge, No. 1, which occasion was also the 125th anniversary of the granting of the charter under which Portland Lodge was finally constituted. Some 150 brethren from different parts of the state, with a number of brethren from away, but who were formerly active masons in Maine, gathered at the Falmouth, and after discussing a bounteous feast, short addresses were made by representatives of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, as well as the A. A. Rite, all of which, except the first, were able, interesting and instructive.

More extended addresses were afterwards made by our Past Grand Master DRUMMOND on the Past of Masonry, by our P. D. G. M. BELL, now of New Hampshire, on the Present of Masonry, and by our P. G. M. BURNHAM, now of Massachusetts, on the Future of Masonry. Altogether it was an occasion long to be remembered and worthy of Portland Lodge.

#### DECEMBER 30TH.

I trust that you will pardon me when I speak of a masonic event of rare occurrence, and in the success of which I took a great interest, which occurred December 30th, at Masonic Hall, in Lewiston. On the evening of that day, by invitation of the Master of my lodge, I had the pleasure of conferring the Master Masons' degree upon my own son. I was exceedingly grateful

in having every working officer of the Grand Lodge present and filling his corresponding office in Rabboni Lodge. Many other officers and members of the Grand Lodge were present and assisted in this, to me, the happiest masonic event of my life, the memory of which will ever remain a pleasure.

## STATISTICS.

I again have the privilege of stating that every lodge has sent in its returns, by which it is shown that we have 20,218 names on our roll. Our number last year at this time was 20,039.

Desiring to present a statement at this session, which I deemed would be interesting as well as useful, showing what our subordinates as a whole had done towards providing themselves with convenient places for their meetings, I issued a circular in March to the several lodges, asking them to answer a number of questions in regard to their halls; and to their credit be it said, all of them returned answers in full, and I take pride in presenting a report, showing so much enterprise and strength in our lodges.

Number of lodges,	187
Number of lodges answering questions,	187
Number of lodges with property not insured,	33
Number of lodges with property insured,	154
Number of lodges in brick or stone buildings,	45
Number of lodges in wooden buildings,	142
Number of lodges in halls used by other societies,	23
Number of lodges not meeting with other societies,	164
Number of lodge rooms not carpeted,	13
Number of lodge rooms carpeted,	174
Number of lodges in rented halls,	105
Number of lodges owning their halls,	82

## EXEMPLIFICATION.

It is the duty of your presiding officer, as laid down in the constitution, to give, or cause to be given, a part of the lectures,

or an exemplification of the work at every annual communication.

I shall at this session depart from the usual custom of inviting a lodge to do it, for having confidence that there is uniformity of work throughout this jurisdiction, and believing that members in attendance are capable of performing that work, I have requested several of our brethren from various parts of the state to fill the several offices, and exemplify the work of the third degree Wednesday afternoon at 2:30, with a candidate, kindly offered by and under the direct supervision of the W. Master of Atlantic Lodge.

#### CLOSING.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I have presented for your consideration a report of my official transactions. I have, to the best of my ability, endeavored to uphold the proud position which this Grand Lodge has occupied in the past.

And now in stepping down, as I shall in a few hours, from the honorable station to which you have for two years elevated me, I need not to assure you that my interest in, and my love for, this Grand Lodge will still continue.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, *Grand Master.*

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

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 3, 1887.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary reports that the duties pertaining to his office have been attended to, and something done in the way of arranging documents, though less than he had hoped, as an attack of paralysis rendered him unable to work for a time, but the necessary labor of the office was attended to by the Assistant Grand Secretary, so that nothing was neglected or delayed. The records are ready for inspection.

The progress made in recording charters is a source of gratification. Twenty-one have been recorded during the year; and there remain but

thirty-five to make the record complete, so that every lodge can have an accurate copy of its charter if destroyed or lost. The lodges yet behindhand are

No. 8 United,	No. 76 Arundel,	No. 114 Polar Star,
14 Solar,	78 Crescent,	116 Lebanon,
18 Oxford,	80 Keystone,	122 Marine,
40 Lygona,	83 St. Andrew's,	123 Franklin,
52 Mosaic,	87 Benevolent,	126 Timothy Chase,
53 Rural,	88 Narraguagus,	128 Eggemoggin,
63 Richmond,	89 Island,	130 Trinity,
66 Mechanics',	92 Siloam,	132 Mount Tire'm,
69 Howard,	97 Bethel,	135 Riverside,
71 Rising Sun,	98 Katahdin,	140 Mount Desert,
72 Pioneer,	107 Dayspring,	141 Augusta.
74 Bristol,	108 Relief,	

Let us hope that before the next annual communication these lodges will have sent their charters to be recorded. The trouble is but little, the expense of sending and returning by express a mere trifle, and the risk nothing.

Ten remain on the list of registered brethren—the same number as last year.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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

Bro. JUDSON B. DUNBAR, for the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE, May 3, 1887.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance respectfully submit the following report:

We have examined the records of the Grand Secretary, and find them worthy of the commendation of this M. W. Grand Lodge. The accounts of the Grand Secretary are correct, and we approved his bill for payment.

The books of the Grand Treasurer are balanced May 2, 1887. We examined his accounts to that date, and found them correct, with documents duly filed to establish the facts. The Grand Treasurer also presented to your Finance Committee certified check, certificates of stock, bonds, etc., to the full amount of the property of this Grand Lodge.

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

	Dr.	Cr.
May 3, 1886. Cash on hand,	\$8,631.56	
Receipts,	5,671.31	
	<hr/>	
	\$14,302.87	
Expenditures,	\$ 8,349.13	
May 2, 1887. Cash on hand,	5,953.74	
	<hr/>	
	\$14,302.87	

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

Cash on deposit First National Bank,	\$5,953.74
City of Portland, Me., Bond due in 1894,	1,130.00
" " " " " 1907,	1,292.00
	<hr/>
	\$8,381.74

There are in the Charity Fund,

25 shares Canal National Bank,	\$ 2,500.00
37 " Casco " "	3,700.00
12 " First " "	1,200.00
11 " Traders' " "	1,100.00
United States Bonds, 4 per cent.,	800.00
Town of Westbrook Bonds,	1,500.00
City of Portland, Me., "	1,000.00
" " " " "	500.00
Real estate, 16 Elm St., Portland, Me.,	4,500.00
Cash on deposit Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
" " Portland " "	1,900.00
" " First National Bank,	1,126.24
	<hr/>
	\$21,726.24

#### SUMMARY.

Cash on hand,	\$ 7,079.98
Investments,	23,028.00
	<hr/>
Total in hands of Treasurer,	\$30,107.98

The books of the Grand Treasurer show no returns from Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, for one year last past; Bethel Lodge, No. 97, for one year last past; Relief Lodge, No. 108, for year 1885-86.

Your committee would recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1886-87, the following sums respectively:

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

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

Fraternally submitted,

J. B. DUNBAR, *for the Committee.*

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

The Grand Treasurer reported as follows, to wit:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.* PORTLAND, May 3, 1887.

Herewith, I submit my report as Grand Treasurer. (See Expense Account.)

The balance of cash on hand, belonging to the Grand Lodge to this date, is	\$5,953.54
And the balance of cash on hand, to date, belonging to the Charity Fund, is	<u>1,126.24</u>
Total,	\$7,079.78

The Grand Lodge have purchased, during the year, two bonds of the City of Portland, each of \$1,000 : and with the proceeds of Cleveland bond paid last year, I purchased for the Charity Fund, Town of Westbrook bonds. I also, from funds of Grand Lodge, bought a City of Portland bond, of \$500 (aid R. R.), and also Westbrook bond of \$500. These two last bonds I considered, from instructions of the Grand Lodge, as purchased for the benefit of the Charity Fund, and the income thereof I have passed to the credit of this Fund and have considered the principal as the property of said Fund, to be controlled by the Trustees.

Most of the lodges forwarded their dues and returns with great promptness, and within the time specified by law. No dues have been received by me from Bethel, Blazing Star or Relief, for years '85 and '86.

The cash on hand I consider will be more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of the ensuing year. It will be noticed that the Grand Lodge has on hand two bonds, each of \$1,000. I cannot see any good reason why the Grand Lodge should have a reserved fund, or any necessity of investing its accumulations and surplus over expenses for its own benefit. The poor we are to have with us always, and our privilege and duty should be to assist the worthy and alleviate distress. From the many calls for assistance, the

Trustees annually are reminded that the demand to relieve is greater than the funds can supply.

I trust the Grand Lodge, at this Communication, will give instructions to its Treasurer to transfer from the Grand Lodge to the account of the Trustees of the Charity Fund, the two City of Portland bonds referred to, that their power to do good may be extended, and should there be during the year funds of the Grand Lodge not otherwise called for in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, he may be instructed to purchase, with the approval of the Grand Master and Committee on Finance, other securities; and when so purchased, transfer the same to the credit of the Trustees of the Charity Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

#### EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1886.	<i>Dr.</i>
May.	To cash paid District Deputy Grand Masters,.....
" "	stationery, postage, books, for Grand
" "	Treasurer, &c.,.....
" "	printing,.....
" "	Representatives to Grand Lodge,.....
" "	insurance,.....
" "	Past Grand Masters,.....
" "	Assistant Secretary,.....
" "	Chairman Committee on Foreign Corre-
" "	spondence,.....
" "	Grand Secretary,.....
" "	Grand Tyler,.....
" "	Grand Treasurer,.....
" "	R. H. Hinkley, Treasurer (for rent),....
" "	Westbrook bond for Charity Fund,....
" "	Portland bond (R. R.), for Charity Fund,
" "	Grand Tyler, expenses,.....
" "	rent rooms, Grand Secretary,....
" "	Grand Secretary, office expenses,.....
" "	Grand Secretary, expenses library, etc.,..
" "	J. A. Merrill & Co., jewels, &c.,.....
" "	Grand Marshal Burbank,.....
" "	M. W. Grand Master F. I. Day (ex-
	penses),.....
" "	Portland City bond, 1894,.....
" "	Portland City bond, 1907,.....
" "	American Bank Note Co.,.....
" "	printing,.....
	<hr/>
	\$8,148.98

1887-

April,	To cash paid Stephen Berry,.....	200.00
" "	express, .....	.15
		<hr/>
29,	Cash (bal.) on deposit, in First National Bank,.....	5,953.74
Portland, April 29, 1887.		\$14,302.87

THE CHARITY FUND consists, at this date, of the following securities, viz :

25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	\$ 2,500.00
37 " Casco " " .....	3,700.00
12 " First " " .....	1,200.00
11 " Traders " " .....	1,100.00
United States Bonds, 4 per cent.,.....	800.00
Town of Westbrook Bonds, 3 of \$500,.....	1,500.00
City of Portland Bonds,.....	1,000.00
City of Portland Bonds, aid R. R.,.....	500.00
Cash on deposit in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,000.00
" " " Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
Real Estate, 16 Elm Street,.....	4,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$20,600.00

1886. Cr.

May 3,	By cash on hand, balance on settlement of account this day,.....	\$ 8,631.56
	By cash of Springvale Lodge,.....	30.00
	" " Davis Lodge,.....	30.00
10,	" on account of Messalonskee Lodge,.....	3.00
19,	" " " Drummond Lodge,.....	15.00
June 11,	Charter Springvale Lodge,.....	30.00
21,	M. W. F. I. Day, Mariners' Lodge,.....	3.00
July 1887.	" " " St. Croix Lodge,.....	3.00
Jan. 24,	" " " " .....	3.00
March 4,	on account of Felicity Lodge dispensation,....	3.00
	" Ira Berry, balance as per account,.....	.31
April,	" Coupons, City of Portland,.....	60.00
14,	" of Grand Chapter, per R. H. H.,.....	63.24
	" " Commandery, C. F.,.....	42.16
		<hr/>
		\$8,917.27
"	of District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	5,382.60
"	dispensation Paris Lodge,.....	3.00
		<hr/>
		\$14,302.87

Portland, April 29, 1887.

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	5	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	166	..	
53	Rural,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	50	1	
54	Vassalboro,.....	6	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	3	
55	Fraternal,.....	3	3	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	80	..	
56	Mount Moriah,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	
57	King Hiram,.....	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	87	..	
58	Unity,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	51	..	
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60	Star in the East,..	11	12	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	155	4	
61	King Solomon's,..	5	5	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	118	..	
62	King David's,.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	95	..	
63	Richmond,.....	6	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	113	..	
64	Pacific,.....	3	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	117	4	
65	Mystic,.....	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	17	..	118	..	
66	Mechanics',.....	4	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	110	1	
67	Blue Mountain,.....	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	1	
68	Mariners',.....	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	143	..	
69	Howard,.....	5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	105	1	
70	Standish,.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	70	1	
71	Rising Sun,.....	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	11	..	72	..	
72	Pioneer,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	2	
73	Tyrian,.....	4	5	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	190	1	
74	Bristol,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	
75	Plymouth,.....	1	1	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	48	..	
76	Arundel,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	69	..	
77	Tremont,.....	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	140	2	
78	Crescent,.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	107	..	
79	Rockland,.....	8	10	1	8	2	7	..	..	47	..	303	..	
80	Keystone,.....	8	6	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	119	3	
81	Atlantic,.....	9	9	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	285	1	
82	St. Paul's,.....	2	4	..	1	2	3	..	..	4	..	143	..	
83	St. Andrews,.....	3	3	..	..	6	5	..	..	5	1	230	3	
84	Eureka,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	102	2	
85	Star in the West,..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	82	..	
86	Temple,.....	8	7	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	147	2	
87	Benevolent,.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	54	1	
88	Narraguagus,.....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	94	..	
89	Island,.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
91	Harwood,.....	4	5	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	153	2	
92	Siloam,.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	
93	Horeb,.....	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	2	
94	Paris,.....	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	82	1	
95	Corinthian,.....	2	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	75	..	
96	Monument,.....	8	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	132	3	
97	Bethel,.....	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	15	..	126	..	
98	Katahdin,.....	5	5	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	92	1	
99	Vernon Valley,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	
100	Jefferson,.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	
101	Nezinscot,.....	4	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	101	1	
102	Marsh River,.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	78	..	
103	Dresden,.....	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	1	
104	Dirigo,.....	4	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	101	..	
105	Ashlar,.....	3	3	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	196	3	
106	Tuscan,.....	3	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	87	..	
107	Day Spring,.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	55	..	

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. D.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo, . . . .	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	148	..
110	Monmouth, . . . .	8	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
111	Liberty, . . . .	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	103	..
112	Eastern Frontier, . . .	7	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	2
113	Messalonskee, . . . .	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	1
114	Polar Star, . . . .	7	4	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	194	1
115	Buxton, . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..
116	Lebanon, . . . .	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	80	3
117	Greenleaf, . . . .	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	174	..
118	Drummond, . . . .	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	..
119	Pownal, . . . .	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	84	..
120	Meduncook, (ch sv)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia, . . . .	9	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	..	78	..
122	Marine, . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	119	..
123	Franklin, . . . .	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	102	..
124	Olive Branch, . . . .	3	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	81	1
125	Meridian, . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	114	..
126	Timothy Chase, . . . .	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	140	4
127	Presumpscot, . . . .	4	5	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	101	..
128	Eggemoggin, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	..
129	Quantabacook, . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	3
130	Trinity, . . . .	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	117	..
131	Lookout, . . . .	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
132	Mount Tire'm, . . . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
133	Asylum, . . . .	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	55	1
134	Trojan, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
135	Riverside, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	83	..
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag, . . . .	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	1
138	Lewy's Island, . . . .	8	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	..
139	Archon, . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..
140	Mount Desert, . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	89	..
141	Augusta, . . . .	10	9	..	..	3	2	..	..	4	..	..	141	2
142	Ocean, . . . .	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
143	Preble, . . . .	9	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
144	Seaside, . . . .	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	111	1
145	Moses Webster, . . .	4	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	183	2
146	Sebasticook, . . . .	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..
147	Evening Star, . . . .	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..
148	Forest, . . . .	5	5	..	5	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	94	1
149	Doric, . . . .	8	8	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	110	1
150	Rabboni, . . . .	4	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	..	..	138	1
151	Excelsior, . . . .	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	34	..
152	Crooked River, . . . .	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
153	Delta, . . . .	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
154	Mystic Tie, . . . .	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	55	1
155	Ancient York, . . . .	3	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	3
156	Wilton, . . . .	5	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
157	Cambridge, . . . .	8	7	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	79	..
158	Anchor, . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
159	Esoteric, . . . .	8	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	126	2
160	Parian, . . . .	9	9	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	93	..
161	Carrabassett, . . . .	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	..
162	Arion, . . . .	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	59	..
163	Pleasant River, . . . .	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
164	Webster, . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	43	1
165	Molunkus, . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	B.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag, . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	51	..
167	Whitney, . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	83	..
168	Composite, . . . .	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	..
169	Shepherd's River, . . .	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	40	..
170	Caribou, . . . .	2	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	97	..
171	Naskeag, . . . .	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	62	1
172	Pine Tree, . . . .	3	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	102	9
173	Pleiades, . . . .	7	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	132	..
174	Lynde, . . . .	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	3
175	Baskahegan, . . . .	6	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	113	..
176	Palestine, . . . .	13	16	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	108	1
177	Rising Star, . . . .	3	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	65	..
178	Ancient Brothers', . . .	2	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	70	1
179	Yorkshire, . . . .	1	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	38	..
180	Hiram, . . . .	12	12	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	128	2
181	Reuel Washburn, . . .	4	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	79	3
182	Granite, . . . .	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	..
183	Deering, . . . .	7	6	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	121	..
184	Naval, . . . .	4	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	49	..
185	Bar Harbor, . . . .	5	6	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	70	6
186	Warren Phillips, . . .	11	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	85	2
187	Ira Berry, . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	48	..
188	Jonesport, . . . .	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	..
189	Knox, . . . .	7	6	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	30	..
190	Springvale, . . . .	5	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	1
191	Davis, . . . .	18	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	3
		716	698	109	75	222	277	1	6	223	43	20,218	165

The Grand Treasurer made the following additional report, which was accepted :

Since my report as Grand Treasurer was examined by the Committee on Finance, and accepted by the Grand Lodge, I have received from Blazing Star, and Bethel Lodges, the amounts in full due to the Grand Lodge.

I have also received from Relief Lodge the dues for the year ending May, 1887, the previous year's dues remaining unpaid.

The above amounts will appear to the credit of the Grand Lodge in my next account, as the same were received too late to appear in the account examined and accepted. I make this statement because the promptness of payment by the various lodges in this state has heretofore been remarkable, and has elicited praise from other Grand Masonic Bodies not so highly favored in this respect as the Grand Lodge of Maine.

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

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

He also presented reports of two trials, which were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

P. G. M. HIRAM CHASE presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, with fraternal greetings, and was welcomed as such.

A petition was received from brethren at Green's Landing, Deer Isle, praying for the establishment of a lodge at that place, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Grand Master appointed ALGERNON M. ROAK as a member of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, in place of S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, absent.

Bro. J. FERD. KING presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lecturer be instructed to furnish the Grand Lodge with a copy of the work for each masonic district in this jurisdiction, to be placed in the hands of each District Deputy Grand Master, under the same regulations as other property of the Grand Lodge.

A petition was received from JAMES E. PARSONS and others, for a lodge at Winter Harbor, Gouldsborough, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Bro. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Dakota, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was cordially welcomed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH to fill a vacancy on the Committee of Finance, caused by the absence of Bro. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER.

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

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Tuesday, May 3, 1887. }

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

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Reprint of Vol. 2 of Proceedings of Grand Lodge, submitted the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1887

The committee on reprinting the second volume of the proceedings report that they contracted with Bro. STEPHEN BERRY to do the work; that progress has been made to such extent that the volume will be completed at an early day.

They found an opportunity of inserting in the volume a portrait of Past Grand Master ROBERT P. DUNLAP, at the mere expense of printing, the plate being loaned for the purpose. Believing that the Grand Lodge would desire to have this portrait in the volume, they obtained a sufficient number of impressions at an expense of ten dollars and fifty cents: they ask that their action be approved and the bill ordered to be paid.

They also ask to make a further report during the session.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The report was accepted, and the bill for \$10.50 ordered paid.

The M. W. Grand Master presented a petition from Eastern Frontier Lodge, asking jurisdiction over a portion of Presque Isle, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE presented the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, as follows:

PORTLAND, ME., May 3, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

In the case of Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, at Ellsworth, against CALVIN P. GRAVES, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, be approved and confirmed, and that CALVIN P. GRAVES be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson, against COLBY MOORE, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Doric Lodge, No. 149, be approved and confirmed, and that COLBY MOORE be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Lebanon, No. 116, at Norridgewock, against B. FREEMONT CHURCH, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, be approved and confirmed, and that B. FREEMONT CHURCH be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond, against CHARLES K. CROSS, from an examination of this case, your committee are of the opinion, that—as the charges and specifications were unanimously sustained—the sentence of indefinite suspension was inadequate for the gross masonic offence proven, we therefore recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, in indefinitely suspending CHARLES K. CROSS, be set aside, and that he be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, at Cornish, against HORACE H. ALLARD, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, be approved and confirmed, and that HORACE H. ALLARD be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop, against EMERY H. Wood, we recommend the passage of the following:

*Resolved*, That the doings of Temple Lodge, No. 25, be approved and confirmed, and that EMERY H. Wood, be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were considered and severally adopted.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That in view of the long service with which Past Grand Master JOSEPH D. EVANS has honored this Grand Lodge, as its Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, his high character as a man, his distinguished ability as a Freemason and his long, active, faithful and still-continued labors for the good of the craft, we have learned of his resignation with the most profound regret; and while tendering our warmest thanks, we also tender him our heartiest wishes for his prosperity and happiness.

*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to M. W. Bro. EVANS.

Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, was received and duly welcomed.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was adopted, to wit:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1887.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred "the question as to who is to be deemed the accuser in masonic trials," have considered the same, and ask leave to report:

The question has reference to the provision of our Constitution, which prohibits the accuser's voting on the question of the guilt of the accused.

The Constitution recognizes the practice that in many cases the Junior Warden must prefer charges as a duty of his office. In such cases, he is often only the *nominal* accuser and the *real* accuser is another person.

It is a fundamental principle of masonic trials that the accused shall have an *impartial* trial; both he and his counsel are precluded from voting upon that principle: the accuser and his counsel are precluded from voting on that principle. The principle would apply to the *real* accuser with greater force than to the *official* but *nominal* accuser.

The brother who signs the charges must be deemed an accuser, and cannot vote.

Your committee are also of the opinion that the word "accuser" in our Constitution also includes the *real* accuser, and that he should not vote on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused.

The question whether a particular brother, who does not sign the charges, is or is not an accuser, must be determined by the W. Master who presides, like any other question of masonic law arising during the trial.

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

The Grand Master changed the Committee on the History of Masonry, so that said committee should consist of Bros. BEN MOORE, ORESTES E. CROWELL and CHARLES F. WARD.

P. G. M. DRUMMOND submitted the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 3, 1887.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the communication from Eastern Frontier Lodge, have considered the matter and ask leave to report.

The jurisdiction of lodges is fixed by the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the uniform construction of it has been that by adopting town lines as lines of masonic jurisdiction, the latter conforms to town lines as fixed by law.

It results that the petition of Eastern Frontier Lodge cannot be granted

at this communication. But the committee are of opinion, as in this particular instance, that cases arise in which the good of the craft requires a departure from this strict law.

They, therefore, recommend that section ninety-four of the Constitution, be amended by adding thereto the words, "But the Grand Lodge may, in special cases, prescribe a different rule."

Fraternally submitted,

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

Which report was accepted, and the proposed amendment was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

The hour for election having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. ELLIOT WOOD, HORACE MITCHELL, Jr., and GEORGE B. SAFFORD, a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and Bros. F. L. HOYT, GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL and TIMOTHY F. FLAHERTY a second committee for the same purpose.

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

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Master, (unanimous)</i>	Sabatis;
ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco;
WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Eastport;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee on Finance—OLIVER GERRISH, J. B. DUNBAR and M. F. KING, all of Portland.

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

A petition from Maine Lodge was presented, praying for a new charter in place of one destroyed by fire.

On motion of Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

*Voted*, That a copy of the old charter be granted to said lodge, without expense other than the fee of the Grand Secretary for engrossing the same.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Transportation, reported that the committee had made arrangements with the railroads and boats, and notified the lodges of the same.

At 4:40, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
Wednesday, May 4, 1887. }

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

P. G. M. HIRAM CHASE offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That there be placed in the hands of the Grand Master the sum of thirty-five dollars, for the purpose of effecting settlement on account of the last Grand Lecturer.

The Grand Master appointed Bros. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., and HOWARD D. SMITH Committee on Leave of Absence.

Bro. JUDSON B. DUNBAR submitted the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND MAINE, May 4, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee of Finance, to whom was referred that part of the Grand

Treasurer's report relating to a transfer of funds of the Grand Lodge to the Charity Fund, would respectfully recommend:

That City of Portland Bond due in 1894, par value,	\$1,000
And City of Portland Bond due in 1907, par value,	\$1,000
each be transferred to the Charity Fund.	

That no further sum be transferred during the present year.

Fraternally submitted,

J. B. DUNBAR,  
W. H. SMITH, } Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

The hour for exemplification of work having arrived, Bro. WALTER S. SMITH, of Atlantic Lodge, was brought in and questioned by the Grand Lecturer as to his proficiency in the degree of Fellow Craft, which being found satisfactory, he was ordered to be prepared for the degree of Master Mason.

The officers of Atlantic Lodge now entered the hall and were assigned to their proper stations, and a lodge of Master Masons was opened. Grand Master DAY and the Grand Officers filled most of the stations in the lodge for the occasion, and a fine musical program was rendered by the Mendelssohn Quartet, of Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston, as follows:

March,	Organ.
<i>OPENING CEREMONY.</i>	
Quartette—"While Evening Shades."	Abt.
<i>RECEPTION.</i>	
Hymn—"Behold Thy Servant."	Mohring.
<i>CIRCUMAMBULARE.</i>	
March,	Organ.
Masonic Chant—"Remember Now Thy Creator."	Rhodes.
<i>ESLIGHTENMENT.</i>	
Quartette—"Lift Thine Eyes."	Mendelssohn.

## SALUTATION.

Prelude,

Organ.

## PRAYER.

*Response*—"Let Thy Spirit, Lord."

Gerrish.

## EXIT.

*Chant*—"Our Days on Earth."

Beethoven.

## PROCESSIONAL.

*Hymn.*

Pleyel.

Bro. WALTER S. SMITH was raised to the degree of Master Mason.

The lodge was then closed, and the officers retired.

Grand Master DAY resumed the East.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be tendered to Atlantic Lodge, to the brethren who filled its jewels and to the Mendelssohn Quartet, of Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston, for the admirable rendition of work this afternoon.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until nine o'clock A. M., on Thursday.

MASONIC HALL PORTLAND, }  
Thursday, May 5, 1887. }

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

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

*Resolved*, That the question of the right of the Master or Wardens of a lodge, to appoint a proxy to the Grand Lodge to fill a vacancy, be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the following report:

PORLAND, May 5, 1887.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to which was referred the resolution in relation to furnishing each District Deputy Grand Master with \* \* \* \* have considered the same, and ask leave to report:

They desire to enter a mild protest against being required to act upon matters not coming within the scope of the purpose of their appointment.

Thus in this case they cannot be supposed to be familiar with any deficiency of qualification of any Deputy.

Again, from what we learn from their reports, we had supposed that nearly all the lodges are now "working in strict conformity to the ritual of the Grand Lodge."

Our Deputies are all selected with great care from our most skilled Past Masters, and for their presumed actual knowledge of the duties which they are expected to perform. They have for adviser, not only the M. W. Grand Master, but also the Grand Lecturer always well skilled in all mystery.

We, therefore, cannot recommend that the Grand Lodge shall be subjected to the large expense, which the passage of the resolution would involve.

From the statements made on the floor of the Grand Lodge and acquiesced in by those who ought to know, your committee are decidedly of opinion that the twenty-fifth General Regulation of the Grand Lodge should be repealed.

As individuals, they believe that there has grown up in this jurisdiction so strong a sentiment in favor of the literal rendition of the work, that the symbolism and real object of the work are almost wholly overlooked.

While they would not object to the deposit in the archives of the Grand Lodge, of a guide to the work, they believe that the present mode of disseminating it, is contrary to the ancient rules of the fraternity, as it is substantially equivalent to publishing it to the world.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }  
MARQUIS F. KING, } Committed.

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

*Voted*, That Standing Regulation, No. 25, be hereby repealed.

Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1887.

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters, having considered the matters referred to it, submit the following report:

1. In the matter of a petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Green's Landing, in Deer Isle, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, they not having complied with constitutional pre-requisites adopted in 1886.

2. In the matter of the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Winter Harbor, in Gouldsboro', the constitutional requirements, as amended last year, are wanting; but owing to a misconstruction of the same, we recommend that said petition be referred to the in-coming Grand Master, he having power to act in the premises, should these petitioners hereafter comply with the Constitution, and present to him a meritorious case.

H. H. BURBANK,  
A. M. ROAK,  
C. W. HANEY,  
} Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted.

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

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on the Condition of Fraternity would respectfully submit the following report:

We have carefully examined the reports of the several D. D. G. Masters, and are satisfied that the most of them have thoroughly and faithfully performed the duties assigned them. One or two, however, have, in our opinion, failed to comprehend the purposes for which they were appointed.

We believe that it is of the highest importance that every lodge which is in a prosperous and harmonious condition, should be visited once in every year, and that those in which lethargy or dissension exists should more frequently receive the encouragement of the Deputy's visit and the benefit of his counsel. Bad weather or traveling, or even illness, are not legitimate excuses for lodges receiving no official visits. Timely arrangements might and should be made so that, in case of unavoidable absence of the Deputies, some competent substitute should perform the duties and report to him. But we do believe that if Deputy Grand Masters would arrange their visits earlier in the season they would find ample time to fulfill their duties, even though a few postponements on account of weather become necessary.

On the whole, we feel that the craft were never in a more harmonious condition.

We find in one report a reference to the practice of a Secretary keeping the minutes for several months on sheets of paper and confirming those minutes as the record before being placed on the record book. We feel to condemn such practices, and believe the records should be copied before being confirmed.

The matter of delinquent dues is still cropping out, but we think less prominently than in the past, and that the evil is decreasing, owing to more vigilance on the part of Secretaries.

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

Which report was accepted.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,  
PORTLAND, May 5, 1887.

The Committee upon the Doings of Grand Officers, in view of the suggestion of the M. W. Grand Master in relation thereto, submit for action the accompanying resolution as a standing regulation, relative to action to be taken by the lodges in cases of arrears for non-payment of dues:

The Grand Master having been informed that the brother who a year ago paid for a free bed in the Maine General Hospital to be used in the interest of the masonic lodges, has again paid for the use of a free bed in the Hospital, for the same purpose, we recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

The address of the Grand Master shows that much of his time must have been spent in performing the duties of his office.

The committee recommend that the lodges whose charters have not been recorded, heed the renewed suggestion of our Grand Secretary upon the subject as contained in his report.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,  
HIRAM CHASE,  
MARQUIS F. KING, } Committee.

Which report was accepted.

The following resolution, reported by the committee, was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Bro. EDMUND B. MALLET, JUNIOR, for his generosity and brotherly kindness in again providing a free bed in the Maine General Hospital for the use of the masonic fraternity of Maine.

The following resolution, also reported by the committee as a Standing Regulation, was considered, and ordered that it be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and lie over till the next annual session :

*Resolved*, That Secretaries of lodges are required to report at each annual meeting, the names of all members who are three years in arrears. The Junior Wardens of said lodges shall, within sixty days from the time of said report, prefer charges against those in arrears as aforesaid.

Bro. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER submitted the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and ordered that payments be made in accordance therewith.

Bro. DRUMMOND presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1887.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which the resolution relating to proxies was referred, have considered the matter, and ask leave to report:

That the election of proxies is fixed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and no provision is made for filling a vacancy except by new election; and no power exists in any officer or officers of the lodge to fill a vacancy under any circumstances.

Fraternally submitted,

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

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported that none

were before them for consideration; which report was accepted.

Bro. MARQUIS F. KING submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1887.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master, reported last year, have considered the same and ask leave to report:

That the decisions, except the eighth, are in accord with the law of the Grand Lodge, but the general statement of some of them may lead to misrepresentation.

2. The word "dimit" is sometimes applied to mere dismissal from membership; but its masonic meaning, frequently, if not generally, includes also a recommendation. Our Grand Lodge has in the past taken a liberal view of lodge membership, not insisting upon that as a pre-requisite to masonic "good standing." It allows masons to withdraw from lodge membership at pleasure, and receive a certificate of dismissal: to this the Grand Master undoubtedly referred in this decision; and we hold that the question of honorable dismissal and fraternal recommendation should be left entirely to the decision and control of the lodge.

3. It must not be understood from this decision that violations of the moral or civil law, connected with "domestic troubles," are not proper and necessary subjects of masonic discipline: nor that every mason should not be ready, by kindly offices, to bring "peace on earth and good will to men."

6. Intoxication is a crime: but at just what stage of intemperance the fraternal influence of pity and efforts for reformation should cease and the sterner duty of administering justice should commence, is a difficult question demanding the exercise of wisdom, and we fear that it will always be an open one.

8. We think that, in all cases, the W. Master must declare the true state of the ballot, and the objector must find his immunity among the absentees, if none of the brethren present are willing to cast a black ball for him.

In 1866, a decision was made and approved by the Grand Lodge, and has been acted upon as law since, which seems to us to be in conflict with the decision under consideration.

Objection to a candidate, otherwise than by ballot, is exceptional, and if circumstances compel the objector to be liable to be known more readily than if he does it by black-ball, it is a necessary consequence of allowing the privilege of objecting.

We recommend that the decisions, except the eighth, be approved, and that the eighth be disapproved.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The report was accepted, but, a discussion arising in regard to Decision No. 4, that was referred back to the committee.

Bro. DRUMMOND submitted the following as an amendment to the Constitution :

Amend Article IV.

Add to Section 74, the words,

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

The proposition was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments.

Bro. MOORE submitted the report of the Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, which was accepted, as follows:

*To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Your Committee on History are obliged to report no progress in the matter of lodge histories the past year; and in view of the large number of lodges that are still delinquent in this matter, would recommend that the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several districts call the attention of lodges to Standing Regulation, No. 2.

Respectfully submitted,

BEN MOORE,  
ORESTES E. CROWELL,  
CHARLES F. WARD,  
} Committee.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Reprint, made the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1887.

The committee on reprinting volume two of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, ask leave to report further. They recommend

That the printing of the volume be completed, as proposed, and that the committee be continued for the purpose.

That they be authorized to audit the bill for printing and binding, and that the same, when approved by the Finance Committee, be paid by the Grand Treasurer.

That the Grand Secretary distribute one volume of the reprint to each Grand Lodge with which we are in fraternal correspondence, one volume to each lodge in this jurisdiction, one copy to each permanent member of this Grand Lodge, and one copy to such masonic libraries and such public libraries, having a masonic department, as he may select.

Fraternally submitted,

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

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was called to the East.

Grand Master DAY presented FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Master elect, for installation; and he was installed in ample form by Bro. DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by W. and Rev. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

Bros. ALBRO E. CHASE, HORACE H. BURBANK, WILFORD J. FISHER and IRA BERRY, were presented by Bro. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, and installed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND.

Grand Master SLEEPER announced his appointments, as follows:

R. W. WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>	Portland.
" HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
" JOHN F. OLIVER,	" 2d "	Calais.
" HERBERT HARRIS,	" 3d "	East Machias.
" JAMES E. PARSONS,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.

R. W.	ALBERT F. JACKSON,	D. D. G. M.	<i>5th District,</i>	Monson.
"	W. H. THOMPSON,	"	<i>6th</i>	" Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	"	<i>7th</i>	" China.
"	JAMES FREEMAN,	"	<i>8th</i>	" Winterport.
"	ALBERT I. MATHER,	"	<i>9th</i>	" Rockland.
"	WILLIAM A. STETSON,	"	<i>10th</i>	" Damariscotta.
"	HADLEY O. HAWES,	"	<i>11th</i>	" Hallowell.
"	J. WESLEY GILMAN,	"	<i>12th</i>	" Oakland.
"	IVORY LOWE,	"	<i>13th</i>	" Canaan.
"	CHARLES W. HARDING,	"	<i>14th</i>	" Durham.
"	GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	"	<i>15th</i>	" Auburn.
"	FRANK STANLEY,	"	<i>16th</i>	" Dixfield.
"	MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	"	<i>17th</i>	" Portland.
"	HOWARD BRACKETT,	"	<i>18th</i>	" Cornish.
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	"	<i>19th</i>	" Kennebunk.
"	Not appointed,	"	<i>20th</i>	"
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,		<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	"	"	Kennebunk.
"	JAMES H. LITTLE,	"	"	Skowhegan.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	"	"	Bar Harbor.
"	LEONARD H. BEAN,	"	"	Farmington.
"	ADONIRAM J. PADELFORD,	"	"	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLEY,	"	"	Portland.
"	PHILIP H. THATCHER,	"	"	Augusta.
"	WILLIAM H. GETCHELL,	"	"	Greene.
W.	ALGERNON M. ROAK,		<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Auburn.
"	BEN MOORE,		<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	"	<i>Junior "</i>	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,		<i>Grand Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	"	"	Norway.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	"	"	Damariscotta.
"	HILLIARD W. ROBINSON,	"	"	Warren.
"	NATHAN WOODBURY,		<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Lewiston.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	"	<i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Denmark.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,		<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	MILLARD D. LAWRENCE	"	"	Calais.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	"	<i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	HARRY L. JONES,	"	<i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	"	<i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The District Deputies were presented and installed.

The remaining officers, so far as present, were pre-

sented and installed, and the installation was duly proclaimed.

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

### *Report on Foreign Correspondence.*

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

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit their annual report.

As stated in the Grand Lodge, the desirability of making progress with the second volume of the reprint, determined this committee to delay the printing of their report until after the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

We shall, however, retain our usual practice, and give at the close of our report, a table showing the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of each annual communication, and the page of this volume on which the review of each Grand Lodge commences.

When we commenced writing we assumed that we should receive the Proceedings of all the Grand Lodges in season to allow us to review them in alphabetical order: but as we commence printing, a few are lacking: if received in season we shall, as heretofore, review them at the close of the report.

### ALABAMA, 1886.

The Grand Master (JOHN G. HARRIS), in his address briefly advert's to the growth of the Grand Lodge during the sixty-five years of its existence.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"Some of our lodges have experienced refreshing revivals, adding to their membership many good men and true, men whose integrity and fidelity to trusts reposed, mark them as 'good material.' Other lodges have not been thus blessed, but the encouraging news comes up from almost every county, that the order is making steady progress and gaining a hold in the affections and admiration of the people hitherto unknown in our state. Prejudices and antagonisms are fading away before the light of reason and an intelligent public sentiment."

Among his decisions are the following (in substance):

1. The testimony of a suspended mason, in a masonic trial, must be taken in the same manner as though he was a profane.

2. No lodge, except the one expelling a member, can restore him: if the lodge is defunct, the restoration must be by the Grand Lodge.

He says that some lodges tolerate members guilty of habitual profanity, and insists that such lodges are "at variance with the very fundamental principles and doctrines of the order."

He says further, that drunkenness, though on the decrease, is to some extent prevalent: he adds:

"Drunkenness dwarfs manhood, dethrones reason, destroys character. While our obligations do not prohibit the moderate, temperate use of ardent spirits, yet they do prohibit most stringently the excessive use of every intoxicating drink. Whatever our individual views and opinions may be in reference to the use of intoxicating beverages, Masonry restricts only to the temperate use of them. Drunkenness is in direct and unequivocal violation of our precepts and tenets. No drunkard, therefore, should be retained as a member of any lodge. I do not believe it would be a usurpation of authority for the Grand Master to arrest the charter of any lodge that tolerates profanity or drunkenness among its members."

The business of the Grand Lodge was almost wholly of a routine character. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, an expelled mason, whose lodge was defunct, was restored by the Grand Lodge. We regard this to be the correct view of the law, even when the Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires action by the lodge which expelled him: this provision of the Constitution must be considered as limited by design to cases in which the expelling lodge exists: in other cases, the Grand Lodge retains its inherent power.

The Report on Correspondence (94 pp.) was submitted by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS. He says:

"But in this review we have striven to be as brief as possible, to give as few thoughts of our own as would be consistent with a proper show of the thoughts, acts and condition of our neighbors. Indeed, such unanimity and harmony of thought on masonic subjects prevail, that the necessity for any other course is not apparent."

He was more successful in carrying out his intention than we wish he was.

Of the Delaware law, that if a mason "remains for one year unaffiliated, or without making application for affiliation, he may be expelled for unmasonic conduct," he well says: "This is a new dodge at forced membership."

The masonic law and practice in Alabama and Maine are so nearly alike, that we find few matters that call for comment.

BRO. PILLANS endorses an opinion of the Grand Master of Maryland, that these reports should be passed upon in some way by the Grand Lodge, before publication. We do not concur in this, because it is impracticable: it would prolong the session of the Grand Lodge indefinitely. The reports are now simply the productions of the committee and have the weight which their *merits* demand: and such is the sole standard by which they should be gauged. Undoubtedly, the opinion in question was drawn out by the publication of something of such a character that it should not have been

allowed in the Proceedings of a Grand Lodge: this the Committee on Publication should prevent; if a Committee on Correspondence is indiscreet enough to *write* such things, the Committee on Printing should not be indiscreet enough to *print* them.

## ARKANSAS, 1880.

A special communication was held June 16, 1880, to attend the funeral of P. G. Master LUKE E. BARBER.

In his death, Arkansas has sustained a heavy loss: coming into the Grand Lodge over thirty-five years ago, he has been a constant attendant ever since: he was Grand Master in 1852, scarcely more than two years after he was made a Master Mason. The writer made his personal acquaintance in 1871, and was charmed with his courtesy, his kind-heartedness, his purity of character and his devotion to Masonry.

We can devote our space to no better service than in copying the tribute to his memory adopted by the Grand Lodge.

"Verily the hand of affliction and loss hath of late been heavily laid upon us. Rarely before, in so short a time, has the grim reaper Death made such sad inroads in the ranks of our Grand Craft. In how short a time have we seen the chiefs of the Fathers among us, go from us 'into the Silent Land.' English, Howes, Pindall, DuVal, have one by one entered into that eternal rest that remaineth to the righteous, and now to the list is added the name of our beloved Brother Barber. One by one, these foremost ones, these who have so long assisted in the forming and molding the career of this Grand Lodge have rendered that account which all the living shall pay, until it becomes a theme of sad contemplation to think how few are left from out those pioneers.

"It will not be the purpose of this memorial to enter minutely into the particulars of Bro. Barber's career, civil and masonic, but it will be proper to give the same only in outline. Bro. Barber was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, September 6, 1806. On reaching manhood, he studied law and, upon being admitted to the bar, practiced law in Maryland until 1830, when he removed to Arkansas, where he settled in Jefferson county and engaged in planting. He was elected a member of the Legislature from Jefferson county in 1838. In 1841, he moved to Little Rock, and was shortly afterwards appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, which office he held until the day of his death, with the exception of a period from 1868 to 1874. He was reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court from 1845 to 1868. In 1867, he was a Professor in St. John's College. In 1832, he married, in Maryland, Jane P. Causine, who still survives him. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and for upwards of forty years consecutively, he was a member of the vestry and senior warden of the parish.

"He was made a mason in Western Star Lodge, No. 2, at Little Rock, in July, 1850, and was Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, 1852 to 1854, two terms, and again 1857 to 1859, two terms, four terms in all, and was Grand Secretary of this Grand Body from 1860 to 1881 continuously, a period of twelve years. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Union Chapter, No. 2, in December, 1850, and was Grand High Priest of Arkansas, 1855-6, and from 1861 to 1869 successively. He was made a Knight Templar in 1853, and was Grand Commander of the State, 1872 to 1874, being the first Grand Commander in office in this state.

"Devoting the best years of his life to Masonry, well has he earned the

inscription which stands above his portrait in our hall, a faithful laborer, "Gone to his reward."

BRO. BARBER's death was soon followed by that of Past Grand Master M. M. McGuire, an active and learned mason, and for many years a member of the Committee on Masonic Law in the Grand Lodge, always sustaining the ancient landmarks against all innovations.

We extend to our brethren of Arkansas our sympathy, assuring them that there are brethren, outside of their state, who feel that in the deaths of these distinguished masons, they too have suffered a severe personal loss.

The Grand Master (T. C. HUMPHREYS) says the year had been one of general prosperity in the state, and an examination of his address, and of the reports of the D. D. G. Masters shows that this prosperity has reached the craft.

We are very happy to note the evidences of increasing prosperity: we know of no jurisdiction in which there are more devoted, more active or more zealous masons than in Arkansas; and while we are also obliged to note the deaths of many of them, with whom we have been co-workers for many years, we are rejoiced to find that their mantles have fallen upon the shoulders of others who can sustain the reputation of the Grand Lodge, and administer its affairs in such a manner as to promote and increase the prosperity of the craft.

The Grand Secretary (Bro. FAY HEMPSTEAD), submitted a detailed report showing that he is the worthy successor of the able officers who have preceded him. We are specially glad to note the growth of the Grand Lodge Library through his exertions.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted. The English monument fund amounted to \$750, to which the Grand Lodge added \$250. The "saloon question" was before the Grand Lodge, and the following was finally adopted:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge no person whose business is the keeping of a liquor saloon should be initiated into the masonic fraternity, and no person should be retained in membership who was not in the business when initiated and afterwards engages therein."

The Grand Lodge also appropriated \$250 for a monument to Past Grand Master DUVAL.

No Report on Correspondence.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1886.

The Grand Master (THOMAS TROUNCE), says:

"Happily since our last annual communication, the fraternity in this jurisdiction, has enjoyed perfect immunity from afflictive dispensations, and it is gratifying to be able to report that the condition of the craft is now apparently more prosperous than it has ever before been, as a steady increase

in new members, composed of good material, are evidence of permanent prosperity, and conservative, we may hope for a brighter future in our masonic life."

Beyond this, and the announcement that he had granted a dispensation for a new lodge (No. 10) during the year, his address is confined to routine matters of merely local interest.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were of the same character, showing, however, evidences of the existence of the most perfect harmony, a fair degree of prosperity and a close adherence to masonic law and the usages of the craft in the administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge in its several capacities.

#### CALIFORNIA, 1886.

The Grand Master (WILEY JAMES TINNIN), delivered a concise and very brief address, which takes up but four pages in the Proceedings. It is devoted to routine matters.

Among his decisions were the following:

"*Question.* Can a Master Mason's daughter, after her marriage, re-instate her claims on the order, by virtue of being the daughter of a Master Mason?"

"*Answer.* No. When she married she severed her rights in the order by and through her father, and thence can only retain her rights therein by and through her husband.

"*Question.* When does a Master Mason's son cease to have any claim on the order?"

"*Answer.* When he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, unless he becomes himself a member of the order."

We do not find that these decisions were passed upon by the Grand Lodge. We presume they were based upon applications for aid; the first, as it seems to us, must be limited to claims for assistance, if it can be sustained at all.

Grand Secretary ABELL, as usual, presents a detailed report covering the transactions of his office, stating minutely the business coming over from former sessions of the Grand Lodge, and making various suggestions. We note with much pleasure his statement of the growth of the Grand Lodge Library, and the announcement of his intention to publish a catalogue during the year.

The Grand Treasurer's report shows that the disbursements for the year had been over \$21,000, including some \$7,500 given for charitable purposes, and about \$3,500 for mileage and *per diem*.

The Grand Lecturer's report gives a synopsis of the reports of his Deputies and Inspectors, showing, upon the whole, a flourishing condition of the craft. We find, however, that some lodges are troubled, as some of our lodges in Maine are, with a lack of interest that causes them to seem to be in a partially paralyzed condition.

We have examined with much interest the report of the special Deputy

who visited *Hawaiian Lodge*, in the Sandwich Islands. The condition of that people, their relation to the Caucasian race and their efforts to raise themselves to the level of the most enlightened nations, make the attempt to introduce Masonry among them a matter of much interest to the craft; we, therefore, make full extracts from the report. The Deputy, after reporting his arrival, says:

"I briefly explained the object of my visit, defined the general duties of a lodge and its officers, and called special attention to the necessity of earnest co-operation among the members, and particularly among the officers, if they wished to do good work. After which an informal Lodge of Instruction was held.

"A series of such lodges was thus inaugurated, and they were continued with more or less success during my sojourn of five weeks with the lodge. I also met the officers privately for the purpose of instruction, whenever their time would permit. I was a little disappointed in the attendance at the Lodges of Instruction, and in the lack of zeal displayed by some of the officers in endeavoring to obtain the work. The condition of the lodge was certainly deplorable, and nothing but the most strenuous efforts on the part of its officers could straighten out the work. Such efforts I was unable to arouse, except among the few, and consequently I cannot truthfully say that I feel entirely satisfied with the results of my mission. I endeavored to impress upon their minds the necessity of electing and appointing officers who would attend regularly and learn the work correctly."

\* \* \* \* \*

"A general feeling of apathy seemed to prevail, attributed by many to the enervating effects of the warm climate in which they dwell, but perhaps more correctly, to a lack of energy on their own parts. I learned that, for a number of years, no Master had given the lectures in the different degrees and, in fact, that no Master now living there had ever learned that of the third. I directed their attention to the resolution adopted at the first annual communication of our Grand Lodge, making it obligatory upon Masters to deliver the lectures; and intimated that any future remissness in that respect might meet with the extreme disapproval of the Grand Master. That the captious may not declaim against the Inspector of that District (whom I found to be a very estimable and zealous brother,) for giving certificates of qualification to successive Masters when they were *not* qualified, I will say that the fault lay in the fact that for some fifteen years the lodge had not been visited by any one for the purpose of inspection or instruction; and that to this, consequently, was due the deterioration in the work and the ignorance on many important points of ritual and law."

\* \* \* \* \*

"At the stated meeting of the first of May, at my request, the Master appointed a committee, consisting of Inspector Howe and Past Master Porter, to assist me in inspecting the books and condition of the lodge. I found the lodge in a very satisfactory condition financially, the owner of the very handsome building in which the hall is situated, and with a revenue from rentals and dues that is fast diminishing the debt now existing on the building, so that its early extinction may be safely prophesied. I disagree with Bro. Howe, in his report of last year, where he says that, 'with some few amendments in the manner of keeping its books and accounts, its condition may be pronounced satisfactory.' On the contrary, I think that there ought to be a most decided reformation in those particulars before such a satisfactory condition could be assured. In many respects, the lodge has failed to meet the requirements of the Grand Lodge. In the collection of dues many members are allowed to be in arrears for years without action thereupon. This is partly accounted for by the fact that some of them reside on other islands, whilst others are sea-faring men engaged in long voyages. The lat-

ter may be a tenable reason, but the former, with the efficient postal service inaugurated under the present reign, will hardly hold good. No reason can be offered, however, for the failure to comply with the law requiring complete records of initiations, affiliations, suspensions, expulsions, etc., to be kept in a Roll Book and Black Book, as required by Sec. 2, Art. V, Part IV, of the Constitution. These books were absolutely unknown there, but have since been sent to the lodge, and the Master has promised to see them written up in proper form. All the books evinced a lack of neatness and carefulness which is greatly to be reprehended. Yet I have much hope that this will be avoided in the future, and that, having now been set in the right track, there will be no need of further animadversion."

Bro. ABELL, the Deputy who made the report, is evidently a type of the active, energetic, driving Californian, and from our own experience and observation, we can well appreciate his *almost* disgust at the easy, indolent frame of mind, or rather frame of *body*, he found among the masons of Hawaii. The fact is, while lack of energy, as he says, is the cause of the apathy, the enervating influence of the climate is the cause of the lack of energy. We once spent a fortnight on the Isthmus of Panama, crossing from Chagres to Panama and waiting for a steamer. At first, our frantic disgust at the intolerable lack of energy and life among the natives gave us an almost irrepressible desire to rid the earth of their presence; but the change from Maine December weather to tropical heat, soon began to produce the inevitable result of a hot climate, and even with us, we found a growing disposition to move only when it became necessary. So we do not believe that Hawaiian Lodge will ever reach the standard of Bro. ABELL's hopes.

The severe sickness of Past Grand Master LEONIDAS E. PRATT being announced, a committee, consisting of the Grand Master and two Past Grand Masters, was appointed to wait on him and express the sympathy of the Grand Lodge and the earnest hope of the brethren for his complete restoration to health. But their hopes were not to be fulfilled; within a few days Bro. PRATT died, and a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held to perform the "last sad offices which the living pay to the dead." The address of Past Grand Master CURTIS is a very eloquent tribute to the memory of his friend and brother—most eloquent in that he was able to speak in high terms of the life and character of the deceased. We copy one paragraph:

"Our brother was kind, gentle and good; guileless as a child and tender-hearted as a woman; and his charity was only circumscribed by the limit of his means. Wherever and whenever suffering was presented to him, he asked no questions, but gave; and his benevolence was prompt, active, and without ostentation. The poverty of the hungry, homeless wayfarer touched his tender heart and generous nature; and his soul went out in boundless charity and infinite tenderness to poor frail humanity. Want and misery, in any form or from any cause, found in him a benefactor. In every walk of life he grandly and nobly exemplified the sublime teachings of our order, by administering comfort and consolation to the sorrowing, lifting up the down-fallen, and inspiring all with hope and confidence. The poor, the friendless, the orphan, the widow, may indeed weep, for they have lost a friend. Their tears will be a nobler offering to his memory than the most eloquent words of eulogy. The good that he has done is not, cannot, be

buried with him. It remains as a halo around his name, to make him remembered as long as charity exists, not a mere abstract, but a living, glorious reality."

The death of Bro. PRATT led us to examine the roll of Past Grand Masters: the Grand Lodge was organized in 1850: her first four Grand Masters are still living: the whole number is twenty-one and of these, *only four are "starred."*

Last year we called attention to the number of appealed cases sent back on account of informalities in the proceedings: we are glad to notice a great improvement this year.

The GORDON case was before the Grand Lodge again, but the committee reported that, in view of the previous action of the Grand Lodge, the application be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered. Bro. ANDERSON in his Report on Correspondence assures us that he knows about the case and that there *are two sides to it:* we accept his assurance, for as the case has been shown in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, we had not supposed there was.

Another case came before the Grand Lodge in which the law of jurisdiction prevailing in Maine was affirmed:

"The accused *was* a member of another than the trial lodge, but resided—at least his offence was committed—within the jurisdiction of the lodge in which charges were preferred against him, and by which he was tried; and there is no evidence that his residence was at any other place than that where the crime was committed. The fact, therefore, that the lodge which tried him had power so to do is conclusive in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. This being the case, charges could have been preferred against him in either his own lodge, or in the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resided. Either could take cognizance of them."

We find that by the law of California, when a Board of Relief expends money for the relief of a brother, the lodge of which he is a member is bound to reimburse, *but not exceeding twenty-five dollars*, unless the money is advanced with the consent of the Master of such lodge.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence submitted reports upon several important matters.

The proposed code of International Law, formulated by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, was examined, and the committee found itself unable to agree with any one of the propositions. The committee say:

"We have given very careful attention to the resolutions, first, because we have great respect for the Grand Lodge under whose sanction they have come to us; and second, because when we start out to make a code of laws by which the masons of the world are to be governed, it is important that we should act with the utmost care, and should weigh well the meaning of every word used, as well as the general purport of each section or subdivision; and the language used should be clear, and express our meaning exactly, and be incapable of any other meaning. We do not think that any one of these proposed regulations would stand the test of such a critical examination."

The objection to several of them relates to the manner in which the principle is stated, rather than to the principle itself.

The committee discuss the question at issue between Quebec and England, and its report against the position of Quebec was accepted by the Grand Lodge, which thus places itself in opposition to every other American Grand Lodge. The committee say :

"In the United States the law appears to be settled that three or more lodges, if they constitute a majority of all the lodges in any state or organized territory, and if all the lodges therein have been properly notified in regard to the proposed action, may form a Grand Lodge; that such Grand Lodge, when formed, is entitled to have and maintain exclusive jurisdiction within such state or territory; and that any lodge within its jurisdiction, refusing to yield obedience to it, would, by such refusal, render itself irregular. But we do not understand that this rule of exclusive jurisdictional right is a fundamental rule or has been universally accepted, or that it ever has been accepted or recognized by all or any of the Grand Lodges of Europe."

The committee overlook the fact that while the British Grand Lodges recognize the concurrent jurisdiction in Great Britain and her Dependencies of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, they claim that, as against all other Grand Lodges, their jurisdiction is exclusive: the Grand Lodge of England is specially tenacious upon this point, and will not allow the Canadian Grand Lodges, even, to found a lodge in British Territory outside of the Dominion. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba attempted it, but was forced to give up the attempt and remove the lodge.

The committee say further:

"As we have said in our report on the pending contention between the Grand Lodges of England and of Quebec, this claim of immediate and exclusive jurisdiction over all organizations of Ancient Craft Masons in the territory over which a newly established Grand Lodge assumes jurisdiction, is not a fundamental right at all, and has never received the universal or general assent or approval of the governing bodies of Masonry in the world; but is altogether recent, and is largely, if not wholly, the outgrowth of the peculiar condition and political relations of our American states to one another and to the general government."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The relations of Grand Lodges are, in many respects, like those of independent nations."

The last part of the first paragraph contains a fundamental error: the doctrine *did not* grow out "of the peculiar condition and peculiar relations of our American states to one another and to the general government." The doctrine was announced and settled several years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. It *did* grow out of the independence of the colonies and the severance of relations with the British government. It was declared, by those who formed the Grand Lodges, to be a *matter of right* that the masons of an independent state should have a Grand Lodge of their own, with exclusive jurisdiction in its territory. The second paragraph quoted is sound. Grand Lodges are masonic nations. We marvel that the committee did not perceive the necessary result of that proposition. Nations have exclusive jurisdiction in their respective territories; and all writers on international law hold that the proposition, that nations have exclusive juris-

diction in their territory, is not a law made by agreement, but a law growing out of the *very existence* of two or more nations. The same law applies to Grand Lodges with equal force. The fact that one nation might permit another to exercise jurisdiction within its territory is no argument against the law, but only shows the weakness or folly of the nation which does not insist upon its rights.

The committee report in favor of the recognition of the Grand Lodges of South Australia and the Federal District of Mexico, and of exchanging Representatives with the Grand Orient of Italy; and against recognition, for the present at least, of any of the Grand Bodies in Spain, Venezuela, Portugal, Porto Rico and several states in the Mexican Republic—in several cases for lack of sufficient information.

One of the Grand Officers elect being absent, the Grand Lodge was called off to a later day, when he was installed. The Constitution provides that each Grand Officer must be installed before the close of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (118 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON. The space we have already given to California compels us to be briefer in our review of this fine report than we set out to be. While we cannot agree with him in many of his positions, we read them with much interest. Our difference seems to us to grow out of a different conception of the fundamental character of the institution, so far as its polity is concerned. Bro. ANDERSON seems to regard it as an institution in which all questions of law relating to its government are to be determined by its *written* law, which each Grand Lodge prescribes for itself; while we hold that the unwritten law, growing out of the ancient usages of the craft, binding upon all Grand Lodges, is an exceedingly important element. From his view, Grand Masters derive all their powers from the written law enacted by the Grand Lodge: also a Past Master is such only in the jurisdiction under whose Constitution he became Master, while, however, he does hold that a Master Mason, made so in a regular lodge anywhere, is a Master Mason everywhere; to be consistent, it seems to us that he should hold that a Master Mason from another jurisdiction has no *rights*, and, if recognized at all, it should be on the ground of *comity* and not right.

Of the Quebec question, he well says:

"The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution declaring all lodges in the Province of Quebec, holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge not recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be illegal and irregular, and forbidding brethren to hold masonic intercourse with such lodges or with any member thereof. This resolution is intended to apply to the case of certain lodges in the Province that still retain their connection with the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge of Quebec is said to have been recognized by sixty-three Grand Lodges on this Continent and in Europe, and certainly is vested with all the rights and prerogatives of an independent, sovereign masonic body. We hope that the Grand Lodge of England may soon be found willing to yield in this matter, and to pay deference to the recognition

so generally accorded to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. The doctrine, that a very small minority of lodges, lawfully existing at the time of the formation of a Grand Lodge in a certain territory, have the right to continue their allegiance to their mother Grand Lodge, is calculated to engender a lack of harmony not at all consistent with the teachings of Masonry. The adherence of a few lodges, in the territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, can in no wise benefit the Grand Lodge of England, and is a serious injury to those lodges as well as to the Grand Lodge within whose territory they exist. These, however, are but the personal opinions of the writer."

This reminds us that we have omitted one thing we had intended to notice in the report of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence. After stating that Grand Lodges are like nations, they add in substance that if two nations, with each of which the United States is at peace, go to war, we can still continue to maintain our relations with each; this is true, as a general rule, but there are exceptions; if France should set up a government in Berlin, and claim to have it recognized, and insist upon our receiving the people of Berlin as French subjects, we think the government of the United States would have something to say about it; so here are lodges in Quebec which her Grand Lodge denounces as irregular, but England claims that we shall recognize and receive their members as regular masons; if they apply to visit lodges in California, as they have down in Maine, we think her committee will find it difficult to prescribe a course of conduct which shall enable their Grand Lodge to "maintain peaceful relations with both Grand Lodges!"

\*Bro. ANDERSON holds extreme views in relation to the *obligation* of a lodge to support its poor members, or the widows and orphans of deceased members, and naturally supports the doctrine of reimbursement; we hold that aid, thus given by a lodge, is a charitable gift, and that the obligation of a lodge to aid the poor and distressed is precisely the same—(no greater and no less)—as that of the individual brother; the other view is the one growing out of the "benefit system" of modern societies, and is not found in ancient craft Masonry.

So about dimits; the paper formerly was regarded as a muniment of title; a mason could hold but one; when he applied for membership he must deposit it with the lodge, and if he was accepted as a member, it was forever kept in its archives; now the doctrine is that "it is mere evidence," and of course a mason may hold a dozen of them at the same time.

We are glad to see, however, that Bro. ANDERSON's sound sense makes him forget, or fail to perceive, the logical result of his position; we think that if he did not, he would have been obliged to concur with Bro. GURNEY, instead of dissenting from him, in the following:

"Bro. Gurney is in entire sympathy with Grand Master Hines and the Committee on Jurisprudence of our Grand Lodge, in the decision relative to the exclusion of an intoxicated member from a meeting of the lodge; but he thinks that this should not be done without due trial, and 'upon the judgment of his peers.' He thinks that a brother should be placed upon trial *when* he violates a law, and that he may be arraigned and punished

*upon the spot.* We look upon the Master of a lodge as responsible for the government of his lodge, and, as such, possessed of the right to remove from it one who should so far forget the propriety of a gentleman, to say nothing of the duties of a mason, as to enter it in an intoxicated condition. We go farther; we believe that the Master would be but discharging his duty to his lodge by having the intoxicated member removed, and afterwards having charges of unmasonic conduct preferred against him. Upon the peace and harmony of a lodge depends its strength, and a mason who so far forgets or neglects this cardinal virtue as to render himself obnoxious, should be summarily dealt with. Privilege of attendance is 'a very sacred right,' but others have sacred rights also, which a drunken member should not be permitted to infringe. The trial by his peers, and upon the spot, would simply be impracticable without great injury to a lodge and its members. Bro. Gurney certainly would not attempt to maintain so unreasonable a proposition as that the work of a lodge, say in conferring a degree, should cease in order to conserve the rights of a member who, by improper conduct, had forfeited all right. In civil polity must one who disturbs a meeting of any kind not be removed, lest some of his sacred rights should be endangered? Such doctrine seems to us as savoring of nonsense. The Judge upon the bench exercises the right to maintain the dignity and decorum of his court by the summary removal and punishment of one who would disturb it. We think the Master of a lodge should exercise the right vested in him to govern his lodge, and see that its peace and harmony be not disturbed by the presence of such as permit themselves to trample upon one of its most important teachings."

Bro. ANDERSON holds, in accordance with the law of California, that while a lodge has no jurisdiction over *rejected* candidates, for more than a year, it has perpetual jurisdiction over *accepted* candidates. We still think that when an E. A. or F. C. moves into another jurisdiction, their lodge ought to waive jurisdiction and let them stand with the local lodge on their own merits. We think that the reason for the old law of perpetual jurisdiction over candidates has ceased, and therefore, have advocated its modification; and to us the same reason seems to apply to candidates for advancement.

If the waiver in one case should be *special* we see no reason why it should not be in the other.

But we must stop.

#### CANADA, 1880.

Three "special communications" were held to lay corner stones.

At the annual communication, two hundred and eighty-six lodges were represented: Bros. ALFRED PEARSON, Grand Master of Manitoba, and THEO. T. GURNEY, Past Grand Master of Illinois, were present and heartily welcomed: addresses of welcome by a delegation from the lodges and by the Town Council of Windsor where the Grand Lodge met, were presented and duly acknowledged.

The Grand Master (HUGH MURRAY) submitted a very able address, largely devoted to matters of local interest.

He submitted a complaint of a Massachusetts lodge for infringement of jurisdiction by a Canada lodge, in making a mason of a candidate rejected

by the Massachusetts Lodge, although at the time he was accepted by the Canada Lodge he was, and for seven years had been, a resident within its territorial jurisdiction. The law of perpetual jurisdiction prevails in Massachusetts and does not in Canada. Upon the general question involved, the following report was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"By the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, it appears that a lodge to which application is made, holds perpetual jurisdiction over an applicant, even if rejected, unless a certain number of the members of that lodge consent to and recommend the rejected candidate to some other lodge. This law does not exist in the Grand Lodge of Canada. A rejected candidate can apply to any lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, without any consent from the members of the lodge by which he had been rejected, at any time after the expiration of twelve months from his rejection. It was therefore not necessary, in this jurisdiction, that any consent should be obtained from North Star Lodge, Ashland, previous to his initiation."

The Grand Master submitted one case of such importance that we copy largely from his remarks in relation to it:

"In April of last year, Brother John Harrison was charged, in King Solomon's Lodge, No. 22, with being a person unfit to retain his connection with his lodge or with the masonic fraternity, the ground of unfitness being that he was an Agnostic, a Secularist and a Freethinker, and being such, that he held religious views and opinions not consistent with the doctrines and principles of Freemasonry. On this charge he was tried and found guilty, and suspended. Having appealed against the punishment inflicted by his lodge, his case was considered by the Board of General Purposes, who, after reviewing the evidence and examining him further, and hearing him in explanation, reported, recommending that his suspension be removed and that he be restored to good standing in his lodge. The report was not adopted by Grand Lodge, the case being referred to me for such further inquiry and action as I might deem proper. I regret having to report to Grand Lodge that the brother has failed to convince me that his suspension ought to be removed, and he restored to good standing in his lodge.

"I regard this case as the most important one that has ever been considered by this Grand Body.

"Masonry is tolerant. 'Let a man's religion or mode of worship be what it may, he is not excluded from the order, provided he believe in the Great Architect of the Universe and practice the sacred duties of morality.' Masonry is tolerant, but there is no place in Masonry for the stupid atheist or the irreligious libertine. Masonry is tolerant, and will never admit the right of any man to persecute his brother man for his opinion, but there are certain landmarks which cannot be changed, the most important being the belief in God and the immortality of the soul. There can be no doubt upon this question, for this Grand Lodge has over and over again shown its adherence to this landmark."

After referring to previous action of the Grand Lodge upon similar questions, the Grand Master adds:

"In addition to these evidences that belief in God and the immortality of the soul is a fundamental principle with us, I quote from our Constitution that portion of our funeral service relating thereto: 'This evergreen is an emblem of our faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded of our high and glorious destiny beyond the world of shadows, and that there dwells within our tabernacle of clay an imperishable and immortal spirit, which the grave shall never receive, and over which death has no dominion.'

"Listen, my brethren. Does Bro. Harrison believe in 'the Great Archi-

tect of the Universe, the Almighty and Most Merciful God, in whom we live and move and have our being, the Eternal Being, in whose holy name our convocations are assembled ?' He says, 'I believe in God, not necessarily a personal God, but I use the term "God" because it is the term generally used; it might, however, be expressed by any other name.'

"Does Bro. Garrison believe in the immortality of the soul? Listen! He says: 'I hope that the soul of man is immortal, but not having any actual knowledge on the subject, I cannot say that I believe it.'

"Does Bro. Garrison believe in a future life of rewards and punishments? He says: 'I hope there is a future life of reward and punishment, but having no actual knowledge, I cannot say that I believe it.'

"Bro. Garrison says that he believes that the will of God is revealed in the Bible, as far as it goes, but that the Bible does not contain the whole of God's revealed will, and is not applicable to the intelligence of the present day, and that it is not the unerring standard of truth and justice.

"Admitting that he is an Agnostic, a Secularist and a Freethinker, he defines an Agnostic as one who is honest enough to admit that he does not know what, under the present condition of human knowledge, is impossible to be known. That, though a Secularist, he does not believe in the secularization of the Sabbath, and does not hold himself responsible for the nine demands of liberalism. That, though a Freethinker, he is not an unbeliever, nor one who discards revelation. While I would be among the first to defend Bro. Garrison from intolerant persecution, believing, with the members of the last year's Board of General Purposes, that he honestly holds the views and opinions he expressed to me, still, I regard the holding of these views as fatal to his continuance in membership.

"A suspended mason, who does not believe in a personal God, who cannot say that he believes in the immortality of the soul, or in a future life of rewards and punishments, and who believes that our first great light, the Bible, is inapplicable to the intelligence of the present day, should not, in my opinion, be restored to good standing in Masonry. I therefore deem it my duty not to interfere with the action of the lodge."

The action of the Grand Master was approved by the Grand Lodge.

We would be glad to refer somewhat at length to the reports of the District Deputies; but can only say that they show a faithful and zealous performance of their duties by those officers and a good degree of prosperity in the lodges.

The Grand Lodge had several very important matters before it. A revised Constitution, the result of much study and labor, was presented, but no action was taken thereon.

Bro. J. Ross ROBERTSON presented a report on a new division of the jurisdiction into districts. It was made upon the following plan:

"1st. To ignore altogether municipal, parliamentary and geographical limits and boundaries.

"2d. To group the lodges, so as to bring those in each district within easy distance of one another, and thus make them accessible to a District Deputy Grand Master, no matter in what section of the district he might reside.

"3d. To have, in arranging the lodges, due regard to railway and stage facilities.

"4th. To equalize the districts as much as possible, both in extent of masonic territory and membership."

The committee devoted an immense amount of labor to the matter, and

their report must be an exceedingly important document for the Grand Lodge. It was adopted without change.

There was no Report on Correspondence.

### COLORADO, 1886.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE WYMAN) is a concise statement of his official action and decisions.

Among the latter are the following:

"2d. Charges were regularly preferred against a brother for non-payment of dues, and time of trial set. Previous to the trial, the accused remitted two dollars to the Secretary, asking that that amount be placed to his credit.

"The matter being brought before the lodge and discussed, some members were of opinion that by paying a part of the amount due, the accused sought to shelter himself behind the language of the charge which states 'that he neglected and refused, and still neglects and refuses, to pay the same or any part thereof,' and that while the charge was pending the lodge had a right to reject anything but the full amount. When put to a vote, it was decided to postpone action on the matter for a month. The Secretary notified the accused, but gave no official receipt for the money. Questions were then submitted to me, as follows:

"a. If the lodge had credited the two dollars on his dues what would have been the result of the action, and could they try him for the non-payment of the balance due?

"b. Would it have been the proper course for the lodge to have proceeded to trial and, if the accused had been found guilty, returned him the money?

"Answer—It is the duty of the Secretary to give a proper receipt for moneys tendered on account of dues, even though the brother making the tender be under charges for non-payment.

"The receipt for a portion of the amount due would not nullify the proceedings, and the trial might go on at the discretion of the lodge.

"If the accused were found guilty, the sum paid would not be returned, the charges and trial being upon the balance due and the state of facts existing at the time charges were preferred.

"3d. A brother wrote me as follows: 'It was asserted in open lodge that the Tyler has no right to vote on any question coming before the lodge; I would like to be informed upon that question.' I replied that the Tyler of a lodge, when a member thereof, forfeits none of his rights by accepting that office; that, while much inconvenience might arise, in consequence of that officer's demand to be admitted to vote upon every question that came before the lodge, his privileges were those of any other member."

He thus defines the law in relation to non-affiliates:

"I have been asked to state whether, upon the request of a lodge, regularly preferred, I would grant a dispensation for the burial of a non-affiliate with masonic rites. I replied that I thought the matter could safely be left to the discretion of a lodge acquainted with the circumstances, and that when the lodge vouched, as it were, for the merits of the case, I should grant the dispensation. Upon further consideration, however, I feel satisfied that in such cases no dispensation is required. Admitting the validity of our by-law, depriving non-affiliates of all the rights and benefits of Masonry without trial, it seems to be negative in its application so far as the lodges are concerned; that is, while it would cut off the non-affiliate's right to demand masonic burial, it would not interfere with the right of the lodge to confer it."

The decisions were approved by the Grand Lodge; but the committee asked further to examine the statement in relation to non-affiliates.

A large volume of routine business, including the adoption of a revised Constitution, was transacted by the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (126 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES H. PEABODY.

He starts out with the following "declaration of his intentions:"

"Our endeavor will be, so far as our penetration goes, to cull the views expressed by others, the acts of Jurisprudence Committees and the various Grand Lodges, and arrange them in such a manner that our own brethren may acquire the desired information without searching through the thousands of pages of fine print we have fully resigned ourselves to do."

"Should a subject arise eliciting conflicting opinions, or at variance with our own Grand Lodge enactments, we may be tempted into expressing our own views; but we promise to do so but rarely, and with the kindest of feelings."

He stuck to his programme very closely.

He believes that a member of a lodge is entitled to a dimit when he pleases to ask for it, *provided*, of course, he is clear of the books, and no charges are pending against him; he holds that the loss of three fingers from the right hand is a physical disqualification, but that a loss of teeth is not—he "draws the line" at teeth; he thinks, with much reason, that if Grand Masters would write more letters imparting light and knowledge to those who ask for it, they would do the craft more good than by making "official decisions."

Upon further examination of his report, we are not sure that his views in relation to physical qualifications differ materially from the law in Maine: he says:

"Masonry does not measure the degree of disability in the physical qualifications of candidates, but *demands* that they be without maim that might render them incapable of learning the art and becoming proficient in the degrees."

\* \* \* \* \*

"We believe both of these eminent masons are sincere in their belief that the physical qualifications of candidates for the degrees should receive but slight, if any, consideration. Yet we confess our entire inability to discover any good reasons why Masonry should frame her laws to suit the convenience of those of mankind who have been unfortunate in their bodily conformation."

The first paragraph seems to be the equivalent of our law—viz: if the disqualification is not one that prevents his doing masonic work of every kind required, the party does not come within the prohibition. In other words, if a man "can learn the art and become proficient in the degrees," he is eligible.

#### DAKOTA, 1886.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM BLATT) is a business-like document giving an account of his official action with valuable suggestions.

Of the "state of the craft," he says:

"Our annual returns are not sufficiently complete at this writing to enable me to give you an exact report of our *status* numerically. I have been less interested in our growth from without than progress within our walls. Judging from the extensive correspondence of the year past, I am pleased to report to you that the government of our lodges is in the hands of brethren both zealous and intelligent. We have yet, however, much to learn; but as there is a disposition and earnest effort displayed to gain more light, I feel convinced that our labors will find reward."

He made the following decision:

"1st. A person blind in one eye, the other being good, may be made a mason."

And of it he says:

"The first of these decisions is in direct conflict with an approved decision of P. G. M. Hand. My belief in the misconstruction of the doctrine of physical qualifications in its relation to speculative Masonry is as firm as it is sincere. I long delayed my decision upon this point, however, and consulted what I deem unquestionable authority. Finding my views and convictions not only sustained but strengthened, I rendered the decision in accordance herewith, and submit the same to the judgment of the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge, however, disapproved it: it is scarcely necessary for us to say that we hold that the decision was correct, and the action of the Grand Lodge in conflict with the "Ancient Charges."

He announced that, under the action of the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, a gold watch and chain had been presented to Bro. T. S. PARVIN, of Iowa, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the craft in that jurisdiction. And afterwards Bro. PARVIN advised the Grand Master that he would present to the Grand Lodge of Dakota his collection of Proceedings of Grand Lodges, Grand Chapters, Grand Councils and Grand Commanderies, as soon as a place should be provided for their safe keeping. This gift is an exceedingly valuable one, as it would be very difficult to collect so full a set.

The committee in announcing the presentation of the watch to Bro. PARVIN say:

"Brother Parvin, though taken wholly by surprise, responded in an eloquent and feeling manner, alluding to the interest he had felt for so many years in the prosperity of all the Grand bodies in Dakota, and desiring this committee to express to each and every brother in this jurisdiction his sincere thanks for their gift and for the kindly greeting they had extended to him.

"It is worthy of mention in this connection that so far as your committee can learn, the act of Brother Parvin in constituting the three Grand bodies in Dakota is the first instance of the kind known in masonic history. This Grand Lodge has had no better friend than Brother Parvin. Through all the years of our early history, and through the days of adversity, his counsel and helping hand was frequently extended. The obligations that the masons of Dakota are under to him cannot be measured by any testimonial which money can purchase. They will reach through the years of the future and rest upon those who take up the work we shall leave unfinished."

The Grand Secretary announced that he had obtained and fitted up a room for a library and the committee seem to assume that it meets the con-

dition prescribed by Bro. PARVIN, and the Grand Lodge made an appropriation to meet the expenses of moving the pamphlets from Cedar Rapids to the office of the Grand Secretary ; the matter of binding (Bro. PARVIN's collection consisting chiefly of pamphlets) was left to the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

Ten charters were granted and a revised Code of By-Laws adopted : the following amendment to the "Code of Procedure" was adopted :

"Every Lodge has jurisdiction over its own members, and the right to discipline all masons for offenses committed within its jurisdiction while residents thereof. The lodge of which an offender is a member has concurrent jurisdiction. When two or more lodges have concurrent jurisdiction to discipline, a lodge in which formal complaint is first made acquires exclusive jurisdiction."

If the words "while residents thereof" had been omitted, it would cover all cases, and be in strict accordance with law.

Over ninety pages are devoted to printing the names of members of the lodges, in many cases one-half of the page being "fat."

The Committee on Correspondence submitted no general report; it made a special report in relation to Quebec, recognizing the Grand Lodge of South Australia, and declining to recognize the Grand Lodge of Victoria.

In relation to Quebec, the Committee say :

"Your committee is of the opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge of England, in continuing upon her register lodges located in the city of Montreal, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, is a violation of the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge jurisdiction which obtains on this continent. While your committee heartily sympathize with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, still it is not deemed wise at this time for this Grand Lodge to take any action looking toward a suspension of masonic intercourse with the English lodges in Montreal, or the Grand Lodge of England, in the hope that, as time advances, and the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction becomes more generally recognized by the Grand Lodges of the world, the Grand Lodge of England will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within the territorial limits of that Province."

The whole Report was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

#### DELAWARE, 1886.

The Grand Lodge held a Special Communication to dedicate the Hall of Harmony Lodge. The full proceedings are given ; a fine address was delivered by P. G. Master THOMAS N. WILLIAMS. When the Grand Officers entered the hall, by direction of the W. M., they were received "with the PUBLIC GRAND HONORS." During the ceremonies "THE PUBLIC GRAND HONORS" (so printed in the Proceedings), were given *once, twice, thrice*, at the usual times. We presume these words are printed in *small capitals* so that Bro. VAUX will see them, as he seems to have overlooked them heretofore.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (THOMAS DAVIDSON) says:

"During the past year I have officially visited every lodge in this jurisdiction, and some of them in an unofficial capacity, many times. It gives me pleasure to report to you that all of them, with one exception, are in a prosperous condition, some, of course, more so than others. Some which have been lukewarm in the past have taken new life, and are now vigorous and healthy. The one lodge referred to above has, in the past, been in a very excellent condition, the brethren having built a new and commodious hall, but have stopped just there. Not being able to furnish it are still using their old furniture. Although an old lodge, they have never had any printed by-laws, and in my judgment, unless they make an earnest effort to revive, they are in a fair way to cease working altogether. Their officers seem to be earnest, but the brethren do not give them the support they are entitled to; only five members being present at my visitation. I regret to say it does not seem to be a case where the 'brethren dwell together in unity.' In my visitations I have, in some lodges, exemplified the degrees, and in some others, have installed the officers."

If his successor will keep up his plan of visitation, we believe even that lodge may be revivified.

On the recommendation of the Grand Master, a Committee on Work was appointed to report a uniform work at the next Annual Communication; a "Burial Service" was presented and adopted, and the following resolution was adopted:

*"Resolved*, That the use of Cypher or other written secret work in this jurisdiction is a masonic offence, punishable by suspension or expulsion, and that the Grand Master is hereby directed to enforce this resolution."

A very brief report on Correspondence (13 pp.) was submitted by Bro. THOMAS N. WILLIAMS. He condenses so much, that in his notice of Maine he gives a decidedly erroneous impression as to our views, unless his readers refer to what we wrote, and read that.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1886.

As usual several special communications were held during the year.

One appeal case of an unusual character, came before the Grand Lodge: a brother charged a member of another lodge with an outrageous assault upon him: the committee of the lodge examined the charges, and of their proceedings, the appellant in his petition, says:

"That the said committee, acting under the instructions of the lodge aforesaid, thereupon entered upon the said investigation, and had before them Bro. Hollister, the accused, who, after being made acquainted with the nature of the charge and specifications preferred against him, admitted the charge and specifications aforesaid to be substantially true, but disclaimed intending any disrespect to the fraternity or to disturb the harmony of the lodge, and expressed regrets at having caused the lodge or the fraternity any uneasiness, treating the offence as one concerning the lodge and fraternity solely, and ignoring entirely your petitioner, and leaving out of consideration altogether the injury done to and scandal cast upon him."

His allegations appearing to be substantially true, his appeal was sustained.

The Grand Lodge, upon the report of the committee, recognized the Grand Lodges of Oaxaca, Jalisco, Vincente Guerrero and Lower California in Mexico. Those of "The Federal District," and of the State of Morales had been previously recognized. We prefer to wait awhile and see if Mexico has become so "tranquilized," and these "States" are of such population and importance as to justify the creation of these Grand Lodges.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS P. CHIFFELLE) shows that he has been an active, faithful officer, and is devoted to matters of local interest. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge are also of a routine character, showing nothing for special comment; everything seems to move along without friction, indicating the prevalence of a good degree of harmony and prosperity.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence (85 pp.) was submitted by BRO. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, having been prepared in advance. The reasons for this change are thus stated by Bro. SINGLETON:

"The recent unauthorized attack made by a chairman of a foreign correspondence committee upon a most distinguished mason of our jurisdiction, has called attention to the unlimited liberty heretofore exercised in the preparation of these reports by all of our committees charged with this most important work. The defection of one of the guild has caused a deep anxiety in the minds of some of our Grand Masters and others, lest at some time some other injudicious utterances may destroy the *entente cordiale* and give much trouble.

"To avoid any such catastrophe on our part, we propose to have our report ready for inspection, either by the Grand Master himself, or a committee appointed by him, before the report shall be issued to the public. The cause of this change all may understand by referring to our review under head of Maryland."

In our report of last year, we gave our views of the impropriety of the report in question. Bro. S., in his review of Maryland, says:

"Should the chairmen of our correspondence committees feel themselves justified in the introduction into their reports of matters of a personal character only, there should be exercised a wholesome supervision over their reports. We trust, however, that this instance will serve a valuable purpose and be a precedent which in the future no one will dare to violate. It will also serve to guide the Grand Masters in their choice of persons to fill so important a position, to whom are intrusted such delicate matters as the criticisms upon the transactions of sister jurisdictions."

No personal controversy in one of these reports can be tolerated, except in defending against a personal attack, if one is allowed, in the report of another jurisdiction.

BRO. SINGLETON thus disposes of an attempt to introduce a modern idea into Masonry:

"The committee think that a Master is not authorized to vote on any question unless there is a tie; by voting when there is not a tie he defeats the object to be obtained by giving to him the casting vote.

"In this dictum we cannot concur. Many cases may arise where the Master individually would object to the motion, and his vote would tie the question. Can he, by virtue of his office, be divested of his rights as a member, and thus permit a motion adverse to his own judgment to be passed,

perhaps to the injury of the lodge or detrimental to the general interests of Masonry?"

The "dictum" has even less to stand upon, because the law is that when a presiding officer *is a member of the body over which he presides*, he retains his right to vote, unless by the law of the body that right is expressly taken away: and in more than one instance such a presiding officer has given "the casting vote" also; but the better opinion is, that in such bodies there is no "casting vote," and a tie vote is a *negative vote*.

We commend the following to our Connecticut brethren:

"So say we, because whatever rules may be enacted by any Grand Lodge anent the ceremonials or rituals of Masonry are strictly correct. Let any one read the history of ritualism from 1723 to the present day, he will discover that ritualism and the peculiar structure of law in any given jurisdiction are entirely conventional, and subject to legal enactments within the general landmarks; and the question of transacting the business of a lodge depends, under the landmarks, upon the peculiar character thereof."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The history of the growth of ritualism is so plain he that runneth may read. Beginning prior to 1717, with a mere word by which a mason was to be recognized in England, Scotland and Ireland, by 1729 there was a catechism so very foolish that sensible men soon changed it to something of more consequence. Thence, up to the days of Preston, it was a steady growth, when he revised, corrected and added to it such matters as would command the attention of intellectual men. In the middle of the last century, Lawrence Dermott, in his 'Ancient Lodges' had a ritual, differing from that of Preston's, or, we should say, Hutchinson's work. That system was brought to Pennsylvania and South Carolina, as in those two colonies there were a large number of 'ancient' lodges. Now, in Pennsylvania, the 'work' of the 'ancients' has been continued to the present time. The work in England nowhere corresponds to it. We do not blame our Pennsylvania brethren for their loyalty to the old ritual; nevertheless, as ritualism is entirely a matter of convention and growth, the world of Masonry, outside of the 'Celestial Empire,' is entitled to make such changes as their barbarism may dictate, and to which property they are as justly entitled as Pennsylvania is to hers; no more, no less. When we can get our masons everywhere up to the standard of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, just above quoted, we think we shall die happy. For this utopia we have labored, lo! these many years; but alas! that happy state is as far from our vision as it was over forty-three years ago, when we united with other members of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in sending Bros. Foster and Carnegy as delegates to that famous Baltimore convention, when the peaceful dove became a war eagle."

The last clause refers to the fact that Bro. Dove, of Virginia, after his return from the convention of 1843, refused to stand by the work which his associates on the committee understood to have been adopted by the convention.

In his review of Maine (1886, Bro. Day Grand Master,), he says:

"We have carefully read the address of the Grand Master; and while we find it to be a very excellent paper, it is devoted entirely to local matters. The reports of the other Grand Officers are also local."

"The transactions of this Grand Lodge are all conducted in the most orderly manner, the Grand Secretary having been in office thirty years. We find nothing requiring us to make extracts or comments.

"The Report on Foreign Correspondence is signed by all of the committee, but we are pretty sure was prepared by the chairman, Bro. Josiah H. Drummond; nevertheless, we did get caught one year by attributing to him certain parts which were not his."

We should like to know when that event happened: we do not remember it: we think it must have been the report of some other committee; we believe that since 1865 (inc.), we must father everything in the report of the Maine Committee on Correspondence.

We devote our remaining space to his views in relation to the recognition of foreign Grand Lodges:

"In regard to our remarks as to the European countries and dependencies, in their method of forming Grand Lodges, wherein we clearly demonstrated that the question of 'majority of lodges' never was entertained, the following questions are asked: 'Does it not follow, by the same reasoning, that such a Grand Lodge does not have *exclusive jurisdiction* in the territory? Does his recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales recognize and affirm its claim to *exclusive jurisdiction* in that Province?'

"In answer to these two queries, we say: 'It certainly does follow in both cases. It never was the doctrine of European Masonry that any Grand Lodge had *exclusive territorial or personal jurisdiction*.'

"The three Grand Lodges, whose Easts are in the City of Berlin, have concurrent jurisdictions all over Germany.

"The Grand Lodge of England, at London, and the Grand Lodge at York, chartered lodges, so long as the Grand Lodge of York existed, in the same countries. The Grand Lodge at London chartered a lodge in the City of York. We might produce here much more recent events, and notably the invasion of the territory of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of England, after a due and formal recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec and interchange of representatives, and appointed a Provincial Grand Master in Quebec.

"Our purpose is, determinedly to visit upon the European Grand Lodges the same principle acknowledged by them, and apply it to their territories, until they come into the 'comity' acknowledged by all American Grand Bodies of every rite.

"The whole question with us is based upon one of 'comity.' We find it necessary to neglect the *personal jurisdiction*, and yet in this very volume before us there is a report from Bro. Drummond, as chairman of the Jurisprudence Committee, on the case of one John Low, a Scotchman, who, having been rejected twice by a lodge in Maine, visited Scotland and was there made a mason. Although he told them he had been rejected in Maine, they said it made no difference. The report of the committee recommended that John Low be permitted to apply to any lodge in the state of Maine and be healed; and, pray, what is healing? Local jurisdiction is not held in Europe anywhere. Any man who stands upon the soil of any European country is a fit subject for initiation therein.

"Up to the year 1870, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia had always acted upon the same principle, and only after several propositions were made did the Grand Lodge adopt the present law as to personal jurisdiction being acquired after twelve months' residence here.

"We will go as far as any other Grand Lodge upon a question of comity, to maintain the peace and good order of our fraternity over the face of the globe; but we do insist that with those Grand Lodges which so persistently ignore those American principles, we will not respect any of their pretensions to those principles outside of such 'comity.'

"In the case of New South Wales, a majority of the Grand Lodges of this continent have recognized that Grand Lodge.

"In the case of Victoria, it will not be long before the same Grand Lodges will recognize her. It is true those two Grand Lodges will continue to have

trouble, if they choose to make it; but our advice, predicated upon past experience, is, to both of those Grand Lodges, to pursue the even 'tenor of their way,' and pay no attention to the lodges which refuse to join with them: do their work masonically, and *by authority* require the masonic papers published by their own members positively to refrain from any severe animadversions upon the older organization; to respect their views on the subject; and when reviled, not to revile again; to return good for evil and be ready at all times to acknowledge, masonically, the brethren who prefer to remain in their original *status*.

"We do not belong to that class who insist upon strict jurisdictional laws and exclusive sovereignty anywhere outside of the United States, and only there *by comity for peace sake*.

"We refer our good Bro. Drummond to the decision of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, at St. Louis, in 1868, in the case of the Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, where Potomac Chapter having refused to join with the other chapters in our organization, that chapter was, *singularly* enough we confess, taken into the immediate charge of the General Grand Chapter as an *orphan*. Where, then, was the doctrine of *exclusive jurisdiction*?

"We are glad to record the following in reference to the *membership* of E. A. and F. C. masons:

"They were *once (members)*, and we are sorry that the old law was ever changed."

"But Bro. Drummond, your remark should have been qualified by this: 'In the United States,' for only there has it been changed."

\* We are opposed to recognizing any Grand Lodge which does not have exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

As to Potomac Chapter; we expressed our views at the time, holding that the General Grand Chapter had committed a gross blunder as well as a palpable violation of its own laws; if the matter had not been settled before the next meeting of the General Grand Chapter, that body would have been called upon to review its action.

#### FLORIDA, 1887.

The number of lodges represented, the promptness in making returns and paying dues, and the number of new lodges, indicate the return of prosperity in this jurisdiction.

We note a new feature in these Proceedings. We find that the names of the officers and members of newly chartered lodges are published, with the name of the former lodge from which each one hails; we think this worthy of general imitation: one other feature we do not like—the placing of the memorial pages in the body of the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (GEORGE S. HALLMARK) gives an account of his official visit and discusses the question proposed by himself, "What are the benefits of Masonry in any of its forms?" His answer shows that he fully appreciates the fundamental principles of the institution.

One of the lodges adopted a resolution and sent it in to the Grand Lodge asking that the Grand Secretary be directed to compile a list of the members of the lodges in the United States, with the addresses of the Master and Sec-

rectary of each, and to publish the same in the Proceedings for 1887: it was not so ordered: the last would have swelled the pamphlet to one of only about *five or six thousand pages!*

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Past Grand Master ROBERT J. PERRY, and to Past Grand Master DEWITT C. DAWKINS. The addresses on the occasion are of unusual excellence. We extract from the address of the Grand Master to Bro. DAWKINS, the following:

"Coming within the portals of this Grand Lodge in 1857, an unassuming but zealous, honorable and brilliant young mason, you were soon called upward and took rank among its wisest counsellors, being elected Senior Grand Warden in 1858, Deputy Grand Master in 1859, and Most Worshipful Grand Master in 1860. Thus at the age of thirty-one years, and a little prior thereto, you were presiding upon the pinnacle of Masonic honor and responsibility in Florida.

"Such was your performed duty to the craft, and such the estimation of the brotherhood, that you were unhesitatingly called to continue on the Mystic Throne in 1861, and again re-elected in 1862. Being again in requisition the same voice was proclaimed in 1866 and resounded in 1868.

"At the termination of this period, the Grand Lodge took the preliminary steps to present to you a token of her appreciation, love and esteem, in the shape of a Past Grand Master's Jewel, but knowing so well the inadequate financial condition of the craft, and the many magnanimous uses for her means, you unselfishly thwarted the design, thus manifesting a spirit of self-denial seldom, if ever, equaled.

"A second effort was made in that direction long since, which you then as modestly declined. Now for the third time the Grand Lodge has taken the matter arbitrarily into its own hands, and presents you a befitting token of its continued respect, love and affection, which it is expected you will unhesitatingly accept.

"That you presided wisely over the craft, the enviable perpetual record you have made, is the conclusive evidence. Nor were you content to be idle between the official periods. For nearly a quarter of a century you have been upon the watch tower of Foreign Correspondence, and the Grand Lodge of Florida is to-day not ashamed of its high position among the Grand Lodges of the world, from the oldest to the youngest.

"In January, 1869, nearly twenty years ago, just after stepping down from the position of Most Worshipful Grand Master, to the even pavement of the common brotherhood, your brethren seeing the Grand Lodge in a dilapidated condition, and seeing in you the capacity of a reviving expert, called you to the position you now hold, and the record is again invoked to speak results.

"From her then forty-three working lodges, she has now nearly one hundred. From her then 1,900 masons, she has nearly 3,000. From her then annual revenue of \$1,700, she has now more than \$3,000. In these eighteen years you have collected from her sources of income more than \$50,000 which went duly from time to time into her treasury.

"You have long been considered Florida's brightest Masonic Ritualist and the father of her masonic jurisprudence. You may therefore be properly regarded as the Nestor of Masonry in Florida."

Two of the lodges extended an invitation to the Grand Lodge, which was accepted, and carried out as follows:

"The Grand Lodge was then called to refreshment. Prayer being conducted by the Grand Chaplain; when a procession was formed, which marched thence through some portion of the principal streets of Jacksonville to the ferry-boat on the St. John's river, thence across said river to the train of cars there awaiting, thence by rail to Pablo, where after an hour spent in social perambulation and various pleasures, along side of that most magnifi-

cent Ocean beach, the bluff and surroundings whereof is bedecked with many interesting objects of scenery and social pleasure, the more than three hundred masons, sat down around a most inviting array of tables in the spacious dining rooms of Murray Hall, when full justice was done to a fancy and sumptuous menu, and a flow of toasts and sentiment was for a time indulged in, and enjoyed up to the moment when the startling signal of the train's departure forced an abrupt termination of the unique festivities, long to be remembered by all participants."

A committee was appointed to consider the proposition to purchase a lot and erect a masonic temple for the Grand Lodge. The Grand Chapter had already appointed a similar committee: and the two are to act in unison. The Grand Lodge wisely, in express terms, forbade the committee to incur any obligation on account of the Grand Lodge. We trust our Florida brethren will have abundant success in their undertaking, but we also trust that it will not be actually entered upon, until "the ways and means" are provided.

#### GEORGIA, 1886.

A small net increase in the total membership seems to indicate that a turn has come in the condition of the craft in Georgia, whereat we greatly rejoice.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master, (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) says:

"The craft within the jurisdiction has been prosperous during the past year. In many places large and valuable accessions have been made, the drone and discordant have been removed, the trestle board has received the watchful care of well governed workmen, and about the Altar renewed vows have given evidence of more constant devotion to the great purposes of our organization, whose mission leads it to illustrate in almost every department of life, the practices of the good Samaritan. As one of the many gratifying evidences of the present prosperous condition of the membership, it is shown by the report of the Committee upon Relief, made to the session of 1885, that but one case requiring attention was reported, and in that case the committee found no necessity for action. It cannot be denied that such condition of affairs is due largely to the care, wisdom and discretion of the Masters of the subordinate lodges, whose supervision of the craft is thus so well and pleasantly rewarded."

He announces in terms of eloquence, rarely surpassed, the death of Past Grand Master and Grand Chaplain DAVID E. BUTLER, a brother whom the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge have shown to be an able, learned and devoted mason.

But we must let the Grand Master speak:

"To Masonry he gave the rare devotion of a long and brilliant life. From the hour when in the north-east corner he received the charge of the Master, until he laid aside that emblem of authority with which for many years he guided the labors of the craft in all this jurisdiction, he bore its welfare upon a faithful breast and its good name as a shield. No music found nearer place in his heart than its fraternal songs, no hope stood higher in his life than its sacred promises, no benefactions touched him with more potential weight than the beauties of its charity. For the defense of its good name,

he stood ever armed like a valiant soldier; for exposition of its claims upon mankind, he was a gifted teacher; for distribution of its bounties, he was a generous almoner. And though he stood, a priest of the living God, at other altars, and poured into the souls of dying men the words which told of eternal life, though he ministered to the sick and gave solace to the sorrowing, as he went about in the loving service of his Master, though his fellows heaped honors upon his head and laureled his brow with praises for well performed duties and rare public spirit, though called to preside over colleges of learning and large assemblies of distinguished men representing his religious faith, though often bearing the palm of victory in his hands from legislative debate and contest, though often battling against prejudice and fighting against wrong, he never faltered and never varied even by the breadth of a single hair in his strong allegiance and tender attachments to the claims and principles of Masonry. And for such cause we cannot hold him dead. In every prayer shall he have a part, in every hope a place, in every effort an interest, in every masonic assemblage a memory. He shall go on with the steps of our noble institution, and keep pace with all the advance which we make to attain to a higher plane of practice and desire. We will remember, too, that when affliction fell upon him, and suffering bound him in cords which cut the quivering flesh as with a sharpened blade, he made no murmur; that when days grew into weeks without hope of change, and the shadows which they brought spread darker and broader about the path he trod, he turned not back from his purpose to bear, even in darkness, every burden his Master laid. We will remember that when for the last time his sun went down and left no promise of an earthly morrow, he entered upon the night which shut him out forever from kindred and family, brethren and friends, bearing into the midnight gloom the olive branch of peace with God and the victor's song of triumph over death. Here he wore the jewels of the order, there he wears the crown of everlasting life. Here he saw the barrenness and felt the breath of Winter, there Spring receives him on her flowery shore. Here he watched the ebb and flow of pleasure's tide, there he sees the swelling flood of God's eternal love. Here he mingled with the dust which we name man, there with seraphic hosts he lifts his voice in hallelujahs."

Of a similar character was the report of the Committee on Obituaries.

We greatly regret to find, by a letter to the Grand Lodge from Past Grand Master SAMUEL LAWRENCE, that that venerable Brother has become blind. A resolution of sympathy was passed by the Grand Lodge, and his mileage and *per diem* ordered to be forwarded to him the same as if he were present.

A resolution was adopted requesting Bro. J. H. ESTILL to deliver, at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, an address on the Early History of Masonry in Georgia. We shall look for it with much interest.

The Report on Correspondence (52 pp.) was submitted in three divisions, one by each member of the committee, consisting of Bros. J. EMMETT BLACKSHEAR, ANSELM STERN and JAMES A. GRAY.

The following, from BRO. BLACKSHEAR, is in accordance with our early teaching and the old practice of lodges, which were opened on the *first* (second or third, as the case might be) *step in Masonry*:

"The committee seem to make the very common error of confounding *lodges* with degrees, which, in our judgment, are things separate and distinct. For instance, it is very common for the Master, when the ceremony of opening is concluded, to declare a *lodge* of Master Masons (or Fellow Crafts

or Entered Apprentices as the case may be,) opened. We have often felt like asking what lodge? and particularly when a lodge does not appear in the roll of lodges. When a lodge is opened in this way it becomes necessary to close before going to another degree: that is, if you open a Master's Lodge and wish to pass to the Fellow Craft degree, you must close the former and open the latter, and so on in each degree. This is not only wholly unnecessary but fearfully monotonous.

"Having mentioned what we conceive to be wrong, we will state what we hold to be right. Let us take Macon Lodge to illustrate. The ceremony of opening being concluded, the Master declares Macon Lodge, No. 5, opened in form, on the third degree of Masonry, or the second, or first, as the case may be. Now if we have work in the Fellow Craft degree, the Master simply declares, 'By virtue of the power in me vested as Worshipful Master, I declare the third degree dispensed with, and work resumed in the second,' (or first, as the case may be) and so on, taking the precaution, of course, to permit none to be present who are not of the particular degree. When the work is ended, no matter on what degree the lodge may be at work, close, for it is not the degree we close but the lodge, that is, Macon Lodge, No. 5.

"Now, if in the trial of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft, the accused may be heard and evidence taken when the lodge is opened on either the first or second degree, as the case may be, we cannot see why final action cannot in like manner be taken, first causing the accused to retire, just as we would require a Master Mason under like circumstances to retire. It is the lodge that is open and not the degree. You can open a lodge on any degree, but you cannot open a degree—and the same applies to closing."

The absurdity has gone farther: some Grand Lodges are "prid open" (as some brother said), by opening a lodge of Master Masons and then by some process changing that lodge into a Grand Lodge! It is usually done by the *ipse dixit* of the Grand Master. We concede very great powers to Grand Masters, but there is no law written or unwritten which allows him to change a lodge of Master Masons—a lodge, too, *existing only by his oral order*—into the Grand Lodge of the state. He may open the Grand Lodge on the first, second or third degree as he pleases, but it is the Grand Lodge which he must open. We notice that the Grand Lodge of Georgia, at this communication, was opened in ample form in the third degree. The reason given is, that the Grand Master cannot know that there is a quorum present until the Committee on Credentials report. But why cannot that committee report the fact to the Grand Master before he proceeds to open, as well as after he has opened, a Master Masons' Lodge. The idea of having a committee of the *Grand Lodge* report formally in any other body than the Grand Lodge approaches very near to the ridiculous. Is the Grand Master any more the Grand Master *after* he has opened such a non-descript lodge than he was *before*? The truth is, the Grand Master must ascertain if there are members enough present to open the Grand Lodge before he does open it; and as we have said, the idea, that he must open a Master's lodge of his own creation in order to find out whether there are enough members of the Grand Lodge present to open it, comes too close to the ridiculous.

The review of Maine fell to Bro. GRAY; he speaks in terms of approval.

He says:

"Under the head of 'Special Subjects,' Bro. Drummond alludes at some

length to 'the Massachusetts amendment,' and to the prevailing topic, 'public installations,' brought about by the absurd and unreasonable criticisms of Brother Vaux, of Pennsylvania."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The argument presented by Brother Drummond upon the latter topic is simply unanswerable. Without quoting too extensively, we incorporate the latter part of his paper, giving it our unqualified approval."

The experiment of the committee is a decided success: but we hope that, hereafter, they will not be quite so diffident, but will give us more of their own views.

#### CONNECTICUT, 1887.

[By the inadvertence of the chairman, the review of these Proceedings was omitted from its alphabetical place.]

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a building erected for charitable purposes by the "Benjamin Isaacs' Masonic and Benevolent Association," at Norwalk: the building is to be erected on the spot where St. John's Lodge met when first organized, in 1765.

Bro. EDWARD ANDERSON delivered an oration, containing an historical account of much interest.

We are most pleased to note that the funds to complete the building had been secured in advance. This is the only safe course in such cases. The creation of a debt for the erection of a building, even for masonic or charitable purposes, often does harm enough to more than overbalance the good resulting from the enterprise.

At the annual communication, every lodge was represented.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY H. GREEN) is a full and clear statement of his official action, chiefly of only local interest.

He was obliged to report that the newly elected officers of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, were "openly violating the edict of the Grand Lodge in regard to the manner of giving the D. G. of a M. M."

He also called attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge was entering upon the one hundredth year of its existence, and recommended that the centennial anniversary should be duly celebrated. His recommendation was adopted and a committee was appointed to arrange for a proper celebration.

The following shows the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the complaint against Hiram Lodge, No. 1:

"The committee to whom that portion of the M. W. Grand Master's address, relating to Hiram Lodge, No. 1, was referred, beg leave to report that, after a hearing of the representatives of Hiram Lodge, your committee are of the opinion that the regulation of the Grand Lodge in question was wilfully violated by the brethren acting as Worshipful Master, Senior Warden and Junior Warden of said lodge, January 13, 1887, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That John R. Hutchinson, Senior Warden, Newell T. Bassett, Junior Warden, and George E. Frisbee, Treasurer, of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, be and are hereby deposed from their respective offices in said lodge, and that an election be ordered by the M. W. Grand Master to fill the vacancies occasioned by the action of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. BARLOW,  
E. B. ROWE,  
JAMES McCORMICK, } Committee.

"Brother H. Lynde Harrison submitted an amendment to the report of the committee, the purport of which was to defer action at present on the Hiram Lodge, No. 1, matter, and appoint a committee instructed to collect the facts relating to the question at issue, to report at the next annual communication. After considerable discussion, a vote was taken on the amendment and declared lost. The original report of the committee with resolution was then adopted.

"Brother H. Lynde Harrison then submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"RESOLUTION BY BROTHER HARRISON.

"Whereas, There are many differences of opinion among Master Masons in this jurisdiction, concerning the method of giving the D. G. & S. of a M. M.,

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take testimony, hear witnesses and report to the next Grand Lodge."

We presume that the accused were notified, or were present and heard without being notified; also, that the deposed officers gave no assurance that they would not repeat their offence. But we regret exceedingly that the trouble should have arisen. We believe that it sustains our proposition that so much stress has been laid upon "correct work," that the mass of the craft have come to believe that "the work" is Masonry; and that to change "the correct work" is to remove one of the ancient landmarks! Instead of realizing that the work is mere *form*, and the symbol of principles and truths, it has come to be held practically that about all there is in Masonry is to render the work correctly. The *shadow* has been substituted for the substance with a vengeance, when officers of a lodge wilfully violate the law of the Grand Lodge on a question of mere form!

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER. It is simply magnificent. He excuses its length by saying that it was nearly all written before he commenced printing: but no one who cares to be interested or instructed will tire of it, or give up reading till he gets to the end.

Referring to a complaint, that members of a Grand Lodge neglect their duty by absenting themselves from the session, he says:

"In our jurisdiction we have but little trouble of this kind, and the close of our sessions is very fully represented. Why? One reason is, because if the lodge is not represented at roll-call, a fine is imposed; and another is, we manage to have a good time during the session."

He says further:

"A similar regulation to ours prevails, prohibiting the use of lodge funds

for suppers, etc., which some lodges consider a hardship, and he suggests the propriety of amending the regulation so as to allow such expenditure within specified limits. We believe Grand Lodges should not be over strenuous on this point. If the members are taxed with annual dues (as is the case in nearly all jurisdictions), they would pay them with more cheerfulness if allowed to use a portion for social purposes. What boots it, my friend! so long as the lodge pays its dues to Grand Lodge and the rest of its indebtedness? The social feature in masonry has been to a great extent crushed out, and the sooner we return to the old-time methods of our forefathers, the better it will be for masonry, barring out the introduction of intoxicating drinks, as a matter of course."

We concur fully with the modification that we also return to the old-time method of either "paying the scot" each evening, or making the dues large enough to justify the outlay for refreshment, without encroaching upon the funds of the lodge, or diminishing the income so that the legitimate calls for charity cannot be met. But if suppers cannot be had without encroaching upon the funds gathered in former years, they should not be had. Those funds are held in trust for the relief of the distressed, and neither masonic nor civil law will allow them to be diverted from the sacred purpose for which they were contributed.

We intended to quote at length his views in relation to physical qualifications; but as he has really put the whole matter into two sentences, so we content ourselves in copying those:

"We think if the defect did not interfere with the candidate in fulfilling the requirements of Freemasonry, it should not be a bar to his admission. The full text of that old landmark should always be considered."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"A few dispensations were issued, among which we find one to assist in the ceremonies of dedicating a soldier's monument, and two to attend public services in memory of Ex-President U. S. Grant. We realize that by some, objections would be raised against such proceedings, because they would not be regarded as strictly masonic occasions. We have before expressed our views, and hold that homage by masons to the government of the country in which we live, and those who are, or have been recognized as rulers, is not out of place."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*  
"The 'tramp question' is met, and the brethren are warned against aiding strangers without good evidence of their masonic standing. He recognizes a tramp, in the report of the Masonic Relief Association of Baltimore, as one who went through Maine, and through the brethren at the same time. We wonder if his name is William Walker from California. Such a one was in Connecticut, working his way to Maine. The advice of the Grand Master is timely, and should be heeded, and the effort of masonic relief associations to expose masonic tramps is doing much good in relieving the fraternity from imposition. His address is practical and business-like."

Referring to the case in this State in which a resident of Maine was made a mason in Scotland, and thereupon our Grand Lodge gave permission to heal him, Bro. WHEELER says:

"As we view the question, there was no occasion for healing, as he was made a mason in a regular lodge, working under the jurisdiction of a regular

Grand Lodge that is recognized as such the world over; consequently, was a regular made mason, and in good standing in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to say the least. This latter body does not recognize the perpetual jurisdiction law, nor even territorial jurisdiction, and while it does not, there is no power that can compel it to do so, and its lodges claim and exercise the right of making masons of all who apply and are found worthy. To a certain extent, this right is recognized by some American Grand Lodges, especially when the question of perpetual jurisdiction on account of rejection intervenes, among which we include Iowa and Virginia. Connecticut adheres to the perpetual jurisdiction doctrine over rejected material; but we cannot on that account expect redress from a jurisdiction that does not, and should a person from Connecticut, having been rejected by one of its lodges, apply for the degrees in Iowa or Virginia, or Scotland, and in accordance with the laws of these jurisdictions be made a mason, we must admit that he is a regular made mason, and any healing process would be useless. We can, however, under the general rule, refuse him admission to our lodges, but that depends upon the members of our subordinates alone, which we consider sufficient to govern such cases. It is seldom we find anything in Maine to disapprove, but in this instance having done so, we have expressed our views, and await with anxiety the consequence."

While we feel sure that our Grand Lodge regulation forbidding the recognition of a mason so made is entirely correct, we are *not* sure of the correctness of the action of our Grand Lodge in relation to the healing; but there is one consolation, if the "healing" was an error, it was on the safe side. We agree that a mason made in a regular lodge is not a clandestine mason; he may be expelled for fraud in obtaining the degrees, but until expelled, is a regular mason. We admit, of course, the right of a member to exclude a visitor; but we also hold, that while a Grand Lodge cannot rightfully compel a lodge to admit a visitor, it can prohibit his admission although the members of the lodge may be willing to admit him. The brother in question was within the prohibition. The Grand Lodge is not inclined to remove the ban, unless it appears that the candidate was not in fault. In the particular case, it does not appear whether the candidate acted in good faith or not. It was concluded to refer this matter to the lodge, and require the candidate to pass the ordeal of the ballot, as this was perfectly acceptable to him. So without much consideration of this particular point, provision was made for healing him, following the custom in Massachusetts. As "all's well that ends well," this was "well" whether it was strictly correct or not.

He says:

"He quotes several paragraphs from our last report, and referring to our reply to Brother Staton, of Kentucky, wherein he says he does not agree that Grand Masters can create new law by rendering decisions, adds: 'that many decisions are constructions of the general masonic law, or of the statute law of the particular jurisdictions. Unfortunately, masonic constitutions and laws are not always drafted in such a perfect manner that he who runs can understand, if he *can* read.' We fully appreciate the logic of this remark, as experience has sometimes forcibly presented that fact to our minds, and we can only account for it in this way: that masonic jurisprudence is generally drafted by *lawyers*."

If he had only added at the end "and statute law is not," he would have hit it exactly.

Again, he says:

"At the bottom of a page, which was also the bottom of a page of his manuscript, he stops short, reminding us of the song of 'Grandfather's Clock' which 'stopped! short! never to run again, when the old man died.' But Drummond still lives, and we expect to hear him 'tick' again before another summer wanes."

It was "rayther a sudden pull up," but we had Sam Weller's "valentine" in mind.

We quote further:

"In his review of Dakota the Massachusetts problem is discussed, and wishing to show up both sides of this question, we quote him. At the same time, we think we discover a principle involved that might apply to the Scotland question. If a Grand Lodge is supreme only in its own limits, and has responsibilities and duties to other Grand Lodges and the institution, so in like manner, other Grand Lodges have responsibilities and duties to it, among which could be included that of recognizing as regular its masonic work, done in accordance with its own constitution and law."

Courts always give effect to the judgments of other courts, *provided* the latter have jurisdiction. When the proceedings of one court are produced in another, the latter always inquires and determines for itself whether the former had jurisdiction; if it had not, the proceedings will not be recognized as valid; the same principle applies in this case.

With the end of the last sentence, we reached the bottom of a page of manuscript, and the number of sheets is quite suggestive that we stop "ticking"; but we must quote his concluding paragraph.

It seems to us that this year we are obliged to chronicle many more than the usual number of deaths among our co-workers, and the thought presses heavily upon us; for that reason we may more highly appreciate the words of Bro. WHEELER. While the silver threads more and more gleam in one's hair, we fully believe that he *can* and *should* preserve the buoyancy of spirits of his youth: so we do not join in Bro. WHEELER'S "I am weary" or "Earth is growing dull and dreary," but we look to the brighter side,

"And the air is full of music gently floating overhead,

Songs of *courage* for the *living*, songs of *victory* for the *dead*."

Bro. WHEELER says:

"In looking over this field, we have been often reminded of the veterans in the reportorial corps, those who have become old and familiar friends, and who have served during all our official connection with the Grand Lodge. Many at the beginning had earned a national reputation, and are now standing in the front ranks, as Gamaliels of masonic lore. Many, too, have been called to eternal refreshment, and during the last year, on two occasions,

"The black camel, Death, has kneeled once at each door,  
And a mortal has mounted, to return nevermore."

"We miss Gurney and Richards, and their memories only can we now cherish. Others, however, remain; and, notwithstanding the white and hoary heads of some, and the ever increasing silver sprinkling in others, they are wielding their working tools as vigorously as ever in the cause we

prize so highly, and their efforts are being rewarded, in proportion as they endeavor to elevate the standard, returning fruits that are worthy of their labor in harmonizing law, in uprooting evil and stimulating action to higher motives in all things that tend to increase the happiness of man; bearing manfully the standard that teaches a more universal brotherhood of the human race, and a reverence for the Supreme Architect of the universe as the Great Father of all.

"Yes! brothers, we are growing grey,  
And time is waning day by day;  
But our garners have been stored  
With countless treasures on our way;  
And each whispers, 'I am weary.'  
Earth is growing dull and dreary,  
And we steal awhile away and rest,  
For we are growing grey.  
  
"And our prayer is, 'Go in peace,'  
For we'll find a sure release  
From all our toilsome labor,  
When life's surging billows cease;  
Yet, how hard it is to part,  
We have grown so, heart to heart;  
And we shall miss you, dear old friends;  
Still, we bid you 'Go in peace.'"

#### IDAHO, 1886.

The Grand Lodge was opened in the following manner; we omit the names:

"The M. W. Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to call the roll of Grand and Permanent Members.

"Upon calling the roll the following brethren answered and assumed their respective stations and places."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The Grand Secretary was then directed to call the roll of lodges, and it was ascertained that eight chartered lodges were represented.

"The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following named brethren to fill the vacant Grand Offices *pro tempore*:

\* \* \* \* \*

"The M. W. Grand Master, with the assistance of the Grand Officers, and solemn prayer by the Grand Chaplain, opened the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Idaho Territory in ample form."

This is more formal than the old method, but is substantially the same and may well be taken as a model.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE H. DAVIS) is a succinct account of his official action and statement of his decisions, with various suggestions forcibly presented.

Among his decisions are the following:

"Question—What steps should be taken upon the application of an Entered Apprentice, who presents a dimit under the seal of the lodge in which he was entered, not in this jurisdiction, and applies in regular form for the remaining degrees in this lodge?

"Answer—The general rule governing the advancement of initiates is, that they are the property of the lodge commencing the work, and can only be

advanced upon the request of that lodge. The lodge doing the work acts as proxy for the lodge preferring the request. The party advanced does not thereby come under the jurisdiction of the lodge doing the work, nor is that lodge entitled to the fees, unless the same be surrendered by the requesting lodge. Subsequently the dimit in question being submitted to me, I ruled: This paper can be taken as permission to your lodge to receive and act upon the petition of Brother F. for the remaining degrees, and if accepted and advanced, he will become a member of your lodge: the lodge which commenced the work having surrendered jurisdiction."

\* \* \* \* \*

"A member has the right of objecting to a visiting brother sitting in lodge with him. Such visiting brother cannot be admitted in the face of such objection while the objecting brother shall be present. The objecting member may exercise his own pleasure as to giving the ground of his objection. If he gives the reason for objecting, the Worshipful Master may pass upon the validity of such objection, and admit the brother if such objection shall not seem to be valid, but not otherwise. The Worshipful Master must accept the responsibility of deciding the question, and this responsibility cannot be avoided by the appointment of any committee. Such committee, if appointed, can only be advisory. An objection to visiting is binding only during the presence of the objecting brother. In his absence, the visitor may be admitted."

The second clause of the former, we consider strictly correct: we think that the usual practice is to surrender jurisdiction instead of having one lodge confer the degrees for another—a practice of modern invention, often dangerous and, therefore, to be resorted to only when no other course is practicable.

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

"It is with pleasure that I report that, so far as I am informed, peace and harmony prevail among the craft throughout the Grand jurisdiction. Most of the lodges are in good financial condition, and have done more or less work during the year. I have reason to believe that commendable care has been exercised in the selection of material for the masonic edifice, and that while our growth has not been rapid, it has been healthful."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating or issuing any printed or written document or cipher as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge for *gross unmasonic conduct*; and all masons are hereby enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation, and those parties who have them in their possession shall destroy the same."

A question arose from the discussion of which we learn that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge limits eligibility to office therein to members of the Grand Lodge. We think this limitation is unwise. Our constitution limits eligibility to office to members of the Grand and subordinate lodges in the state, but certain officers must be Past Masters. Very few of our Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries or District Deputy Grand Masters have been, when elected or appointed members of the Grand Lodge.

We have rarely seen the relations of members of a lodge to its funds more clearly and accurately stated than in the following taken from the report of a special committee:

"The first question arising in our minds is, what are a member's inherent rights or prerogatives? We answer, the right to be present at all meetings of the lodge, to take part in all matters coming before it for action, and to participate in its ritualistic work. These are all the rights or benefits that can be claimed as inherent, and we do not yield to or endorse the opinion so often practically expressed, that the fraternity is in any sense a mutual benefit society, or acting the part of insurance, and every candidate for the mysteries of Masonry understands this when he declares upon honor that he makes the request 'uninfluenced by mercenary motives.'

"Masons and their almoners—the organized lodge—understand the fundamental law governing masonic charity, and that it should be as 'expansive as the blue vault of heaven itself,' when the applicant for relief is found worthy, and we have the ability to grant the request. And this we understand to be the immemorial landmark of the fraternity, and should govern the action of lodges as well as the individual members thereof. Hence we do not comply with a request for relief because the applicant has any legal right to demand it, but because we find him or them worthy objects of charity, and such as we have 'a sincere wish to be serviceable to, as our fellow-creatures.'

"The members of a lodge pay their dues for the simple purpose of meeting with the fraternity and enjoying the prerogatives of lodge membership, and not for the purpose of insuring to them, in case of destitution or want, the sum of \$4.63 per week, or any other sum."

We are obliged to state, however, that the committee in applying the law so accurately stated, to a particular case, came to a conclusion, which in our judgment is precisely the reverse of the one which results from the law!

No Report on Correspondence.

#### ILLINOIS, 1886.

We approach the review of Illinois with feelings of inexpressible sadness, closely approaching desolation. THEODORE T. GURNEY is dead. He wrote the body of the Report on Correspondence, but BRO. ROBBINS prepared the "Conclusion." There were then serious fears that BRO. GURNEY might not be able to resume the pen, but we do not understand that a fatal result of his illness at an early day was then expected. Indeed, he did rally, but in a month after the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, he had a second attack, which proved mortal. To those of us at a distance, the news of his death came with a sudden shock.

It was our privilege to have a more intimate acquaintance with him than with almost any other "correspondent" since the death of JAMES B. SCOTT. We met frequently, and our correspondence was frequent up to the time of his fatal illness, and of a confidential character. While our views on most questions of masonic law were in accord, upon others they were diverse, and while our discussions were often earnest, they never affected in the slightest degree our fraternal intercourse.

Speaking of him before his death, BRO. ROBBINS says:

"If, unhappily, he should now be compelled to lay down the pen, he can do so with the consciousness that he has fought the good fight; and with the echoes of his ability, fraternal courtesy and moral earnestness ringing in his ears from the mouths of all his brother reviewers, he can feel assured

that in his own person and work the high standard of masonic character which he demanded of others has been fully realized."

An emergent communication of the Grand Lodge was held November 11, 1886, to attend his funeral.

The Grand Master (**ALEX. T. DARRAH**), after announcing the death of Past Grand Master **IRVING A. BUCK** since the close of the session of the Grand Lodge, said:

"Scarcely had the funeral bells ceased tolling over the loss of Brother Buck, when we were again startled by the announcement that M. W. Bro. Gurney had passed away. It is true that this was not entirely unexpected; some three months since, Bro. Gurney, while in the prime of manhood, was stricken with paralysis, and for weeks his life was despaired of, and no one thought it possible that he could recover; yet there came an improvement, and at a time when it began to seem possible for him to partially recover, he had a second attack and survived but a few days.

"During his affliction I called upon him, and found him resigned but full of courage and determination. He had no fears for the future, and expressed his faith as follows: 'I am not afraid to die. He that doeth all things well will take care of me.' His faith in the merits of the Lion of the tribe of Judah was firmly fixed, and by the benefit of the pass, of a pure and blameless life, he has doubtless gained ready admission into the celestial lodge, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides. The loss we have sustained is irreparable. There was but one Brother Gurney.

"No one stood higher in the estimation of the craft than he. No one enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his brethren to a greater degree. He was honest, conscientious, upright, a true and faithful brother. The proud position the Grand Lodge of Illinois sustains to-day among the Grand Lodges of the world, is as much due to the faithful and intelligent service and labors of Brother Gurney as to that of any other brother. No one has labored more earnestly and zealously in the interests of the craft. No one is entitled to a greater reward.

"His loss is not ours alone. The loss is to the craft generally. Wherever masons are found, there a loss has been sustained. The church has lost a zealous supporter, an indefatigable worker; the state, a quiet, peaceable order loving citizen; society, one of its brightest ornaments; the grief-stricken widow, a kind and loving husband; the children, an indulgent and warm-hearted father; the sister, a dearly beloved brother, and a proud city, one of its most efficient and faithful officers. Brethren, let us humbly bow in submission to the will of Him who noteth the sparrow's fall, and who will fold His arms of love and compassion around those who put their trust in Him."

At the conclusion of the services at the grave, Past Grand Master **CREGIER** (among other things) said:

"The integrity of **Theodore T. Gurney** was not of the conventional kind; his honesty of purpose, Grand Master and friends, was not based on mere policy, but was a natural attribute of the man. All his efforts were directed towards benefiting his fellow-man, and in his daily walk he sought to exemplify the best inspiration of a pure and upright life. No wonder that our brother has left so fair and untarnished a record of manhood. No wonder such a life should be woven into all his earthly labors. No wonder that the world is the better because Brother Gurney lived.

"I shall remember our departed brother for his nobility of character, for his true friendship, for the ability displayed in the varied and responsible trusts, civil and masonic, committed to his care, and for his faithfulness to his honest convictions. And now Grand Master, the sun is fast sinking behind yonder western hills, the day is passing and darksome night is near

at hand. The mortal remains of our brother are about to pass from sight forever. So farewell, good man, true friend, loved and loving Bro. Gurney; may this green acacia be as fragrant on thy grave as it is hallowed in our thoughts, and may thy example and teachings prove a legacy to the living. *Farewell.*"

Others also spoke, and we present such extracts as describe Bro. GURNEY as we estimated him.

Grand Secretary MUNN said:

"As a mason, no brother within the limits of Illinois filled so large a place in the hearts of his brethren. His name was a household word, known through the length and breadth of the state. They respected him for his intellectual attainments, and loved him for the purity of his life, and his kind and generous words. And our beloved brother was so broad, towered so high, filled so large a place, wove the teachings of Freemasonry so lovingly into his daily life, and gave such beautiful expressions to them in his voluminous masonic writings, that he belonged not to the city of Chicago, nor to the State of Illinois, but to the whole masonic craft; and wherever English speaking masons assemble, there will the name of our brother be lovingly cherished, and his death lamented."

Lieut.-Governor JOHN C. SMITH said:

"Our friend was an honest man. He had been tried in places of responsibility and great trust, as the Comptroller of the imperial city of Chicago; he was never found wanting, but, standing at the door of its treasury, he had, by his honesty of purpose and his unflinching integrity, added much to the prosperity of that city."

And the remarks of the Mayor of Chicago were to the same effect.

We give the tribute to his memory subsequently reported by the Committee on Obituaries, in place of the one which we had prepared before this came to hand.

"A prince has fallen in Israel! Theodore Tuthill Gurney is dead, in what should have been the prime of his later manhood. Before he had completed his sixty-sixth year, there came the shadow of sweeping wings and the warning stroke which enforced for the overtaxed brain the rest which had been denied to it. After months of waiting—months during which watching kindred and friends held their breath in alternate hope and fear—the pale messenger swept closer still, made the sign of silence, and our brother slept.

Bro. Gurney was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., September 4, 1820. In 1838, he removed to Michigan, settling at Union City. Later, he went to Constantine, in that state, and there remained until 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce to the office of deputy collector of customs at the port of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., a position which he held until 1856. He then removed to Chicago, engaging in the grain commission business. Here he was an active member of the Board of Trade, in which body he frequently held responsible positions. In 1879, he was appointed comptroller of the city of Chicago, an office which he held until shortly before his death, and in which he exhibited business qualities and financial ability of such high order that public opinion, very generally, pointed to him as eminently fitted for a position of great responsibility in the financial department of the national government.

"In the community, he was a model citizen, bearing his full share in the church and other agencies by which enlightened society seeks to elevate mankind.

"Bro. Gurney was made a mason in Union Lodge, Union City, Michigan, December 28, 1848, and from that time until the end of his life, wherever he

was domiciled, he was an active masonic worker. In April, 1849, he was appointed Master of Siloam Lodge, under dispensation, at Constantine, and remained Master under the charter until his removal to Sackett's Harbor. Affiliating with Sackett's Harbor Lodge, he became its Master about the year 1854. On coming to Chicago, he joined Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, of which, also, he was subsequently Master, and with which he remained affiliated through life. It was while a Warden of Cleveland Lodge that he first made his appearance in the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

"In October, 1875, Grand Master Lounsbury appointed him Committee on Masonic Correspondence, and thereafter, until his death, he wrote the reports in that department, except for the two years (1879 and 1880) which he served the craft as Grand Master, he having been elected to that high position from the floor in October, 1878. His training while Committee on Correspondence amply compensated for his lack of service as Grand Warden, and he came to the Grand East equipped with a thorough familiarity with all current questions of masonic law and usage. Thus equipped, with executive ability of the first class and with an admirable temper, his administration fully answered the high expectations of the craft. His extreme conscientiousness, balanced by an equally strong fraternal feeling, led him to investigate with the most patient thoroughness all cases requiring executive interference, but his untiring activity—born of a real love for his work—enabled him to dispose of almost every matter arising during his administration, and in a manner to leave none of the vexatious questions involved as a legacy of perplexity to his successor.

"Few men engaged in active business pursuits have found more time to devote to Masonry and to masons than Bro. Gurney. He had a genius for fellowship, and he so loved the fellowships he formed in Masonry that he multiplied his opportunities for enjoying them by joining his brethren in becoming members of other organizations, such as the Consistory, the Supreme Council, the Chapter and the Commandery. For years he wrote the correspondence reports of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and Grand Commandery, and in the latter body he became Grand Commander. These reports, as well as those which in the same department he prepared for the Grand Lodge, attracted wide attention, for the ability and earnestness with which he pointed out the dangerous influences which insidiously threaten the integrity of the institution, and urged upon craftsmen the duty of rigid self-examination by the light of their irrevocable covenants, in order that each might answer to himself whether in other bodies, built upon Masonry, he might not, unwittingly, by thoughtless conformity to customs long established, have failed of the full measure of his duty as defined by the fundamental law of Masonry.

"His reports were distinguished by broad, general, as well as technical scholarship; by clear and common sense views of law, usage and masonic relations; by an incisive impatience with shams; by unfailing courtesy and a vein of kindly humor which made him a great favorite with his brother reviewers, and were everywhere infused with an insistent demand that, ethically, Masonry should be synonymous with a pure and honest manhood. This demand also formed a striking feature of his addresses from the Grand East, and it guided his hand when dealing with cases of discipline. He had no toleration for the wrongful acts and vicious courses which debase manhood and bring disgrace upon the institution, particularly on the part of those who had been honored by their brethren with positions of honor and responsibility; but in performing his duty to the fraternity he never forgot his duty to the erring brother. None more swift than he to recognize, and to show that he recognized, the first evidences of a desire for reformation, and thus help the offender to regain his lost self-respect as the first essential towards shaping his life anew.

"It is not rare for men in their published utterances to set up a high standard of life and duty. It is rare for them to realize this standard in their own persons and works as fully as Theodore T. Gurney did his own ideal of masonic character."

The committee also describe the emotions which swell the hearts of many, *many* of those who loved and honored Bro. GURNEY:

"The ministry of such lives is great while they are living, but in death it is no less great. It is not, then, chiefly for the loss of a great example that we mourn, for the example is not lost; it is still with us, and will be with us always. But we mourn the loss of the comradeship that touched elbows with us in the pursuit of a common purpose, the responsive personality which entered into all our varying moods, and the loving companionship which goes to make up masonic fellowship in its best estate.

"The sense of loss which comes when these close fellowships are sundered no philosophy can banish; but those of us who have before felt the hand-clasp of those we loved loosen as they passed from us into the Valley of the Shadow, know that the time will come when He in whom our trust is anchored will give to us—and to those to whom our brother was still dearer—'Beauty for ashes, and the spirit of praise for the garments of heaviness.'

We trust our brethren will read and earnestly consider what has been said about Bro. GURNEY, as it certainly will give them a true conception of what Masonry is, and a mason should be.

The address of Grand Master DARRAH at the annual communication is a document of the length, which the able and faithful discharge of the duties of the office in such an immense and active jurisdiction demands. The push and vigor which characterize the West get into Masonry, and sometimes cause acts to be done, which are not in accordance with the conservative and fixed character of the institution.

He says that the law of his Grand Lodge which forbids the trial of a sojourning brother by the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offence is committed unless his own lodge waives jurisdiction, has the effect of shielding the offending brother. Of course it does, and the Committee on Jurisprudence concurred and reported an amendment to the law which goes over till the next session, when we trust it will be adopted.

Of masonic burial the Grand Master well says:

"The impression seems to prevail, that a brother who is, technically, in good standing in the lodge, although the most disreputable, profane and debauched person in the community, is entitled, in case of death, to public masonic mortuary services. No greater mistake could be made.

"A masonic lodge is not obliged to accord a public masonic burial to any brother, no matter what his standing may be in the community. A lodge may or may not perform such services. It remains for the lodge or Master to decide whether it is proper or not to turn out as a lodge on the death of a brother.

"Any other hypothesis would only be on a par with a growing sentiment that masons have vested rights in the lodge, and under circumstances of adversity entitled to draw support from the lodge funds. This claim has but one tendency, and that is to degrade the institution into an ordinary insurance society. The fact is lost sight of that we are simply a charitable organization, contributing at will, and always and only according to covenants, which should be familiar to all. Prompted by this same principle of charity, we should, when an erring and degraded brother dies, gently and softly, not as masons in the garb of Masonry, but as citizens convey his remains to their last resting place, and having done so, commend them to the care of that merciful Father, one of whose principal attributes is charity."

We notice that in Illinois in order to open a lodge on the third degree, they have to *climb up* through the other two degrees: in some jurisdictions, in order to open a lodge on the first degree, they *climb down*: we believe it best to adhere to the ancient usage, which ritual tinkers are trying to change, and open the lodge on the degree in which it is proposed to do business or work.

The Grand Master seems disposed to relax somewhat the law relating to physical qualifications, but the Committee on Jurisdiction report against any change of the law, which is like our own, only perhaps a little more strict: they say:

"Our own statute does not attempt to change this in the least, but only to interpret it. It therefore requires that he shall 'have the senses of a man, especially those of hearing, seeing and feeling,' and possess 'no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him.' The law is here preserved as we find it in the charges of a freemason, with the explanation that the ability to learn the art of serving his master's lord, means the ability to conform *literally* to the requirements of the several degrees in respect to movements and positions, and that *literally* here also means with his own proper limbs, the limbs that are his because he was born with them, and not his simply in the narrow sense that he has paid for them at the wood carver's.

"Not only is the letter of the law so clear that it is difficult to see how the way-faring man could innocently err therein, but in practice it is almost invariably found, in cases where the law has been violated, that every effort has been made to evade the law before it has been finally broken, and in almost all cases the high character of the applicant is urged in defense of those efforts, thus betraying the consciousness on the part of those who urge it that they are meditating an act which will not justify itself."

The committee endorse a resolution against "written vouchers," saying, however, it must not be understood to question the right and duty of the master to require proper vouchers that the candidate was made in a regular lodge. The committee evidently understand the object of "written vouchers" and the only purpose which they serve, but the proposer of the resolution apparently did not. While we believe that the report on Correspondence (227 pp.) by Bro. GURNEY is the *crowning* effort of his life, as it was the *last*, we *cannot* review it: and our space has been better used in giving to our brethren an account of so good a man and so true a mason.

#### INDIANA, 1886.

It will be remembered that this Grand Lodge erected a Masonic Temple and thereby incurred such a debt, as, in consequence of unforeseen and unexpected circumstances, threatened to ruin the Grand Lodge. But that body grandly determined that Masonry must not be permitted to be disgraced, and took vigorous measures for relief. It imposed a *per capita* tax, gave up its meetings each alternate year and in every reasonable manner cut down its expenses and husbanded its resources.

It is not surprising then, that our Indiana brethren are jubilant over the announcement that the debt has been paid.

The Grand Master (ALBERT P. CHARLES) says :

"During the period in which you have honored me with the position of Grand Master, my lines have fallen in many pleasant places, and many agreeable duties have fallen upon me to discharge, but none more so than that of announcing, as I now do, that the Grand Lodge of the State of Indiana is out of debt and has nearly \$12,000 in its treasury; that we meet here to-day under our own roof-tree, freed from the grasp of the money-lender, and with the satisfaction of having paid our honest debt to the uttermost farthing. Many of us remember the struggle that preceded the levying of the assessment of a dollar *per capita* upon the affiliated masons of this jurisdiction. We all have seen how nobly the Master Masons of Indiana have borne the heavy burden, until at last they have released themselves from the thrall of bond and mortgage. I call to mind no other Grand jurisdiction that has indulged in the luxury of a temple reared by debt that to-day is free. In this connection, it is but proper to mention that credit is due two brethren, who, when the debt was contracted and the lender required endorsers of the bonds and mortgage, came forward and placed their names thereon as sureties—Brothers Nicholas R. Ruckle and James W. Hess. Brethren, this is our year of jubilee, and it is but right that we lift up our voices 'with shouting and with praise.'"

The Grand Lodge held a jubilee on the evening of the first day of the session and celebrated the event by a banquet and speeches. The 22,000 masons of Indiana, in eight years, paid over \$150,000 in addition to the current expenses. A brief synopsis only, of the proceedings at the jubilee, is given, from which we extract the following :

"The Grand Master next introduced Most Worshipful Bruce Carr as the youngest Past Grand Master present. Brother Carr congratulated the Grand Lodge upon the payment of the debt, and rejoiced that our burdens were so happily removed, fittingly alluded to the part taken by Grand Master Charles in shaping the plans to raise means to pay the debt, and closed by presenting Brother Charles with a Past Grand Master's jewel, the gift of his associate Grand Officers. 'The little man with the books and plenty of lip' was for once in his life at a loss for an immediate reply, but recovering himself responded briefly and feelingly."

Grand Secretary SMYTHE read a paper, concluding as follows :

"To whom then shall we give credit, in reality, for the payment of this enormous sum of money? My answer must be that the credit is due to the *twenty-two thousand Master Masons* of the great state of Indiana, who have so nobly and so grandly stood shoulder to shoulder and marched elbow to elbow in solid phalanx with measured step and without wavering, from 1878 to 1886; those Master Masons who have annually gone down into their pockets and drawn therefrom the dollar agreed upon in 1878. These *twenty-two thousand Master Masons* of Indiana (and to this noble body of men all present belong) made it possible for us to proclaim to the masonic world to-day, that Indiana contains within her borders as *true, noble, and grand* a body of Master Masons as breathe the free air of heaven. God bless, keep, preserve, and sustain them in all their laudable undertakings, and *deliver* them from those who would endanger their peace of mind and physical comfort by '*heaping heavy burdens upon them*', and, finally, may peace and happiness forever attend them, is my earnest and sincere prayer."

The Grand Master says that the condition of the craft is healthful : that

while there has been a decrease in membership, it has resulted from causes which have placed the lodges upon a stronger footing: during the year, fourteen charters of dormant lodges were annulled, five "taken up" and four surrendered.

He says further:

"On the first day of April last, there were 131 lodges delinquent in payment of Grand Lodge dues or in making their reports, some in both instances. I immediately issued a circular notifying these lodges that if their dues were not paid by May 1st, I should suspend them, cite them to appear at this session to show cause why their charters should not be annulled, and that they would be refused representation at this session. May 1st, of this number, two only were delinquent—Canaan Lodge, No. 393, and Bloomingsburg Lodge, No. 489. I issued an order, suspending these two lodges and citing them to appear here to-day, to show cause why their charters should not be annulled. Never before in the history of this Grand Lodge have we held a session with such a small percentage of delinquency."

He announces the death of Bro. CHARLES FISHER, Grand Treasurer for thirty-seven years, and a mason over fifty years.

During the two years *ten* duplicate charters had been issued to replace *nine* destroyed (*eight* by fire and *one* by water) and *one* "stolen from the lodge room."

The trustees, after announcing officially the payment of the Grand Lodge debt, add—and it has an application so general that we wish it could be posted in every masonic hall in the land—the following:

"Brethren, we heartily thank you as the representatives of the various lodges, and through you extend our warmest congratulations to the members thereof, who have so manfully aided in bringing about this happy result; and we hope that you and your children's children may never be called upon to pay another Grand Lodge debt; that in the future, the Grand Lodge will not undertake improvements of any sort until it has in its treasury ample funds to meet all demands. Let the experience of the past ten years serve as a solemn warning, and let us profit by the bitter lessons of the past."

The proper committee reported in favor of annual sessions hereafter, but the Grand Lodge amended by striking out "annual" and inserting "biennial": so it will not meet in 1887.

The *per capita* tax and Grand Lodge dues for initiates were reduced one-half: a further reduction might have been made but for the desire to make repairs on the Masonic Temple.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was submitted by Bro. SIMEON S. JOHNSON: as it includes the Proceedings of nearly all the Grand Lodges for two years, and several of them for three years, it is necessarily confined to a brief notice of each one.

Referring to "self-operating suspension machines" run in some jurisdictions, he says:

"This doctrine is not masonic law in Indiana and ought not to be anywhere, in the opinion of your committee. No penalty ought to be adjudged

against a brother until he has had due notice of a charge and an opportunity to be heard."

He quotes the remarks of Grand Master ESTES anent "masonic balls" and adopts the sentiment as his own.

Quoting from Minnesota:

"Upon the other hand, your committee are not among those, if any such there are, who suppose that any of the vital principles of the order depend upon any particular emphasis given to a word, phrase or sentence, or to the accent given a syllable, in performing the work."

He adds:

"We say that is a sensible committee and endorse the doctrine, though to hear the sticklers on forms, words, etc., talk, one unacquainted with our order would suppose that all the essentials of Masonry were in those forms and ceremonies, that, to all well informed, are but secondary requisites."

We "adopt that sentiment as our own," and thank Bro. JOHNSON for it.

We should like to read a report from Bro. JOHNSON's pen of the same length, but covering the Proceedings of only one year.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY, 1885.

By some accident, our Grand Secretary failed to receive these Proceedings although they were issued in time for our report last year.

The Grand Master (EDMOND H. DOYLE) sent his address to the Grand Secretary: he sent it to the printer with instructions to have printed copies sent or the manuscript returned by a given date. But the printer did neither, and the Grand Master was obliged to use an original draft, which he said was unsatisfactory: it may have been to him, but could not have been so to the Grand Lodge or the craft of that jurisdiction. It should be said, in justice to the printer, that his failure was caused by the burning of his office.

The matters before the Grand Lodge were of a routine character, and were disposed of in an intelligent manner.

BRO. J. S. MURROW, the efficient Grand Secretary, advocates the establishment of a public library, says that there is not one in the territory.

The Grand Treasurer was directed to set aside and invest ten per cent. of the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge for a Charity Fund, and ten per cent. for a Grand Lodge Library Fund. A library committee was appointed with the Grand Secretary as chairman *ex officio* to manage the library and expend the fund as they might deem best for its interest.

The Report on Correspondence (135 pp.) was presented by BRO. JOSEPH S. MURROW, but eleven of the forty-one Proceedings were reviewed by BRO. FRANK W. BAXTER, of Vermont.

The report is very creditable to both of its authors, but it teaches us, or rather, *reading it now* teaches us that age detracts from their interest: it results from the fact that after questions have been discussed and new ones arise, the old ones lose their interest.

## INDIAN TERRITORY, 1886.

The Proceedings for 1885 are printed with type that should have given a good pamphlet, but the burning of his office broke up the printer's methods so much that the volume is a poor one. Grand Secretary MURROW deems an explanation necessary, and he shows by it that he understands how the work ought to be done, and the volume for 1886 is planned and the work is executed in good style.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a hall for South Canadian Lodge, U. D.

The Grand Master (FLORIAN H. NASH), in his address, says:

"The craft, generally, in this jurisdiction, so far as I have been able to learn, are in a good condition. There have been some differences, a little discord, but with a little advice everything has been satisfactorily settled, and peace and harmony now prevail."

He had granted dispensations for four new lodges, to which charters were granted, increasing the number of the lodges to twenty-five.

The report of the Committee on Charters illustrates the truth that while men *know* what is right and urge others to do it, they will themselves neglect their own knowledge and precepts. The report very properly censures Secretaries for using initials, saying the giving of full names is a necessity and repeating that "names should be given in full;" and yet two of the three members sign the report with the initials of their given names and every time they use a brother's name in their report they write it in the same manner. However other committees did the same thing; indeed this is the most serious defect in the Proceedings. We suggest that Bro. MURROW followed the example of a Secretary we know. He insisted upon having the full names of all the members, MIDDLE names and all. Calling on one member, who wrote R as the initial of a middle name, he was told that the R stood for nothing, having been assumed by him to distinguish himself from others of the same name; the Secretary said it *must* stand for *something*, and if no one else found a name for it, he should; the party said "all right," probably supposing that was the end of it; but when at the next meeting the roll was called he found that he was enrolled as JOHN ROMAN \_\_\_\_\_! And "John Roman" he was till the day of his death. In that case, there was, it is said, a fitness in the name as applied to the one to whom it was given. If Bro. MURROW would give every man who signs a report a full "front name," without regard to correctness, he would soon find little occasion to do so! On further examination we find that *Grand Officers* have names, while *Committees* have only initials. Bro. MURROW, are NAMES, insignia of rank in the Grand Lodge?

The Grand Master made several decisions, showing a familiar acquaintance with masonic law, but they were not of general interest.

Almost the first thing we looked for on taking up this pamphlet was the report of Bro. MURROW on the Grand Lodge Library. He says:

"The other two members of the Committee on the Grand Lodge Library have not hurt themselves with labor on this Committee, and I too found the planning a good deal easier than the carrying out of those plans. Still some progress has been made. Thirty-one volumes of other proceedings have been bound and added to the library, four volumes have been donated and four purchased. There are now on our shelves over 100 bound volumes, and enough unbound proceedings of other Grand bodies to make 100 more volumes. These should be bound just as rapidly as possible and held for the use of the lodges. The information contained in many of these proceedings is just as valuable, if not more so than in regular standard works, for in these the theory and law are practically applied and illustrated. The decisions of Grand Masters, reports on jurisprudence, and on appeals and grievances and on foreign correspondence, contain the cream of standard books applied to particular cases.

"I have tried to get out a printed catalogue of the books in our library and our wants, but have not yet found the time to work at it. I have, however, full faith in the practicability of my plan, to get these books into the hands of the members, and especially the officers of our lodges, and if Grand Lodge will continue to bear with me I will yet make it successful and useful."

Of this the Committee say :

"We note with great pleasure the success our R. W. Grand Secretary has attained with our Grand Lodge library, and believe, with the limited amount of money he has had to work with, that great praise is due him for his noble effort in endeavoring to place the proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges in such condition that they will now be a lasting memorial of his continued efforts in behalf of the brethren comprising the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction. May R. W. Brother Murrow long be spared to continue the good work so well begun."

And all the craft say "Amen, so mote it be!"

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in honor of the fraternal dead ; but the proceedings in detail are not given.

In the returns of lodges, *initials*, seem to indicate rank ; for, in the list of members of one lodge, every name is given in full, while in the list of officers of the same lodge, initials are used for one name, and in the case of the Master, for both of his Christian names ! In the return of "Jim Town" Lodge, however, every name is given in full.

The Report on Correspondence (48 pp.) is signed "J. S. MURROW," who, however, is JOSEPH S. MURROW, when he is Grand Secretary.

Upon reading this report, we begin to conclude that one great cause of our lack of interest in the preceding one was the wretched manner in which it was printed. In *this*, extracts are printed "solid" with quotation marks to distinguish them, and we read it with avidity.

From Bro. M's account, we think not a few masons outside of the Indian Territory *ought to learn Choctaw* ; he says :

"Brother Goldwater gives us another capital Report on Correspondence. He has the knack of picking out the finest kernels of the proceedings he reviews. Indian Territory gets a fine notice. But judge of our astonishment when he says out loud that *we*, this thirty year old missionary, can *swear* when we want to, and quotes some good, pious Choctaw language to prove his assertion. Don't you know, brother, that there are no cuss words in any Indian language. When an Indian wants to swear he has to do so in Eng-

lish. Now this reminds me, as President Lincoln used to say, of a story told on one of our missionary's wives. A little Indian girl went to live with Mrs. B., who, being a good-housekeeper, scolded around pretty lively sometimes when things didn't go just right. After a time the little Indian girl visited her old home and was asked how she liked her new one. 'Not very well,' said she 'Mrs. B. cuss too much.' This is the interpretation of our Choctaw 'swear' words, Brother Goldwater. 'The Lord be with and bless you, brother. Amen.'

We are quite surprised to find that he defends the practice of suspension for non-payment of dues without any trial. He objects that trials would be too tedious: but under our law, the proceedings are not so, and there is no necessity that they should be so.

We fear there is too much truth in the following from his review of Maine:

"There are too many masons who disgrace themselves and the fraternity by acts of intoxication, and their conduct is overlooked. We believe in patience, but when patience ceases to be a virtue we believe in discipline—strong, just, hearty discipline. A dissipated mason should neither be retained in membership nor given a dimit. Grand Master Day is right; 'charges should be preferred and a trial had.' One trouble is, good men; law-honoring and abiding masons are too cowardly about this matter. They are afraid to enforce the laws, prefer charges or take any active part in a trial, lest they make enemies of these drinking masons, and suffer in their business or something else. Then, too, in some lodges, the drinking, immoral masons, and *their friends*, are in a majority and either defy or defeat the enforcement of law. Show us a healthy, united, respected and useful lodge of masons, and we will at once show you one composed of temperate, moral, God fearing and Bible respecting men."

Being a *good* Grand Secretary himself, he appreciates one, and recognizes one by the character of his work; he says:

"Grand Secretary Berry is a model. He makes no display, takes no active part in the General Grand Masonic gatherings, is not even a correspondence reporter (there is no necessity for it while Brother Drummond lives), but we doubt if there is a *better* Grand Secretary in the United States. He attends strictly to his office duties, and attends to them well."

He will see that he was right in his assumption, that we did not receive the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge for 1885.

#### IOWA, 1886.

A picture of the Grand Lodge Library Building, at Cedar Rapids, is given as a frontispiece. We congratulate our Iowa brethren upon their good fortune in securing such a building, but *more*—ten thousand times more—upon its contents.

It is very interesting and withal sometimes amusing to witness the struggles which a man of ability, sound sense and a good appreciation of the fitness of things makes in order to conform to the modern ideas relating to Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, prevalent in Iowa. Grand Master GRANGER has had such an experience, and in several instances has given those ideas a severe shock.

After saying that the year before he had asked for numerous changes in the law, all of which but one had been made, and that all which he had anticipated from them had been fully realized, he says:

"Barring a correction of an evident mistake, I am asking but a single change of the law at your hands. The law in all its parts is not what my experience would suggest, but in my judgment, changes in the law should be tempered to somewhat pressing demands; and, heretofore, in my recommendations, I have endeavored to avoid the theoretical, and base my claims upon what was of practical utility. Take not to yourselves, however, the soothing unction that I have nothing to engage your attention, and that the labors of the session will be mainly formal. For, with the manifold and increasing cares of a Grand Master of this jurisdiction, many questions of essential, if not of vital, importance must each year await your action."

He puts, in few but strong words, the law relating to reimbursement of money expended for masonic relief:

"It will be a sorry day when masonic charity is bounded by state lines, or is given under a law for reimbursement. The Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction has definitely settled the obligation of subordinate lodges in this respect. It leaves each lodge and brother the judge of what charity shall be bestowed *under masonic obligations*. It will not recognize the rule that it is a *loan or trust, but a Charity*."

He suspended from office a Master, who, by an illegal device, secured the acceptance and initiation of three candidates, all of whom were rejected in the early part of the evening by one ballot cast, as the Master and members of the lodge believed, wholly from revengeful motives. Of course, this belief on the part of the lodge did not justify the Master; the Grand Lodge, while fully sustaining the Grand Master, in view of the circumstances, the frank and full admission of his error by the Master and his evidently sincere regret, held that he has been sufficiently punished, and allowed the other degrees to be conferred on the candidates, unless their advancement should be stopped in the method provided in that jurisdiction.

He renewed his recommendation that a majority vote shall be sufficient to convict and determine the punishment, saying that the scheme adopted the year before in place of his recommendation had failed, for lodges would convict for the very purpose of preventing the case from going to the Grand Lodge, and then prevent the infliction of more than a reprimand; in one case a man guilty of manslaughter got off with "a feeble reprimand." He renewed his recommendation; the Committee reported against it; but he was then on the floor and succeeded in carrying it against the opposition of the Committee. The whole trouble could be avoided and the evil substantially cured by returning to the old law allowing an appeal from a decision in favor of the accused. The state of things described by Grand Master GRANGER is a most powerful argument for a return to the old law. We see no reason why the accused should be allowed to escape merited conviction by an error of the Master, or the error or undue sympathy of the lodge, and profit thereby to the injury of the craft and the institution.

In the following, the Grand Master touches the right key, though, as a

preliminary, we would have a resolution passed setting forth the fact that the party was in contempt of the lodge, and specifying the offence (for instance, "by coming into the lodge in a state of intoxication.")

"Our written law is silent as to the method of procedure, where offences are committed or unmasonic conduct occurs in the presence of the lodge. Cases of this kind are quite numerous, in which no action is taken, or if taken, it is by charges formally preferred, and the long delays in taking testimony, convening the lodge and service of notice, renders the result of little if any avail in the way of discipline. In my judgment, these offences occurring *in the presence of the lodge* should be dealt with summarily, without the formality of charges preferred, notice to members, and the convocation of the lodge for trial.

"In one case, a member came into the lodge in a state of intoxication (unquestionably so). The Master sought information from me as to what should be done in such a case. I held that he should have called the brother at once before him, and asked him to show cause why he should not be punished for thus presenting himself in open lodge, and that unless he could excuse himself to the satisfaction of the lodge, that he should be then and there punished, and to that end he should be ordered to retire and the question put to the lodge 'shall he be expelled?' And if not, 'shall he be suspended?' And if not, a reprimand must follow. This course may be too direct, and the distance too short for a free use of evasive and technical resorts, but I am sure, if sustained, it will bear good fruit for the craft. These cases are distinguishable from those governed by our code of criminal procedure, in this: That they are committed *in the presence of the lodge* are particular offences against the lodge as well as the order, and the necessity for proofs are obviated by the fact that the lodge witnesses the facts, and the burden then falls on the wrong-doer to excuse his conduct, in the absence of which, he stands convicted."

Of jurisdiction over sojourners, he well says:

"In this, I may be charged with undue liberality in the treatment of our own, and the members of other jurisdictions; and if we are to clothe ourselves in a garb of technical nicety, and indulge in the application of those rules which savor of invidious distinctions at the expense of practical wisdom, then I have merited the criticism and I welcome its application. These holdings are designed to bring within the operations of the law a class of men, who, by their outrageous conduct, prey upon the purity of the order by criminal and unmasonic conduct when so far from their home lodges that the facts are there never known; or, if known, the evidence for conviction is unobtainable. They are generally ostentatious and boastful of their Masonry, and hence a wider publicity is given and a deeper disgrace attaches.

"By analogy with the laws for general government, as with states and nations, these holdings are conclusively sustained, as crimes are offences against the commonwealth where they are *committed*, and the offender, regardless of his governmental allegiance, is amenable thereto. Why not thus for masonic jurisprudence? is the query for you.

"It will be a favored day for Masonry when, by a general adoption of this rule, these leprous mortals shall understand that wherever the lights of Masonry are found, there, too, is the eye for observance and a hand for the application of retributive justice.

"As to waivers of jurisdiction by home lodges in such cases, let it be understood that I regard them as non-essentials to the question of jurisdiction; and I counsel them only in the interest of fraternal courtesy."

Of electioneering for masonic office, he says, (and we fear his remarks have a wide application):

"I have reliable information that more than once among the members, propositions like this have been made. A professed candidate for a particular office, by himself or his friend, would say, I am a candidate for office, and have twenty-five, forty, or fifty votes for a candidate for any other office who will bring me as many votes in return. That is the employment of means to secure the election of a candidate, and is electioneering, and sternly forbidden by the law. Of course, here I have stated a strong instance, and no one would take issue with me as to its reprehensibility. But I am of the opinion that there are milder forms of the evil, working greater prejudice to the craft. Among them, self-imposed candidates, seekers after office through the ordinary channel of electioneering."

As usual, Bro. PARVIN's reports as Grand Secretary and Librarian contain many very useful suggestions as well as much valuable information. He gives a history of the legislation in relation to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the Digest, with a view of determining what are in force. As we have quite a taste for mathematical investigation, including that called "*Indeterminate Analysis*," we undertook to solve the problem, but finally gave it up. Several attempts have been made to revise the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and they have failed; for what reason we cannot possibly discover: we do not wish to seem to interfere with what is none of our business, but we *do* think that the criticism of Bro. PARVIN is well founded and that it hardly comports with the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Iowa to give reason for such complaint by its Grand Masters and Grand Secretary.

However, we have hopes of better things, as the following was adopted:

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge has directed a most competent Brother (Past Grand Master Granger) to prepare a "Code of Masonic Law;" and

"Whereas, Such code must necessarily be in harmony, and not in conflict, with the constitution; and,

"Whereas, The inadequacy of our present constitution (adopted in 1844) to our present needs is well known,

"Therefore, to the end that our system of Masonic Jurisprudence may be complete, adequate and harmonious,

"Resolved, That the committee having in charge the compilation of a 'Code of Masonic Law,' be also instructed to report to this Grand Lodge, at its next annual communication, a draft of a new Constitution."

The Grand Master discusses at some length the making masons of residents of Iowa in foreign jurisdictions, and thereupon the Grand Lodge adopted the following report of the committee:

"The question is, shall a Grand Jurisdiction in accord with us, and recognized by us by many fraternal relations, have the power to make masons of citizens of Iowa in accordance with the rule and practice of that jurisdiction known and followed since before the existence of this Grand Lodge?

"We agree with the Grand Master, that so long as we recognize a jurisdiction, we must recognize masons made by it under *their* customs and laws.

"We therefore recommend that the resolution of 1866, forbidding 'all lodges to receive, or regard as a regular mason, until they shall have been healed, all persons resident of this state who may have been made masons without the authority of the lodge nearest their permanent residence,' be repealed."

We will wait until a citizen of Iowa, *rejected at home* goes to Scotland or

Ireland on purpose to get the degrees *in spite of his home lodge* and returns home and seeks recognition and visitation and see—*what we shall see*. Perhaps the beautiful sentiments of Bro. GRANGER will then be the rule of decision, but we don't believe it. We have had the case in Maine and were having them often, till we adopted the law that such masons should not be recognized in Maine and that class of accidents (?) has almost wholly ceased to happen. If we find it was an accident, we extend recognition; but in every case there must be action of the Grand Lodge.

There is no Report on Correspondence, Bro. PARVIN thinking that the expense of it could be better used for the library. However he advises that one be made at the next session.

#### KANSAS, 1887.

We are indebted to Bro. BROWN for advance sheets of the Proceedings and a part of his Report on Correspondence, including his review of Maine.

The Grand Master (SILAS E. SHELDON) says he had granted "only twenty" dispensations for new lodges: but he had been asked for *sixty*, so that we are not surprised at the use of that word "only": the growth of Kansas is simply marvelous. He says:

"The unprecedented growth of the western portion of this state has created a corresponding demand for new lodges. One of the first things thought of by the brethren who have found new homes upon our Western prairies, and who have been accustomed to the comforts and advantages of a masonic lodge in their former homes, is—let us erect here a masonic altar, around which we can gather as brethren. And before they have perfected a county organization or finished staking out the future metropolis of the unnamed county, they make application for a dispensation to organize a masonic lodge, with fifteen or twenty Master Masons from as many different lodges and perhaps as many different states, each with his own peculiar notion and idea of the work and government of a lodge. You can well imagine the amount of work necessary to organize a lodge and have it conform to the requirements of this Grand Lodge under such circumstances. Considering then the growth and development of the state and the rapid increase of population, especially in the western portion of the state, the demand for new lodges has very naturally been greater than any previous year."

It is not surprising that an immense amount of routine matter called for the attention of the Grand Master, which he states concisely and plainly.

From the Grand Master's remarks in relation to masonic trials, it would seem that they largely grow out of differences between brethren; he says:

"A great majority of these, so-called, masonic trials could be avoided if the Masters and older and better informed members of the lodge would only do their duty, and whenever differences arise between the brethren, bring them together and let them reason as brethren should and do, so in the true spirit of Masonry, bearing ever in mind the solemn obligations they have assumed, and the duties which they owe to each other and to the fraternity."

"Scarcely a week passes by, that the Grand Master is not appealed to by some brother who feels himself sorely aggrieved by the action of some officer or member of his lodge, and he desires to know what his 'legal rights'

are in the premises. He does not ask what his masonic duties are; he does not stop to consider what relations exist between him and his lodge or his brethren; he seems to forget entirely his obligations to his brethren and the order, as if no relations existed between him and his brethren, other than those which exist and are known and observed by the world at large.

"In nearly all of these cases I have been able to settle differences without resorting to a masonic trial, by simply bringing these disaffected brethren together, reminding and admonishing them of their duty, as masons, to one another, and counselling each of them that it is his duty to act honorably towards his brother, and following the injunction of the Golden Rule: 'Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you.' And thus good advice and wise counsel prevails, and almost universally a settlement was effected and each went away feeling better by having been saved the humiliation and disgrace of a masonic trial, which always leaves a sting behind, no matter how it terminates."

The business of the Grand Secretary's office called for a long report from him; we are somewhat surprised to find that he recommends the distribution of a less number of the proceedings to lodges; but the number to be printed was increased, so that the lodges will have the usual number; in one respect, the suggestion of Bro. Brown has force; it is the custom of that Grand Lodge, when a volume of Proceedings is completed (as it is every third year), to send a bound volume to each lodge; the consequence is, that the pamphlets previously sent are carelessly kept and lost; but we think that if the lodges are required to keep them carefully, the object of Bro. Brown will be accomplished; at any rate, the more there are distributed the more they are likely to be read.

At the preceding session, an attempt was made to introduce the District Deputy system; why it was not done is shown by the following:

"We approve of the action of the council of administration in not attempting to organize the system of District Deputy Grand Masters until the Grand Lodge adopt a law defining the powers and duties of these officers, but recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence with instructions to formulate such laws as may be deemed necessary to carry this object into effect."

*Twenty-four* charters were granted, the Grand Lodge of Peru was recognized: and an immense amount of routine business transacted.

A convention of Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters having been called to meet in Chicago, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master for the time being, together with such Past Grand Masters as he may select to attend with him, be authorized to attend the coming convention, to be held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, June 22, 1887, to be composed of representatives from the United States and the Canadas, and the proper officers of this Grand Lodge are directed to furnish such delegates the necessary credentials, and the said brethren to report the action of such convention at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (the whole of which has not been received) was submitted by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN.

It is very largely a *resume* of the Proceedings, addresses and reports of other jurisdictions, but with occasional comments.

In relation to lodge funds, he says :

"By a regulation of the Grand Lodge, lodges are forbidden to expend any part of their funds for dinners and collations. This some of the lodges thought a hardship, especially after a hard night's work when many members had to travel far to reach home, and at their request be suggested to the Grand body a relaxation of the rule so far as to permit lodges under such circumstances to serve plain collation at the expense of the lodge. This was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported in favor of maintaining the rule, and were sustained by Grand Lodge."

"Upon this subject we have heretofore expressed the opinion—which is yet unchanged—that when a lodge had paid its Grand Lodge dues, and discharged its other obligations, it could use its funds for any purpose to which a majority saw fit to appropriate them or any part thereof, provided such appropriation was not made to promote dissipation or any other unmasonic end. Such is the usage in this jurisdiction, and after years of intimate acquaintance with our lodges, we have yet to hear of any use of their funds meriting blame or reprehension. Perhaps our opinion is the outgrowth of the view we entertain of the relation of lodges to a Grand Lodge, which, in strict terms, is that they are constituents of, and not subordinates to, a Grand Lodge."

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"We admit the first proposition, and hold that, inasmuch as we are the legal successors of the original contributors, we certainly have the right to control and manage the funds we find in the treasury, as fully and completely as we would the funds we have contributed. We are not now, nor indeed have we ever been, in favor of using the charity, or, for that matter, any sacred fund for any other purpose than that for which it was set apart; but we think the general fund quite another affair. We are not aware of any law prohibiting lodges, if they so desire, from exercising the right of using their general fund for banqueting purposes, and when lodges get so dissolute that they cannot enjoy these privileges without abuse, then it will be time enough for the Grand Lodge to appoint a guardian for such lodges."

Bro. Browns does not touch our point. The *funds do not belong to the lodge*: they are held in trust by it for *charitable* and *masonic* uses, and for these uses alone the funds can be used: the lodge is, in the first instance, the judge of what are charitable and masonic uses, but its decision is not final: in several cases when lodges, in preparing to surrender the charter, have undertaken to divide the funds among the members, the courts have interfered by injunction and prevented it: Courts of Equity have jurisdiction over trusts of all kinds, and will protect them even if they have to appoint trustees to execute the trust. In most jurisdictions it is held that when a lodge dies, its property at once vests in the Grand Lodge to administer the trust.

But according to the ancient usage of the craft, the providing of refreshment within reasonable limits is "a masonic use," (although in some lodges "quarterages" were paid for that express purpose); but when a lodge expends more than its current income for that purpose, it is quite safe to say that it has gone beyond the line of "reasonable limits." As the Grand Lodge is the governing power over the lodge, its laws are binding on the lodge, but

it is itself in respect to diverting trust funds from their legitimate use, subject to the control of the court.

In relation to jurisdiction over sojourners, Bro. Brown says:

"For years we were on the same side of the fence with Bro. Singleton, but the years of experience we have passed through has caused a change of heart. We say to our brethren in Kansas, if you cannot behave yourselves when away from home, you must cheerfully submit to the laws of the government in whose bailiwick you commit the offence. We are not in favor of dodging behind the *home rule plea*."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We note with pleasure the excellent condition of their finance. The reports of the Grand Officers who have in charge the finances show a net balance in bank of \$8,631.56, and a charity fund of over \$21,000. Out of debt and a harmonious membership, the Grand Master has reason to congratulate the members of the Grand Lodge.

"Grand Master Fessenden L. Day delivered a most excellent address, being a resume of his official work for the masonic year just closed."

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"The report of the venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Ira Berry, is a clear, comprehensive presentation of the official work done by him during the year. He is one among the oldest Grand Secretaries, and we are informed that he is hale and hearty, and attending to his daily work as sprightly as many who are many years his junior."

It seems that we misunderstood last year the Kansas practice in relation to starting lodges u. d. We understood that the lodge was in a manner "constituted," but we find that the brother appointed to start a lodge u. d. acts only in an advisory capacity—a *very good* practice.

In relation to one matter in our last year's report, he says:

"Bro. Drummond, we do not desire to be understood as opposing the assembling of masons for the purpose of rehearsing the work and lectures, and interest each other in them; all we want is that one of their members shall be competent to lead in 'class meeting,' and that strangers may not be admitted among the workmen, especially when the chances are that a wolf in sheep's clothing might be among them. In the last few years we have had several itinerant chaps traveling in our state, claiming to have our work, and offering to instruct our brethren and sell a small book that gives the genuine. That is the class we do not want to mix with masons and take part in our schools of instruction."

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the full Proceedings. We have examined the balance of Bro. Brown's report, but are obliged to forego a review of it.

#### KENTUCKY, 1886.

The Grand Master (BERNARD GRATZ WITT) thus speaks of the condition of the craft:

"Soon after entering upon the duties of my office, I received numbers of letters from brothers all over the county making inquiry as to how they might obtain dimits, being members of lodges whose charters had been sur-

rendered and the books withheld or destroyed, or members of lodges which were practically dead, having ceased to hold meetings. The receipt of so many letters of this character led me to make an examination of the statistics of Grand Lodge for ten years past, and, I confess, brethren, that I was astounded at the result of this examination, as you doubtless will be when you hear it: The number of affiliated masons in the state, in 1876, 21,237; number reported, 1885, 14,823; net loss in ten years, 6,414; number suspended, 10,378; number dimitted, 7,545.

"Add to this the number lost by death and expulsion and the figures indicate a state of affairs which calls for your most serious consideration, all of this occurring, too, during a period of time in which the population of the state has increased in a proportion almost as marvelous as has been our decrease of numbers. This loss, by dimission and suspension, has, however, in a measure been offset by the re-instatement and admission of probably thirty per cent. of the loss and the initiation of 8,332 new members. It is true that all of this loss occurred during the first five years of the decade, and that the roll of membership will now show some hundreds larger than five years ago."

In order to get at the condition of the lodges, he issued a circular, which he required to be read in every lodge, and the fact of its being read reported to the Grand Secretary by the Secretary of the lodge.

His predecessor had caused sixty lodges to be cited at the previous session to show cause why their charters should not be declared forfeited: hardly one of them appeared, and nothing was done: he, thereupon, took measures to get at their condition and recover the charters, records, &c.: it was found that almost every one of them was dead.

Among his decisions is the following—a correct statement of the law for Maine as well as Kentucky:

"The Master of a lodge is Master until his successor is installed, and is guilty of a masonic offense if he wilfully absents himself from the lodge. The Senior Warden, in the absence of the Master, and, in the absence of both of the above, the Junior Warden can perform all of the functions of the Master, except the installation of the Master elect. He can do that, too, if he be a Past Master. The Warden in charge of the lodge can call upon any Past Master present to install the Master elect."

We think that the following is the best statement of "vouching" and "lawful information" that we have ever seen and may be safely followed, except so far as limited by express law of the Grand Lodge:

"*First*—In what way or ways may a visiting brother or brethren be vouched for? (a) Can a brother vouch for another in a lodge simply from an examination prior to the meeting of the lodge? (b) Three brothers, A, B and C, are mutual friends. A and B have met in the lodge. A and C have also met in like manner. If A vouches for B to C, can C vouch for B in the lodge, A not being present?

"*Answer*—A brother can vouch for a visitor only when he *knows* that visitor to be a mason. (a) Yes, provided that in the judgment of the lodge the brother vouching for the visitor is competent to make a strict examination. (b) A, B and C being present, and A vouches to C for this Bro. B, it would be competent for C to vouch for B in the lodge, A not being present; but if A should vouch to C for B, B not being present, C could not vouch for B in lodge, as there would be a possibility of mistaken identity.

"*Second*—What is meant by legal masonic information?

"*Answer*—Lawful information can only be received from one whom we

know to be competent to impart it, and it must be positive and beyond question, and imparted for masonic purposes, not casually. The voucher should also give the evidence upon which he vouches for the visitor; as, I have examined or have met this brother in lodge while working in the first, second or third degree, as the case may be. Vouching is bearing witness, and in witness-bearing we should tell that *only* which we know to be true."

Grand Master WITT was evidently an active, faithful and able officer, and his efforts have improved the condition of the craft in his jurisdiction: he treats, in his address, of a large number of matters, others of which we should refer to, if space would allow.

A Committee on "Retrenchment and Reform" was appointed with instructions to devise some means, if possible, of so reducing the expenses of the Grand Lodge as to reduce the *per capita* tax from one dollar to seventy-five cents without interfering "with the present rate of mileage and *per diem*." The committee cut off the appropriation of \$300 for the Grand Lodge Library. We think a small reduction in the mileage and *per diem* would have been much wiser. The total membership reported is 13,410, and the paying members less than 13,000; the mileage and *per diem* is over \$8,500; this alone requires a tax of *sixty-five cents per capita*, leaving only *ten cents per capita* with other receipts to pay all the other expenses. We are surprised that Past Grand Master PETTIT, on whose motion the resolution was adopted, should not have seen that his scheme was impracticable. It seems to us, that the *mileage* and *per diem* are unreasonably large.

This idea struck Bro. McDYER, who introduced the following, which was referred to the committee, but no report on the resolution was made.

"Whereas, It appears from the Grand Treasurer's report that the Grand Lodge is financially embarrassed; and

"Whereas, All corporations, either private or public, to keep abreast of the times, should practice and enforce strict retrenchment; and

"Whereas, It is apparent to all that the common carriers of our state place the rate per mile at a much less sum than this Grand Lodge is paying; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master appoint a committee of three who shall inquire into and report the practicability of reducing the mileage of the representatives to this Grand Lodge, and said committee shall report to this Grand Lodge on to-morrow."

A plan for the consolidation of lodges was adopted—but if seven or more members vote in the negative in either lodge, the measure is defeated.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas The use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is the greatest detriment to the growth and prosperity of the masonic fraternity; therefore,

"Resolved, That the business of saloon-keeping or selling as a beverage intoxicating liquors by the drink be deemed a masonic offence and punishable as other offences against Masonry. [See page 68.]"

An attempt was made, during the last moments of the session, to reconsider the vote, but it was decided to be too late.

The constitution had been amended so that a member suspended for non-

payment of dues could be restored only by a unanimous vote; and at this session, the amendment was repealed and the former law restored.

The lists of members of subordinate lodges are still printed, making this year 262 pages in very fine type. We really cannot see why this is done. It is expensive, and the amount so spent, if applied to the library would do an immense deal more good. It may be desirable to print the list once in three or five years, with an annual list of changes, but printing the whole list yearly is, in our view, a waste of money, and shelf-room in libraries.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATION. It is almost wholly written, with few extracts; and is a careful statement of the more important matters in the Proceedings with comments. Such a report requires an immense amount of pains-taking labor.

He says:

"When a lodge is 'called off,' or, more properly speaking, 'called from labor to refreshment,' the craft is then in charge of the Junior Warden, whose duty it is to superintend those under his care; consequently, while at 'refreshment' no 'labor' is or can be performed. Labor can only be performed under the supervision of the Worshipful Master. We have contended always that it is as much 'labor' to bury the dead, to lay corner stones, dedicate lodge halls, etc., as it is to confer degrees. And while the conferring of degrees is confined to the closely-tiled precincts of the lodge, and its ceremonics are strictly esoteric, yet the ceremonics of burying the dead, laying corner stones, etc., are as much the ritual of the crafts as the conferring of degrees, and the only difference is that the one can only be performed in private while the others are permissible in public. Our good brother will agree with us when we say that when a lodge of Master Masons or the Grand Lodge goes forth to perform the public ceremonies, that the brethren are usually clothed as Master Masons—that is, with white gloves and aprons. Who dares to don these emblems of purity and go forth to meet the gaze of the profane, unless he goes forth to 'labor'? No, no, good brother; no labor can be performed while 'called off.' That doctrine is untenable."

In relation to the matter we have somewhat discussed under Illinois, he says:

"While the law only gives discretion to the subordinate lodge, yet many fellows who may be unable to get the degrees where their residence is, will take the risk of going into another jurisdiction and receiving them there, and then return to their rightful residence and move upon the lodge through the influence of their friends to gain admission, and if they succeed in admission, or are rejected, there is likely to be engendered bad feeling and trouble. We regard the best way to treat such cases is to plainly say to them, you can have no part or lot with us, and let them be treated as though they had never seen inside of a lodge. Besides, a lodge in another jurisdiction committing such an outrage as to give the degrees to those who only came to them for that purpose, should be severely punished."

We are surprised at the following:

"He treats us, in the very beginning, to a most valuable table, showing a list of Grand Lodges, with voting franchises of their members." Our attention has never been directly called to this important question, but we are utterly amazed, when we view this valuable table, at the number of Grand Lodges which confer the voting franchise on Past Grand Officers and Past

Masters. We are glad to note that Kentucky stands among those who do not care to extend the voting privilege to too great an extent. It is quite far enough with us now, at least, as far as safety will permit."

We understand that in Kentucky the Deputy Grand Master, as such, has no vote: the Grand Wardens have collectively one vote: and that Past Grand Masters are the only Past Grand Officers who are members of the Grand Lodge and we believe that they have only "one vote collectively."

Our surprise is that Kentucky has departed from the old law and usage and has conformed her law to the modern ideas of civil law. In 1724, before the Grand Lodge system was fairly organized, Past Grand Masters were made members of the Grand Lodge: and very soon after all Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens: the Grand Officers were members from the beginning; the "one vote collectively" system was never heard of till its invention, and adoption at a comparatively recent date in a few of our American Grand Lodges.

The permanent membership of Past Grand Officers is peculiarly adapted to our Grand Lodge system. In most representative bodies, the wishes and interest of the constituent is the rule of action, and hence those who represent the constituent should have their own way. But in our institution, we must conform our legislation to ancient usages and unwritten laws. A knowledge of those usages and laws is indispensably necessary to proper action by the Grand Lodge. It inevitably follows that men having knowledge of these usages and laws—men of experience in administering them too—are not only *valuable* but *necessary* in order to prevent erroneous legislation. This knowledge is acquired only by study and experience. The means of acquiring this knowledge is accessible to very few of the representatives of lodges, within the time by which they became representatives.

They must acquire their knowledge of masonic law and usage very largely by instruction from their older and more experienced brethren.

In order that he may no longer tremble at the idea of Kentucky's returning to the old law, we invite his re-examination of Bro. GURNEY's table; he will find that the Grand Lodges which have this conservative element in their membership are those which adhere most closely to the ancient landmarks have been most free from frequent changes in their polity, most harmonious and most prosperous; and have made fewer blunders in their legislation and jurisprudence.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"He reports ten decisions, all sound as we regard, unless it is the fourth in which there is a difference of opinion. It is held in Kentucky that objection can be made at any time before making the candidate a mason. Grand Master Fessenden holds that objection may be made at any time before being received by the S. D. It seems to us the holding of Kentucky is the better of the two."

He makes one point in relation to the consolidation of lodges, which had not occurred to us, and which has much force.

"Suppose two lodges in the same community, one strong and healthy, the other weak and useless. The weak lodge desires to consolidate with the prosperous lodge, rather than surrender its charter, and its membership become non-affiliates; and in the strong lodge there are members who can not conscientiously associate masonically with some members of the weak lodge. Is it right to force that weak lodge on the strong one, and thereby create a disturbance that may destroy both? The truth is very many of the weak lodges are occasioned by the bad management of its affairs, and the retention of members who are wholly unfit to be masons; who disgrace themselves, the fraternity of masons and the community in which they live."

We would gladly notice other matters in this excellent report, but time and space will not allow.

In his review of Massachusetts, he refers to the death of Bro. DOYLE; but we are very glad to say to him, that he was in error in one statement; Past Grand Master EDWARD P. BURNHAM "still lives," and we trust his voice will be often "heard on similar occasions." We had the pleasure of taking him by the hand yesterday, and in referring to Bro. STATON's statement, we needed not his assurance that "he was all there," for the same lighting up of the eye, the same genial smile and the same warm grasp of the hand told the story with greater power than lies in the possibility of words.

#### LOUISIANA, 1887.

The address of the Grand Master (JOSEPH P. HORNOR) is an able presentation of the various matters that in his judgment required the action of the Grand Lodge.

Twenty years ago, the Grand Lodge started out to build a new masonic temple. It purchased the land, laid the foundation and there stopped—that is to say stopped building: but a debt had been incurred and the interest on that did not stop: within twenty years the Grand Lodge has paid over \$68,000 in interest, and the property purchased (which we understand has all the time been unproductive) the Grand Master says will not sell to-day for any more than was paid for it, if as much. A portion of it, not needed for the new temple, had been sold during the year, and the debt practically reduced from \$35,000 to \$24,000. There is such an inclination to build costly halls and temples that we deem a frequent recital of one of these "solemn warnings" a prudent precaution.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM R. WHITAKER, who died in Massachusetts, and was buried by the Grand Lodge. Bro. WHITAKER prepared several of the Reports on Correspondence. We made his acquaintance in 1874 and were strongly drawn to him. He was an able man, ardently attached to Masonry, his reports being of a high character for ability, masonic knowledge and research.

The Grand Master announces the deaths of several others, among them Bro. JOHN L. LEWIS, a participant in the events which took place in the troublous times in Masonry in that state. He died at the age of eighty-six:

he continued to attend the masonic meetings up to a few months before his death.

Of the condition of the craft he says :

"Great good has resulted from the adoption at last annual communication of the resolution providing for the reinstatement of brethren suspended for non-payment of dues by a majority vote on payment or remission or part payment and part remission of the amount due at time of suspension, and by its operation not only has the order gained back a goodly number of worthy members, but the lodges themselves have further benefited by receiving considerable sums of money in compromises with delinquents, which otherwise would not have came into their coffers."

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"From my personal observations, correspondence received during the year, and from reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I am satisfied that there is a better feeling among all the subordinate lodges throughout the state. More enthusiasm has been exhibited; many more returns than usual have been received on time, more dues than usual have been paid, and other evidences have been exhibited showing that greater interest is taken in our work and meetings, all of which must soon develop into a revival of our long lost prosperity."

We have had the impression that masonry has suffered, in the South especially, on account of the rage for "Benefit Associations," but we judge from what Bro. HORNOR says, such is not the case in his jurisdiction:

"It has been thought by many brethren that masonry was more or less injured by the numerous organizations that have recently been formed under the guise of secret societies, the principal object of which was to provide for the endowment of the families of the members thereof after their death; but I cannot agree that any such result has thus far operated in that direction, or that there is any danger that it ever will do so. These societies are nothing but insurance companies on the well-known plan of mutual contributions by the members thereof, upon the death of any of their associates, a plan that has in many other phases proved to be, if not abortive, at least not possible to be maintained for any great length of time, because it can only be profitable, or in any measure certain of reimbursement, to those who die early, and carries into its bosom the seeds of its own dissolution; anything else that such organizations pretend to confer upon its members is delusive, and they can never by any means have any rivalry with Masonry, which is quite a different thing, which is founded upon an antiquity that is as respectable as it is authentic, and which has for its object the propagation of truths as eternal as nature itself, and a mission as everlasting as the existence of mankind. These societies cannot affect us in any way detrimentally; many of our brethren avail themselves of their offers of cheap life insurance, and there is no reason why they should not do so; there is nothing incompatible in that, but those that do, know very well that there is nothing in common in their workings with those of the Royal Art."

The Grand Secretary submitted, as usual, an elaborate report; but in crediting to our Grand Lodge three copies of "Unveiling of Monument to Bro. BARON DE KALB by Grand Lodge," he is in error.

The Grand Lodges of South Australia, and the Federal District of Mexico were recognized.

A fine portrait of Bro. JOSEPH POTTS HORNOR, the retiring Grand Master, and a brief sketch of his life have a place in the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (184 pp.) was submitted by Bro. J. Q. A.

FELLOWS. He was chairman of the committee, and prepared the reports in 1859 and some other years, and now, after a rest of more than twenty-five years, he takes up the pen again. He gives a list of the subjects under discussion at that time, of those that still remain under discussion, and of the new ones that have arisen since. Some of those then under discussion subsided for a time and have come up again. In fact we find that these questions return at periodic times, and we have sometimes thought that these periods can be calculated, just as astronomers calculate the periods of revolution of planets and the appearances of comets.

He then proceeds with the various subjects, quoting what he finds in the Proceedings in relation to them, and then giving his own view. As to some of the matters under discussion in 1859, which he regards as settled, the practice is not universal; for instance, he understands that it is "now universally agreed to," that a Master must have been a Warden, but in a large number of Grand Lodges the contrary is held.

He notices with approval the action of the Grand Lodge of Montana in expelling (as we did in Maine) a member for ridiculing the Bible and its teachings.

He makes some interesting suggestions in relation to "physical qualifications." Holding to precisely the same doctrine that prevails in this jurisdiction, he thinks that the

"Whole difficulty is to be found in the two sources from which Masonry in this country was derived—the *moderns* and the *ancients*, as denominated in England. The 'Old Charges,' quoted from Bro. Gurney, was the fundamental law of what is known as the Modern Grand Lodge, and which, if the mind had been left free, could hardly have produced but one interpretation, namely, that reported by the special committee, of which Bro. Batchelor was chairman, to this Grand Lodge in 1859, already quoted; if, indeed, the language of the old charge is susceptible of but one interpretation. The 'perfectness of the youth' is qualified and governed by the absence of maim or defect in his body which is evidently only such as 'may render him incapable of learning the art—of serving his *Master's Lord*, and of being made a *brother* and then a *fellow craft* in due time,' etc. We notice an error of punctuation as quoted by the reviewer—there is a point after 'art.'

"But in the Ahiman Rezon, of Dermot, Grand Secretary of the Ancients, from which branch lodges in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and some other jurisdictions emanated, the wording of this clause is different from that in the old charges. Dermot alters this clause respecting the qualifications, etc., so as to read: 'hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of making.'

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"One reads, 'having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the art—of serving his Master's Lord,' etc., and the other, 'hale and sound, not deformed or dismembered at the time of their making.'

We think that he is in error as to the extent of "Ancient Masonry" and the doctrines growing out of it, in the United States, as he certainly is in his statement that there "was hardly a genuine copy of Anderson's Constitutions to be found in the United States, prior to 1850," unless he means the

book instead of the document. Franklin published a copy very early, and we have seen a copy of that which was in Maine before 1820, and has been here ever since. In Massachusetts and Maine, long before 1850, our law of "Physical Qualifications" was settled as it is now and on the authority of Anderson's Constitutions.

He discusses the question of "Perpetual Jurisdiction," but he does not notice one argument which we have always regarded as the strongest in its support. It has always prevailed in the old American Grand Lodges as an almost contemporaneous construction of the old charge.

Before we had seen his report, we had discussed some points which he makes under this head, and we will only add that we make a vital distinction between a profane before he applies and a profane after he applies, and hold that the law requiring a candidate to apply to the nearest lodge was not enacted for the benefit of that lodge but of the fraternity, in order that he should apply where he is best known, and therefore that the idea that a lodge has a *quasi* property in material, before application, is utterly erroneous.

He discusses "Grand Lodges and Grand Masters," and we regret to find that he has embraced the modern idea that Grand Lodges have only such powers as are given in the ancient charges or in their own constitutions; and he re-publishes what he wrote upon that subject in 1860. Upon examining it, we find that we have discussed in former reports every material point in it. We can only say that we are surprised to find that a brother of such ability, as Bro. FELLOWS possesses, should say that a body, *which makes its own constitution and changes it at its own pleasure*, has only such powers as are contained in its Constitution.

He says further that Grand Lodges as now organized are created by lodges.

Not so: it has come to be masonic law that when there are three or more lodges in a proper territory, a Grand Lodge may be organized. If a majority of the lodges so wish: when that is determined, the Masters and Wardens of these lodges, who by the masonic law are members of a Grand Lodge, meet and organize the Grand Lodge.

He discusses "Life Membership" favoring it. During the past twenty-five years more than one lodge has died from this cause. The "*causa causans*," however, was because the "required sum" to purchase a life membership was made too small. That is the danger, and experience shows that it is not a small one. We have given some attention to this point; of course the amount of a life membership, assuming a rate of interest to be the equivalent of a fixed amount of annual dues, can be mathematically determined for a particular age. We think that the amount should be graded according to age (say five years in a class), and based upon not exceeding four per cent. interest. With judicious care in investments, and prudence in expenditure, a system of life-membership makes a strong lodge. But the *minimum* ought to be fixed, either by general understanding or by the Grand Lodge.

Bro. FELLOWS gives some valuable information in regard to Mexico, which shows that the doubts expressed heretofore in this report are well founded. He says:

"At least two of these States have not population sufficient to maintain more than one or two lodges each, certainly not enough to render a Grand Lodge permanent."

"But we do not know whether the lodges forming the Grand Lodge were a majority of the lodges in the State, nor what, in most cases, was the origin of any one of them. In many instances, if not most, we have every reason to believe the lodges were spurious, formed on paper for the occasion. Until we can be reliably informed as to the status of all organizations claiming to be masonic lodges in the states and territories respectively, and which and how many of them united in forming the respective Grand Lodges thus formed are wholly independent and exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic lodges in the state or territory, we cannot consider their claim to recognition."

We should be glad to notice other matters in this valuable report, but can not; as it is, the time when it is received compels us to make a more hasty review of it than we would like.

#### MANITOBA, 1887.

This jurisdiction is in a flourishing condition. The address of the Grand Master (ALFRED PEARSON), and the reports of the other officers (especially the District Deputies), show a prompt, zealous and efficient discharge of their duties. The country is prospering, and many immigrants settling there, but still the efficiency of the administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge is an important cause of the prosperity of the craft.

In relation to the work, he says:

"Owing to our constitution requiring business to be done in the third degree, and the bulk of our lodges working what is commonly known as the 'Canada Work,' a great deal of time is taken up in lowering and raising into the different degrees, and as our ritual does not allow of any short form being used, I would ask the Grand Lodge to consider the advisability of appointing a committee of well skilled brethren to adopt a short form, or else allow lodges to open directly in the degree. I found my predecessor allowed a short form of lowering and raising, which I continued, provided always that the lodge opened regularly in the first, second and third degrees, and then when closing down for that communication doing so regularly in the third, second and first degrees."

The short form was authorized.

There was a dispute about the line between Manitoba and Ontario; the former established a lodge on the disputed territory; when the line was settled, the location of the lodge was in Ontario; in the true masonic spirit, the lodge was, in effect, transferred to the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The Grand Secretary has given much attention to the formation of a masonic library, and with great success. He reports having nine volumes of

our Proceedings; he can soon be supplied with another—Volume II. of the Reprint; he has also the History of Portland Lodge.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but we copy the report relating to the Lodge at Tangier, Morocco:

"The introduction of Masonry into Morocco was owing to the exertions of R. W. Bro. R. Stewart Patterson, the first W. M. of Prince Rupert's Lodge, No. 1, Winnipeg; afterwards District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Canada, for the (then) masonic district of Manitoba; and, subsequently, appointed Special Deputy Grand Master for the district of Morocco, by the M. W. Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. 'Al Moghreb Al Akxa Lodge No. 18' was organized at Gibraltar, that being the centre from which the various lines of steamers trading to the Barbary States, radiate, it being for special reasons considered advisable to work there for a short time, to be afterwards transplanted to Tangier, when the interests of Masonry demanded. Owing to protests made by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, against what they termed an invasion of their territory, the lodge was at once transferred to Morocco. Shortly after its removal, R. W. Bro. Rev. R. S. Patterson, who was then, and is now, Chaplain to Her Majesty's forces at Gibraltar, severed his connection with the lodge, thus abandoning his cherished plans for the opening of other lodges in the different cities and seaports of Morocco. The name of the lodge, which literally means 'The Far West,' was happily chosen, its charter being obtained from the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in 'The Far West' of America. It was also the name given to Mauritania by its Saracen conquerors.

"The first officers were as W. M., Bro. J. R. Ballard, a Canadian captain in service; as S. W., Bro. Rev. H. Bullock, a Canadian mason and Chaplain to forces; as J. W., Bro. A. Benrais, a Moorish resident. The change from Gibraltar to Tangier checked for a time the growth of the lodge, but during the past two years it has been steadily progressing, its membership now numbering (38) thirty-eight.

"It can boast of more nationalities and creeds than many larger lodges, comprising English, French, Austrian, Belgian, Spanish, Turkish, Portuguese and Brazilian; also Christian, Jewish and Mohammedan members. Its local charitable fund does much good. Besides relieving many distressed members and several traveling brethren, a small monthly allowance has been voted to the widow and orphans of a deceased brother.

"The lodge continues on the most cordial terms with the English, Scotch and Irish lodges in Gibraltar, as well as with the Spanish lodge, Saieda. The members decline to hold intercourse with the two lodges working under charters from the Grand Lodge of Seville, although R. W. Bro. Levi A. Cohen, our District Deputy Grand Master, says: 'It would, I believe, tend to strengthen the institution if we could see our way clear to hold intercourse with all lodges in the locality. All I know regarding the Grand Lodge of Seville is, that it is an independent Grand Lodge and counts a very large number of lodges in Spain.'

"Owing to the strict quarantine regulations, consequent upon the prevalence of cholera in southern Europe, communication with the outside world was for a time interrupted, but, during the past year, letters have been regularly received, none of which indicate any desire on the part of the brethren in Morocco to transfer their allegiance to another Grand Body.

"R. W. Bro. Cohen is a competent and faithful officer, and the management of the lodge is evidently in good hands. While the propriety of our chartering a lodge in that distant land may be open to question, yet while the brethren desire to give their allegiance to us, it is our duty to give them our aid and support, and, further, they should rely on the sympathy of all true masons.

"Since the introduction of Masonry into the city of Tangier, a better feeling has prevailed amongst the various elements composing its popula-

tion, and Freemasonry may yet be an important factor in giving freedom to the oppressed and down-trodden millions of that vast country."

#### MARYLAND, 1886.

We started a little when we read that this was the *one hundred and ninety-ninth* stated communication, but soon found that the two each year were counted, the Grand Lodge having met semi-annually ever since it was organized.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improving. A bank which held a large claim offered to reduce the rate of interest one per cent. upon the payment of \$13,000 thus reducing the debt to \$75,000. There was but \$4,000 in the treasury of the Grand Lodge: so the Grand Master (THOMAS J. SHYROCK) and his brother loaned the Grand Lodge \$9,000, and saved thereby \$750 a year in the interest account.

We presume that the following will shock some of our good brethren, but we rejoice that under the law and usage of his Grand Lodge (whose *one hundredth* annual communication was to be held during the year) the Grand Master *could* and *would* exercise sufficient authority to save the fraternity from scandal and disgrace:

"The Master of one of the lodges in the City of Baltimore brought to my attention the fact that two of the brethren, members of his lodge, had a disagreement in the lodge room in the masonic Temple after adjournment of the lodge, making slanderous charges one against the other, and that they had instituted suits for damages in the civil courts in the City of Baltimore. I, in company with the Worshipful Master of the lodge in question, visited these brethren and endeavored to use our good offices to dissuade them from further action in the premises, knowing, as we did, that the fraternity would be scandalized and brought into disrepute by trial of the case. I am sorry to say that our efforts failed. I then summoned the brethren to appear before me, which they did; when I informed them that unless the matter was amicably settled between them, immediately, and the case withdrawn from court, I would suspend them from all the rights and privileges of masonry; and, if necessary to protect the institution, I would call a Lodge of Emergency and try them for gross unmasonic conduct. I am happy to say that this had the desired effect, and the brethren agreed to submit their grievances to arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed by the Grand Master, and the matter was amicably settled between them. This was a case in which I considered it proper for the Grand Master to use all the power of his prerogative to protect the institution."

The Proceedings of the annual communication contain an excellent portrait of the veteran Grand Secretary, JACOB H. MEDAIRY,—a worthy ornament to the record of the *one hundredth* annual communication.

In his annual address Grand Master SHYROCK thus speaks of the condition of the craft, and his words will carry rejoicing throughout all the sister Grand Jurisdictions as well as his own:

"It gives me pleasure now to report (after a year's trial of the new system) that it has worked most admirably; and, I believe now for the first time since the system of Grand Inspectors was inaugurated by this Grand

Body, I am able to lay before you, as an appendix to this address, a written report from every Grand Inspector in the state and city. Taking into consideration the strenuous efforts of my predecessors to obtain these reports, without success, I think this a most gratifying exhibit. By a careful perusal of them you will find an unusual amount of activity in all the lodges; brotherly love apparently prevails. The lodges have, with few exceptions, plenty of work; the attendance is good, and their financial condition gradually improving. The Grand Lecturer has been called upon to visit a large number of County Lodges, and his report bears out that made by the Grand Inspectors. Indeed, it appears to me, that we have every cause to congratulate ourselves upon the present flourishing condition of Masonry in our state. I think a great measure of this can be attributed to the fact that the lodges now understand that the Grand Lodge is slowly but surely regaining her financial prestige, seeing before them the long promised vision of the 'silver lining' to the dark and lowering clouds which have enveloped this Grand Lodge for nearly a quarter of a century. They have taken renewed hope, and one and all are working with a hearty good will for Masonry, and the perpetuation of the tenets of the order."

The Grand Lodge had met to unveil the monument erected to Baron JOHN DEKALB at Annapolis; it was an occasion of much interest: the Proceedings were published and these are doubtless the ones Bro. Batcheler credited to Maine.

He notices approvingly and commends to the craft, Bro. SCHULTZ's History of Masonry in Maryland. We warmly endorse all he says; every lodge in Maryland, and every brother in that jurisdiction who wishes to have an intelligent idea of Masonry, will have a copy of it.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the centennial celebration: this has taken place and was a splendid success: we regret that we were unable to attend.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM J. WROTH, who performed the same duties from 1863 to 1868; he is a genial writer, and while he confines himself closely to an abstract, he drops in brief and judicious comments. With his Grand Lodge, he sustains "The prerogatives of Grand Masters," and "Perpetual Jurisdiction": holds that a Master must first have served as Warden; that the so called "Past Master's degree" is only a part of the installation ceremonies; and that masonic emblems should be used in no manner whatever in business matters: agrees with us in Maine in relation to "physical qualifications" and says that if he were Master of a lodge he should consider an objection to a candidate made by a mason not a member of the lodge.

#### MASSACHUSETTS, 1886.

At the March Quarterly, a memorial tribute was paid to the memory of Bro. CHARLES RUSSELL TRAIN: we cannot quote it in full and so refer our brethren to it: but we notice it particularly to commend the practice of giving so full a biographical sketch of deceased brethren, and to express the hope that the example may be generally followed.

At the June Quarterly, a resolution, prefaced by feeling remarks by Bro. WELCH, was adopted, tendering the sympathies of the Grand Lodge to Bro. THOMAS A. DOYLE, of Rhode Island, just before stricken down with sudden and serious illness.

It was announced that the publication of the early records down to 1792 was nearly completed: we regard this volume as the most valuable volume for the student of masonic history and usages that has ever been published in this country.

BRO. HENRY J. PARKER, with much labor and research, had prepared a register of the brethren connected with the fraternity in Boston and vicinity, from 1733 to 1800, with biographical notes relating to them: this valuable work he presented to the Grand Lodge: it was accepted with thanks: we know its value, having several times obtained information from it through the fraternal courtesy of BRO. PARKER.

A special communication was held August 26th, to lay the corner stone of a court house for the county of Hampshire. The Proceedings are given in full: the same "public grand honors" were given that were given in such cases before BRO. VAUX was born. A most interesting historical address was delivered by the Grand Master.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge was amended at the September Quarterly, in relation to the apron of a Master Mason: the old provision required a blue lining, edging and rosettes. It was objected that this was in conflict with the ritual. The amendment prescribes that the apron shall be "a plain, white lambskin, fourteen inches wide by twelve inches deep," but allows it to be adorned with the blue lining, edging and three rosettes.

The Proceedings of the annual communication contain a fine portrait of the retiring Grand Master, ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., who, we lament to say, has since joined the vast army of the dead.

We read, with almost reverential emotions, his tributes to deceased brethren, and his parting words to the Grand Lodge in his annual address. His faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties is shown in his address. His official action is fully given; and, although written with great conciseness, his address fills seventy-two pages of the Proceedings: nothing in it is written for effect: every line has a practical purpose.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"We may justly congratulate ourselves and the craft universal upon our progress and condition during the current year. Harmony and concord have prevailed among the lodges; improvement has been made in our ritualistic ceremonies; our financial condition, both in the lodges and Grand Lodge, shows increased balances on the right side; and fraternal relationships have been continued and extended."

Of the creation of new lodges, he says:

"In regard to the establishment of new lodges in our Commonwealth I feel constrained to say that, during the past three years, as I have traveled throughout the state, meeting representatives from nearly every lodge

therein, keeping in view a thorough knowledge of the lodges, their strength, financial and numerical, their zeal, and their situation (in which I have been fairly successful), I have come to the conclusion that there is to-day a sufficient number of lodges in the state,—full as many as the affiliated brethren are disposed to support, and as many as the best interests of the fraternity demand."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The act of granting a dispensation, the establishment of an organization by virtue of legal authority, the labor of the year of probation, and the final constitution of the body under chartered rights are but parts of the great whole necessary for the establishment, maintenance, success and permanence of a lodge. The brethren of to-day may be qualified, zealous and sincere, but what of the future of the new lodge? Our only answer is derived from the experience of the past, as presented in the history of many lodges that have been established, that existed, that died, or eked out an uninteresting existence, of no special credit to themselves nor to the institution which they seemingly represented. It is therefore an important question to decide, when to grant and when to refuse new warrants."

We commend this to the brethren of this state: it is true that while there may be as many lodges in the state as can be well supported, they are not properly located, and that there are localities which need a lodge and other localities where there are too many; but it not infrequently happens that in some place there are one or more active, zealous masons, who have time and inclination to attend to masonic matters, and by their influence and exertion a lodge is chartered and constituted, it prospers for awhile, but when these brethren die or remove, their mantles fall on the shoulders of no successors and the lodge begins to weaken, and in a short time becomes a weight and burden upon the craft instead of a strength and support to it: in considering the question of forming a new Lodge, the Grand Master should ascertain, if possible, whether the petitioners are all (or, at any rate, the *most* of them) fitted to assume the responsibilities they seek, or whether there are only one or two leading spirits and the rest are mere dummy annexes: we formerly had no vacant number on our roll of lodges in Maine, and in the cases which now exist (except possibly one), we believe the vacancy was caused by the death, removal or other disability of a few men who were the life of the lodge.

Among his closing words are these:

"When I accepted the office of Grand Master, three years ago, it was with sincere misgivings and much fear. Ability, fitness and strength of body, all seemed to be wanting for the wisest and most successful administration of the affairs of this Grand Body.

"Three years have speedily passed, and my abilities, as well as my physical strength, have been taxed to their utmost capacity. My misgiving was not a false estimate; for how could I have borne the duties of this high office with even comparative success, had it not been for the kind Providence that has blessed me, and for the loyalty, devotion, wisdom and activity of the brethren who have surrounded me.

"I gratefully recognize Him in whom we put our trust, and acknowledge His paternal rule, His abiding blessing and His wise guidance."

When he was serving as Deputy Grand Master, he had a severe attack of *meningitis*, from which, for some time, it seemed as if he could not recover;

he improved, however, but when the time came when his brethren would most gladly have called him to the Grand East, he was obliged to decline: while he never fully recovered his health, he continued to improve, and three years later he entered upon his duties as Grand Master. For three years, he performed those duties with an ability, fidelity and courtesy that commanded the respect and love of the entire craft. Very soon after vacating his office, he was again prostrated and never recovered. It almost seems that when he retired from the oriental chair, his earthly mission was ended and his earthly duties completed.

His successor, immediately upon his installation, in behalf of Bro. HOWLAND's lodge, presented a jewel to him: we believe that all, familiar with the manner in which he performed his duties, will agree with us that the following remarks of the Grand Master are, in no respect, exaggeration:

"R. W. Bro. Howland:—I congratulate you on the successful close of a term of office, which, from the beginning, has brought only honor to the Grand Lodge and yourself. After noble work, nobly done, come fittingly the thanks and congratulations you now receive. For three years you have filled, with unfailing patience, courtesy and wisdom, the important office of Grand Master of masons in Massachusetts, devoting thereto both time and thought. You have well maintained the traditions and institutions of our order. You have upheld the ancient dignity of Masonry and enriched our history with an unblemished record; thus extending the line of devoted men who have in times past held the same responsible office. You leave the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges in hopeful and active prosperity. For these and other reasons, our thanks are due to you."

The Grand Feast was celebrated as usual: the speeches were excellent: Bro. BURNHAM responded for Maine: to our regret, then and ever since, we could not be there.

#### MICHIGAN, 1887.

Two special communications were held—one to lay a corner stone, and the other to dedicate a hall: interesting addresses were made on both occasions.

A splendid portrait of Bro. MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, the retiring Grand Master, makes a frontispiece for the Proceedings.

His address relates very largely to local matters: he announced forty decisions; the Committee on Jurisprudence reported in favor of modifying some and reversing others; but the Grand Lodge rejected the report and confirmed all the decisions as made: we think all were wrong in some respects, although some depend on the local law.

They all agree that the following is correct:

"Question. In petitioning for a new lodge is it necessary to have dimits when asking recommendation of three nearest lodges, or may masons still hold their membership in a lodge, and petition that lodge to grant request to form another lodge?"

"Answer. It is necessary to have dimits of petitioners for a new lodge when asking the recommendation of three nearest lodges. A lodge has the

power to reject any application for dimit, and this might be refused after recommendation was obtained, and the brother could not become a petitioner for a new lodge."

If correct under local law, we think the law should be changed : severance of membership should be at the pleasure of the member, unless charges are pending, or notice of charges to be presented, be given ; the law should never force unaffiliation, and therefore, should not require the taking of dimits until the charter is granted ; in Maine, the issuing of a dispensation for a new lodge suspends the membership of those named in it until its return to the Grand Lodge ; the result is that none of our masons become non-affiliates by failing to get a dispensation or charter.

Another decision was that a mason, who presents a dimit, petitions for membership and is elected, but when he is examined by the Master, fails to pass the examination, cannot be admitted to the lodge. The committee held that after election, he was a member and entitled to admission on proof of identity. The Grand Lodge sustained the decision. The large preponderance of opinion sustains the committee. At any rate, it is rather a queer performance for a lodge to receive a petition from a man and elect him a member without knowing that he is a mason ! We have held to the opinion that the membership is not complete till the candidate is elected and signs the by-laws, and that an objection, interposed before he signs, rejects him. The decision practically comes to this.

The doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction was applied *nem. con.* in one case, which is rather a hard one : a man stated that he had been made an E. A. in an Ohio lodge ; that lodge had ceased to exist, and his name could not be found in the records : he could not prove himself a mason ; the inquiry was if his petition for initiation could be received and acted upon by the Michigan lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides ; the answer was that it could not because "By his own statement he is an E. A. and has been for ten or twelve years, and belongs in the jurisdiction of Ohio." We think that as the Ohio lodge *died without making any record of his initiation*, the jurisdiction of Ohio was rather weak !

In passing, we copy the following to show the practice in Michigan :

"Question. Is it in violation of masonic law and usage to open and close a lodge on any other than a third degree ?

"Answer. A lodge should be opened upon the highest degree upon which it expects to work, and close upon the same degree."

The Grand Master made the following decision :

"Question. Is there any authority for voting in a lodge upon any question except by ballot ?

"Answer. It is the usual practice of lodges to decide all minor questions by the uplifted hand, or by 'ayes' and 'noes,' a *viva voce* vote, and either is proper. All questions connected with candidates, and with trials, must be voted by ballot, and all others that in the opinion of the Master should be so voted upon."

In relation to this, the committee say :

"In number fourteen, the Grand Master decides that it is proper to vote by 'ayes and nays' or '*viva voce*' in a lodge.

"We submit that this is not good masonic law. Grand Master McCURDY, in 1874, decided that a vote could not be taken in a masonic lodge by calling the 'ayes and nays.' (See digest, page 103.)

"Masonic law requires that all members present must vote. The Master's duty is to enforce this rule. Upon a call for the 'ayes and nays,' the Master can easily determine whether the members all vote or not, but without such call it would be impossible for the Master to determine whether all had voted or not. If a call of the ayes and nays cannot be had, most certainly an 'all in favor say aye' should be prohibited. The impropriety of this method of voting does not, however, depend upon this former ruling. The volume of lung power does not determine questions submitted to a masonic lodge, and this mode of voting renders it impossible to determine whether the salutary rule, requiring each member to vote, is being complied with or not."

By ancient usage, votes upon election of candidates are by ballot : except in such cases and when *expressly* provided otherwise by the written law, the Master takes such method of ascertaining the sense of the lodge as he sees fit : any attempted limitation of his power in this respect finds no warrant in masonic law.

It was decided that, in the absence of Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden must *personally* preside, and conduct the affairs of the lodge. He may call a Past Master to his side to assist him, but cannot place the Past Master in the chair. This is not law in any other jurisdiction within our knowledge ; we think the decision contrary to law and sound sense.

It was decided, against the report of the committee, that an objection to a candidate, whose petition is pending, before ballot, is a rejection equivalent to a rejection by ballot, and the W. M. must declare him rejected but the decision does not state when such declaration is to be made.

An objection, in writing, to the initiation of an elected candidate was handed to the Master : it was decided that the fact of the objection and the name of the brother making it, but not the reasons, must be entered of record.

The committee reported against the decision, but it was sustained : the only ground for so doing, that we can conceive of, is the one we once heard given by a brother (who, on some former votes, had been voted down), "*to make the thing unanimous.*"

A large amount of routine business was transacted, but none requiring special comment.

The Report on Correspondence (308 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES.

Heretofore, he has given the opening and closing remarks of presiding officers : this year he feels compelled to omit them : yet he sticks pretty closely to the motto of another brother, which he adopts for himself, "I am but a gatherer and despiser of other men's stuff."

In his review of Maine, he quotes Grand Master DAY's announcement of Bro. MALLET's gift, and the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, promising as follows:

"The following speaks for itself: it is a noble act, performed by a *true* Freemason, and we gladly emblazon it on the pages of masonic history and hold it forth as one to be honored in days and generations to come."

Quoting from the report of Grand Secretary BERRY, he adds:

"Grand, good old man; truly you have been faithful in every duty, and are justly entitled to honors and awards that await the faithful of the house hold."

Referring to the action of Arkansas, in relation to the death of the Vice President, he says:

"True, it is not the question whether he be a mason or not, but the representative of a government that all masons are bound to be true to."

#### MINNESOTA, 1886.

The volume contains portraits of Past Grand Masters MOSES SHERBURNE and CHARLES GRISWOLD.

The affairs of this Grand Lodge seem to be running smoothly; indeed, so much so that we find very little for extract or discussion.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY R. DENNY) and the report of Grand Secretary PIERSON are confined to matters of local interest: the former had secured an amendment to the civil charter of the Grand Lodge and an organization was effected under it. The charter provides for a corporation composed of a Board of Trustees, consisting of eight, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens being members *ex officio*.

The proceedings were of a routine character, and everything indicates a condition of growth, harmony and prosperity.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON. The part which always most interests us—*the comments*—is brief.

We commend the following to Bro. STATON and those who share his fears:

"It is not possible that in any Grand Lodge jurisdiction in this country, except, possibly, Rhode Island and Delaware, that the Past Grand Officers would ever become sufficiently numerous to 'overshadow' the representatives of the lodges, and even if they should, it would be an advantage to the craft rather than an evil.

"In most jurisdictions, the first four Grand Officers are by the constitutions made permanent members, a few extend the privilege to the Past Grand Treasurer and Secretary. And why? Because of their past services to the craft; because of their masonic experience and knowledge of the wants of the craft in their particular jurisdiction, and in general, of the laws, customs and usages of the fraternity.

"It is an undeniable fact that a large, a very large proportion of the officers of our lodges content themselves with a sufficient knowledge of our rituals to be enabled to confer the degrees with *eclat*. How many of them

are familiar with the constitution of their own Grand Lodge, let alone the general principles? For answer, does not each and every Grand Master, in annual addresses, state the fact that numerous letters have been received during the year, propounding divers inquiries, that could easily have been answered by a reference to the constitutions; does not that fact alone constitute a sufficient reason why there should be a conservative body in each Grand Lodge, composed of Grand Officers who, from inclination and force of circumstances, have been obliged to familiarize themselves with, not only the particular constitution, but the old customs, the old usages and the old regulations. Every representative expects to learn something during his attendance upon the Grand Lodge, to assist him in the discharge of his present or prospective duties; from whom is he to learn, except from those who have the knowledge to communicate and the experience of years?"

BRO. PIERSON has been a masonic student and close observer so long, that we always lay down his report with regret that he does not write more.

#### MISSISSIPPI, 1886.

These Proceedings were not received last year in season for our report; we were favored with advance sheets, of addresses and reports, but they were not sufficient for a satisfactory review.

The grave question before the Grand Lodge was the financial one. The U. S. bond which it owned had been sold, but in spite of that the deficit was larger than the year before: by cutting off some expenditures and reducing others, but more than all by reducing the mileage one-third, relief was apparently obtained, and probably the current receipts would meet the current expenses: and the deficiency, which must result if no change was made, would not happen.

The Grand Master (J. B. MORGAN) regrets that, after arrangements had been made to secure the services of a very efficient Grand Lecturer, they had to be given up for want of money to pay the expenses. As we understand the legislation to reduce expenses, a part of it was the abolition of that office.

Of his decisions, the Grand Master says:

"A wise and enlightened jurisprudence being the chief cement of all civilized institutions, in the discharge of this important branch of the duties of the high office of Grand Master, I have spared no effort to dispose of all questions presented to me for decision, in strict accordance with the true intent and meaning of our constitution, rules and regulations, and the unwritten laws and usages which have governed the craft from time immemorial. That I have committed errors, I doubt not, but in order to protect against the possibilities of injuries to our beloved order, growing out of our weakness, we have, on all occasions, when the matter would at all admit of the delay necessary for the purpose, called unsparingly for the assistance of our learned Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, who have at all times responded with appropriate, learned, wise and satisfactory answers to the questions propounded. It is gratifying to state that of the numerous questions considered, there was on all of them a unit of agreement, not only among the committee themselves, but with myself as well."

We are glad to note his reference to the ancient usages.

We judge by a suggestion coming from the Grand Secretary, that when the Report on Correspondence was printed in advance of the session, it was printed *twice*—a proceeding of "inutility and additional expense" as he suggests, but one that can readily be avoided by printing the full number at first.

A memorial, praying that the law of "perpetual jurisdiction" might be repealed, was received and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, but we do not find that any report was made upon it.

It was decided that a vote granting a *dimit*, "on condition that the brother remove to Texas," was void, and the membership not affected: in similar cases of illegal conditions, it has been held that the *condition* is void and the *grant* valid. If the brother acted upon the *dimit* in this case, we think the same rule should be applied and the lodge not allowed to charge him dues and, perhaps, suspend him for their non-payment.

One new question of an important character came before the Grand Lodge. A lodge in Tennessee expelled a member: the lodge ceased to exist: the party moved to Mississippi: he desiring to be restored, the Mississippi lodge, in whose jurisdiction he resides, recommended to the Tennessee lodge, now having jurisdiction over the territory of the old lodge, to restore him: that lodge petitioned the Grand Lodge of Tennessee to do so: that body held that it had no jurisdiction because the party lived in another state, and directing the papers to be transmitted to the Grand Lodge of Mississippi; waiving any supposed jurisdiction and requesting it to take such action as to it might seem right and proper. It thereupon directed the lodge, in whose jurisdiction he resides, to take the usual proceedings for restoration and send them to the Grand Lodge for confirmation. There was some misunderstanding and the case came before the Grand Lodge again: the committee say:

"Your committee in the consideration of this matter has had its attention drawn to a question of masonic jurisprudence, which we believe has not heretofore received attention in this Grand Lodge. The mode of procedure which we have pointed out is undoubtedly correct, if the action of our mother Grand Lodge, in referring the case to us, is supported by sound masonic doctrine. In view of the sentiment of profoundest respect which we entertain for that Grand Lodge and the very high estimate we place upon the learning of its very able committee, we with diffidence venture to dissent from its conclusions. It is the generally received doctrine that an expelled mason can only be re-instated by the lodge which expelled him if it is still in existence, and, if defunct, then by the Grand Lodge, whose confirmation of the sentence of expulsion alone made it effective, and that no other lodge or Grand Lodge can lawfully interfere in the premises.

"The fact that the party afterwards removed to another jurisdiction does not change the rule that no lodge except the one that passed the sentence is competent to restore. When a mason is admitted into our lodges by affiliation, he comes bearing the badge of a good character from his own lodge and as a pledge of the good faith of those who send him forth, we require him to exhibit and deposit with the lodge a certificate which is called a *dimit*, but here is an instance where a man comes to us to ask that we wash out the stain upon his masonic character, stamped there by the brethren who thrust him forth from their company, armed with a document which

in effect is simply a refusal to have anything to do with him and a polite letter of introduction to us, with kind permission to do what they decline to do and what we respectfully claim we have no right to do."

After careful consideration, we conclude that a judicial act of a Grand Lodge, or of a lodge whose Grand Lodge still exists, can be annulled only by such Grand Lodge, and that this power cannot be delegated; at the same time we do not think the second paragraph we have quoted is justified by the facts. The idea of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, that the party should not be restored and turned upon the craft of Mississippi, without the action of that Grand Lodge, we deem eminently proper, and that the opposite course would have been discourteous and improper. Tennessee, however, in its desire to treat a sister Grand Lodge with due courtesy, instead of asking the consent of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, waived jurisdiction in its favor and requested it to take such action as it might deem proper. We think that this action is not accurately stated in the paragraph we have quoted; and the statement made does injustice to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

We are surprised to find that the committee hold that the Master can vote only when there is a tie. We have elsewhere in this report stated our views.

The Report on Correspondence (52 pp) was submitted by Bro. A. H. BARKLEY.

He thus states the law in his jurisdiction upon two important points:

"In Mississippi no one can be a member of Grand Lodge who is not a member of a chartered lodge. The dimits of those who ask for a dispensation to make masons are filed with the Grand Secretary along with the petition for said dispensation. The dispensation authorizes them to work. If they fail to obtain a charter at the expiration of their dispensation, unless the dispensation is renewed, they are non-affiliates and must petition for membership in some chartered lodge by having their dimits returned, or obtain certificates from Grand Secretary. Their rights as Past Masters and to seats in Grand Lodge are abrogated by their own act and deed—dimitting from a chartered lodge—and this right is restored by Grand Lodge when the lodge is chartered, its officers installed and the lodge constituted by authority of the Grand Lodge."

\* \* \* \* \*

"We have ever been taught that what has been committed to the Master, in the way of objection, was sacred, and should be kept secret. If the objection is admitted to record, it then becomes public among the members, and might lead to serious trouble. We have a case in mind, which is recorded elsewhere in this report, which was brought to light in a different way, and it destroyed the happiness of the W. M. It is best to give no finger-boards in such cases. Mississippi records neither the objection nor the objector, and the objection holds good so long as the objector remains a member of the lodge unless withdrawn."

We have already discussed the first: as to the second strike out "all after the word "objection" the last time it is used, and insert "is precisely equivalent to a rejection by ballot," and it is all right.

Speaking of "adjourning the Grand Lodge" he well says:

"The power to open and close is in the Grand Master. He calls off at

pleasure, and when the business of the Grand body is concluded, he closes it. The motion, therefore, to adjourn, is trenching upon the rights and powers of the Grand Master. The form of opening and closing the Grand Lodge is very similar to that of opening and closing a subordinate lodge, and a moment's thought will convince any well-informed mason, that it is unmasonic to adjourn. Think, brethren, and rehearse your ritual and then reconsider your action."

Another Mississippian who holds that the Grand Master has some powers not found in the Constitution of his Grand Lodge.

He takes under advisement our remarks in 1885 in relation to the impropriety of lodges surrendering their charters when a new Grand Lodge is formed. We shall look with much interest for the result.

#### MISSISSIPPI, 1887.

The Grand Master (B. T. KIMBROUGH) in his address gives attention to a large number of routine matters, generally of local interest only.

We have mentioned the law committee in former reports; we labored under a misapprehension as to the scope of its duties; the Grand Master says:

"I call your attention, brethren, to the fact that the decisions of the Grand Master have the force of law till the succeeding annual communication of the Grand Lodge: so should be wisely made. Sometimes, as in the case from Wesson Lodge, and perhaps Hattiesburg, also, a conflict arises between the Grand Master and the law committee. For both these reasons—to enable the Grand Master to act wisely, and to avoid conflict between him and the law committee—I recommend a change of the law or custom, so as to require all law questions to go—first to the law committee, and then such as need the action or sanction of the Grand Master, could be forwarded by said committee to him with their opinion thereon. This course is, in my judgment, all the more demanded during the continuance of the present doubtful policy of this Grand Lodge of official rotation, when each succeeding Grand Master can hardly get familiar with the law and his duties till his term expires and a fresh pilot is placed at the helm—chosen not for his skill or learning in masonic law, but in sheer obedience to the custom of official succession prevalent in this and other Grand Lodges in the United States."

We have no hesitation in saying that we should regard the appointment of such a committee to give *decisions*, as distinguished from *counsel to the Grand Master*, as under law a gross usurpation of the powers of the Grand Master; in this state, we should never tolerate the announcement of a decision of a question of masonic law, during the recess, by any other than the Grand Master. We, therefore, endorse the recommendation above quoted.

The Grand Master also earnestly urges that the practice of electing a new Grand Master every year be discontinued. It seems that the Grand Junior Warden is promoted to the West, and the Grand Senior Warden to the East, the Deputy Grand Master not being "in the line of promotion." He says:

"The custom of turning out your Grand Master each year is not, in my opinion, for the best interest of the order. We act with much better judgment in the selection of Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer; they have

succeeded themselves for eighteen or twenty years on account of special fitness. But we have degraded the office of Grand Master, the executive head of the Grand Lodge, with the idea it matters not so much who fills it; while really it has more power for good or evil than all others combined. Year by year we take for that office a new man, often of moderate knowledge of masonic law, and always without experience. We take him, not because really the fittest man for the place, not for the vigor or ability with which we expect him to discharge the duties of his office, but in mere obedience to a weak custom—because he is next in the line of promotion. To be so chosen Grand Master, gives but little honor to the official, and it may sometime happen, less to the craft. We have, in this, removed the ancient landmarks which our fathers had set. Let us return in a measure, to the days of Quitman, who served the Grand Lodge for twelve successive years as Grand Master, and quit then because he refused to serve longer. While this is a day of progress, yet in some things, our fathers were wiser than we."

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

"Judging from the returns received and examined, I think the committee will be able to make an exhibit of average prosperity. No new lodges have been formed, several have forfeited their charters, and some others are dormant and dead, but there are at least two hundred and fifty live, working masonic lodges in Mississippi. If we consider the times, the numerous other benevolent orders that attract new material, and the monthly expense necessary to secure benefits in the same, it is only surprising that so many are being added to, and so few dropped from the rolls of our ancient and honorable fraternity."

Of the finances, he says:

"The indebtedness at the opening of last Grand Communication was \$686.74; but thanks to the judicious retrenchments recommended by your able Finance Committee, and so heartily approved by the Grand Lodge, our financial condition is much improved, and if the present basis of receipts and disbursements is not disturbed, there appears to be no reason why the Grand Lodge cannot continue to be comfortably self-sustaining. The prompt and systematic manner in which all business was despatched at last communication, enabled the Grand Lodge to complete its labors in two days. As a financial result, the pay-roll of last session was \$1,042.12—the attendance of representatives being only one less in 1886 than in 1885. The difference was not altogether in per diem, but included savings in committees and in appropriations usually included in the pay-roll."

The business was finished in two days this year also.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in the case to which we have already alluded, was as follows: It was referred to the committee, and a majority of its members reported that the action of the Mississippi lodge acting under the instructions of the Grand Lodge, had already restored the party. The committee cite various authorities to show that their former report was correct and that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi had power to restore under the circumstances. The authorities certainly sustain the committee, but, nevertheless, we are constrained to disagree with them for reasons already stated. The minority of the committee, under the circumstances, recommended that the Grand Lodge restore him, and the Grand Lodge so voted. Inasmuch, therefore, as each Grand Lodge holds that the other has restored him, it is safe to say that the matter is finally settled.

The Committee on the "State of the Order" make the report, based upon

correspondence with the lodges, that the indications point to a revival of interest in the near future—the greatest need to effect that object being the need of instruction.

The Quebec question was before the Grand Lodge and the following conclusion of a report, made to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, in 1885, was adopted as the sentiments of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi:

"The question is a serious one; so serious that it is likely to result in the severing of the fraternal relations that have existed between various Grand Lodges. These considerations should be potent in inducing these lodges to change their allegiance. No three lodges in the wide world should allow themselves to be the cause of such disastrous results. A stubborn persistence on their part for fourteen years, in so unwise a course, would justify all masons everywhere in withdrawing masonic intercourse with them. This, we think, could be done without any reflection upon the mother Grand Lodge. We, however, think it not advisable to take such action at this time. We sincerely hope that the members of these lodges will value masonic peace and harmony to the craft in general, above their own personal preferences, and will, by yielding allegiance to Quebec, restore fraternity and fellowship throughout the masonic world."

Our brethren of these two states have the sublimest faith we have ever witnessed! These three lodges have stood out for nearly *eighteen years*, growing all the while more arrogant in their conduct and more bitter in their hostility, rejecting with unconcealed contempt all propositions looking to giving in their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Well, charity suffers long and is kind: but there is a point where masonic charity leaves off and masonic discipline begins, and in this case, our Maine masonic charity lasted fifteen years and was then exhausted.

The following report of the committee was adopted after a long and earnest discussion:

"Question 1. What action is to be taken in the case of a brother against whom charges have been made, who is under arrest by the civil authorities upon a criminal charge? Under the rules and regulations final action cannot be taken until his case is decided in the courts, but it is desired to suspend him at once without going into a trial on the merits, can it be done by a resolution under Section 60, Rules and Regulations?

"Answer. Section 60, Rules and Regulations, is a stumbling-block and ought to be amended. It says no *final* action shall be taken, and yet the accused may be suspended, things which are irreconcileable. How can the latter be done unless there is a trial and the final act of a trial—the sentence? No one can be suspended on motion or lose any of his rights until he has had a hearing. This principle is recognized when final action is prohibited and nullified when permission is given to suspend the accused without a hearing. We regard the latter proposition as repugnant to every instinct of natural justice and contrary to the whole spirit and intent of Freemasonry. To add to the calamities of the unfortunate situation in which one charged with a criminal offence finds himself, is censurable in any one, but for a mason not only to desert his brother in adversity, but by suspending him to place it beyond his power to render to him the masonic assistance he has solemnly promised to extend in the hour of adversity, is criminal. While Masonry never seeks to shelter the guilty from the consequences of their crime, she would be false to every masonic impulse if she did not give to the brother accused the benefit of every doubt, and continue to render to him every kindly office until doubt of guilt has been resolved into

conviction, when she sadly gives him up that he may go unto his own place. Inasmuch as both of these provisions could not be executed, we give preference to that which we believed to be most in accord with the spirit of Masonry, and advised that no steps be taken in the case of a brother who is under arrest by the civil authorities until his case is decided by the courts, except the preparation of charges and specifications."

This is entirely new to us. Habit may have something to do with our views, but we much prefer the system of masonic procedure, which pays no attention to the proceedings in court (except so far as evidence may be obtained there), and tries one accused of unmasonic conduct and convicts or acquits upon the evidence presented, without regard to the result in the court.

We think we must give the chairman of the committee a little light, as he confesses he does not know what is meant by "proper vouchers" in the charge to a Master "and has never seen any one who did know." We hold such a document now. It bears the "teste" of the Grand Secretary of our Grand Lodge, under its seal and the signature of the Master and Wardens of the lodge in which we were made, attested by its Secretary, under its seal: and, moreover, bears our autograph. It certifies that on a given date, we were duly made a Master Mason in that lodge: and the Grand Secretary certifies that that lodge was a regular lodge. When we are identified as the one whose autograph is on the document, we have produced the proper vouchers. But our good Brother SPEED assumes that if a change of membership is made this document must be surrendered: but this is not so: *it has nothing to do with membership*: it relates wholly to the initiation, which happens but once; the lodge may afterwards die, but no matter, because if it was a regular lodge when the initiation took place, the party was "made in a regular lodge." It relates to no subsequent time: its whole office is to show that the holder was made *in a regular lodge* when he was made.

Quite a discussion arose as to electing the officers of a newly chartered lodge. In Maine, none of the officers are named in the charter: perhaps, strictly speaking, they should be elected after the *constitution* and before proceeding to the installation: practically, they are always elected in advance, and when they are presented for installation, the installing officer inquires of the brethren if they remain satisfied with their choice.

The question of the right of visitation was discussed, and a very able minority report was presented by Bro. SPEED, sustaining our practice in this state: subsequently, the committee adopted his views, and his report was adopted apparently without dissent.

The Grand Master decided:

"That three may close a lodge in third degree, when all the members but three have left the hall before closing."

Of this, the committee say:

"If we are permitted to explain what the form and ceremony should be, under such circumstances, we approve the first decision printed under the

head of decisions, 'that they may do so by walking out and closing the door after them, and that the last one out should lock it and take the key with him,' but we are unable to see, for ritualistic reasons, how three can close a lodge of Master Masons in any other manner."

This was embraced with others in a report, and a motion to adopt the report was lost, and no further action was taken: so we presume the Grand Master's decision stands, as it would under our laws.

Quite a number of the Grand Representatives, near other Grand Lodges, sent in reports, which are published with the proceedings: we do not find anything in them calling for notice.

The Report on Correspondence (69 pp.) was submitted by Bro. A. H. BARKLEY. Of course, in such space, he can only give a brief summary with briefer comments. A genial, kindly tone pervades the report.

He falls into one error: he says:

"The following was offered and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"'The Grand Lodge may reverse the decision of a subordinate lodge, whereby a brother is suspended or expelled, which reversal shall restore the accused to all his rights and privileges in Freemasonry, and to full membership in the subordinate lodge.'

"If this amendment should be adopted and become a part of the Constitution, then a suspended or expelled member will only need to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration.

"The action of the Grand Lodge, should it be favorable to the individual brother, places him back in the lodge with all the rights and privileges of a member, without consulting the wishes or welfare of the subordinate lodge.

"The Grand Lodge has the power to restore a suspended or expelled brother to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but the right to restore to membership belongs to the individual lodge. We have too much confidence in the wisdom and sound judgment of the brethren of Alabama to believe that they will make any such amendment to their constitution as that contemplated by the last clause of the proposed amendment, and we therefore await the report of the Committee on Correspondence."

The only effect of this amendment is, that when the Grand Lodge decides that a brother has been *illegally* tried and convicted, he is placed in the same position he was in when the trial commenced.

In Mississippi, the law used to be (and perhaps is now) that when the Grand Lodge decided that a brother had been *illegally* tried, nevertheless, it allowed a sentence founded upon an *illegal* trial to remain in force, and thus a brother was deprived of his masonic rights by an *illegal* trial! The same *was* true in Alabama, and the proposed amendment was to repeal so grossly unjust a law, and had no reference at all to a restoration after a legal expulsion.

#### MISSOURI, 1886.

As has been the case with his predecessors, the Grand Master (JAMES W. BOYD) reports upon an immense amount of routine matters, as may be judged from his statement that he often received letters at the rate of eighteen or twenty a day: but his zeal and industry were "equal to the

emergency." He had arrested several charters on account of the refusal of the lodges to impose punishment in clear cases of discipline.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"My visits to a number of lodges, the hundreds of letters received during the year, my intercourse with the brethren, the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, all lead me to conclude that Masonry is in a prosperous condition throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. The prosperity here mentioned is, of course, relative. Our institution is perhaps as prosperous to-day as it has ever been; yet I am free to say that we have not reached that degree of prosperity we ought to reach, and we are not accomplishing as much as we might accomplish by a little more well-directed effort. Let us look the situation fairly in the face. Let us ask, in all candor, what do we need? We have quite a number of lodges that are dragging their slow length along without any real vitality, energy or power. They exist, that is all. They have not even the form, much less the power of Masonry. We must do something to save these lodges, or they are gone. We make laws for them; we govern and control their action as a body; we should do something to burn into their members the real principles, spirit, history, philosophy and traditions of Masonry, that they may realize what is the grandeur and glory of the institution of which they are members. If it be necessary, in order to accomplish this result, to send some one to them with a fresh message of masonic truth and love, send him, and send him now."

After referring to the active, rushing, changing characteristics of the times, he adds:

"Such a day is a propitious time for the growth of false doctrines, dangerous ideas, erroneous theories, pernicious fallacies, destructive and ruinous tendencies and practices. Things old, are discarded because they are old; things new, are accepted because they are new. The ruthless hand of innovation would strike down everything sacred, and destroy everything 'two years old' or upward. From the sowing of these seeds we may expect to reap the harvest of the cyclone."

Referring specially to agnosticism, he draws a beautiful parallel between the Great Pyramid against which the storms of four thousand years have beaten in vain, and Freemasonry, against which the storms of innovation, new, false and destructive ideas and teachings should also beat in vain: he adds:

"And thus has Masonry stood, powerful and conservative, checking the wildest passions of men in the darkest hours of the most fearful revolutions of the past; thus Masonry stands to-day, holding, or helping to hold, in check the evil tendencies of our times; making men more thoughtful, earnest and true; binding them with her beautiful symbolic cords to that which is changeless; projecting their lives out on the basis of an immortality; teaching at all times, benevolence and charity; fraternity and fidelity."

We commend this most earnestly to the brethren of his jurisdiction, reminding them that an assault is never first made upon the citadel itself, but the out-works are first carried; and change in the polity and methods of Masonry by introducing modern ideas and modern methods is a loss of the outworks, which in time will allow the banner of agnosticism to be planted in the citadel itself.

The reports of Grand Secretary VINCIL, and of the Grand Treasurer, show an active and effective administration, and a sound financial condition.

The great question before the Grand Lodge was the establishment of the "Widows' and Orphans' Home." The report of the committee in favor of establishing one was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The report is not printed in the body of the Proceedings, and we overlooked it in our first examination. Missouri has had some experience in running in debt, and we are not surprised to find that the plans are all based on the "pay-as-we-go" system. The committee says:

"We deem it proper, therefore, at the very outset, to state that we are opposed both to burdening the home or this Grand Lodge with a debt to hang over it as a huge incubus to darken its bright prospects, and to arousing the antagonism of brethren by exacting from them, and against their respective wills, a contribution to the Home. We believe that the matter should be so managed as to complete the necessary buildings under the observance of the rule, to pay as we go; and that when the Home is opened, its resources, in the way of income from its endowment and the products of its inmates and probable contributions, shall be such as to assure its maintenance in the future. If there be one whose means forbid such a contribution, without thereby materially injuring himself or his family, he should not be called upon for it. We have in our membership brethren who are both willing and able to see that the Home is maintained and all its great good fully accomplished. These, with such contributions as will come from the surplus of this body, from the subordinate lodges and the other masonic bodies of the state, and from other sources, will constitute an ample fund; and in connection with the income we have referred to, will constitute a fund that will not need the support of coercive unpopular measures to fully maintain the Home."

The Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery promised their active co-operation and aid. The committee of the Grand Commandery, which had in charge the programme of the Grand Encampment, had turned over *twenty thousand dollars* of its surplus receipts to aid in the work—an act as the committee well say, "without a parallel in the history of the institution." The Grand Lodge also turned over \$10,000 of its surplus.

The committee report that, including these sums, they have \$48,825 in the hands of their Treasurer, or subscribed, payable in installments. The amount required is not stated.

No money is to be spent during the current year; but the work of the Directors is limited to

"Soliciting contributions and bequests from lodges, chapters, commanderies and individuals.

"Investigating the claims of different localities for the site of the Home, and carefully tabulating all propositions, with the advantages and disadvantages connected with each.

"Investigating plans for building and methods for the erection and maintenance of the Home, with the general plan to be pursued in its government and control.

"Disseminating throughout the fraternity in this Grand jurisdiction all possible information upon the general subject, to the end that all may be informed of the general purposes of the incorporation.

"And, in general, to carefully consider the whole question, even to minutest details, and publish to all in printed form their conclusions, that at the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge a full understanding may be had and an intelligent vote secured upon any propositions submitted for indorsement or direction."

Bro. Rob Morris was present, and received with a warm welcome: at the request of the Grand Lodge, he delivered an address, based largely upon personal reminiscences: part of it is published, but as much of it was of an esoteric character, its publication was, of course, omitted.

We read with much interest the reports of the Committee on Appeals. The Grand Master had arrested the charters of four lodges for failure to convict or failure to impose punishment upon conviction. There were seven appeals from acquittals: four of them were cases in which the charge was "saloon-keeping"; the truth of the charge was admitted in every case, but the lodge acquitted the accused. The Grand Lodge, affirming the reports of the committee, sustained the arrest of the charter, set aside the judgment of acquittal in every case, *expelled three* of the accused and suspended each of the other *four* for five years.

This is a step in the right direction: we notice, however, that the committee give as a reason for their recommendations, that the charter, having been arrested, the case could not be sent back. However, the power of the Grand Lodge to set aside an acquittal and render such judgment as it deems proper, is fully recognized: and it is only a question of time when the Grand Lodge will send no case back, except for the purpose of receiving evidence that was not admitted, or when evidence had been admitted which ought to have been excluded, so that *at the second trial, the case will be heard on different evidence from that adduced on the first trial.*

The Report on Correspondence (147 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL. It is a summary, involving great labor and patience, of the important matters, with extracts and comments less copious than usual.

We are in accord with him upon almost every question—the prerogatives of Grand Masters being the chief exception; as to that, we commend him to the utterances of his Grand Master, already quoted by us.

Another matter (which we are inclined to think he examined hastily) is, that we hold that when an objector after ballot *gives the reasons for his objection* (which he is never bound to do), he is bound by the judgment of the lodge as to the sufficiency of the objections.

He still keeps up the war on the saloons, and most effectively too. His course has been somewhat criticized: in one case, he replies as follows:

" We will simply say in reply, that it has been our purpose to make things not only 'red hot,' but lively, for both drunken and drunkard-making masons in this jurisdiction. By the influence and aid of 'good men and true' in our Grand Lodge, the work has been accomplished. No saloon-keeper 'need apply' in Missouri. The Grand Lodge has said to such masons as are in the business, 'You must quit Masonry or quit the business of saloon-keeping.' The 'broadside' at which our amiable co-worker in Colorado flings a passing jest, was not fired by a member of the "Prohibition Party"—not even an adherent of that 'Party'—but by one who has no compromise to make with vice in any form. When our Bro. Greenleaf is informed that this writer belongs to no 'temperance organization' except the church, and is not trying to 'work' Masonry in the interest of the so-called temperance movements of the day, he may raise his 'strictures' and change his

views, provided he wants to. When our work is done, we will 'rest.' The 'leaven' has 'leavened the whole lump' in this jurisdiction. As to the need of the 'leaven' elsewhere, we are not prepared to speak. We are led to infer that it is not needed—perhaps not wanted—in other fields, from the way our brethren carp at the 'broadsides' of this committee."

Believing he is right, criticisms will not stop him. But if he needed anything further than consciousness of doing his duty, the ability to write the following is ample, and we most heartily congratulate him on the good he has already achieved :

" And it is a matter calling for devout acknowledgment and praise that the leaders of the craft in Missouri, of to-day, are men of the very best moral standing and represent a higher grade of character than in former times. Nothing affords the writer of these pages more real satisfaction than to record the manifest advance along the line of healthy and elevated character in the fraternity of Missouri, and it is a pleasure to feel that his voice and pen have been actively employed in aiding such improvement for the greater part of his masonic life. We war against vice in all its forms, and wherever found, because it is vice."

He agrees that Quakers may be received by affirmation : that the absconding of one who has committed a masonic offence and thus preventing the service of notice upon him, should not prevent his punishment ; that a mason should not be required to join the nearest lodge : and that non-intercourse with the three English lodges in Quebec ought to be declared and maintained.

In two matters, he seems to us to argue erroneously : referring to Bro. GURNEY's term "fraternal arguments," he assumes that if an argument is not "fraternal" it must be "unfraternal." We have made a great many arguments which were neither "fraternal" nor "unfraternal," but "non-fraternal"? so a matter may be neither "masonic" nor "unnmasonic" but, if you please, "non-masonic." So we hold that he cannot properly say that Bro. GURNEY characterized his arguments as "unfraternal."

In his review of Iowa, he refers to—but hold, we have made up our mind firmly never to refer directly or indirectly to it, as our Iowa brethren have had a hard time enough about it, without being reminded of it by others!

Maine (1886) was received late but he devotes nearly eight pages to us generally approving.

Of the "Free Bed," he says :

" We like the idea. It is a good one. Many churches provide similar comforts in our hospitals here, to be used by any of their people should they become inmates thereof. We made an appeal to our lodge in St. Louis the past winter, and raised funds with which to fit up and furnish an apartment in the 'Memorial Home' of this city ; to be known as the 'Masonic Room.' It has been occupied by two masonic inmates already, and from it one was called to rest as the charge of the craft ; placed there by our Grand Lodge. There are many ways of doing good."

Referring to the Pennsylvania practice of declaring initiations void for some minor irregularity, he says :

" We ask one question for the benefit of 'prerogative' adherents. Why

did not Grand Master MITCHELL, in such cases as he recorded above, exercise his mighty 'prerogative,' and set aside those unjust regulations complained of? 'Prerogative' doctors in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, do not hesitate to suspend the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge. They make masons at sight, abbreviate required time as to residence and for advancement, and confer all the degrees at one meeting. Yet they stand powerless and abashed in the presence of a monster outrage committed upon 'the innocent' in such cases as the above. There is absence of consistency in these matters."

The trouble is that in Pennsylvania, they do not recognize the injustice of the matter. The regulations are all correct and proper, and we did not criticise *them* but we criticised the course of procedure afterwards: it is a proper regulation to require that inquiry shall be made of the Grand Secretary if he has any record of the rejection of a candidate: but we hold it unjust and not in accordance with masonic law, for the Grand Master, *without any express regulation of the Grand Lodge* to declare an initiation utterly void, because the lodge failed to make such inquiry.

#### MONTANA, 1886.

Two excellent portraits (one of Bro. JOSEPH A. HYDE, the retiring Grand Master, and one of Past Grand Master, Hugh DUNCAN), prototypes, adorn the Proceedings.

The address of Grand Master (JOSEPH A. HYDE), the report of the Grand Secretary, the reports of the Deputies and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge indicate the prevalence of harmony, correct administration and a fair degree of prosperity. The only exception to this was the trial of a W. Master by the Grand Lodge, but as all the proceedings are omitted from the printed records, there is nothing, so far as we can see, to disturb the harmony of the craft.

The Grand Secretary makes the following important announcement:

"During the year past a member of one of our subordinate lodges, well endowed with this world's goods, and still better endowed with the loftiest principals of masonic charity, has signified by a will that he has executed his intention to make the Grand Lodge of Montana his chief legatee for the purpose of endowing a Masonic Home and Asylum for aged and distressed Master Masons, their widows and orphans. We know that such welcome news will fill every masonic heart with pride and gratitude, as it assures us the possession at no distant day of a richly endowed institution of charity, that other Grand Lodges have only obtained after years of struggle, debt and taxation. The name of this generous and noble hearted brother when known will be forever honored among Montana masons, and no worthier monument could perpetuate his memory to future generations."

Immediately after the record of closing the Grand Lodge, we find

"Burns' Adieu by Bro. DUNCAN followed as usual."

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. HEDGES. It is all *written*: there was no use for scissors as there is not a single ex-

tract in it. Such a report involves an immense amount of labor, but is all the more readable on that account.

As a specimen of "How he does it," we extract from his review of Maine:

"Since cleaning our table of all proceedings received and awaiting an opportunity to consign our report to the tender mercies of the distant printer, volumes from Maine and New Hampshire have dropped in to be entertained. Coming fresh from pen, press and post, they are entitled to double welcome. In early May of the current year, the Grand Lodge of Maine was in annual communication, the sixty-seventh consecutive year, with not more than a dozen of its 185 lodges unrepresented. Grand Master Fessenden L. Day found himself a wise and acceptable ruler of the craft, and was awarded a second term. The year reported seems to have passed quietly and prosperously. It requires an extraordinary showing to start a new lodge in Maine, but there is a moderate increase of membership, which has now passed the limit of 20,000. There were nine Past Grand Masters in attendance, lending weight and wisdom to the councils of the craft.

"The annual address is a plain, business statement of the routine experience of an uneventful year. Among the decisions, all well founded, No. 3 is conspicuous for good sense as well as sound Masonry. 'It is not proper for lodges to meddle with domestic troubles.' In the matter of lodge trials, the Grand Master notices a general ignorance of, or indifference to, Grand Lodge regulations. Though this must be expected where trials are of rare occurrence, it is altogether wrong to apply the stringent rules of our municipal laws to our masonic codes.

"There are invested securities of the charity fund, amounting to \$21,019.11, and with cash in all funds, nearly thirty thousand dollars.

"Bro. Grand Secretary Berry, who has been in service for thirty years and seen the lodges grow in numbers from 81 to 185, and in membership from three to twenty thousand, is still vigorous and active, enjoying the undiminished confidence and respect of everybody. Knowing the value of having copies of the lodge charters preserved, in case of accident to the original, he urges attention to the subject often and earnestly.

"The Grand Secretary reports having about 500 bound volumes in the Grand Lodge library, and materials for 100 more.

"The type-writer has made its appearance in the returns.

"The Grand Treasurer asks for more discretionary powers in the investment of funds so that so much money may not remain idle during many months. It is the usual swing of the pendulum that too great laxity follows too great caution. It is better to keep along the foot hills than on the mountain ridges or in the river bottoms.

"A full and hearty greeting of recognition was voted to South Australia."

In reply to our criticism upon their resolution concerning non-affiliates, he says:

"We did not vote for its adoption, and yet we feel in some sense in honor bound to defend our Grand Lodge.

"Bro. D. says it works to the exclusion of poor men. In reply, we say that there is no affiliation fee, and there never was a brother in any one of our lodges who was unable to pay dues and let the fact be known, without having them remitted.

"In debarring these persistent non-affiliates from the right to claim masonic charity, Bro. D. says the regulation is too sweeping and should have been confined to lodge charity.

"Individual charity is also limited to *worthy* brothers in distress, and our regulation simply says the class indicated is *unworthy*. Still every brother is at full liberty, even under our regulation, to bestow charity as a matter of grace on the most unworthy. We want no brother at the east, or in any part of the world, to think that the masons of Montana are not liberal in

their charities. We pay dollars in dues where eastern masons pay dimes, and our lodge treasuries are always empty, and not one dollar in ten that is given in charity goes to one of our own members. There is always a lot of licensed masonic vagrants that seem to be laying siege to our treasuries, and we do not blame our brethren a bit for getting their back up once in a while to show that they are sensible that they have been shabbily treated. Yet, notwithstanding the fierce show that resolution makes, we will warrant that the first tramp who comes along and tells a plausible story, no matter how unworthy he may be, will capture the last dollar in any lodge treasury."

We believe that no affiliation fee should be charged in those jurisdictions, in which they undertake to *drive* masons into affiliation: we would prefer that there should be none anywhere, but in those jurisdictions, in which membership is held to be a valuable privilege, it is consistent to require an affiliation fee; and we are inclined to think that the jurisdictions which hold that membership is a valuable *privilege*, are less troubled with non-affiliates than those which hold that it is a burdensome *duty*, which masons must be driven to perform. We hold that one has a right to be a mason without being a member of a lodge, and any law which practically denies this is unmasonic.

O! yes, the masons of Montana are more masonic than their laws; we never intended to call in question their masonic spirit as individual masons; we should have "sinned against knowledge" if we had done so; but the terms of the law forbid their doing what we have no doubt they would do in spite of the law, which alone was the subject of our criticism.

We are exceedingly glad to note the prosperity of the craft: Bro. HEDGES says:

"It has been a year of quiet prosperity and growth everywhere, in our city jurisdiction and, generally, throughout the masonic world. The great event, locally, has been the completion of the new Masonic Temple, in Helena, at a cost, with the furnishings, of \$60,000. It contains a blue lodge room, and a chapter and commandery hall, besides a large reading and reception room and a banquet hall, besides an ample number of dressing, preparation and store rooms. There is a debt of \$30,000 on the Temple, but the rented portions yield a revenue of \$5,000 per annum, which will redeem it from debt in a few years, as it is confidently believed. There are nine regular masonic organizations meeting in the Temple. They pay no rent, nor do the five bodies that own the building charge rent to the others. Besides providing thus liberally for themselves, the Helena craft furnish, free of rent, an office for Grand Secretary and the Grand Lodge library, and full accommodations for the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge. This is the third hall or temple owned by the masons of Helena. The first was burned, the second outgrown and sold, the proceeds being invested in the present structure."

We confess that we have not been sanguine as to the growth of Montana, and the following may be as interesting to others as it was to us:

"Our territory has been growing steadily in population and wealth and Masonry has grown apace with it. Situated so far to the north and in the interior, other territories catch the bulk of emigration, only the more energetic, venturesome or well-to-do, reach us. The throng of travel is increasing over our North Pacific, and before this season is over its own independent line will be finished to Puget Sound, while other rival lines envious of

the rich tributary domain of the North Pacific, are already building their roads within our borders. If our earlier anticipations of development have been delayed in their fulfillment, they will be enough grander and more solid to compensate. Our mines are the richest, most numerous and varied of any state or territory; our stock in every department keeps abreast of our mines in development; our agriculture is limited to a supply of home demand and is rather negligent of that. Only one new lodge has been formed, and one has faded from existence. As mining camps are abandoned and towns spring up along the railroads, there will always be these variations and transpositions of fortune."

## NEBRASKA, 1886.

The Grand Master (MANOAH B. REESE) reports that the *sixteen* lodges chartered the year before had been constituted and that he had granted dispensations for *twelve*.

His address is devoted to matters having a local interest, and to decisions generally based on local law.

The Grand Lodge found so much money in the treasury that it was at a loss how to dispose of it. One proposition was to refund it, and the Grand Lodge so voted, but afterwards reconsidered the vote. The dues for the future were reduced to sixty cents *per capita*, twenty-five of which are to be refunded to the lodge if it makes prompt returns. It seems to us that collecting from about *one hundred and fifty lodges* some \$2,000, and then paying it back as a premium for making returns *when required by law* is a queer way of enforcing the law.

The Reports of the Secretary and Custodian show an able and faithful discharge of their respective duties, and an admirable condition of their departments.

A proposition was made to transfer \$6,000 to the Orphans' Educational Fund, but it was concluded not to do so at present; that it could be done as well when it has begun to use the Fund.

A brother had been tried and acquitted, but so plainly in the face of the evidence that the charter of the lodge was arrested, and the matter referred to a special committee, to report this year, which reported recommending the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, The evidence taken upon the trial of Bro. John S. Bennett, in Waco Lodge, Jan. 30, 1885, fully sustains the charges preferred against said brother; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Bro. John S. Bennett, late a member of Waco Lodge, No. 80, A. F. and A. M., be, and he hereby is, expelled from all the rights and privileges of masonry."

Their report was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which made the following report:

"Regarding the report of the special committee in the matter of Waco Lodge, No. 80 (now extinct), the charges against Bro. John S. Bennett, and his application for a dimitt, your committee on Jurisprudence fraternally report that we have carefully examined the whole subject matter, together

with the report of said special committee; and while we agree with said committee as to the guilt of said Bennett, we cannot agree with the manner of disposing of him. We therefore recommend that the charges appearing on the records of said Waco Lodge *vs.* said Bennett be read before this Grand Lodge, and action be taken as to whether the action of said Waco Lodge be approved or be reversed, and said Bennett be expelled, and that said action be taken at this session."

But the report of the special committee was substituted for this report and adopted.

We confess that we are unable to see wherein the reports differ, *save in words.*

It was decided that no appeal lies from the decision of the Grand Master: that a lodge may install its officers anywhere within the Grand Lodge's territorial jurisdiction: and that a brother present in Grand Lodge cannot give a proxy to another brother to act for him.

A resolution authorizing the Grand Secretary, under the direction of the Grand Master, to procure the proper implements and vessels for laying corner stones and dedicating halls, upon the recommendation of the committee, "was passed in the negative" (as the old form was).

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved,* That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the names of master masons, who are members of Nebraska lodges, should be published with our next year's proceedings, and each fifth year thereafter."

No Report on Correspondence.

#### NEVADA, 1886.

The Grand Master (MICHAEL A. MURPHY) devotes the most of his address to the difficulty with the Grand Lodge of Utah. A well-known resident of Nevada, who had been three times rejected by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he lived, was made a mason in a Utah lodge, in spite of protests, it is claimed, from Nevada. Complaint was made about it, and much correspondence ensued; but nothing seeming to result from it, the Grand Lodge of Nevada declared non-intercourse with the offending lodge and all its members: the Grand Lodge of Utah declined to consider the matter while this edict remained in force: the Grand Master discussed the matter very ably, but at such length that we cannot quote his argument: the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"We believe that the Grand Lodge of Nevada was fully justified in its declaration last year of non-intercourse with Wasatch Lodge, of Utah, and in the suspension of M. D. Foley. Nevada claims the right, as she has always claimed, to define her relations to any individual craft mason or to any craft lodge, or to any Grand Lodge. Wishing, however, to maintain amicable relations with the Grand Lodge of Utah, and waiving all further discussion, we submit the following resolutions:

"*Resolved,* That for the purpose of enabling the Grand Lodge of Utah to carry out the proposition made by said Grand Lodge, we hereby rescind the final action taken last year relative to M. D. Foley and Wasatch Lodge.

"Resolved, That said M. D. Foley shall not be allowed to exercise any masonic right or privilege within this Grand Lodge jurisdiction, until the final settlement of this case, to the satisfaction of the Grand Lodge or its Grand Master.

"To carry out the purpose of these resolutions, the officers of this Grand Lodge are instructed to continue such fraternal correspondence, and to furnish such evidence as may be necessary to set forth the position of this Grand Lodge."

We have heretofore denied the propriety of a Grand Lodge declaring non-intercourse with the subordinate of another Grand Lodge, for misconduct of such lodge towards it: and have held that the other Grand Lodge should be held responsible: while still adhering to the same views, we confess to be considerably affected by the argument of our Nevada brethren.

The Grand Master puts the question of "mixed funerals" in a light that is new to us; he says:

"None but Master Masons are entitled to masonic burial, because the burial of the dead, as performed by a lodge of masons, is intelligible only to those who have passed through the ceremonies of the third degree. The doctrine of the Master Mason's degree is that the soul is immortal and that the body shall rise again; and the burial of a brother in mother earth is but the conclusion of the ceremony begun in the lodge. Both ceremonies are masonic labor, performed with solemnity when the craft is assembled as masons. A masonic lodge is always in one of three conditions: at labor, at refreshment, or closed and the members dispersed. When the lodge is closed, the Master and Wardens have no authority over the craft. All are simply citizens, not masons, and anything done in this condition would not be masonic work; consequently, the burial of a brother could not be done by a closed lodge. At refreshment, the craft enjoys itself in innocent mirth, and no lodge would attempt to conduct a funeral in such condition. Therefore, the funeral services must be done as masonic labor, when the lodge is open, the officers in their places and officially designated, the brethren clothed as Master Masons and the lodge strictly guarded. When the lodge appears on the street it is open; none can enter or leave the procession without the permission of the Master or Marshal, and they must know that every one present and wearing an apron is a Master Mason. In performing the burial services over a deceased brother, the lodge is at labor, and no one not a mason can be admitted to participate in the ceremony while the lodge is doing its work. This is not a question of courtesy due to other societies, but a duty to our own in obeying its law. The masonic society should never appear in public clothed as masons, except to perform masonic work, and when it does, it must have complete control."

The following report was adopted by the Grand Lodge without dissent:

"Your committee to whom was referred the resolution of V. W. John D. Hammond, proposing to discontinue, for the present, the Report on Foreign Correspondence, have carefully considered the same and recommend that it be not adopted."

The Report on Correspondence, including a Digest of Decisions, (98 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND.

In his review of Alabama, he falls into the same error, as we hold that the Mississippi committee fell into—of confounding the reversal of the proceedings of a lodge on account of illegality therein, with the pardon of an expelled mason.

He refers to barely escaping seeing us "much to our regret," when he was in Maine: not more than we regretted it.

Bro. BERRY will appreciate the following experience of Bro. NICKERSON, which Bro. H. heard told at the Massachusetts "Feast:"

"The Grand Secretary told a funny story illustrative of the humor of his office. One day he received a letter from the Secretary of a lodge which began bluntly: *What are the Grand Lodge up to this time?* The Grand Secretary was annoyed, and in his wrath he wrote that correspondent a letter which was intended to teach him some manners. But the letter was *too* strong, and after sleep the Grand Secretary threw it into the waste basket and wrote a milder one, merely suggesting that the Grand Lodge was not *up* to anything. Before sending this second letter even, some one suggested that the word *dues* be put in the offensive phrase, so that it would read, *What are the Grand Lodge dues up to this time?* The Grand Secretary was at once mollified and answered the brother's question."

He devotes considerable space to the discussion of the difference with Utah in an able and exceedingly fraternal manner, closing as follows:

"Thus much from the logic of events, that silent force of facts which can scarcely be gainsaid. Now for a word of opinion, submitted with modesty, upon the situation:—

"1. The Grand Lodge of Utah has not shown that zeal to investigate the complaint which Nevada had a right to expect.

"2. The Grand Lodge of Nevada has the right, as she has always claimed to define her relation to any individual craft mason, or to any craft lodge, or to any Grand Lodge. Further, the negligence of the Grand Lodge of Utah in 1885, may have justified the non-intercourse and suspension (Utah has not complained of the latter) action of Nevada.

"3. Though it may have been justifiable, yet we are, personally, sorry for the non-intercourse. Just as one may be justified in striking his brother and yet feel sorry to have done so.

"The Grand Lodge of Nevada and the Grand Lodge of Utah owe it to themselves, to each other and to the fraternity, to settle this matter amicably and without needless red tape.

"We have greatly admired the general zeal of our brethren yonder, and we feel honored to be their Grand Representative. We have tried to be guarded in our words, nor have we sought to make a case at the expense of the facts. We have a contempt for that sort of a thing. Come over Bro. Diehl, and let's go a fishing."

Whatever may be the decision as to the second proposition, we think the first is correct, and the third and fourth are wisdom itself.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK, 1886.

We regret to find that the Grand Master (JOHN V. ELLIS) bases the jurisdiction of a new Grand Lodge in its territory to *cession by the mother Grand Lodge*, and of course limited as the mother Grand Lodge chooses to limit it. This rule was not applied in the recognition of his own Grand Lodge and such a Grand Lodge would not now be recognized by many of our Grand Lodges.

His decision in another matter is in accordance with views which we have

for a long time maintained and which very generally prevails, only one Grand Lodge, we believe, ever having attempted the contrary:

"A matter which has been brought before me more than once during the year has reference to the point whether or not a brother belonging to a lodge in this jurisdiction and resident here has the right to withdraw from membership and unite with a lodge in Maine, or in Nova Scotia, or elsewhere. It appears that in the county of Charlotte some brothers, after they are raised, withdraw and join the lodge at Eastport, in the neighboring State of Maine, which is more convenient to attend than their mother lodge. I sympathize with the aggrieved lodges, but I know of no remedy. I think the absolute right of a brother in good standing to withdraw from a lodge is recognized by all masonic authority, and I know of no law to prevent him from joining a lodge anywhere. However, as the matter is of special importance to one lodge, and as it is a matter of principle, I bring it before you for your consideration, as you may view the matter in a different light from that in which I view it."

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"Financially there is an improved condition of things, and we are easily meeting all our engagements. Numerically we have lost more members than I anticipated we would lose in the past year. There are fewer suspensions for non-payment of dues than in 1884-5, but there is an increase in deaths and withdrawals, and a decrease in the number of admissions, both by initiation and by members re-joining. In some, if not all, of the lodges the policy prevails of getting members who are in arrears of and negligent about their dues to pay up a portion of their indebtedness, as a payment in full, and then to withdraw. The advantage of this is that these brethren go out of active membership in good standing as craftsmen. The disadvantage is that it leads to the unaffiliation of members who are somewhat indifferent, but who might be kept on the books in good standing by a little judicious management on the part of the Secretaries. An efficient and earnest Secretary who will take an interest in keeping up the lodge, by collecting the dues as a matter of business, should not make haste to get brethren to withdraw who are in arrears. Of course the tax imposed by Grand Lodge has an influence in inducing the private lodges to pursue this course."

The Grand Lodge adopted the District Deputy Grand Master system, imposing upon these officers substantially the same duties as they have in Maine.

The rents for the mason's Temple are not sufficient as yet to pay the running expenses, insurance and interest on the debt.

No report on Correspondence.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1886.

This pamphlet closes a volume (1884 to 1886) : the proceedings proper are paged continuously, and have a title page and index. The Reports on Correspondence are given in separate appendices, each paged by itself. It would be an improvement to page the appendix consecutively also, and this might readily be done without changing the plan.

The usual semi-annual communication for exemplifying the work was held at Manchester. We have special reason to remember it. During that evening we were in that goodly city, some two hours, engaged in the delightful occupation of *waiting for a train*. We had seen in the public prints that

the Grand Lodge was to be in session that day, but we took no note of its place of meeting and did not discover till the next morning that we had been so near it, and might have changed tedious waiting into very pleasant visitation.

The annual communication was fully attended and the business was harmoniously transacted.

The Grand Master (HENRY E. BURNHAM) says:

"From the reports of our District Deputy Grand Masters and from such other information as I have been able to obtain, I am pleased to report that our lodges have, with few exceptions, been united and prosperous, and are now striving to increase their usefulness and to attain to the highest standards of masonic excellence.

"The ritual of our order is now more closely followed than in former years, and there is a manifest desire to render the work and lectures of the several degrees in strict conformity to the established forms. Harmony has in general prevailed, and to-day I believe there is no contention between the several lodges."

The reports of the District Deputies are models: concise, yet covering all the points of examination, and the condition of the lodges. The report of Bro. A. S. BATCHELLOR is a notable exception. While it covers the same ground as the others, it gives in addition a history in brief of each lodge: it is exceedingly interesting and we trust that it will not remain hidden away in a District Deputy's report, but will see the light in a more accessible form. We extract one item of general interest: in his notice of the lodge at Lancaster, he says:

"In 1814, Jeremy L. Cross had become a resident of the place, and was employed at his trade—that of a hatter. He had taken the degrees of the York Rite in St. John's Lodge, at Portsmouth; E. A. September 2, 1807, F. C. April 6, 1808, M. M. July 6, 1808, and in 1812 was Junior Deacon of that lodge. It may be presumed that he was instrumental in the re-organization of North Star Lodge, at Lancaster, which took place in 1814. He became Senior Deacon in that year, but took a dimit October 25, 1814. It was just previous to this time (in 1810) that he had entered upon the broader field of masonic labor as a lecturer, organizer and writer, which largely occupied the remainder of his life. The extent of his influence on the work of the York Rite may be partially indicated by the fact that his *Hieroglyphic Monitor* passed through at least sixteen editions, between the years 1819 and 1860, the date of his death."

He makes several suggestions, and among them the following of *general application*:

"3. Too great indulgence is allowed in reference to the payment of annual dues. The law touching dimits is very liberal, and, as no man is compelled to remain in regular connection with any lodge, so no financially responsible man should be accommodated with arrearages long unpaid.

"4. The social side of freemasonry need not be disregarded. This has been one of the shortcomings of the brethren in several localities in the northern part of the state. Our ancient brethren by public celebrations of feast days, public installations, public ceremonies at the laying of cornerstones, and on other occasions, which brought the organization into contact with the people at large, and by public addresses at appropriate times, presented their principles to the attention of thinking men outside the frater-

nity. There is a medium between proselyting and absolutely hiding our light under a bushel.

"5. The material for proper histories of the subordinate lodges is every day being wasted by neglect. Some competent man should be induced to collect the data at once, and put the masonic history of each locality, which has been the seat of a lodge, in form convenient for reference, and secure from the fate of mere tradition.

"6. In these days of many books and many libraries, the subject of lodge libraries invites attention. Such collections may be made by a regular appropriation of a small sum, in such a manner that the purposes of reasonable access to all the ordinary masonic works of reference and instruction may be had without any outlay that could be regarded as a burden. The stimulating effect of good masonic literature, in accessible libraries, is soon felt by lodges that provide them for the use of their members. This is an especial need of the lodges in the localities which are at great distances from the General Library at Concord.

"7. Music does not generally have, in this district, the place that belongs to it in the work of the lodges. This is perhaps due to a general impression that it must be rendered in a peculiarly proficient manner, to be of good effect in the ceremonies of freemasonry. This is an error. It should be as regularly employed in the lodges as it is in the churches, and its rendering will answer the purpose, if it is in the proper place and in the proper spirit."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following "General Regulation :"

"In case of the violation of the jurisdictional rights of one lodge by another, by unlawfully receiving the application of any candidate, or by conferring upon such any degree of masonry, the lodge so offending shall pay to the lodge whose rights have been invaded the fee received, and shall suffer such further penalty as the Grand Lodge may see fit to impose."

We fear that this will give countenance to the idea which seems to be gaining ground, that lodges have a kind of property-right in candidates; whereas the foundation of lodge territorial jurisdiction is the good of the craft in requiring candidates to apply where they are presumably best known.

The Committee on Manual report that they propose to publish it in three separate books; one, a Manual proper, for the use of the lodge; the second, a Grand Lodge Manual, of which only a small edition will be printed; the third a Compilation of Decisions, to be issued in octavo, and bound with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The reason is to reduce the price of the Manual, which the committee think can be sold at fifty cents. All, as we understand it, are to be published by the Grand Lodge, and the Manual sold by it.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was again submitted by Bro. A. S. WAIT. It is chiefly *written*, and in addition to his able discussions, it is an exceedingly readable and interesting account of what had transpired in the several Grand Lodges. It is our ideal in the kind of report, but which the lack of time prevents our writing. We can only select such items, as appear to be of most interest, and notice them.

While formerly of the opposite opinion, he now thinks that "a full and fair examination of the whole subject will lead to the conclusion" that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master may open the lodge and preside.

In referring in a former report to his views in relation to objection after ballot, we said: "We were taught precisely as Bro. WAIT was, with the addition that such an objection is precisely equivalent to a rejection by ballot;" we learn from this report that such are, and have been, his views; and we are glad to say also, that these are receiving quite general concurrence, and we think the rule will soon be uniform and universal.

He denies that the Master is the representative of the Grand Lodge in his lodge: we concur, holding that the Master's powers are derived from the ancient landmarks of the institution, the ancient usages of the craft and the law prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

He copies decisions in which the question is whether a Past Master is a Past Master *outside of the jurisdiction of his own Grand Lodge* or not, but expresses no opinion thereon: we were hoping to see the expression of his views, as the question seems to have arisen in several jurisdictions.

He devotes eleven pages to Maine (1885), and in his review he refers to the Freeport Lodge case, and says:

"We cannot withhold the query, why the candidate was permitted to suffer for five years, or for any length of time, 'for errors committed by others,' having himself made no false statement, 'nor committed any wrong act?'

The case was somewhat "mixed": a void dispensation to confer the degrees in less than the required time was issued: there was a question as to the real residence of the candidate, upon which opinions differed: in consequence, the work was stopped by the Grand Master: the matter remained in this condition without any movement on the part of anybody, until the action to which Bro. WAIT alludes, when the Grand Master being satisfied that the irregularity as to the dispensation was an unintentional error and nothing more, and that the legal residence of the candidate was within the jurisdiction of the lodge, withdrew the prohibition.

In reply to our remarks in relation to refusal to recognize as a mason, one of our citizens who goes abroad to obtain the degrees, he says:

"The case thus put was not in our mind at the writing of the views thus alluded to; we will say, however, that if, in the case supposed, the person practices no deception, but merely avails himself of the law of a jurisdiction that does not recognize or act upon the local law of his residence, and obtains the degrees honestly and in conformity with those laws, in a regular and legitimate lodge of the order, it is our opinion that he thereby becomes a legitimate mason, and that he cannot be denied recognition as such without an inferential withdrawal of recognition of the legitimacy of the lodge conferring the degrees, and of the Grand Lodge as well, under which it works. We see no universality in masonry if such is not the law of the institution."

We do not hold to any "universality" that allows a lodge in one jurisdiction to force a lodge in another jurisdiction to recognize as a mason one whom it has decided to be unworthy of that honor: nor that allows a lodge to make a mason of one in violation of the laws of the jurisdiction in which the candidate resides: in such a "conflict of law," we sustain our own law

as being of equal force as the foreign law, so that each shall prevail in its own jurisdiction. It has been civil law from the time memory runneth not to the contrary, that if residents of a state, who cannot legally marry according to the laws of that state, go into another state, under whose laws they may legally marry, and are married and return, such marriage will not be recognized as legal in the state of their residence. Such is, and has, from her organization, been the civil law of Maine; her Grand Lodge has adopted precisely the same principle, and as Bro. WAIT says of another matter, "we suppose it not probable that our Grand Lodge will soon change the view it has adopted."

He denies the right of a member of a lodge to exclude a visitor in good standing, and holds that the objection must be submitted to the Master, who must decide it as he may deem just: he says:

"Masonry is one great, general family. The universality of Masonry is its distinguishing feature and its grandest characteristic. It is a universal brotherhood, and its lodges are not isolated or independent societies, each owing nothing to the others, and a mason in regular standing and a contributor to the support of the institution has a right to full and complete recognition as such, from all lodges and all brethren, wherever met with. And this right is fundamental with the order and vital to its distinctive principles. We hold it to be the right of the Master of a lodge, and his duty as well, whenever objection is made to the admission of a visiting brother, to ascertain the ground of the objection, and to admit or exclude the visitor as he may deem just, having a view to the justice of the case, the best interests of the lodge, and all other considerations which he judges ought to bear upon the question."

As our Grand Lodge for more than thirty years has sustained the doctrine which he denies, we may be permitted to restate the basis upon which our decision was made. When a man is made a mason he *does* become a member of a universal brotherhood, every one of whose members has certain duties towards him and certain claims upon him. This grows entirely out of his initiation, and attaches before he is, or *can be*, a member of a lodge. Under the ancient usages of the craft a man has a right to be a mason, with all his *individual* rights and duties, without being a member of the lodge. But in addition, the masonic law allows certain masons to associate themselves together as a lodge and *assume towards each other* additional rights and duties: the organization is also vested with power to perform certain acts, which can be done only by an organization, and the right to participate in such acts is one of the privileges attaching to such membership. The law gives to those thus associated the absolute power to determine whom they will admit, or rather *no mason*, however good his standing or high his position, *can be admitted a member against the objection of a single one who is already a member*. If a lodge is such an institution as Bro. WAIT claims, every mason in good standing *should have a right to become a member of it*, in spite of the objection of a member, "unless such objection is, in the judgment of the Master, a just one."

The comparison of a lodge to a family is not just in every respect. Like

any illustration, if it be extended into all possible details, the illustration fails; if illustrations were so tested, there could be very few, as the parallelism must be so perfect that it would merge in identity.

In a word, the lodge organization is based upon the idea that masons may have rights and privileges peculiar to themselves, which not only others do not have the right to participate in, but also which cannot be granted to others without the consent of every one who does have the right to participate in them; and, therefore, no other one can participate in them permanently [as a member] or temporarily [as a visitor] without unanimous consent.

In other respects, the doctrine of "universality" does not apply to a lodge; from its very nature its duties *to its members* take precedence of its duties *to any other masons*.

Bro. WAIT copies our remarks in relation to the declination of Grand Master KING to dedicate a monument and says:

"It must be acknowledged, we think, that there is much force in this view of the subject; indeed, without the time at command for such an investigation as might ascertain the practice of the order in its past history, we think it difficult to answer this argument from the ritualistic stand-point. We are confronted, however, by the act of our own Grand Master and Grand Lodge, in September, 1879, the account of which appears in our printed Proceedings of May, 1880. We do not remember to have seen that act criticised or its correctness questioned by any of the masonic writers who reviewed our transactions of that year. But what do our brethren of Maine, and those thinking with them, say to the Washington Monument, dedicated February 21, 1886? Is not that a case in point?"

He then calls attention to the fact that all the American Grand Masters were invited, that many attended, that others sent representatives, and that others expressed regret at not being able to be present. He quotes Grand Master ESTES's announcement of it to the Grand Lodge, and inquires if his "other causes" refer to an unwillingness to sanction the proceedings by his presence. We are not aware of what those "other causes" were; but we doubt if the one Bro. W. suggests was among them, because Bro. ESTES is not accustomed to hide a specific meaning under "glittering generalities." We doubt if any of those invited stopped to consider whether the dedication of the monument was masonic work. In our view, the "commemoration of Washington" (not as a *mason*, but as a former *chief magistrate*) was a sufficient ground for the attendance of masons as such. We cannot devote more space to it now, but the matter is one that should be examined and the line drawn.

We cannot reproduce his reply to our argument upon the proposition that if a candidate applies to a lodge not having jurisdiction over him and is rejected, he is bound by it precisely as the craft is, if he is accepted and made a mason. We claim that, as he submits to the jurisdiction of the lodge, he is bound by it, precisely as one is who submits to the jurisdiction of a civil court. Bro. WAIT says this rule does not apply when the court

has no jurisdiction over the "subject matter": agreed, but the "subject matter" is the making of a mason, and there is no other "subject matter" of which a lodge has jurisdiction so fully as of this: formerly, any lodge could make a mason of any candidate, and then the law stepped in and said lodges should receive petitions only from certain candidates; the "subject matter" remains as before, and the jurisdiction is limited as respects *persons* only. Again, he says, that men are presumed to know the civil law, but candidates are not presumed to know the masonic law: we do not agree; a man who desires to be made a mason is bound to inquire how he can effect his object, and in making his application, must conform to the law regulating it. We do not believe in applying the "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" doctrine to Masonry; especially to take from the craft the protection given by a rejection by a mere technicality.

In spite of the space we have given to this report, we must notice one other matter.

He says:

"We do not see wherein the power to suspend from the rights of Masonry should be exercised by the Grand Master over the Master of a lodge more than over any individual member of the institution. We do not doubt the power of the Grand Master, by virtue of his right to superintend the work of the craft, and to preside in and direct the work of all the lodges, as the paramount authority for the time being, to suspend a Worshipful Master from his functions as such; but the rights, privileges and benefits of Masonry are not obtained or enjoyed at the will or by the grace of the Grand Master, and we do not think his prerogative extends to the depriving a brother of these."

\* \* \* \* \*

"If such is the positive law of the jurisdiction of Maine, by constitutional or legitimate provisions in any form, of course we have nothing to say against it, except that we doubt its wisdom as well as its masonic correctness. It deprives the lodges of their original, and as we have always supposed, inherent jurisdiction over offences within their several limits; it compels an accused brother to take his trial and make his defence beyond his vicinage, often at such a distance as to involve great hardship and by no means impossibly a failure of justice. Besides, it makes the Grand Master at the same time the accuser and the presiding judge of the tribunal before which the trial is had. It is no answer to these considerations to say, as possibly our brother of Maine may do, that the trial actually takes place before a commission constituted for the purpose, and perhaps at the location of the lodge or the supposed offence. The commission is appointed by the Grand Master himself, and its investigations and findings are only preliminary, and the final judgment is pronounced by the Grand Lodge itself, presided over by the Grand Master. Besides, the place of hearing before the commission is entirely at the discretion of the board itself, unless dictated by the commission, which issues from the same Grand Master, and the accused would certainly have no rights or power of interposition in the matter. It is not too much to say, that any system analogous to this in the constitution of our civil tribunals, for the investigation of offences against the law or public peace, would be shocking to the enlightened sense of our age of the world. If it prevails among masons anywhere, we think it not consonant to the spirit of the masonic institution."

In allowing the Grand Master the power to suspend a Master from office, he concedes the whole principle involved, viz: the right of a Grand Lodge to

invest the Grand Master with the power to suspend a mason from rights of a masonic character pending the final trial.

In passing, we can only express our astonishment at the last two sentences we have quoted. In every civilized country, power is vested in a single magistrate to commit to prison, without the right to bail, persons accused of certain offences, there to remain until the trial is completed. However, his argument is based upon an assumption that is not now, and never was, law in Maine or Massachusetts, viz: the "inherent jurisdiction" of lodges "over offences within their several limits." How long has masonic law recognized the jurisdiction of lodges within certain limits? But this is not the point to which we refer: our Grand Lodge holds that it has the *exclusive* power to try all its members for any kind of an offence, and *concurrent* power with the lodges to try any other mason: as to the wisdom of it, experience has amply demonstrated it: cases have happened in which the interference of the Grand Lodge was necessary to prevent disgrace and disaster.

#### NEW JERSEY, 1887.

The twenty-fifth of January last was an eventful day for our new Jersey brethren. It was the *one hundredth* anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge. It was appropriately celebrated with "speeches, feast and song." The full proceedings are given in this pamphlet. Among the noticeable features, were the welcome address of the Grand Master, JOSEPH W. CONGDON, a very interesting historical "essay" by P. G. M. HENRY R. CANNON, an oration by P. G. M. HAMILTON WALLIS, and the banquet, the speeches at which were of a very high order. Past Grand Master VAUX and NISNET, of Pennsylvania, responded to calls in very fine speeches. We would be glad to quote, but if we should begin, we should want to quote the whole sixty pages.

A fine portrait of Past Grand Master WILLIAM HARDACRE adorns these Proceedings.

At the annual communication a very large amount of business was transacted.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH W. CONGDON) delivered a long and able address. He announced the deaths of a large number of Past Masters, among them WILLIAM MEAD, the author of the text book that has been in use many years in that jurisdiction.

He discusses the Quebec question, but if we understand him he makes several mistakes in matters of fact, and in our judgment some very serious errors in his statement of masonic law.

He says "new Grand Lodges arose in other jurisdictions, established by and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of England." He also speaks of the "territory originally surrendered to them."

He does not attempt to enumerate these "new Grand Lodges;" and no one asked him, luckily for him, to do so; if he had made the attempt he could not have named one. We can only marvel that a man of his evident ability should have so little knowledge of masonic history as to make such a blunder. He even names New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York as having been "granted separate and independent masonic constituencies." We almost wonder that he did not add that at the same time Great Britain granted to America independence and a republican form of government. Of course, starting out in this way, he easily comes to the conclusion that England is right and Quebec is wrong.

We had intended to follow through his discussion, but (as perhaps we have already shown) we have no patience to do so. One point, however, we will notice; he speaks of the qualified recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec by the Grand Lodge of England, but he does not add that when England preferred this qualified recognition, Quebec absolutely refused to receive it, insisting, as she had done from the beginning, that she had *of right* exclusive jurisdiction in the Province of Quebec, and over every lodge in it. She has never consented that lodges should exist in her territory not in allegiance, nor permitted them to retain foreign charters. She has, it is true, delayed the ultimate measure, partly because she had hoped that the recusant lodges would yield and partly because her sister Grand Lodges almost all united in urging her to exhaust every other resource before putting those lodges under ban. And now her long suffering, her patient endurance and the delay caused by her truly masonic spirit are used as arguments against her.

The Grand Master says of the condition of the craft:

"I have the exceeding pleasure to report that, as I believe, never has the condition of our brotherhood in New Jersey, all in all, been more gratifying. The uniformity and excellence of masonic work has never been, I am confident, so nearly perfect as now. But one instance of discordance between lodges exists, in my knowledge; discipline is excellent; and all subordinates are loyal to this controlling body; material for work has been found in unusual plenty; and as a rule the finances of our lodges are in good shape and well administered."

Among his decisions are the following:

"3. It is improper to debate in a masonic lodge upon the merits or eligibility of a candidate, after the report of a Committee of Investigation, and prior to the spreading of a ballot.

"5. When a sentence has been declared, in pursuance of a ballot regularly taken in a masonic trial, the verdict cannot be set aside for any reason of alleged misapprehension of the degree of punishment thereby inflicted.

"8. The issuance of a warrant to a lodge under dispensation does not necessarily involve the appointment of the same officers as those selected and named in the dispensation.

"10. The practice of Entered Apprentices, or Fellow Craft Masons, visiting lodges other than their own, is hurtful to masonic discipline and should be discouraged.

"15. For the transaction of business, or the conferral of a degree, it is

necessary that a Master or a Warden of the lodge shall be present and in custody of its warrant.

" 16. In an election for officers, votes cast for ineligible persons should be regarded as blank ballots.

" 17. Inasmuch as a vote is an expressed choice, wish or opinion concerning a person, place or proposed measure, blank pieces of paper cannot properly be construed to be votes, as they convey no meaning, and they are therefore not to be counted.

" 18. A motion empowering any one brother to cast the vote of the lodge in an election, can only be entertained in a masonic lodge by unanimous consent.

" 19. If there is a legal quorum present, the majority of those voting decides any matter of business, except it be of that nature which requires all to vote."

All except the one numbered seventeen were approved by the Grand Lodge: as to number seventeen, the committee reported that it was better to leave the matter to the lodge; we agree with the Grand Master, as the question is one of masonic law and we hold that he decided it correctly: we confess that we do not understand number ten, as having instruction in view, we should have said just the reverse: in number fifteen, we must insert "or a Past Master" after the word "Warden," to make it law in Maine.

The following case is a new one to us:

" A Worshipful Master elect, chosen by an almost unanimous vote of his brethren, and having proved, by several prior terms in that office, his efficiency and popularity, declined to be installed because of a disagreement in the choice of an installing officer, and asked for a dispensation for a new election. The request for a dispensation was refused. The brother was required to accept his trust, a commission was issued to a Right Worshipful Grand Officer to install the Worshipful Brother elect, which was done. The result of the election was thus confirmed, the desire of the brethren to have their excellent Master serve them once again was accomplished, and peace and harmony reign in that lodge."

It is not stated how the disagreement arose: and we do not see how one could arise, as we understand it to be the prerogative of a re-elected Master to select the officer who shall install him, and his prerogative also to install the other officers. However, "all's well that ends well."

The "Past Master's degree" was "settled" as follows:

" This degree should be carefully studied and well understood by every Master of a lodge. It treats of the government of the fraternity, the disposition of its rulers and illustrates their requisite qualifications.

" The degree can be conferred only in a regular lodge room, at a time directed by the Worshipful Master (or by the Grand Master), and by him or such Past Master as he may designate for that purpose, and only upon a brother who has been duly elected or appointed to be the Worshipful Master of a regular lodge.

" No one is permitted to be present at the conferring of this degree, except those who have been installed as Worshipful Masters of regular lodges."

This seems to mean that one Past Master may instruct a Master elect; if so, we fully concur, and have no objection to its being called a "degree."

A new Manual is to be published, which we shall look for with interest.

The Report on Correspondence (124 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES A. NORTON.

It would seem that we misunderstood him in relation to one matter; he says:

"How difficult it is for a lawyer to allow the other side to tell its own story. We have never held what is unmistakably implied in the above quotation. On the contrary, we have held that that Grand Master (it was Brother Drummond himself) was *not* identified, for Masonry does not provide for identification by means of a signature. In the case referred to, Brother Drummond was not known by any member present in the lodge room or within reach, and therefore was not known to be Grand Master nor even a mason. As he declined to submit to the masonic test, the Master of the lodge was embarrassed, but was relieved by deciding to abide by the test afforded by Brother D.'s signature executed on the spot. As this signature and the one affixed to the official letter previously received by the Master were like and written (so assumed) 'as no other man could write them,' the question was settled, and Grand Master Drummond, instead of arresting the jewel of that Master for admitting a person to open lodge on such proof of his masonic character, gave the transaction his sanction. Brother Drummond holds that this was a question of identification. To that we assent, but it was the identification of the man as a mason. In this, unknown as he was, he stood on the common level. His title to the office gave him no exemption from the test which Masonry requires in the case of every one not known to be a mason; and the fact of being Grand Master imposed an additional obligation to give, on such an occasion, an example of obedience to her laws."

And this is what we had said:

"He still holds that the person, who is identified as Grand Master, should not be admitted to a lodge without the proof that he is a mason; if he is identified as Grand Master, it seems to us that proof of his masonic character is furnished—and proof so conclusive that the Master cannot even question it."

While he combines two points, it seems to us that he takes the precise position that we attributed to him.

He says the means of identification were not sufficient. That, we hold, was a question for the Master to decide. He must be satisfied of the identity of the *person* of the Grand Master, without reference to whether there is any proof that he is a mason. Assuming that the person presenting himself is fully identified as the person who holds the office of Grand Master, we hold that no proof that he is a mason is necessary: we understood that Bro. NORTON holds otherwise; if we misunderstood him, he agrees with us: if we did not misunderstand him, what we said in our report last year was precisely correct.

In reply to our inquiry, as to how they in New Jersey comply with the charge to the Master which requires a visitor to produce "proper vouchers" that he was made in a regular lodge, he says: "The test oath contains the necessary points." We hold that is not a compliance with the charge: a man cannot be his own "voucher" in the masonic meaning of the term; in this section of the country, in cases of doubt or in times of danger, we re-

quire proof from other sources, either documentary or the testimony of a brother, besides the test oath and the examination.

NEW MEXICO, 1886.

The Grand Master (MAX. FROST) delivered a brief address, chiefly confined to local matters. He says harmony and prosperity prevail among the lodges, and while the total membership is small it had increased nearly ten per cent. during the year.

In consequence of the publication of a compilation of the laws, he recommended a special *per capita* tax of fifty cents, and the Grand Lodge so voted.

In accordance with his recommendation, the following resolutions in relation to the Grand Lodge of Quebec were adopted:

*"Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is unalterably committed to the well established principle of full and exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges and masonic matters to each of the Grand Lodges within their several territories or clearly defined limits, a principle which is generally recognized throughout the masonic world, and one of the dearest rights to every Grand Lodge as their existence, and the well being and harmony among the craft throughout the world are dependent upon the maintenance of this principle.

*"Resolved,* That our sister Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, is a lawfully organized Grand Lodge, recognized as such for the past fifteen years by over sixty Grand Lodges on this continent and in Europe, is vested with all the rights and prerogatives of an independent, sovereign, governing, masonic body, and with full and exclusive jurisdiction over all and every constitutional lodge of Free and Accepted Masons within her territory, or defined jurisdiction, and this Grand Lodge will not only defend the Grand Lodge of Quebec in the maintenance of these rights for herself, but will at all times defend them in whatever jurisdiction invaded.

*"Resolved,* That this Grand Lodge expresses the hope that all lodges within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, which are not recognizing the authority of said Grand Lodge, will transfer their allegiance to the said Grand Lodge, the only legitimate source of masonic power within the province in which they are located, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge claiming their allegiance will take such action according the Grand Lodge of Quebec her just rights and establishing unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity and the prosperity of the craft.

*"Resolved,* That the Grand Lodge of New Mexico holds all lodges in the Province of Quebec maintaining allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than the Grand Lodge of Quebec as illegal and irregular, and that all lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico are charged not to hold masonic intercourse with such irregular and illegal lodges or any member thereof.

*"Resolved,* That the M. W. Grand Master of the Territory of New Mexico issue his edict in conformity herewith to the lodges and brethren of this jurisdiction."

The report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX. FROST, the M. W. Grand Master.

We greatly regret to learn that Past Grand Secretary MILLER is in the condition Bro. Frost describes :

" We desire to inform our Alabama brethren that for several years past

our Brother Miller has been suffering from paralysis of the brain, and that he is now and has been for some time an inmate of an asylum in St. Louis, Mo., his brethren of Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, in this jurisdiction, bearing the expense. All that humanity and brotherly feeling can do for our poor stricken brother, is being done for him."

The report is almost wholly devoted to an abstract of important matters, accompanied by pertinent extracts.

This young Grand Lodge has planted herself upon the ancient usages of the craft and gives no favor to modern innovations. Her affairs are ably administered, and the consequence is a good degree of prosperity without that *rapid* growth that has in it elements of danger.

NEW YORK, 1886.

We have in this volume splendid portraits of Grand Master FRANK R. LAWRENCE and of Past Grand Master JOSEPH D. EVANS, for many years the Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New York.

In his address, the Grand Master says:

"The year has been one of prosperity. Peace has been within our walls; under the blessing of Almighty God we have been permitted to pursue our labors, as for generations past, in harmony and in happiness; and as we assemble to-day, our first thought should be one of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for His infinite mercy and loving kindness."

He announces the deaths of quite a number of brethren, gives an account of the "Ceremonials" which he had performed or authorized, and a statement of his official acts, showing that he had been a vigorous, active and able officer; and we are glad to find that the Grand Lodge has abandoned its one-term practice, by which it had weakened, perceptibly to us outsiders, the vigor of the administration of the affairs of the craft, and has re-elected M. W. Brother LAWRENCE.

We commend the following to any jurisdiction which may feel inclined to let its light shine beyond its own borders:

"In the month of February, I received a petition from a lawful number of brethren, for the formation of a new lodge, to be located within the Republic of Honduras, in Central America, which, as I was satisfactorily informed, is unoccupied masonic territory. Without entertaining any doubt of the power to grant such dispensation, nor any question as to the right of this Grand Body to establish the proposed new lodge, it seemed inconsistent with our true interests that this step should be taken.

"A lodge located at such a distance would be difficult to govern. One or more lodges thus created might prove a fruitful source of those complications with foreign Grand Bodies, which it has ever been our policy to avoid; and our constitution, while carefully regulating the manner of forming new lodges within this state, makes no provision whatever for the diffusion of masonic light in foreign countries, and, seemingly, does not contemplate that this will be done or attempted under the authority of this Grand Lodge. In view of these considerations, I declined to grant this application, and now place the subject before you, with the suggestion that some expression be made which will indicate the policy deemed most wise to be pursued in

future with respect to the establishment of lodges beyond the borders of the State of New York."

We regard this as the only sound, safe course: the creation of a lodge at a place where it cannot be visited or inspected by some known-to-be competent Representative of the Grand Lodge, should be allowed only under extraordinary circumstances.

We are glad to note the increasing use of the free Reading Room, and the flourishing condition of the Grand Lodge Library: if space permitted, we would copy the Grand Master's remarks concerning them.

The Grand Master (with other Grand Officers) had visited the brethren in eighteen of the twenty-nine masonic districts: at first, an address was delivered at each place visited, but later, the Hall and Asylum matter was discussed: as far as possible, he declined hospitalities, in order that the visits "might not in any degree be burdensome to the brethren": of the effect, he says:

"The usefulness of the district visitations, and the growing interest in our pending labors, has been demonstrated by the steadily increasing attendance of the brethren. The number of those present at the later visitations was unusually great, and their cordial sympathy with our labors plainly manifested."

He discusses the Quebec question, reaching the following conclusion:

"While fully believing in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within the territory which it controls, I do not consider that that doctrine should extend to the length of rendering masonic bodies previously enjoying a lawful existence within such territory clandestine and illegal, because of their refusal to abandon their original allegiance and place themselves under the authority of the newly created Grand Lodge."

We wonder whether, if Bro. LAWRENCE had lived at the time of the Revolution, he would have held that people previously enjoying the rights of residence in this country should not be compelled, if they refused to do it willingly, to give in their adhesion to the new government instead of continuing their allegiance to the British crown. Moreover, it seems a little ungracious that New York should not be willing to concede to Quebec the same rights that she asserted for herself, when she declared herself an independent Grand Lodge.

But the great matter to which Grand Master LAWRENCE gave his attention, energies, thought and labor, was the Temple debt, or the Hall and Asylum fund: he devotes fourteen pages of his address to it and fifty pages to documents connected with it. We would be glad to copy largely but it would require too much space to give, by quotation, an intelligent account of the situation and his efforts to improve it.

The original idea was to build a Hall and from its revenues an asylum for indigent masons, their widows and orphans: the means were to be raised by contributions: finally, the enterprise was commenced: but commercial disasters, wide-spread and severe, came, and contributions were insufficient:

its cost far exceeded the estimates: a tax on the craft was laid, and the Temple was completed, but in spite of all effort, it was burdened by an immense debt, itself far exceeding the amount originally intended to be expended.

So it was, that when Grand Master LAWRENCE entered upon his official duties, he found the Grand Lodge oppressed by a debt of nearly *five hundred thousand dollars*, nearly four-fifths of which was represented by bonds bearing seven per cent interest. It was the design to make the bonds liable to "call," but the clause inserted for that purpose was so awkwardly drawn that the holders of the bonds denied the right of the Grand Lodge to "call" them, and insisted upon the seven per cent. interest when money was worth only about half of that. The Grand Master undertook to raise money to reduce the debt, and had proceedings commenced to test the right to "call": a decision in favor of the Grand Lodge was rendered, and though an appeal was taken, the Grand Master felt no solicitude for the result. He issued circulars to the lodges, interested other brethren to assist him, and, in a word, set in motion every plan that an able, energetic, enthusiastic man could devise, and aided in carrying them out.

His labors must have been incessant, and it is a marvel how he accomplished so much. They were rewarded with success almost unprecedented, especially considering that there were men in his jurisdiction, calling themselves masons, who apparently labored with a zeal worthy of a better cause to obstruct his efforts and defeat his plans. He succeeded, up to the time of the session of the Grand Lodge, in raising over \$81,000, which, with the revenues of the Grand Lodge, wiped out over \$100,000 of the debt. Brethren gave, lodges gave, chapters gave and commanderies gave: the Grand Chapter gave \$2,500; Mrs. JEANNETTE M. THURBER gave the proceeds of a musical entertainment, amounting to \$5,197 00; the Drill Corps of Monroe Commandery gave two exhibitions (one under the patronage of the Grand Commandery), which netted nearly \$3,000; Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine gave \$500; the Scottish Rite Bodies in Brooklyn gave \$1,000; and an entertainment given by the Order of the Eastern Star netted \$500. The names of the donors and the amounts given by each are given in the Proceedings; we would be glad to give many other names but we have not sufficient space, having given enough to show the interest the Grand Master aroused: he deserves the congratulations and thanks of the craft.

The report of the Grand Librarian, Bro. HERMAN G. CARTER, shows that the "Free Reading Room" established a year ago has been and is a splendid success, and that good progress has been made in the increase of the library.

The report of the Board of Relief is excellent reading: it shows the relief of worthy brethren on one hand and the exposure of frauds on the other, one case being given of a man's living for years on the charity of the craft and his final exposure.

Resolutions were adopted in relation to the appointment of a Committee

on History, and Bro. CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN was appointed. We shall now have progress made in work that has been altogether neglected for many years.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that no brother should be accredited, or hold the position of Representative near this Grand Body for more than one jurisdiction at the same time.

"Resolved, That upon the adoption of these resolutions the Grand Master be and is hereby requested to invite any brother now accredited as a Representative near this Grand Lodge for two or more jurisdictions to designate which position he desires to retain, and thereupon to procure a new appointment or appointments to be made.

"Resolved, That whenever a Representative fails to attend the communications of this Grand Lodge for two consecutive years, unless excused by the Grand Master, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to request that a new appointment be made."

We read and re-read these resolutions: had our better half wipe our glasses clean as only a woman can do, and read them again: we saw that our good Brother JOHN F. COLLINS moved their adoption, and we were all the more puzzled; we finally conclude that somebody took advantage of our genial brother's good nature and asked him to offer them and he did it without reading them, and the Grand Lodge adopted them *because Bro. COLLINS offered them!*

The appointment of Representatives to other Grand Lodges has been the subject of much merriment and ridicule: and if these resolutions do not open the door wider for such assaults upon the system, it will not be because they do not give occasion for it.

Whether such Representative is to be deemed a representative in the ordinary meaning of the term, or an ambassador or minister, the principle upon which the appointment is made is the same. Grand Lodges being sovereigns, the idea of having a representative of one Grand Lodge near another to look after the interests of itself and the members of its obedience, and to strengthen the bonds of fraternity, was undoubtedly taken from the practice of nations. At first, this practice was followed as far as practicable; of course, a Grand Lodge could not send one of its own members, and so the practice was to select some mason who was of the obedience of the Grand Lodge to which he was accredited. But the modern mania for legislation soon attacked the system, and Grand Lodges began to interfere with the selection of representatives from other Grand Lodges. Of course, the general principle was always recognized, that if the person appointed was personally obnoxious to the Grand Lodge to which he was accredited, that was a good reason for cancelling his commission: and there was at least one instance in which a commission was recalled for that reason. The first movement in the way of interference was the adoption of a resolution by one Grand Lodge that all representatives to it must be of its own members: a mason of its obedience, not a member of itself, must not be ap-

pointed; and so it has gone on until Grand Lodges have forbidden the appointment of the same brother by more than one Grand Lodge, and now the Grand Lodge of New York—with, we think, an amazing want of inter-jurisdictional courtesy, and a failure to appreciate “the eternal fitness” of things,—requires any member of it, holding a commission from more than one Grand Lodge, *to resign all but one of the commissions!* The practice has gone even further: Grand Masters arrogate to themselves the *nomination* of representatives *from* other Grand Lodges, so that it has come to this, that Representatives to Grand Lodges are appointed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge *to which* they are accredited! The whole plan of representation is reversed, and instead of the selection of some one whose relations to the Grand Lodge, of which he is the representative, are of a special character, the position is used by the other Grand Master to compliment some brother in his own jurisdiction, without any reference whatever to his qualifications, thus making the object of such an appointment a mere personal compliment and nothing beyond. Under the old system, Maine was represented near many Grand Lodges by her own sons, in many cases sons who had first seen masonic light in her own lodges: as her sons were found in very many jurisdictions, care was taken to appoint them, in the belief that they would take a greater pride in the office and special pains to effect the objects of their appointment: in other cases brethren were appointed who were well known to many of the Maine craft and who knew many of them, and whose situation was such that meetings between them and brethren from Maine frequently happened. We have no doubt the same thing is true of other jurisdictions. But now, while no less worthy brethren are appointed, they are appointed without any reference whatever to their *personal* relations to the brethren of the jurisdiction which they represent. We know one case, which happened under a resolution like the one we have quoted (for New York is not alone in this), in which a brother held a commission from two Grand Lodges: one of them he had held for some twenty years: he was personally known to, and dearly loved by, many brethren of that jurisdiction; he frequently met them; and had himself visited the jurisdiction; whether he had special relations with the other jurisdiction we are not sure, but think he had similar ones; the call came from his own Grand Master, by virtue of a similar resolution of his Grand Lodge, to resign one of the commissions; with a proper appreciation of the courtesy due to his constituents, he could not prefer one to the other, and so resigned both; his successor was “nominated” at once, but the Grand Master to whom the nomination was made hesitated some time, being inclined to make no appointment under the circumstances; but finally, considering that a refusal might be deemed discourteous, and that an unintentional lack of courtesy was not sufficient reason for discourtesy on his part, he appointed the nominee, a worthy brother, beyond question, but one, so far as could be found, whom no mason in the jurisdiction he was to represent was

acquainted with in any manner, or knew even by reputation, or had ever heard of. A system that produces such a result ought to be amended or abolished. The interference by the Grand Lodges to which the representative is accredited is wrong, and the practice that has grown up in consequence is absurd, as well as destructive of all good from interchange of representatives.

The Grand Lodge defined *good standing* as follows, by approving the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"To be in good masonic standing, according to the elementary law of masonry, requires that a brother should have been duly initiated, passed, and raised in a regular and lawfully constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons working under the sanction of a warrant or dispensation issued by a Grand Lodge having competent jurisdiction, and who has not been suspended or expelled, or if so has been duly restored, and who having no charges pending against him is 'under the tongue of good report.'

"This is the primary law of the fraternity, but upon this, Grand Lodges by their General Regulations and subordinate lodges by their by-laws, may impose conditions and restrictions, and upon their right so to do and the expediency of exercising them, the committee express no opinion and make no remark further than to distinctly admit the right and to insist upon obedience to them when properly enacted, but without that no such condition or restriction is to be implied."

It will be seen that affiliation is not a pre-requisite of good standing by the common law of Masonry, and only when made so by positive enactment.

The same committee considered the question of Life Membership, or "Privileged Membership" and we quote from the report, which was adopted:

"Your committee have thoughtfully considered the question in this aspect, and cannot refrain from expressing their belief that the practice, even when controlled by suitable limitation is eminently dangerous to the welfare of the fraternity. It creates a class distinction in lodges, based on the lowest of human motives, that of 'the love of money.' It tends also to make money plenty at present in the treasury, while it exhausts the resources of the lodge in the future—in other words—it borrows of the future at ruinous and improvident rates to meet the necessities or luxuries of the present. The immediate effect is to make extravagant appropriations easy and thus deplete the lodge of its funds with no prospect of the deficiency being supplied."

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"The statute for that purpose should prescribe a minimum amount, not less than fifteen years' dues, payable in cash in advance, below which no such privilege should be granted. It should also provide for the safe investment of the amount paid, and the use only of the income for expenses, and require that the privilege be granted only, on each application by a vote of a majority of the lodge after due notice: and that the subsequent repeal of such by-law should not affect the right of one to whom the privilege had been personally granted on full payment of the amount required."

We concur in the result to which the committee come, only we are not certain that the minimum amount is large enough, and as hereinbefore stated, we think the amount should be graded according to age.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS. We regret that his illness caused a briefer report than usual. In his review of Maine, he says:

"He asks us to explain how the Master gets the power to remove an appointed officer after he has been installed, and we answer as a logical sequence of the power to appoint; we have always thought that the distinction between elective and appointed officers was established to enable the Master to remove an appointed officer for cause."

Upon the same principle, a magistrate who marries a couple can divorce them: there is in either case no such logical sequence, because in both cases the law expressly gives the power to do one act, and does not give power to do the other.

#### NORTH CAROLINA, 1887.

Another Grand Lodge meets in its *one hundredth* annual communication! Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (FABIUS H. BUSBECK) says:

"There may be, and doubtless is, a returning tide of national prosperity in the great centres of business activity, but as yet our remoter waters have scarcely been reached by its ripples. The returns of our agricultural labor have been in many parts of our state so meagre that we are suffering under serious financial depression. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, Masonry presents to-day a decidedly better outlook than it did a year ago."

His remarks on the "Social Features of Masonry" we copy entire, as deserving serious consideration in all jurisdictions:

"It is my deliberate conviction that the great cause of non-affiliation is the neglect of the social features of Masonry by the lodges. The institution is complex in its character. While, upon the one hand, its chief claim to the confidence of mankind is its beautiful 'system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols,' upon the other hand, we must remember that it is a social brotherhood. From all parts of the jurisdiction the complaint arises that masons take so little interest in the meetings of their lodges.

"Many lodges decline, become dormant and die, because the monthly gatherings are not made more attractive. The repetition of the ritual, not always particularly well done, the reading of the minutes, the report of a few delinquents and a speedy adjournment, probably ought to be attraction enough to tempt brethren in the country to ride eight or ten miles to the lodge room, or members in town to forsake home or club or theatre or rival attraction, but so weak is human nature somehow it doesn't always do it.

"Far be it from me to advise that the lodge room be made the scene of improper festivity, or to seek to ingraft upon Masonry the features that have brought discredit upon lodges elsewhere. I only recommend, with all the earnestness in my power, that a united effort be made to render the lodge meetings more attractive. An inexpensive dinner or supper would be a pleasant addition in many instances. The stomach and not the heart is the real seat of the affections. In country lodges, after the conclusion of the proceedings, an informal farmer's club and general discussion upon agricultural matters might well be held, and it would do no harm to have good men in the neighborhood, who were not masons, to attend these. The result would be that most of them would soon be in the lodge.

"In towns and villages, a lecture or talk upon some topic of contemporary interest, a recitation, a song, or story, might well be given, either in connection with or as a substitute for a supper. The amount of interest amusement or instruction which may be dug out of the material of any fairly representative lodge in North Carolina would really surprise its own members.

"If there be one noticeable want in the social system of North Carolina, it is a want of proper relaxation and amusements; and so true is this that I am sure the recommendation just given will seem to many as a useless innovation upon the serious observance of Masonry, because even the capacity for social enjoyment in many has become atrophied and withered from lack of use."

The Grand Secretary gives a brief history of the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1787; but leaves the most for the Grand Orator, Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN, who delivered an exceedingly interesting public address in the hall of the House of Representatives.

At the preceding session, the Grand Lodge changed the rule formerly existing, so that members "dropped for non-payment of dues" may be restored by a *majority* vote instead of a *unanimous* vote. Some of the lodges protested against it, and the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended the restoration of the old law; but the Grand Lodge refused to do so, the vote being yeas 110, nays 151. As we understand that members are dropped for non-payment of dues *without trial*, we do not think there is force in the objections of the protesting lodges; if, however, a member is deprived of membership for any cause, *after due trial*, he should be restored only upon petition and by unanimous vote.

The Grand Lodge held six special communications during the year, five to lay corner stones, and one to dedicate a hall.

The Report on Correspondence (62 pp.) was prepared by Bros. DONALD W. BAIN and H. M. COWAN. It was hurriedly prepared and is very brief, but is very creditable to its authors, and we trust that it has become a "permanent institution."

Of Past Masters, Bro. BAIN (we think) says:

"We hold at the risk of criticism, however, from some of our *confrères*, that the installation ceremonies, in which a Master elect is inducted into office, are all that are necessary to clothe him with power to discharge his functions. What is a convocation of actual Past Masters outside of a Chapter, and what have the functions of a Master of a lodge to do with Chapter ceremonies? The position we take is in conformity to our own law, which comes down from a period before many Grand Lodges existed. We believe it is *good law*."

We differ only in this, that the communication of the "secrets of the chair" is a part of "the installation ceremonies" not vital to the installation, but which ought to be made at some time. As to so much as alludes to "chapter ceremonies," we have always understood that if the chapter has any of the ceremonies relating to Past Masters, it took them from the lodge, and the lodge does not take them from the chapter. In a word, when the Royal Arch degree was first conferred, it was conferred only on Past Masters, as this limited the conferring of the degree within a narrow compass, the chapter made Past Masters of its own. But in Pennsylvania, the chapters to this day do not confer the degree; but by a dispensation from the Grand Master, the candidate "passes the chair" of a symbolic lodge in a convention of actual Past Masters.

## NOVA SCOTIA, 1886.

The Grand Master (J. WINBURN LAURIE) sent in his address from London, but owing to the detention of the steamer, it was not received by the Grand Secretary until after the close of the Grand Lodge. He was absent nearly all the year; he is Major General in the British army and during the first of the year he was in active service in the North West: soon after his return, he was obliged to go to England on personal business: he says:

"I had been but a few days in England when the Servo-Bulgarian war broke out; and the accounts transmitted through the British Minister, resident in Belgrade, described the arrival from the battle-field of large numbers of wounded, for whom no hospital provision had been made. The British Red Cross Society at once decided to send assistance; and, as I had lately had considerable experience in such work, I immediately volunteered to proceed to the seat of war, and was appointed commissioner to Servia, where for two months I took charge of a couple of hospitals, and trust that in some degree I was able to alleviate suffering, and assist in restoring to their families and their country many who would otherwise have perished; and I feel sure you will be gratified that your Grand Master was privileged to be engaged in such eminently masonic work, although not carried on directly under the auspices of the craft."

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"I can only express my sincere regret that, at the last moment, important business should have prevented my returning across the Atlantic to preside at the present meeting of Grand Lodge; all my arrangements were made that I should leave England about the middle of May, and my passage was secured, but a sudden business call compelled me to forego the gratification of again meeting the brethren of Grand Lodge, and will probably detain me two months longer in England."

The active duties of the Grand Master devolved upon his Deputy, Bro. WILLIAM ROSS, whose address is limited to a concise statement of his official acts and visitations: he was evidently a zealous and faithful officer.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Our jurisdiction, in point of strength, remains in about the same position as that of last year, viz.: 66 lodges, with a membership of about 3,000, giving an average lodge membership of 45. Our gains during the year have been somewhat in advance of our losses; we have raised 177, affiliated 37, and got back from those returned as missing and suspended for non-payment of dues 35—in all 249; while 111 have dimitted, 36 are dead, and 87 have been suspended—in all 234, a gain of 15; and a gain, however small, is much better than a loss if ever so small.

"As compared with last year, it is somewhat curious that 25 lodges have gained in membership while 26 have lost,—the remainder standing as they were a year ago."

The reports of the District Deputies show just about the condition of the craft given by the Grand Secretary.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge and the names of the members of the subordinate lodges are published in these Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (108 pp.) was submitted by Bro. DAVID C. MOORE.

There is an English lodge in Nova Scotia: and some question has been

made in relation to it, and we are glad to learn from Bro. MOORE something concerning it: he says:

"We presume that the United States of America form an independent, sovereign jurisdiction, but are there no residents, nay, are there no whole settlements, composed of persons still owing allegiance to Queen Victoria and other European sovereigns? We fail to see that a *permitted* residence within the jurisdiction of a sovereign power is any infraction of the sovereign rights; the infraction occurs when this residence of individuals in the state, or existence of lodges within a masonic jurisdiction, takes place, and is even insisted upon *without* or even *against the will* of the independent sovereign power of the state or masonic jurisdiction. It is rather hard to call our Military Lodge '*a curse!*' We say, may T. G. A. O. T. U. bless them altogether!"

If the lodge is a military lodge in the proper sense of the term, it has no territorial jurisdiction, and confines its work to the army and really to candidates who are residents of Great Britain, and only temporarily in Nova Scotia. To this we see no objection; but if it has territorial jurisdiction, and initiates civilians resident in Nova Scotia, the illustration of Bro. MOORE is not in point.

In our last report, we deprecated the practice of using initials, claiming that one *name* should be given: referring to Nova Scotia, we said, "the initial fever prevails in Nova Scotia to an alarming extent": Bro. MOORE copies what we said, and adds, "'Initial fever'—Will Bro. DRUMMOND kindly inform us what H. stands for in his name?" We are not sure that Bro. MOORE did not intend to make the "you're-another" argument; but if so, it does not touch our criticism, as we never willingly use *two* initials in writing our name; however, the H. stands for HAYDEN, and our brother may find it so written and printed: in the list of Grand Officers present, the acting Grand Master is called "W. Ross," and the given name of not a single one is printed. Comment is unnecessary.

Since writing the foregoing about the English lodge, we find the following in reply to Bro. VAUX:

"Now, hands off, Bro. Vaux, just for one moment. The members of Royal Standard, No. 398, on the Grand Register of England, are not civilians, but are non-commissioned officers of the British regiments stationed in this garrison; men who are here to-day and away to-morrow. It is an understood thing that they take no civilians—that they recruit entirely from the different branches of the service stationed here, and they do so; consequently, there is no conflict whatever, and our sovereign rights are not invaded."

We repeat: we see no objection to this. During our civil war, many jurisdictions organized military lodges, which had no location but moved with the army, and there was no ground of complaint that they interfered with the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge.

Bro. MOORE is inclined to give little weight to the decisions of Grand Masters, though confirmed by the Grand Lodge, because usually they receive only a hurried consideration by the committee, and none by the Grand Lodge. He must except Maine from this statement. The decisions are

announced, referred to the committee and published in the Proceedings: at the next annual communication the committee reports, and its report is acted upon: that the Grand Lodge does not act blindly may be known from the fact that recently a decision was acquiesced in by the committee, but the Grand Lodge questioned its correctness and sent it back to the committee for further consideration, and to be reported upon at the next annual communication.

OHIO, 1886.

These Proceedings also bring sad tidings. Among other deaths, that of Bro. RANSOM ERASTUS RICHARDS is announced. He, for several years, prepared the Reports on Correspondence of his Grand Lodge. They were characterized by ability, earnestness, candor, sound judgment and fraternal courtesy. We never met him personally, but through his reports and private correspondence we learned to regard him as an old friend. His biographer says of him:

"In all that Bro. Richards undertook, he engaged with an earnestness and personal devotion which achieved success. In matters of business intrusted to him, as with his personal interests, he continued to labor until he had mastered every detail, so that nothing which could be determined by him was left to chance. His thoroughness of preparation, his patience in labor and his persistence in completing whatever was in hand, led to and were the causes of a continued success in whatever department of labor he engaged; whether employed in conducting the local department of a daily paper, the management of a farm, the development of a masonic lodge, the building of a Masonic Relief Association or of a Masonic Temple, success uniformly attended his footsteps and crowned his enterprises with the wreath of victory."

The address of the Grand Master (S. STACKER WILLIAMS), with his account of his official acts, shows that he carried to the discharge of the duties of his office the same ability, indefatigable industry and irrepressible enthusiasm which have characterized him in other departments of masonic labor.

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"3. A Royal Arch Mason, who has never been Master of a lodge, has not the legal qualification to install the officers of a lodge. His having received the degree of Past Master does not give him the qualification to install. He must have been elected and installed Master of a lodge himself before he can install others. Nor will the proxy of the Grand Master give him that qualification. He can secure it only at the hands of his lodge.

"5. A masonic funeral should not be conducted while the lodge is at refreshment. It should meet in its hall, open on the third degree, proceed with the funeral ceremonies, return to the hall and close the lodge.

"7. *Question.* Will it be necessary, in order to inflict punishment upon a brother, to go through the *forms of a trial* although he has been found guilty of embezzlement by a Grand Jury and our criminal courts, and, if so, may the court records be used as evidence?

"*Answer.* Yes. Try the case in accordance with the rules of our Code, no matter what the courts have done. As to the use of the court records, find an answer in decision No. 155.

" 16. A brother hailing from the State of New York desired to affiliate with a lodge in this jurisdiction, but as lodges in that jurisdiction do not grant a dimit until the brother has petitioned for membership in another lodge, he was unable to file the same with his petition. The rule of the Grand Lodge of New York, against granting a dimit and our rule against receiving a petition without one, certainly works a hardship to the applicant, but I was unable, under our rule, to afford relief. Also a candidate, who had been rejected by a lodge in Pennsylvania, made application to a lodge in this state for the degrees. The rules of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania forbid the granting of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate, and our rules forbid our lodges taking rejected material without the consent of the rejecting lodge. I could not remove the difficulty."

He decided that the "clearance certificate" of an English lodge is equivalent to a dimit.

The law of Ohio requires the presence of eight to make a quorum; a lodge, however, with only five or six present, elected a candidate to receive the third degree, and at a subsequent meeting, when a quorum was present, conferred the third degree on him. The Grand Master declared the proceedings of the first meeting illegal, had them confirmed and then to save all doubt re-obligated the candidate.

It would seem that as he received the degree at a regular meeting of a regular lodge, he was a regular mason. We do not see but that if at a regular meeting of a lodge, a degree is conferred with a proper presiding officer and enough brethren present to make up the ritual quorum for that degree, the work must be held to be regular, notwithstanding defects in the previous procedure. This seems to be the logical result of the doctrine of which Bro. WAIT, of New Hampshire, is the special supporter. In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania the rule is, and the practice has been, so far back as we can discover, that defects in the previous procedure renders the work illegal and that the party must be healed. We were so taught, but have modified our views, as we have not seen the arguments of Bro. WAIT answered, and have deemed them unanswerable. Still we are in doubt whether, after all, this matter must not be settled by the usages of the craft; indeed, if the usage of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were universal, we should hold it to be the law, however illogical it might seem to be.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted by the Grand Lodge, but almost wholly of routine character and local interest.

Tributes were paid to the memory of deceased brethren: OCTAVIUS WATERS and RANSOM E. RICHARDS by Past Grand Master REUBEN C. LEMMON; LUKE E. BARBER by Past Grand Master WILL M. CUNNINGHAM, and THOMAS A. DOYLE by ENOCH T. CARSON.

During the session, the corner stone of a new Masonic Home at Cleveland was laid.

The Proceedings contain a sketch of the organization of Masonic Veterans a list of the contributors to the Galveston Fund, and a large amount of statistics, but—oh! Bro. CALDWELL, that we should have to say it!—no *recapitulation of the Ohio Statistics!*

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILL M. CUNNINGHAM.

Referring to one matter, he says:

"Which question, after sleeping many years, is again a sweet morsel with the progressive innovators, who are like the seven-year locusts, sure to return, but, let us hope, only to be sat down upon, as has been done so many times within the past quarter of a century."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Among the names of the Representatives of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine, present at the annual communication, we do not find the name of the Grand Representative from Ohio."

His name is not in the list present at the opening of the Grand Lodge, because he had not then presented his credentials: but he was present, as BRO. CUNNINGHAM will find recorded on page 548, that "Bro. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, near the Grand Lodge of Maine: and was welcomed by the Grand Master."

Referring to one question, discussed from about 1851 to 1870, he says:

"Another question in the same connection and quite as generally discussed at the same time, was the one concerning the relations existing between the 'actual and virtual' degree of Past Master. In the settlement of this question it was conceded—

"First—That the 'virtual' Past Master (*i. e.*, the one receiving the degree in a chapter, and who had not been elected to preside over a lodge of Master Masons) could not install the officers elect of a lodge, or confer the degree upon the Master elect of a lodge in a convocation of Past Masters.

"Second—That the previous reception of that degree by due course under the auspices of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, obviated the necessity of its repetition by a convocation of Past Masters upon the Master elect of a lodge of Master Masons.

"Third—That an 'actual Past' Master, who had received the degree in a convocation of Past Masters, was thereby fully recognized as such in his advancement in a chapter."

We are not aware that either the "second" or "third" was ever conceded; on the contrary, precisely the reverse was held to be the law in this section of the country. Our attention was called to the study of masonic jurisprudence in 1858, and we cannot remember any ruling in accordance with these propositions, but we have known the reverse ruling to be made quite a number of times. In fact, we have supposed that if any proposition is settled to be masonic law, the proposition that a chapter cannot recognize a lodge Past Master (except in Pennsylvania) is one; and the converse is another.

Of the Massachusetts method of conducting masonic trials, he says:

"Masonic trials within the Grand Jurisdiction of Massachusetts are had before commissions, appointed for that purpose, which not only relieves subordinate lodges from long and tedious procedure in such cases, but also prevents the defeat of masonic justice by the personal influence of the accused on the one hand, or personal prejudices upon the other. The report of the 'Commissioners on Trials,' contained in the Proceedings, is of much interest; in this connection, the names of accused are not published, and no

publicity is given to the finding of the commissioners or the action thereon by the Grand Lodge. The system is commendable, and its adoption within this jurisdiction would save this Grand Lodge and its Grievance Committee much onerous work."

We should like to quote many other passages from this lively report, but must be content with one more paragraph, taken from his conclusion, in which we most heartily concur:

"The chief end being the moral and social elevation of the craft, your committee would reiterate that, in their belief, there should be no sympathy whatever for the so-called *progressive* theories of *improvements* (!) in the landmarks, *modernizing* the ancient constitutions, the *detraction* of inherent powers or prerogatives, the *re-construction* or *abrogation* of all traditions, usage, laws, or history that cannot be substantiated by *documentary* (!) evidence; and for neither *atheism* upon the one hand nor narrow-minded bigotry upon the other."

#### OREGON, 1886.

A book of 484 pages greets us from this jurisdiction, embellished with the portrait of the Grand Master for the current year Bro. JAMES CORWIN FULLERTON.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS G. REAMES) is a full and lucid statement of his official acts, mostly of a routine character. He had started out in the beginning of the year to visit nearly all, if not all, the lodges; and he did visit *forty-eight*: the craft in Oregon were wonderfully fortunate to have a Grand Master who was willing and able to devote so much time to such duties: at his request Past Grand Master CLARK visited *five* others and Grand Secretary BABCOCK *five* more. He strongly urges that measures be taken to secure uniformity of work in the jurisdiction.

*Apropos* of our discussion of Grand Representatives, in our review of New York, we find in his address the following resolution forwarded to him by the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, near that of New York.

*Resolved*, That Representatives of Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge be severally, respectfully requested to procure and put on at the annual communications, and other distinctive masonic ceremonies, some simple and appropriate badge and insignia denoting the Grand Lodge which they represent, bearing for that purpose such appropriate device and inscription as they may select, with the written approval of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodges they represent, with a view in that way to add to the dignity and respect due to this Grand Lodge, by showing the cordial, kindly, fraternal relations which it maintains with the Grand Lodges of the world, and a practical exhibition of the universality of Masonry."

"Court dress" will be the next movement: we think we must re-examine the New York Proceedings, and see if such a resolution has not already been adopted which we have overlooked as we did the one just quoted.

Of this, the Grand Master says:

"Soon after, I was duly notified by our Grand Representative of the adoption of the foregoing resolution and requested by him to make the selection.

In my reply thereto I authorized him to make such selection as in his judgment would represent the Grand Lodge of Oregon; to which I have had no reply. I would recommend the adoption of a similar resolution as that of New York by our Grand Lodge, and that this Grand Lodge select and adopt some appropriate badge or insignia to be worn by our representatives near other Grand Lodges during their attendance at the annual communications and other distinctive masonic ceremonials, and that said insignia or badges be furnished by our Grand Lodge to its representatives."

The Grand Lodge has heretofore procured portraits of the Grand Masters to be hung in the hall. The Grand Secretary well says that most of the brethren see them only once a year: and if the hall should be burned, they are gone, and but few of them could be replaced. He therefore recommended that instead, prototypes be inserted in the Proceedings, and the Grand Lodge so ordered.

Past Grand Master ALBERT W. FERGUSON being reported very sick, a committee of three Past Grand Masters was appointed to visit him: though he was one hundred miles away, the committee visited him, and reported to the Grand Lodge, making the round trip by steamer in one day. Bro. FERGUSON was deeply affected by this mark of the esteem of the Grand Lodge.

A beautiful oration was delivered by Bro. R. W. HILL; but we are compelled to pass it with a mere mention, as in other cases; it would require all our space if we reviewed it.

A committee, consisting of all the Past Grand Masters, were, at the opening of the Grand Lodge, appointed to visit Past Grand Master BERRYMAN JENNINGS, who was lying at his home very sick.

There were nine Past Grand Masters present, and they all visited Bro. JENNINGS: he was much affected by the unexpected visit: over seventy-nine years old, and apparently not believing he should recover, the visit cheered him and had an excellent effect on his mind. Capt. J. A. BROWN, learning of this intended visit, placed a steam launch at the disposal of the committee without charge—a courtesy fittingly acknowledged by the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (232 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He is among the veterans: this report is his *twentieth*: but as he began in 1866, there is a break of one year in his record: now, Bro. C., don't get indignant about the "veteran," for we began in 1865 and are now "doing" our twenty-third report.

We cannot do better than to give his first experience as a mason:

"A request was made to permit a lodge to convene a Master Mason's lodge in the open air for the purpose of conferring the third degree. We do not find the decision on this point. Open air is attractive. We received the first degree in the open air. It was a December night. We repaired to an old deserted house that stood on a hill miles away from any other house. It was convenient for brothers, living at a great distance, to meet there from the different points of the compass. It rained fearfully and the wind blew with violence at spells. We rode five miles. Our poor old horse was, with

others, hitched to trees under the lee of the old house. The preparation room was in an old shed, with one side backing to the south. There were ends to it, but it was all open facing the north. It stood thirty feet from the house. We were prepared, and so was the rain and mud to test our faith in the business of the evening. Not a fire within miles of us. We were cold. We shivered and hobbled along from the shed until we reached the house, into which we were taken. When we came to our senses, we found ourselves in a little room about ten feet square. Cotton cloth was nailed in the windows; this was in the place of sash and glass. And when the heavy wind would bang these window cloths and whistle through the room it was a terror. The officers had a box in front of them, and empty boxes were their seats. It looked, as they sat shivering in their stations, as if they could reach out and shake hands all around. We stood it the legal time, cold and hungry. It was a temperance meeting, by some mistake in the calendar. Some of the members rode sixteen miles to get home that night, and crossed the Umpqua—an Oregon river—to do it. We started home, lantern burning; when but a short distance out, our horse fell into a black mud gulch, extinguished the light, broke the glass and demoralized the rider. We got home that night; the brother with us, nearly seventy years old, rode six miles further than we had to go. He would not stop over until morning. He made it, for we saw him afterwards. Open air in which to confer degrees is what we like, especially on an Oregon December night. We had a sore throat when we left home that night, but the next morning it was all gone. This was a quarter of a century ago. Give us an open air meeting."

No wonder that he is devotedly attached to the institution.

In his review of Maine (1885), he says :

"Some sensible remarks are made regarding masonic balls, masonic emblems on business cards and peddlers' carts, etc. Of all frauds, those masons who will put the masonic emblems on their business cards or signs are the terror of the craft at large. Such should be treated as frauds, tried as frauds and disciplined as frauds. In days gone by we attended masonic balls. They were conducted properly and were very enjoyable. But times have changed and so has our taste on this subject changed with them. If masons desire to dance and have a ball for themselves and families, it can be done without any display whatever of regalia. The Grand Lodge forbids the use of the lodge name in connection with balls. We certainly confess to the correctness of the proposition 'that the character of every institution is moulded by the moral and social standard of the individuals composing the membership.'

Quoting our reply to Bro. PARVIN's proposition, that Grand Lodges have only such power as the lodges give them, he adds :

"We do not propose to repeat what Bro. Drummond has said so plainly, but we may add that our convictions are with him on the point at issue. Subordinate lodges never legislate for the Grand Lodge, nor do they claim to be the law in the first instance as such; but they provide representatives to the Grand Lodge, not only to create that body, but to sustain it, and those representatives become law-makers, by which laws the subordinates are controlled. The Grand Lodge thus formed can not only make laws, but can make and amend its own constitution. It is true, these law-makers are officers of subordinate lodges, but the subordinates are as innocent of these proceedings of the Grand Lodge, until they are read in the subordinate lodges, as if they never happened. The Grand Lodge takes its power from a subordinate as the government takes from a subject or citizen. The few make the laws to control the many, who become, even with the law-makers, subject to these laws. The constitution of the convention to form a Grand Lodge is not even ratified by the subordinate lodges. Nor do subordinate lodges amend constitutions of Grand Lodges. Masters and Wardens com-

pose the Grand Lodge, but their duties are different in the Grand Lodge from those in the subordinates. And it is the fact that subordinates take their existence as a compact, so to speak, from the Grand Lodge to which they are subject."

We must stop: we could go on indefinitely: we wish our brethren could read the whole of this report, and we advise those who visit the Grand Lodge Library to do so.

#### PENNSYLVANIA, 1886.

Our pleasure in the perusal of these Proceedings, is sadly marred by the recent tidings of the death of the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Brother EDWARD COFFEE MITCHELL. We became personally acquainted with Bro. MITCHELL several years ago, and while we have not often met him since, a business correspondence has continued the acquaintance, while his position in his Grand Lodge has brought him under our notice in his masonic work. The opinion we first formed of him has been strengthened by all we have since known of him. He was unable to attend the Installation Communication of the Grand Lodge on account of illness, and in the resolution of regret and sympathy adopted by it is the following:

"That Grand Lodge most heartily and sincerely recognizes the unflagging zeal, distinguished ability, wise judgment, great learning, marked prudence and firmness with unvarying courtesy, which have characterized the administration of Bro. E. Coppee Mitchell as Right Worshipful Grand Master."

Enlarge the application of this to him in all the walks of life, and we find expressed in brief space our opinion of him, as a mason and a man, as well as Grand Master. We await the action of his Grand Lodge before giving a further account of him.

His portrait, together with those of Bros. THOMAS R. PATTON, Grand Treasurer, and Past Grand Master MICHAEL NISBET, Grand Secretary, adorn these Proceedings. The "likeness" in each, to our eye, is so very accurate, that when we first saw them, we almost greeted them with the usual personal salutation.

The great event of the year was the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the *formation* of the Grand Lodge. The term "independence" is used instead of "formation"; and in a general sense this seems to us correct; but as matter of fact, on September 25, 1786, the previously existing Provincial Grand Lodge was "*forever closed*," and a Grand Lodge, sovereign and independent, was "*formed*." It was not formed by the authority, consent or knowledge of the mother Grand Lodge. As even very intelligent masons seem not to be aware of the principles which governed in the formation of the older American Grand Lodges, we quote from a preamble offered by Bro. MEYER, premising, however, that a portion of it is copied from the record, and a portion of it is his statement, and that the italics are ours:

"Whereas, The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was organized in 1764, under authority of a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, according to the old constitutions, bearing date June 20, 1764, under which it continued subordinate until September 25, 1786, when at a meeting of the Grand Lodge it was unanimously *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge is, and ought to be, a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain or any other authority whatever, and that they are not under any ties to any other Grand Lodge except those of brotherly love and affection, which they will always be happy to cultivate and preserve, with all lodges throughout the globe; after which this Grand Lodge, acting by virtue of a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was closed forever; and whereas, immediately thereafter, at a Grand Convention of thirteen different lodges, working by virtue of warrants from the late Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with full power from their constituents to decide upon the question whether the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should establish themselves as a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain or any other authority, and with the concurrence of other lodges signified by letter, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, lately held under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, will, and do now, form themselves into a Grand Lodge, to be called the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging, to be held in Philadelphia; and that the late grand officers continue to be the grand officers of Pennsylvania, invested with all the powers, jurisdictions, pre-eminence, and authority thereunto belonging, till the usual time of the next election; and that the Grand Lodge and the particular lodges govern themselves by the rules and regulations heretofore established till other rules and regulations shall be adopted."

As it was impossible for the members of all the lodges to participate in the celebration by the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master wisely recommended to the lodges, by circular letter, that they, each in its own hall, celebrate the day in appropriate manner, suggesting the delivery of historical or masonic addresses.

At the celebration, Bro. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE delivered an address of congratulation, also discussing the part Masonry has taken in the development of civil and religious liberty.

This was followed by an oration on the "Origin, History and Purposes of Freemasonry," by Bro. MICHAEL ARNOLD. It is quite interesting, although there are statements and assumptions in it that cannot stand the test of historical accuracy. He speaks of Grand Lodges being held before 1717, by the Grand Master's calling the lodges together, "for wherever two or more lodges met together, that was a Grand Lodge for the time." We were taught that before 1717, General Assemblies of *Masons* were held, but that "two or more lodges," *as such*, never met. He renews the claim that the 1731 lodge was authorized by COXE: but he adduces no evidence in support of the claim, and as none has ever before been adduced, the claim remains "*Vox et præterea nihil.*" The most extraordinary statement that he makes is that

"All this proves beyond peradventure that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the oldest Grand Lodge in America."

He assumes that the Grand Lodge self-constituted in 1732, and of whose existence for longer than ten years there is no proof; the Provincial

Grand Lodge, created July 10, 1749, by THOMAS OXNARD, of Boston, Provincial Grand Master for all North America, under the *Grand Lodge of England*; and the Provincial Grand Lodge, created in 1764, under the authority of the "*Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of England*," between which and the "*Grand Lodge of England*" there was such bitter hostility that the members of the obedience of one did not recognize the members of the obedience of the other as masons, were all in the same line of succession! The first so-called Grand Lodge died, undoubtedly because being self-created with only self-created lodges under it, it gave up the hope of being recognized. The next organization, created by the Grand Lodge of England, followed its example. The one created in 1764 by "the Ancients" took possession of Pennsylvania, and from that date the present Grand Lodge has existed, either as a *Provincial* or an *independent* Grand Lodge: for twenty-two years it was subject to the "*Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of England*" and then "closed forever": but the lodges *continued to exist* (and we desire to call attention to the fact that at that early date it was held as a matter of course that the death of the authority from which their charters were derived did not affect the existence of the lodges), but their proper officers met and formed, under an assertion of right, a Sovereign Grand Lodge, with exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges and masons in Pennsylvania. We wish the Grand Masters and committee-men, who cannot "go the length of holding" that lodges lawfully existing in a state when a Grand Lodge is formed, should be compelled to obey the new Grand Lodge or be held to be irregular, would read the history of the formation and early action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, as a tonic.

Bros. E. COPPEE MITCHELL, GEORGE S. GRAHAM and RICHARD VAUX also delivered addresses, but the record says they "were extemporary, and copies could not be procured." We are sorry.

The celebration was held at the Academy of Music on the evening of the *twenty-fourth*: on the next day, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held, the minutes of the session one hundred years before were read, and brief and spirited addresses were made by a large number of brethren: the speeches are not given. A banquet, with toasts and responses, followed in the evening.

The whole affair was a grand success, highly creditable to Grand Master MITCHELL and his associates.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were of a routine character confined to matters of local interest.

The Grand Lodge reversed the proceedings of a lodge, because it failed to find the accused guilty of the *charge*, although it did find him guilty of the specifications. The committee say:

"These resolutions were adopted by the lodge, and there all action as to the guilt or innocence of the accused ceased; the charge itself was never acted upon, and the question whether the accused is guilty or innocent of

'conduct unbecoming a mason' remains undetermined. Guilt as to the specifications by no means involves guilt as to the charge, for the facts alleged in the specifications may be true and yet be insufficient to sustain the charge."

Ordinarily the question whether the specifications sustain a charge of "conduct unbecoming a mason" is a question of *law*, and the finding of the lodge either way would amount to nothing more than the opinion of the lodge on a question of masonic law: we certainly should be slow to set aside an expulsion confirmed by the Grand Lodge for failure to pass on that question, when as matter of law the specifications do charge a masonic offence: indeed, we have always supposed that if a specification does not set out a masonic offence, it must be quashed; and if no specification does that, the charge must be quashed.

The Report on Correspondence (186 pp.) was presented by Bro. RICHARD VAUX. We are indebted to him for an advance copy of it with an autograph letter of transmission: for which we again tender our grateful acknowledgments.

As usual he commences with some general reflections; the high character of the thoughts and the beautiful style in which they find expression, cause us to dwell long upon this portion of his report.

We confess to some surprise at the following:

"We observe that in some jurisdictions there is what is called a 'Past Master's Degree,' and in one a convocation exists which confers it on Masters elect.

"So far as we know, the authority for this degree as part of the Blue Lodge organization does not exist.

"To be a degree, requires a Past Master's Lodge or some authority to confer it. If it is a degree, certain other essential characteristics are required.

"A Senior Warden, in the absence of a Worshipful Master, must take his station. He is then the Worshipful Master. He has never, at least in Pennsylvania, 'passed the chair,' as it is called. Yet he is fully qualified to perform all the duties of the Master of his lodge. In this jurisdiction there is no such degree. We are not aware there ever has been. We may be 'behind the age,' going so slow as not to be abreast of all the new notions that here and there appear, and find advocates. Yet it is but proper to make these remarks, only because we are ignorant of the basis on which this so-called degree either exists, or on which it is assumed to rest.

"If any Grand Lodge Aliman Rezon creates it, then it is only to be therein recognized. It may be that high authority is to be found which has recognized it. We are not aware of any such usage, custom or landmark in our craft."

The cause of our surprise is that we were once present in the hall of one of the lodges in the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, when, after the lodge was closed, the ceremony of passing the chair, by dispensation from the Grand Master, took place. It was substantially the same ceremony and performed, in the same manner as we have very often taken part in, in conferring what is called "the Past Master's Degree" upon the Master-elect of a lodge. None but Past Masters were allowed to be present; there were all the essentials of a degree so far as the ceremonials were concerned, and

"We do not agree to the masonic possibility of any 'legal' organization of a Grand Lodge.

"Trusting our esteemed Brother Drummond will not consider this criticism as merely technical or verbal and without merit, we remark that in Pennsylvania the word 'legal' has no existence in our masonic vocabulary. We use the word 'lawful.' An act may be legal but not lawful. It is hardly necessary to cite authority for this statement. A legislature may enact a law legally, but the statute may not be lawful. A court of law of competent authority may declare that law unconstitutional; it is not then a lawful statute. The forms may be *legal*, but the essence is not lawful.

"A court may, after due consideration, decide that the plaintiff is legally entitled to a judgment in his favor, but a superior court may set aside that judgment as not lawful, though it was obtained legally. The word in the above resolution attracted our attention. A minority of lodges in a territory might, in a profane sense, legally organize a body and call it a Grand Lodge. Such organization is not a masonic body. It was not according to masonic law either lawfully constituted or lawfully established.

While we find that lexicographers and writers upon our language class "legal" and "lawful" as *synonyms*, and while we doubt the power of even the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to dictate to the English-speaking people the meaning which shall be given to words, we are inclined to think that "lawful" is the word generally used by masons in connection with a lodge or Grand Lodge. "P'raps" (as Tony Weller said) "it's a more tenderer word." But our use of the word in the phrase in question was in exact accordance with Bro. Vaux's statement of its meaning as explained by him. He says: "A minority of lodges in a territory might, in a profane sense, legally organize a body and call it a Grand Lodge," and yet it would not be a lawfully established Grand Lodge. When we said the body was "legally organized" by a majority of the lodges, we used the word "legally" with the precise meaning that Bro. Vaux gives it in the sentence we have quoted, and therefore added "by a concurrence of a large majority of lodges in that province."

He says he "would reprint the article on 'Public Installations,' but really it is so inconclusive and illogical, that we cannot spare the space for so little gain."

Of course we regret that our article should fail to receive the endorsement of our distinguished brother; but we are not without some consolation; *every other brother who has noticed it in the Proceedings included in this report* (and they are not a few) *has fully endorsed it, declaring it to be an entire overthrow of Bro. Vaux's position.*

It will be remembered that the article to which he refers was a summary of the law and practice from a very early date: it was almost *wholly* made up of statements of historical facts. He does not even attempt to show that any single statement is erroneous, not even those made in relation to Pennsylvania. Ignoring the facts as to the ancient and universal usage of the craft, he attempts to reconstruct his argument from a theoretical standpoint.

He argues that acts done by masons *when called from labor* are not masonic work: no one has ever denied this, so far as we know; we go further,

and hold that masons undertaking, when called from labor, to act as a body and perform ceremonies peculiar to the craft, commit a masonic offence.

His next position is, in substance, that masonic work can be done only in a "tyled lodge."

To this we assent, and have never held otherwise.

His final position is that a "tyled lodge" can be held only in secret, in a hall from which the eyes of the profane are entirely shut out. This is a question of fact, and the fact is against him. As we showed in the article to which he refers, it has been the custom from time immemorial to hold tyled lodges *for certain work* in public. We adduced evidence that it had been done in Pennsylvania on numerous occasions, and Bro. Vaux does not attempt to deny it. We showed by the admission of the English supporter of his views against public installations, as well as by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, that corner stones are laid by the Grand Lodge *as such*, and the ceremony is admitted to be a *public* masonic ceremony. We gave other numerous instances, in various jurisdictions, and from early times down to the present.

Bro. Vaux seems to hold that it is a physical impossibility: but the answer to that is, that it has been done. The lodge or Grand Lodge is opened at its hall in the usual method; such business, *as the law requires to be done in secret*, is performed: the presiding officer states the business to be done in public: "the usual cautions are given"; by command of the Master, the procession is formed, headed by the Tyler armed with the proper implement of his office, and proceeds: as no one is allowed to join or leave the lodge in procession without leave of the Master, profanes cannot mix with it: the lodge is kept apart during the ceremonies; when they are completed, it returns to the hall and is closed in form.

But Bro. Vaux says:

"But he never will be able to prove by any authentic record that in a lawfully warranted and duly constituted Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at work under its charter, properly tyled, and in obedience to the landmarks, a public ceremony ever was performed, or under these absolute restrictions the public were present. We have asserted only, that such a public ceremony never has been performed."

If he will come to Maine, Massachusetts, or almost anywhere out of Pennsylvania (and we think *in* Pennsylvania also), we can show him precisely such a record, and enough of them to fill his whole report. Of course he will deny that the lodge was "*properly tyled*"; he will hold, as he must, for the sake of his argument, that a lodge is "*properly tyled*" only when it meets in secret; as against his opinion, we have the long continued and universal usage of the craft, and until he shall show that the accounts, which we have quoted, of the action of his own Grand Lodge are erroneous, *we have the precedents of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania against him*.

He undertakes more than once to give our opinion in relation to the

merits of "The article on Public Installations," indicating that we regard it "as a complete and triumphant demolition of the Pennsylvania view." Whatever our opinion may be, we have not *expressed* any: we do not find it necessary: we leave that to others: but when one who argues against us, contents himself with saying that our argument is "amusing," "illogical," "inconclusive," or the cause of "the feeling of pity," without attempting to show in the least degree wherein, we know very nearly what his opinion is!

But we are prepared to express the opinion that we have written nothing which justifies the first two lines in the first of the three following paragraphs, or the imputation implied in the other two, copied from his review of Missouri:

"Pennsylvania seems to be the *bête noir* of both our learned Brother Drummond and our esteemed Brother Vincil. Brother Vincil's review of our Grand Lodge Proceedings is, we venture to remark, too partisan to be effective. He, however, lays the burden of his objections or criticisms on Brother Drummond. Surely we are complimented by the joint and several attacks of these two distinguished masonic jurists.

"It is unpleasant to say it, but neither has earned the credit of a successful refutation of our views on Public Installations. They think they have. That is often the salve which is self-applied to failure. We desire in passing to relieve Brother Drummond from Brother Vincil's characterization as an 'ugly customer.' That he is an honest opponent we admit, and that he thinks he is right we agree, but neither constitute infallibility."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Brother Vincil is so anxious to find ground for invidious criticisms—he had no doubt just read Brother Drummond on Public Installations—that he seizes on this use of *public titles* and charges it against us as an offence."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Brother Vincil, when he comes to the Report on Correspondence, regains that truly masonic spirit which, but for occasional interruptions that no doubt come from reading Brother Drummond, is the glory of his character."

In his review of Nova Scotia, we find the following:

"We confess to the fraternal spirit and the justice of our esteemed Bro. Moore's criticism on our remarks last year on the action of the Grand Master of Nova Scotia in assigning to 'Royal Standard Lodge, No. 398,' the place of honor in a public procession of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, that lodge not holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. Bro. Moore's explanation that Lodge 398 is a military lodge, and is, therefore, itinerant, is sufficient, and we cheerfully confess our remarks referred to were not justified by the facts, as now for the first time are given in Bro. Moore's review of Pennsylvania."

We are glad that the "remarks" were made as they called out the facts. The existence of this lodge has been cited, as an argument against exclusive jurisdiction: but when the facts are known, the argument fails.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1880.

The Proceedings are brief and of a routine character.

The Grand Master (John Yeo) had visited several of the lodges in person

and caused the others to be visited by other Grand Officers or special Deputies.

The reports show a small gain (about four per cent) in the total membership and a prosperous condition of nearly all the lodges. Two did no work but each of them admitted a member.

This jurisdiction seems to be progressing quietly and evenly, under a faithful and able administration of the affairs of the craft.

No report on Correspondence.

#### QUEBEC, 1887.

Deputy Grand Master ALFRED J. HALL, of Vermont, visited the Grand Lodge, and his address in reply to the welcome of the Grand Master is published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (J. FRED. WALKER) announces that the question of the English lodges has been settled by the withdrawal of relations with the Grand Lodge of England. Official copies of the edict and correspondence (including the acknowledgment of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England) are given. It now remains for the American Grand Lodges to do their duty and leave the members of those three lodges isolated from all masonic intercourse.

An immense amount of routine business occupy the address of the Grand Master and the reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

The year had been one of comparative peace and advance in prosperity. The growth seems to have been steady and nearly general throughout the jurisdiction. This is undoubtedly largely due to the visitation of more than two-thirds of the lodges by the Grand Master.

The project of erecting a Masonic Home was considered by the Grand Lodge and, after considerable discussion, the following disposition of the matter was made by the Grand Lodge:

"That the subjects referred to in the report of the Special Committee on the Masonic Home, and other matters therein, be referred back to said committee, with instructions to prepare or cause to be prepared, plans, and otherwise to determine in detail a feasible scheme for the erection of a Home, and generally to provide and give such information to Grand Lodge at its next annual meeting, as may be necessary to show probable cost of building, and its maintenance when erected:—said committee to have full authority to act in such a way as to provide the fullest information for this Grand Lodge, and said committee are hereby empowered to add to their number as they may choose, and to report in the premises at the next annual meeting of this Grand Lodge."

We deem this action wise: first, adopt a plan: then secure the money: then, and not till then, begin the erection of the Home.

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was submitted by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS. It is his first effort, but is a very creditable one. His plan is a compilation, special attention being given to the utterances of other Grand

Lodges on the Quebec-England question. He criticises plainly and firmly, but always courteously. He proposes to express views in harmony with those of his Grand Lodge: we prefer the expression of the reviewer's views in order that his brethren may have the benefit of a discussion of both sides of the question.

The following statement of the principle decisive of the controversy with England is exactly to the point:

"The estrangement due to the masonic invasion of the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, by the Grand Lodge of England, is the only cloud upon that masonic harmony which is otherwise as universal as the blue canopy of heaven itself. So far as Quebec is concerned, the controversy has ended. With scarcely an exception, our sister Grand Lodges have recognized our rights and admitted the justice of our claims. In one or two instances, there is an apparent hesitation in subscribing to the American doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty. In such cases, arguments would be wasted. Others have assumed, because our Grand Lodge was organized in territory previously occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada, that we have of necessity inherited the hypothecary claims, which an error of judgment on the part of that Grand Lodge, assigned to England, in a portion of what is now our own jurisdiction. The hollowness of the pretension is at once apparent, when it is shown that the Grand Lodge of Quebec never received its territorial or jurisdictional rights and title to supremacy, as a legacy or assignment from the Grand Lodge of Canada, but assumed them by inherent right, and has ever since continued to maintain them, in accordance with the American principle of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, in the territory comprised in the political Province of Quebec."

He does not believe in "talking back" to the Pope. He well says:

"Grand Master Murray energetically protested against the accusations levelled at Freemasonry in the *mandement* of Cardinal Taschereau. If Quebec masons occupied themselves with such trifles, they would be found protesting every other day. A short time ago, the organ of the *Cercle Catholique* in this city, obtained the practical boycotting of a French-Canadian beer bottler, because the trademark on his labels was a triangle—a masonic emblem. The beer man appealed to the Cardinal, and the latter ruled, Leo Taxil to the contrary notwithstanding—that the triangle is not a masonic emblem!"

"The present writer was violently assailed a few months ago by the newspaper above referred to, because, as a member of the Quebec City Council, he had the audacity to second the resolution of congratulation to Mgr. Taschereau, on the occasion of his elevation to the Cardinalate,—*though a Freemason*.

"Bro. Murray's protest is dignified as well as vigorous, but we in Quebec have long been familiarized with *mandements* and anathemas, and familiarity breeds contempt. We believe with the committee on the Grand Master's address, that 'the lives and conduct of the brethren are and will be the best refutation of the statements which such *mandements* contain.'"

Referring to the action of Dakota, he states views which accord with those we have already expressed, and which seem to us eminently just:

"For how long a time would our Dakota brethren wait if in our position? Their own Grand Master admits that there was no other action left to the Grand Lodge of Quebec than to issue the edict directed against the three English lodges in Montreal. We have hoped for years, as the Grand Lodge of Dakota hoped last June, that as time advanced and the doctrine of exclu-

sive territorial jurisdiction became more generally recognized by the Grand Lodges of the world, the Grand Lodge of England would acknowledge the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, within the territorial limits of her own Province. We have now ample reason to be fully satisfied of the vanity of all such hopes. For the sympathy of Dakota, Quebec is grateful. But if she will only put herself in Quebec's place, we shall be much astonished if she does not say with Wyoming:—"Jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, she will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others." So mote it be!"

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Master's address is an admirable document of fifteen pages, containing a large amount of valuable information, and the record of an active and energetic term of office. He congratulated the brethren upon the presence of nine of the ten Past Grand Masters, and deplored the death of their senior Past Junior Grand Warden at the age of nearly eighty-three years, over sixty-one of which he had been a Freemason.

"A kind and liberal brother, whose name is withheld, generously paid over to the Maine General Hospital a sum sufficient to maintain a free bed for one year, such bed to be at the disposal of the masonic fraternity, the Grand Master to have the power of naming persons who, if regularly admitted, shall occupy such bed from time to time. Practical Freemasonry that, and worthy of all admiration and imitation!"

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"Our congratulations to Bro. Berry upon what he has been enabled to accomplish in the past. We trust he may be spared to labor for the craft for as many years more."

There are many other matters in this excellent report that we would like to quote; but must be content with one more: having quoted remarks which he afterwards explains, we quote also the explanation:

"Since the pages containing our review of Canada were put to press, it has occurred to the writer that a word of explanation might be necessary in order to avoid misapprehension concerning the references therein contained to Roman Catholic attacks upon Freemasonry. Cardinal Taschereau's pronouncements against our order,—unwarranted though they be,—were addressed solely to those of his own religious communion, over whom he claims authority in matters of conscience. The ultramontane papers of this city, apparently desiring to be regarded as 'more Catholic than the Pope,' have gone much farther than the Cardinal in their condemnation of our craft. Their attacks are not limited to Freemasonry, but, unlike those of the Cardinal, are directed against the whole body of Freemasons, even against those whom they know full well owe no obedience to Papal decrees, and over whom Cardinal Taschereau claims no spiritual jurisdiction. The writer has personal reasons for believing that His Eminence neither seeks to interfere with the spread of Freemasonry amongst those outside his spiritual domain, nor countenances the attacks upon them in the name of religion, by an indiscreet and over zealous press. Masonry claims to be the handmaid of religion, but refuses to arrogate to herself the right to deprecate any established form of faith or morals which includes amongst its essential tenets, a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe, who has revealed His will to man, and who will most assuredly reward or punish us, according as we have obeyed or disregarded His Divine precepts. Justice is taught by her as one of the cardinal virtues, and it is in order that no injustice shall be done to any of our opponents, that we have referred again in this place to the Roman Catholic Church's *mandements* against us, and to its unfortunate misinterpretation of our aims and teachings."

## RHODE ISLAND, 1886.

A special communication was held on the first day of September, A. D. 1885, to lay the corner stone of the Perry Monument; the Grand Lodge was opened by the Deputy Grand Master, acting as Grand Master, on the first degree in due form: all the officers were in their places: the procession was formed and moved at one o'clock: "the *Grand Lodge* formed as follows," says the record: again says the record "the *Grand Lodge* pass through" &c: the full ceremonies are published, but we need not copy them, as they are well known: the Grand Honors were given as usual: the Grand Officers acted as Grand Officers, and not as "individual masons," during the services: the Grand Master, at the close declared that the stone had been laid in "ample and ancient form:" and the "ancient salutation, Three times Three" was given: Bro. HENRY W. RUGG delivered a beautiful oration: after all the services were performed, they returned to the hall "and the Grand Lodge was closed in due form."

We had not seen this when we wrote our reply to Bro. VAUX; but here we have the official record that a Grand Lodge, only five years younger than the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, opened in form, and came out of its hall "properly tyed," and performed as a *Grand Lodge*, public services and had its proceedings entered upon its record. What will Bro. VAUX say? If he will not admit his error he *must* say that the moment it came out of the hall, *it ceased to be a Grand Lodge*. To be sure the Grand Lodge, in the most solemn manner declares it continued to be a Grand Lodge, and to act as a Grand Lodge, until it returned and closed. It accepted the invitation to lay the corner stone as a Grand Lodge; while doing it, it held itself out to the public as a Grand Lodge: it had no doubt it *was* a Grand Lodge, and *was acting* as a Grand Lodge all the time; and no mason of Rhode Island will have such a doubt until Bro. VAUX shall inform them that the Grand Master and his associates were merely "individual masons," and not the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island; and when he *does* so inform them, every one of them will remain of his former opinion!

Another special communication was held to dedicate the masonic halls in Providence; we note that the "Public Grand Honors" were given; the ceremonies were of a highly interesting character: the address by Bro. GEORGE McCLELLAN FISKE was of unusual excellence. It was followed by a reception in the evening, as we learn from a note by the Grand Secretary. We tender our Providence brethren our most hearty congratulations.

The address of the Grand Master (LYMAN KLAAPP) at the annual communication was a very able production. He announced the following decision:

"At the annual communication of one of our subordinate lodges, the Senior Warden received the majority of the votes for Master, but after the official obligation had been administered, a member of the lodge objected to his installation; whereupon, the District Deputy presiding, closed the lodge and referred the case to us.

"We decided that a brother having been duly elected Master of a lodge, and having taken the oath of office, administered by lawful authority, thereby becomes its Master."

"That the other ceremonies usually observed at installations, although important, and never to be omitted except for urgent reasons, are not absolutely essential to the validity of the installation of the Master of a lodge. They are to be considered rather in the light of instructions, necessary for the preservation of the traditions of Freemasonry, the maintenance and transmission in a regular and orderly manner of the prerogatives and duties of Masters and for the protection and safety of the individual lodges and the craftsmen in general."

This agrees with the views we have heretofore advanced. Bro. VAUX holds that the *lodge* installs the officer—a position in which we think few will agree with him. We have been taught that it is the Master's prerogative and duty to install his successor or cause him to be installed. Moreover, in many jurisdictions, by authority of the Grand Lodge, Grand Officers may be installed in a subordinate lodge or by a Grand Officer alone, the taking of the obligation at the hands of a competent person being deemed the essential part of the installation.

Of another matter, the Grand Master says:

"Our Rhode Island custom of allowing Past Masters permanent membership in Grand Lodge, has caused considerable discussion in various quarters, some having expressed the fear that it was a source of danger. We, however, have no such fear; on the contrary, we believe Past Masters will in the future, as they have in the past, prove an effectual barrier against innovations. Therefore, we favor the continuance of this usage, and should Grand Lodge ever become too large a body for practical working, we trust this principle will be retained, either by constituting Past Grand Masters and certain other Past Grand Officers, together with Past Masters of subordinate lodges, a separate body to sit in connection with the Grand Officers and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate lodges, or by the organization of District Grand Lodges, or in some other way, whereby all Past Masters shall have representation in Grand Lodge."

In this connection, we note that the following resolution was adopted, but by the close vote of 82 to 78.

*"Resolved,* Any Worshipful Brother who has been installed Master of a lodge under the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge is in communication, shall upon his becoming affiliated with any lodge in this jurisdiction become a member of this Grand Lodge."

We deem it good policy in small jurisdictions to make Past Masters members of the Grand Lodge: if that is done, the resolution is not only proper, but necessary to masonic consistency.

The Grand Master says that the craft are prosperous, most of the lodges being in a sound financial condition.

A Monitor, to the preparation of which much labor has been devoted, is soon to be published by the Grand Lodge.

No detailed Report on Correspondence.

We congratulate our personal friend of many years' standing, NEWTON D. ARNOLD, upon his election as Grand Master.

The review of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge has been a pleasure,—but now comes a duty of the saddest character. The Proceedings come down only to May 17, 1886: within a month from the close of the session, the whole jurisdiction was shrouded in the tokens of mourning for the death of Past Grand Master, THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE.

He was born March 15, 1827 and died June 9, 1886. He was Past Grand Master, and Past Grand High Priest in the York Rite: and for many years an active member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. But we do not propose, at this time to pay our tribute to his memory. We had hoped to receive the official action of his Grand Lodge: not having done so we will await it.

We announce his death under the heavy pressure of an overwhelming feeling of personal loss. Within a few months of the same age, called to masonic office about the same time, sustaining relations of an intimate character in another rite, meeting comparatively often, and corresponding oftener, our intercourse was of that familiar and hearty character, that knows no formality. All this, of course, adds to the severity of the blow that has fallen upon us: we look forward to the consolation of adding our mite to the tributes which love, respect and admiration pay to his memory.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA, 1886.

The opening portion of the address of the Grand Master (J. ADGER SMITH) is almost unequalled for pathetic eloquence. We copy a part:

"This has been an eventful year. No startling convulsion, no dangerous innovation has disturbed the peace and harmony of our fraternity. But the world around us, physical and political, has been shaken from centre to circumference. Our deepest sympathies have been again and again evoked by sudden and repeated calamities, on land and on sea, which have brought suffering and ruin upon so many of our brethren.

"We ourselves have drank deeply of this cup of sorrow, and quaffed its bitter draught to the very dregs.

"When a year ago, as your Grand Master, I bade you welcome, though our Grand East had been devastated by the resistless cyclone, and our Temple itself unroofed, I could still speak words of cheer, for no lives had been destroyed and our losses had been repaired. To-day, as I greet you, a more gloomy and depressing cloud environs us. The dark wing of the death angel cast its sombre shadow across our pathway, and we sit, with heads uncovered, in the ashes of our grief.

"Terrible as was the tempest, no words can fitly portray the terrors of that awful night of August 31st, when so suddenly, without a moment's warning, that most mysterious and mighty of all the forces of nature burst upon us, and overwhelmed us in ruin and death. Those of us who experienced that night of agony can never forget its horrors and its sufferings.

"But this dark background, with its awful shadows and gloomy tints, but serves, by contrast, to heighten and bring out the warmer, brighter colors in the picture. Black as was the cloud, big with the wails of helpless women and terrified children, and the sobbing heart-bursts of brave men, its other side is bright and glowing with tender love and helpful sympathy. God bless our noble brethren, who not only sorrowed with us, but stretched out at once the hand of kindness and relief.

"Swiftly as the lightning sped the news of our terrible disaster over the wires, just so swiftly came back from warm bands and loving hearts all over our broad land offers of help, and words of sympathy and cheer. It were worth the while to have endured the suffering and the sorrow to have received the love and the kindness. 'A brother is born for adversity,' is written in our greatest Light, and we can almost welcome the adversity to have had poured into our hearts such a tide of brotherly love and masonic sympathy.

"One fearful night

As by the pillars that upholds its girth,  
The King of all arose, and shook the earth  
With awful might.

"As giant tree,

All shivered by a bolt from heaven's own hand,  
So, shattered all, doth yon fair city stand,  
Beside the sea.

"In midnight hours

The South wind bears a wail of grief and pain ;  
The North wind answers once and once again,  
'Your loss is ours.'

"Do they forget,

Forget, forget those years of blood and tears ?  
Nay, all the wrath was buried with those years,  
And love is yet.

"Our motherland—

She, too, puts every bitter memory by  
Her children suffer, and she hears their cry  
With outstretched hand.

"By earthquake shock,

The poet sings, has gold been oft revealed,  
That else had lain for aye and aye concealed,  
Beneath the rock.

"It showed us, then,

That, under all, yet love may buried be,  
So long and deathlessly, where none may see,  
In hearts of men."

"Our calamity has indeed been a blessing in disguise. It has proven that deep in all hearts there beats a common love and sympathy for our fellows in distress. Our country is one! There is no North, no South, no East, no West, when the cry of suffering is heard.

"Our own lamented Southern bard has fitly sung our thanks in words of living fire :

"Purer than thine own white snow ;

Nobler than thy mountain's height ;

Deeper than the ocean's flow ;

Stronger than thy own proud might ;

Oh ! Northland, to thy sister land,

Was late, thy mercy's generous deed and grand.

"Blessings on thine every wave,

Blessings on thine every shore,

Blessings that from sorrows save,

Blessing giving more and more,

For all thou gavest thy sister land,

Oh ! Northland, in thy generous deep and grand."

"Before we could appreciate ourselves the appalling extent of our calamity and our needs, offers of assistance and enquiries as to our necessities came flashing over the wires. Our brethren waited not to hear our cries for help,

but actuated by the glorious principles of masonry, it was only needful for them to know there was suffering, and their loving hearts prompted them to relieve their brothers' want. The intrinsic value of our tenets was tested in this crucible of suffering, and was proved to be pure gold and a living reality."

The distress, the relief, the appreciation of that relief are so vividly described, that we believe that we cannot possibly devote our space to any subject approaching this in interest to the craft.

The responses were so prompt and so generous, that in less than thirty days he issued a second circular to stop further contributions.

He says further:

"Our Temple was so shattered by the earthquake that it was absolutely essential to take immediate steps to preserve it from further injury, as well as to restore it to such a condition that the craft could safely hold their communications within its walls. If it remained in its damaged condition, at any moment another severe shock might complete its ruin. I therefore instructed the Hall Committee to have the Temple promptly repaired, and the work is now nearly completed."

Of the condition of the craft:

"Harmony pervades our lodges, and I am able to reiterate the belief expressed to you a year ago, that beyond a question, masonry is on an upgrade in our jurisdiction, and the prospect before us is certainly brightening. In visiting the lodges I have been much gratified in the improvements reported in their financial condition, and also in the character of the new material that is being admitted into our fraternity. This I consider far more important and more cheering a sign than the mere number of candidates who are receiving the benefits of masonry."

We are glad to note an improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master had secured a reduction of the rate of interest: \$2,000 had been paid on the principal and \$2,000 more would be paid on January 1, 1887, reducing the mortgage debt to \$18,000, with the prospect of paying all of it in a comparatively few years.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master WILMOT G. DeSAUSSURE. We formed his personal acquaintance at the R. and S. Masters' Convention in New York in 1873, and have enjoyed a correspondence with him since. We fully concur in the Grand Master's estimate of him.

"Of him it can be truthfully said in the words of another, 'worthy of the distinguished honors he wore while living, and of the most tender and regretful memories now that he is dead. To name him is to bring before us our ideal of the Christian gentleman, the earnest philanthropist, the zealous mason. Prominent wherever good was to be done, active wherever there was need for helpful sympathy for human suffering, tender as a woman, yet true as steel, with all the vigor and manliness of a man.'"

Within a few weeks, the news of the sudden death of Past Grand Master HENRY Buist has been received. Bro. Buist was at one time the Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, we are very sure, and we *think* he held the position at the time of his death: we had supposed that we *knew* this, but upon looking at the published list,

both in our Proceedings and those of South Carolina, to our surprise, we do not find his name, but only a blank indicating that the position is vacant. We met Bro. Buist in 1868, in New York City and spent nearly all the time for several days with him. We formed a very high estimate of him, and a very strong attachment for him, both of which have been increased by our subsequent acquaintance with him. His death is a severe loss, not alone to his immediate friends and to the community in which he lived, but to the craft at large and to his country.

The circular of the Grand Secretary, asking for the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge prior to 1860, resulted in obtaining those for 1837, 1848 to 1855, inclusive, and 1858 and 1859.

This Grand Lodge holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction: the committee (upon whose report no action was taken) say:

"On the contrary, they conceive the true masonic law to be, that a profane having applied to a lodge for initiation and been rejected, cannot thereafter apply to any other lodge, nor can he ever become a mason, unless subsequently received by the very lodge which at first rejected him. And that the preservation of this rule is essential to the maintenance unimpaired of the established principle that no one can become a mason who is objected to by any of the craft.

"To permit a profane who is rejected by one lodge to apply to another after three years, and then, if again rejected, to another after the same period, and so on, is merely to allow the chance, that perhaps he may find a lodge where he is not well known to the members, and so an unworthy member be admitted."

The Grand Master, contrary to usage, was re-elected for a third term and unanimously.

The labors of the lamented DeSAUSSURE had evolved order out of confusion in the finances of the Grand Lodge and made it possible for an able man to make progress in reducing the debt. The Grand Lodge found that man in M. W. Brother SMYTH and he was very wisely kept in office, the brethren who would be promoted if he went out, leading the movement in retaining him. His unanimous re-election was very complimentary to him and very creditable to them. We trust that he will succeed in doing what Bro. SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE did in Massachusetts, and what Bro. FRANK N. LAWRENCE is doing in New York, and that we shall soon be able to announce that the Grand Lodge of South Carolina is out of debt.

The Report on Correspondence (110 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. The Grand Master says truly that it is characterized by "even more than his usual care and ability."

Of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"It will be observed that this decision is a virtual repudiation of the perpetual allegiance doctrine which we have in this jurisdiction, and which we think prevails in most of the Grand Lodges, and the action of the lodge is condemned, because in violation of the edicts of the Grand Lodge, and not because it is a violation of general masonic law. We note this, because as we have said in former reports, we think that our Grand Lodges should be

harmonious on so important a subject as this is, and one so apt to lead to discord and discussion."

We think that he is in error as to the extent to which the old doctrine prevails. The tide, for several years past has been very strongly setting in favor of a modification of the old rule. However, the doctrine will not amount to much in his jurisdiction, for he holds that if a resident of South Carolina (and the principle applies to a rejected candidate) goes out of the state and is made a mason in accordance with masonic law in that state and returns home, he must then be recognized as a regular mason.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Master congratulates the craft upon their freedom from plague, pestilence and famine, and upon the large attendance on the Grand Lodge, especially the presence of so many permanent members, at the head of whom are nine Past Grand Masters. He well says, and we take the liberty of commanding it to the attention of the Past Grand Masters in our own jurisdiction, that their presence affords the best proof that in laying off their official robes, they laid not aside their interest in our cause, nor their willingness, by counsel and advice, to assist with their experience, in bearing onward and upward the banner of Freemasonry."

This record does show well for us, especially when it is added, the one not present (as well as one who was) was not a resident of the state.

Referring to two matters mentioned by us last year, he says:

"With reference to the rejection because of physical disqualification, we are glad to inform Bro. Drummond that the *reason* of objection is clearly stated, and therefore that no reflection is cast upon the character of the applicant.

"With reference to the old proceedings, we hope that some day our Grand Lodge will be out of debt and be in position to apply to her sister Grand Lodges for the use or loan of such proceedings and documents as will enable her to re-print her proceedings. For years to come she will not be in position, however, to do this."

When the time for reprinting comes, we believe it will be practicable to procure the use of all the Proceedings that were printed, from 1816 (with documents of an earlier date) down to the present.

He is sound on the question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. The Grand Master also expressed similar views. Bro. INGLESBY says:

"Conditional recognition. Quebec absolutely and positively declined to receive such recognition when offered respectively by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, and she was applauded for doing so by most of the masonic students and writers of America. Conditional recognition, based on concurrent jurisdiction, excludes one of the leading prerogatives of the Grand Lodge, as we understand it; that is, its *exclusive* supreme government over the craft in its territory; and it seems to us that in the American acceptation of the term Grand Lodge, a Grand Body which consents to concurrent jurisdiction necessarily precludes other Grand Lodges from according her recognition. With a Grand Lodge the maxim '*aut Cæsar, aut nullus*,' should be maintained."

And in his review of New York, he adds:

"Under the head of foreign relations, the England-Quebec difficulty is briefly stated, and the Grand Master, to our surprise, says that he cannot

enlorse the action of Quebec, because while fully believing in the American doctrine of the supreme and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, he does not believe that that doctrine should extend to the length of rendering masonic bodies previously enjoying a lawful existence within such territory, clandestine and illegal, because of their refusal to abandon their original allegiance and place themselves under the authority of the newly created Grand Lodge. We say that we are surprised, because (we say it without offence) it seems to us that the position of our M. W. Brother is illogical and contradictory. How can the Grand Lodge be supreme and have *exclusive* jurisdiction, when there are lawful masonic bodies within its territory which are independent, even hostile to it? When the Grand Lodge of New York recognized Quebec as a lawful Grand Lodge, it seems to us that it tacitly promised to sustain it in its right to supreme and absolutely exclusive jurisdiction."

We fully sympathize with him in the following:

"As a rule, the accessions to the corps reportorial are acquisitions and writers of ability; but there is this disadvantage—the new hands find the discussion of old matters new to them, and therefore they go into subjects which have been already talked, or rather written, to death, and try to revive them, or, at least, have them re-discussed. It is very worrying, for instance, to find some new correspondence writer saying 'we have always denied that this is a landmark; will Bro. Inglesby be so good as to give us his authority for so claiming it?' This is so courteous and plaintive that it is very hard to say, oh pshaw! I have already in a half dozen reports on correspondence said all that I have to say, and quoted all the authority in my reach on this subject, and have not time, space or inclination to repeat myself year after year. Yet we are often forced to do this very thing. The old hands therefore are glad to meet old hands."

These questions come around so regularly, that we sometimes think we could calculate their orbit, as astronomers do the orbit of comets! But this is not confined to Committees on Correspondence: it is true of Grand Masters as well. In Masonry, it is true that (to vary an old saying) eternal vigilance is the price of safety.

We cannot refrain from giving the closing words of our brother; after speaking of the horrors of the earthquake and the quick receipt of messages of sympathy and relief, he adds:

"And in this season of want and suffering, our noble God-blessed institution has demonstrated that its teaching of fraternity, charity and brotherly love are not mere professions, but are living, active principles which are practiced as well as preached. It would be a work of supererogation for me to attempt to supplement what our Most Worshipful Grand Master will say in his address on this subject; but as the recipient of very many of the letters conveying substantial tokens of love and affection from brother masons to their suffering brethren in Charleston, I desire here to place on record the gratitude and appreciation which, as a mason, I feel to the craft in general, who so promptly and generously came forward to aid and assist their suffering brethren. May God bless and keep them, and in His infinite mercy spare them from any of the suffering which they have been so prompt and loving in endeavoring to alleviate."

#### TENNESSEE, 1887.

The growth of the craft in numbers in this jurisdiction is still downwards; but the decrease in the total membership is growing smaller year by year, so

that we have strong hopes that the tide will soon begin to flow. We have seen no good reason given for this state of affairs: we do not think that the state itself is "wilting." The Grand Master (THOMAS O. MORRIS) says: "It is not the times, for an era of prosperity seems to be all over the country." He thinks they have too many lodges, and says that the army of non-affiliates is increasing. He advocates taxing non-affiliates two dollars a year, and if they do not pay to deprive them of all masonic rights; measures looking to this end were inaugurated in the Grand Lodge, but final action was postponed until the next annual session, and the lodges directed in the mean time to notify the non-affiliates in their respective jurisdictions of the pending measures.

The case of the restoration of a mason expelled by a Tennessee lodge, but now resident in Mississippi was fully considered, but we have already given a statement of it in our review of Mississippi.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee does cordially approve the establishment of an institution to be known as The Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home of Tennessee.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge is favorably impressed with the plan presented by the brethren who have initiated the movement, so far as the same has been explained, and commends the same to the favorable consideration and the support and assistance of the masons of Tennessee."

The address of the President of the association is given in the Appendix. He says a brother has already given a building site and grounds valued at \$5,000. He proposes to raise the funds by a sale of life-membership certificates at \$25.00 each, the work to be commenced when \$50,000 has been paid in. We wish them abundant success, but trust that the matter will be so managed as not to involve the Grand Lodge in debt.

We find that the Grand Lodge gives final judgment on appeals when justice seems to require it. A member was acquitted by the lodge; on appeal the committee recommended that the judgment be reversed, and the accused be adjudged guilty and expelled; the report was adopted by the Grand Lodge after substituting indefinite suspension for expulsion.

An examination of the returns shows that the number "raised" was 442; admitted 392; restored 83; total 917: that the number dimitted was 440; suspended 24; dropped for non-payment of dues 368; expelled 13; died 224; total 1069; this shows a net loss of 152: but by the arrest of charters and in other ways not accounted for there was an additional loss of 258, making the entire net loss 410. The initiates were about *three and one-half* per cent. of the membership, the rate coming closely up to the rate in Maine: the dimissions exceed the admissions by only 48, which excess is not greater than usual: the number dropped exceeds the number restored by 285; this with the number lost by arrest of charters, 258, more than accounts for the net loss (543 against 410). We draw two conclusions; *first*, that there are too many lodges; and *second*, that the proposed measures, if carried out, will not stop the decrease of membership, as those who will

allow themselves to be dropped for non-payment of dues, will allow themselves to be suspended rather than return.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was again presented by Bro. FRANK M. SMITH. He gives a condensed abstract of the more important matters in the proceedings, with very few comments. It would seem that he must have a large experience in similar work, in order to have learned the art of condensing so much into so little space.

We find his longest comment (indeed we believe it is longer than all the others) within one page of the end of his report. Referring to the anti-saloon resolutions of Kentucky, he says :

" You did not go far enough, my brethren, but this will do for a beginning. You must touch those *Bourbon County* boys some of these days; also those who visit the saloons. A mason has as much right to sell it, as he has to walk boldly into a saloon and drink it.

" The question of consolidation is an important one in this Grand Jurisdiction at this time. Too many lodges have been chartered, and now an effort is being made to reduce the number of lodges, and to make all so strong in numbers that no representative from a subordinate lodge to the Grand Lodge shall draw out of the Grand Lodge treasury more money as mileage and per diem, than is paid in by his lodge. This is a most excellent move, and the experience of Kentucky should be a warning to other Grand Jurisdictions. But if the Grand Lodge grants a charter for the formation of a new lodge, and that lodge is required to send a representative to the Grand Lodge, said representative should draw full mileage and per diem, no matter what amount of dues is paid the Grand Lodge by his lodge."

We agree with Bro. SMITH in the last sentence, and hold that the Kentucky proposition is wrong, as the payment of representatives ought to be based upon a uniform rule; that proposition assumes that the benefit of representation goes to the lodge alone, whereas the good of *the whole craft* requires the representation.

#### TEXAS, 1886.

The rapid development of the immense resources in this state evidently causes a rapid increase of population. The "boom" reaches the craft, as is evident from the fact that the Grand Master (Z. E. COOMBS) had granted dispensations for *twenty* new lodges. His address is a very concise account of his official acts, except that he announces the death of Past Grand Master E. W. TAYLOR and pays a splendid tribute to his memory.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held, at which the Grand Orator, JAMES B. STUBBS delivered an appropriate address. The Grand Lodge, however, concluded to abolish the Lodge of Sorrow, but on what grounds and for what reason does not appear.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted.

Charges were filed against a member of the Grand Lodge for drunkenness during the session: the charges were referred to a committee to notify him for a hearing, and to investigate and report the next morning: he appeared

before the committee and pleaded guilty to one specification and denied the other, which the committee found was not sustained: the Grand Lodge apparently ordered the brother to be reprimanded by the Grand Master: the next thing we find is that charges for gross unmasonic conduct were preferred against the same brother and referred to another committee, with instructions to report at the earliest time possible. This was Thursday evening: on the next evening the committee reported that the accused left for home that morning and no notice had been served on him: holding that he should have notice, the committee recommended that the case be referred to the lodge of which the accused was a member for investigation and report at the next annual communication: but the Grand Lodge made short work of the case; Past Grand Master NORTON MOSES offered the following resolutions and they were unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That whereas, Brother J. H. Simms, of Harwood Lodge, No. 468, pleaded guilty to the offences preferred against him in this Grand Lodge, of drunkenness while in attendance upon this Grand Lodge at its present communication as a delegate; and whereas, this Grand Lodge affixed as a punishment for said offence a reprimand, to be administered by the Grand Master in open Grand Lodge; and whereas, with full notice of the charges pending against him, said Brother J. H. Simms absented himself, and refused and failed to appear and submit to the sentence of this Grand Lodge; and whereas, it appears that said Brother J. H. Simms, since the said charges were preferred, and since he pleaded guilty to the same, has repeated the offence; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That J. H. Simms be, and he is hereby expelled from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry."

When a mason commits an offence in the actual presence of the Grand Lodge in such manner that, in addition to the offence, *it is also a contempt of the Grand Lodge*, we hold that it is entirely proper and due to the dignity of the Grand Lodge, to deal with him summarily and without recourse to the ordinary methods of procedure, as the Grand Lodge of Texas did in this case.

The Report on Correspondence (92 pp.) was prepared in part by Bro. E. J. SIMPKINS and in part by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS. The former confines himself to a very brief review, while the latter gives a very full and exhaustive one, going into the work with great enthusiasm.

Upon further examination, we conclude that the Proceedings were divided among the members of the committee, and that the other members failed to respond. Bro. SIMPKINS goes through the list till Kansas is reached and then Bro. MATTHEWS "takes the pen:" but the work of both covers only twenty-two of the Grand Lodges.

While Bro. SIMPKINS confines himself very closely to abstracts, the following from his review of Canada shows what he would do if he should adopt the other style:

"This is not the first time that this Grand Lodge has spoken in unmistakable terms on this greatest of questions. In 1877, when the Grand Orient of France repealed the clause in its constitution, affirming belief in God as a

fundamental principle, the Canadian Grand Lodge at once withdrew its Representative. It is with profound pleasure that we note the adherence to faith and devotion to principles so characteristic of the English nation, and to which the prosperity and glory of that people can so clearly be traced. Standing firmly as they do in the divine radiance of the great light of Masonry, our Canadian brethren can never materially err, and we of the Lone Star State, "which glitters beside the waters of the Gulf," send earnest greetings to those to whom we are bound in the strong ties of faith and blood—our brethren in the distant North—echoing the wish of Father Paul, "*estō perpetui.*"

It will be impossible to notice Bro. MATTHEWS' report in detail: he goes fully through the Proceedings, noting all the points of interest and giving his views frankly and ably: it is a very dangerous report for a reviewer, who means to make a comparatively short report, to encounter, for he will be so interested that he goes on from one thing to another, until a *short* report is out of the question. For instance, Bro. MATTHEWS devotes *seventeen* pages to Maine.

He questions the propriety of some of Grand Master DAY's dispensations: but when he knows that lodges fix the time of their annual elections in their by-laws: that under our law, officers hold over until their successors are *installed*: that the Grand Master under our Constitution (saying nothing of his inherent powers) has the power "to do all other acts and deeds that are warranted and required of him by the regulations and ancient customs of the fraternity," and that Grand Master DAY, in each case, acted in accordance with the usage of this and our mother Grand Lodge, from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, we think he will question some of them no longer, although in Texas the law is different, the term of office apparently expiring on a fixed day.

He says further:

"In reference to the dispensations to the lodges to attend public services in memory of ex-President Grant we desire to ask, was ex-President Grant a mason? If so, then *well* say we. But if not, we think the action of the Grand Master was *wrong*. It sets a precedent which we believe at war with the principles and teachings of our order—at least as we have learned them. Why? Because the dispensations were granted, not to honor the memory of one who was a good and upright man and *mason*, but to honor the office of *President*; or the memory of one whom ability, chance, accident or what not, it matters little, had made a *President*. Now, we were taught that Freemasonry is cosmopolitan; that 'It regards no man for his worldly wealth or honors;' *toadies* to no man on account of the eminence to which he has attained through his civil, military, political or religious creed or exploits. We learned and we love Freemasonry because it so teaches that masons."

"Meet upon the *level*, though from every station come,  
The rich man from his mansion, and the poor man from his home;  
For the one must leave his wealth and state outside the mason's door,  
And the other finds his true respect upon the checkered floor."

*In the lodge*, we meet on the level: if Bro. MATTHEWS has "learned" that this principle has *universal* application as a principle of Freemasonry, he has learned a different sort of Masony than is taught in this jurisdiction. The

second Ancient Charge "Of the civil magistrate, supreme and subordinate," as well as immemorial usage, teaches masons to honor and respect those in authority; and we hold, that honoring a chief magistrate, because he is a mason, and only for that reason, is a perversion of masonic duty: it is not according to the usages of the craft to appear in public and honor a man as a mason; we do that in our lodges.

Speaking of the powers of Grand Masters, he says:

"To us it seems to prove that the Grand Master is controlled by the constitution, the *lex scripta*, not the *lex non scripta*. Before the written law the Grand Master had unlimited powers; since the written law he has only the powers, not limited, 'expressly or by necessary implication prohibited' by that law. *Ergo*: if the constitution prohibited all the powers he had prior to its adoption, he would then have none. It seems clear then to us, that he does have only such powers as are granted directly by the constitution, or tacitly allowed by it."

Briefly stated, then, the difference between Brother D. and us is, that he holds that the Grand Master has prerogatives or powers because not directly prohibited by the Grand Lodge Constitution, while we hold that he has them because he is either directly given them, or by its silence (tacitly) permitted to exercise them; and in that sense they are granted to him."

At least three opinions are held upon this question

1. That the Grand Master, under the landmarks, has inherent powers which cannot be taken away, and that among these is the power to dispense, in any particular case, with the written law.
2. That the Grand Master has these powers but their exercise may be limited by the constitution; and when the constitution does not prohibit, he may exercise them; when it does prohibit, he cannot.
3. That the Grand Master has only such powers as are granted to him, expressly or by necessary implication.

If we hold that a constitution grants what it does not prohibit, then the second and third are alike: but Bro. MATTHEWS will find that the supporters of the third give it no such interpretation as he does.

Referring to "proper vouchers," he asks:

"But, would not the 'Test Oath,' followed by or coupled with 'an almost perfect oral examination,' have more weight and be better evidence than 'a diploma or other written document,' the genuineness of which it is impossible the committee could be sure?"

No; the "proper vouchers" are not a substitute for these, but an addition to them; by them it is determined whether a man is a mason, but they do not prove or tend to prove that he was "made in a regular lodge," unless his word is taken for it, or we assume that a man who can pass a satisfactory examination must have been made in a regular lodge, neither of which is justified by the charge to a Master at his installation. We once assisted at the examination of a brother who had spoken with great contempt of "paper vouchers." When his examination was concluded he was asked, "What proof can you give that you learned all this in a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?" The charge to a Master was read to him.

For the first time in his life he saw the point, admitted the correctness of the inquiry, and offered to go to his hotel and get his diploma. This, however, was not required, as there was nothing in his examination to lead to any doubt concerning his statements. We desire to say to Bro. MATTHEWS that we know a man, never made a mason in a lodge our Brother would recognize as regular, who has actually visited lodges, and can pass as good an examination as our Brother can, and who, according to his own views, can take the Test Oath as conscientiously as any one of us can.

We think the Grand Master, who, we said, had perhaps lost "the courage of his convictions," was merely yielding to the law as held by his Grand Lodge, which, by the way, Bro. MATTHEWS himself *theoretically* endorses.

As to lodge funds, if Bro. MATTHEWS will consider what *trust* funds are, and that lodge funds are *trust funds* under the charter of the lodge, he must come to our views.

As to "Physical Qualifications," if he will read the *whole* of the "landmark," *a part of which* he quotes, he will get the ground of our dissent from his views.

It has always been the law in Maine that no appeal lies to the Grand Lodge from a ruling or decision of the Grand Master; if a decision is not approved, the case is not affected thereby, but it does not become a rule for the future.

There are *very many* other matters in this report that we would like to notice, but we must stop.

#### UTAH, 1887.

We learn from the address of the Grand Master (PARLEY LYCERGUS WILLIAMS) that a difficulty exists between two lodges, which seems to us to be kept alive and made the cause of bitter feeling, by the Grand Lodge giving support to the pernicious idea, which, of late, is becoming somewhat prevalent, that a lodge has a kind of property-right in the candidates residing within its jurisdiction: at any rate, the two lodges are quarreling over the fee, each claiming it. The Grand Lodge would have done better to have punished the lodge which improperly took jurisdiction by ordering the fee to be paid into the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, and have said to the other lodge, the law of jurisdiction was not made for the pecuniary benefit of the lodges but for the good of the craft, and a quarrel between two lodges over the fee will not be tolerated. Such a course takes away the chief motive for two lodges to have a contest over the question of jurisdiction when it is (as it not infrequently is) a close and doubtful one. The Grand Master says:

"The differences between Corinne Lodge, No. 5, and Weber Lodge, No. 6, to which your attention was invited a year ago, have not yet been adjusted, although the action taken at our last session, I hoped and confidently expected would, before this time, have brought about that desirable result.

I am not able to say, positively, whose fault it is that this trifling contention still continues, but as in most cases of the kind there is fault on both sides, so in this. I strongly incline to the opinion that neither is blameless. I have not discovered in the conduct of either lodge in this matter a disinterested purpose to promote harmony, to seek only the right, and to further the best interests of the craft generally.

"Soon after the close of our last annual communication, Weber Lodge, No. 6, requested Corinne Lodge, No. 5, to transmit the petition of the Entered Apprentice and the fees—\$50—received by it for conferring that degree. Corinne Lodge insisted that this was exacting more than it was required to perform by the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge. That having conferred the first degree, their lodge had earned the fees required for that degree, and the candidate had received the equivalent by being initiated; that Weber Lodge was entitled only to the fees for the subsequent degrees, if conferred."

Whenever it becomes law that a lodge has "earned the fees" by conferring the degrees, we substantially announce that the *privileges of Masonry are on sale*, and the step will be a short one to putting them on the market to be sold to the highest bidder.

The Grand Master made the following recommendation, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"My own view is, that Corinne Lodge should transmit to Weber Lodge the petition, or a certified copy of it, of the Entered Apprentice, and also the fees received, that Weber Lodge should ballot upon the petition for the remaining degrees, and if the candidate is elected, confer them, but if rejected, prefer charges and try him as directed by the Grand Lodge."

When the Grand Master came to install the officers elect of a lodge, he found that the Junior Warden elect had been arrested the preceding Sunday evening at a gambling resort and been convicted and paid a fine. The brother denied that he was gambling, but admitted the rest, alleging that he paid his fine in order to get rid of the matter as quietly as possible. The Grand Master very properly refused to install him and ordered a new election. Tray was a *good dog*, but he got into *bad company*, and was whipped with the rest: the precedent is a wise one, and we do not remember that "in the case as reported," Tray made the point that he took his whipping "to keep the matter quiet."

The Grand Secretary (CHRISTOPHER DIEHL) calls attention to the fact that it was the fifteenth anniversary of the Grand Lodge:

He says:

"It may not be out of place in this report, to remind you of the fact that fifteen years ago yesterday this Grand Lodge was organized. Of its nine founders, only one is still an active member, and has been a constant attendant at all its Annual Communications. He was one of its first seventeen Grand Officers, and beside him only one more of these seventeen is here to-day. During these fifteen years, the pale rider has called many of the 124 original members of the three lodges to an eternal home; others, I am sorry to say, have fallen by the roadside, and, through their own fault, are forgotten.

"It is not my intention at this time to write a retrospection of all that has transpired in our jurisdiction since its organization as a Grand Lodge, but I do believe, and doubtless all the brethren here assembled will agree with

me, that with justifiable pride, we can look over the past and exclaim: 'All is well.' In respect to laws of internal management of the affairs of the Grand Lodge, we may have made mistakes, but as masons and as citizens we have done our duty. We may have erred in many points, and we may have disagreed on others, but we did not err and we were harmonious on one point, namely: that no man can be a mason who is not a loyal citizen, and does not obey the laws of his country. All the Grand Lodges in our neighborhood are ahead of us as far as numbers are concerned, but the handful of masons in Utah had, and have yet, a foe to contend with whose teachings and practices are the very opposite to the teachings and practices of the masonic institution. Utah has been and is yet a place of darkness, and the masons in the territory claim, and they have a right to claim, that they were the first heralds who sounded the word 'Light.' The rays of the masonic light have penetrated into many hearts; it made priesthood tremble, and to some extent superstition vanish. That has been the work of this Grand Lodge and its lodges during the past fifteen years. It was good work and square work. We could not do more to be serviceable to our fellowmen. I trust Clio, with her indelible pencil, will write it on the pages of history, so that future generations may look upon the few hundred masons who gathered around their altars from 1872 to 1887, as industrious workmen on the temple of light and humanity."

We believe Bro. LOUIS COHN, the chairman of the Committee of Jurisprudence, is the "one": Bro. DIEHL was not one of the "nine"; he became Grand Secretary in the following October. His remarks as to the work of his Grand Lodge and the effect of it are true; he understates rather than overstates it: and for much of it, we are indebted to Bro. DIEHL himself.

We are glad to notice that the Library and *the use of it* are increasing. It now contains 6,900 volumes, and being of a public character, it has a large circulation and is undoubtedly one of the effective means by which the Grand Lodge has done its work in that community.

We take the following two extracts from the report of the committee on the Louisiana resolutions:

"We hold that the Grand Lodge of Utah is an independent and sovereign masonic Grand Body, and that, as such, it cannot surrender any part of its power to any other Grand Lodge or Grand Lodges, and if it should do so it would cease to be a supreme authority, and lose its sovereign character."

\* \* \* \* \*

"We do not believe that any lodge or lodges can be declared or considered 'in insubordination and irregular' because it or they choose to remain with the mother Grand Lodge. It is desirable that all lodges within a certain state, territory or province should be governed by one Grand Lodge, but if one or more lodges should refuse to join the new Grand Lodge, fraternal kindness may gain the point and bring about the desired result. Masonry teaches fraternal love, not harshness, and if the former is practiced on all occasions by the new Grand Lodge towards the dissenting lodges within its geographical limits, they sooner or later will unite and cast their fortunes with it. Undoubtedly, all the new lodges formed, after the lawful organization of a Grand Lodge in any territory, must secure charters from the said Grand Lodge, and if from any other source, they shall be held as irregular."

We do not think our Utah brethren *intended* to prescribe one rule for their Grand Lodge and another rule for other Grand Lodges.

Bro. DIEHL is happy: a resolution was adopted, the effect of which is thus stated in the record:

"The practice of conferring the Past Master's degree upon a Master elect is thereby abolished within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Utah."

Thus is abolished in that jurisdiction a usage of the craft so old that its origin cannot be ascertained.

In the case at issue with the Grand Lodge of Nevada, the Grand Lodge sustained its lodge, on the ground that the residence of the candidate was in Utah: on the other hand, the Grand Lodge of Nevada has decided that his residence was in that state. As the question is thus reduced to one of fact, we refrain from any discussion of the case at the present time.

In the appendix are a biographical sketch of Past Grand Master FRANK TILFORD, who had died during the year, and the oration of the Grand Orator, WILLIAM GRANT VAN HORNE, at the dedication of the hall of Story Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (88 pp.) was submitted, as usual, by Bro. CHRIS. DIEHL: and, as usual, he devotes it chiefly to a summary of the matters of interest.

Referring to the reprint of Volume II, of our Proceedings, he says:

"We hope Bro. Drummond will not forget the Masonic Library in Utah when the book is ready. The State of Maine is divided into nineteen masonic districts. The system works splendidly there. The D. D. Grand Masters are faithful officers, as shown by their respective reports, which are published with the Proceedings."

The Grand Lodge has already instructed the Grand Secretary to send a copy to each Grand Lodge with which we are in correspondence.

Bro. DIEHL is terribly in earnest in his battle against Mormonism: probably no one understands the real aims of its leaders better than he does; fully believing that the admission of its followers into Masonry would destroy the institution, and knowing that no man can be a true mason and a consistent Mormon at the same time, he has been foremost in the recent action, by which a mason, who joined that sect, was expelled. The almost unanimous sentiment of the craft has sustained him: and it now looks as if the victory for which he has been working and waiting is near at hand.

Bro. ADAM AULBACH's name appearing as a member of a new lodge in Idaho, Bro. DIEHL says:

"He was made a mason in our lodge, Mt. Moriah, No. 70. He was a man full of courage, solid and as true as steel. He was a typist on *The Daily Union Vidette*, the second oldest Gentile newspaper published in Utah (eight volumes, the full file, are in our Masonic Library); afterwards he became its proprietor. In those days it was dangerous to publish a paper in opposition to the Mormon hierarchy, but Bro. Aulbach did it all the same and dared Brigham Young with a nerve that showed that the right kind of stuff was in him. He fought for the rights of American citizens, and for them gained many points. He and I marched side by side behind the coffin that bore the last remains of the noble Dr. Robinson, by Mormon thugs assassinated, to Camp Douglass cemetery, and when passing the Lion House, where Brigham Young's grimly face was in sight, we prayed to God to give us soon the day of revenge. It looked dark then, but a brighter day has come, Bro. Aulbach, and it looks now as if we were at the beginning of the end. The Gentiles in Utah now look cheerfully upon the near future, and in doing so they

forget not the early pioneers who sowed the seed that now bears the blossom and ere long the fruit. "Brave deeds never die." We will remember our co-workers for freedom and liberty in Utah."

So mote it be.

#### VERMONT, 1886.

A Special Communication was held on the fourteenth of March, 1886, to attend the funeral of Grand Secretary WILLIAM H. Root, who died two days before.

Bro. Root was the grandson of Past Grand Master NATHAN B. HASWELL, of happy memory, one of the most distinguished masons Vermont has produced. He served two years in the army, and was, for the remainder of his life, afflicted by disease contracted in the field. Within two years before his death, he lost mother, wife and son, but with these afflictions, rendered more severe by intense pain and constant suffering, he never murmured.

But EDWARD SUMNERS DANA, who died on the twenty-fourth of February, 1886, was more widely known throughout the country. For many years Grand High Priest, Grand Commander, and Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, he acquired a high reputation for ability, learning and devotion to masonry. He was emphatically a worker; only once in *twenty-six* years was he absent from the Grand Lodge, and was then kept away by illness.

The Grand Master also announced the death of THADDEUS F. STUART, for many years Grand Chaplain—"a Methodist preacher of the primitive sort," and a mason who believed that masonry means something, endeared to his brethren and respected by all for his practice of the masonic virtues; and also the death of GEORGE J. STANNARD, the most distinguished soldier of his state, which has produced so many heroes.

We find in the Appendix an address in memory of Bro. STANNARD, by Bro. A. G. SAFFORD.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (MARSH O. PERKINS) says:

"With few exceptions, the lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge have enjoyed peace and prosperity during the year. Harmony rather than discord has prevailed; the material accepted for the building of the Temple has been selected with jealous care; the spirit of fraternity, as embodied in social intercourse, has been more strongly developed; masonic teachings have not been ignored; and the dignity and character of Ancient Craft Masonry have been maintained by the exercise of the tenets of our profession, and subserviency to the ennobling principles of true manhood. As a consequence, the reports of the several District Deputies show an increasing interest throughout the state, and a determination that neither envy, nor jealousy, nor discord shall rest above the door leading to the tyled recesses of the lodge room."

An examination of the reports of the Deputies, who seemed to have performed their duties with fidelity and efficiency, confirms his statement.

He refers to many matters of local interest. He advises that a year's resi-

dence in the state be made a pre-requisite for eligibility to initiation: we think an exception in favor of non-residents, who shall present the proper permission, is needed to make the provision complete.

Of the proper qualifications of Masters, he well says:

"Wherever the brethren demand of their officers not only an acquaintance with the ritual, but also with the elements of masonic jurisprudence, and matters pertaining thereto, there is found invariably the liveliest interest, the healthiest prosperity. Ignorance of these essentials, no less than other incapacity, on the part of lodge officers, and especially so in the case of the Master, breeds trouble, begets dissensions, and blackens the fair name and fame of the masonic institution. The time has surely come when the craft of Vermont can unite in demanding that something more shall be required of those who fill the stations than an insight of the mysteries concealed under the cover of hieroglyphics; and that 'true and trusty' shall comprehend at least a reading acquaintance with by-laws and digests."

Bros. J. FRED. WALKER, Grand Master, and GEORGE O. TYLER, Past Grand Master (Honorary) of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, were introduced and cordially received.

In his reply, Grand Master WALKER said, and we desire to call the attention thereto of our brethren in New York, Utah, and other jurisdictions, if any, which have sustained the recently revived doctrine embodied in the resolution we have quoted in our review of Utah:

"We are one of the few Grand Lodges in whose jurisdiction there are existing subordinate lodges not acknowledging our jurisdiction. I would not take this occasion to introduce any merely local troubles to disturb the harmony of your distinguished Grand Lodge, but this subject is not a local disturbance. These lodges claim the right to make masons of any one, no matter where residing, and this is sometimes miscalled the Quebec trouble, but, sir, it is not the Quebec question at all. It is the English question and not that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec or Vermont, but a menace against all the Grand Lodges on this continent. I want to make this point clear, and to do so, call your attention to the case where a man black-balled by a lodge in a sister Grand Lodge then applied to one of these lodges and was made a mason. When reported to the Grand Lodge of England the reply was, this is not an invasion of territory, for the lodge did not go to the man, but the man came to the lodge."

The following, in relation to certain action of the Grand Master, was adopted:

"Upon the subject of dispensations, your committee are of opinion that the Grand Master has the right to dispense with the regulation requiring petitions to lie over for one regular communication before ballot. It is a matter that is reposed in his sound discretion. But it is a discretion that should be rarely exercised, to dispense with so wise and important a regulation.

"We approve of the action of the Grand Master in granting a dispensation to fill the vacancy occasioned by the positive refusal of the Senior Warden elect to qualify.

"The year for which the former officer was elected had expired, and with it his regular term of office. If he holds over, it is from the necessities of the case to preserve the organization of the lodge, only until his successor is elected and installed. A dispensation, therefore, to fill the office does not curtail any right of his. The lodge, by electing a Senior Warden, expressed its intention to terminate the term of the former officer. The will of the

lodge, thus expressed, would be defeated unless the Grand Master had the power, by dispensation, to enable it to hold another election for that officer.

"The fact that those who had been elected to fill lower offices were thereby deprived of the chance of being elected Senior Warden, or that the lodge could not then choose from them to fill the office, can have no weight against the right to grant the dispensation. If none were granted, no election could be had, and these brothers could stand no chance, in any event, of being elected to the office.

"The question of the right of succession is not involved. The Junior Warden would have no right by virtue of his office to succeed to the Senior Warden's station, in case of his absence or disability.

"For these reasons, we are clearly of the opinion that the Grand Master did not exceed his authority in granting the dispensations."

In this jurisdiction, it has been usual to include in such dispensation the power to fill any vacancies which may then exist: if the officers have not been installed, of course any one may be elected to another office: also in Maine, any officer below Junior Warden may resign, and we think that in Maine, an installed Warden has been elected and installed into a superior office and his old office held to be vacated, and we see no objection to this, as it is done by the act of the Grand Lodge, the supreme power.

The appropriation for Bro. JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, then in his *ninety-fifth* year, was increased to \$300.

Resolutions sustaining the Grand Lodge of Quebec were adopted.

In one case, the Grand Lodge on appeal reversed an acquittal and expelled the accused by a unanimous vote.

The Report on Correspondence (93 pp.) was presented by Past Grand Master LUCIUS C. BUTLER, and *this* year it bears his name.

He says he prepared the preceding report, which we attributed to Bro. ROOT. We have the impression that we found nothing in the report to indicate its author, and that the Grand Secretary actually presented it in Grand Lodge: however, we do not think that Bro. Root, if he had lived, would have required from us any apology, and so we shall make none: the report was so good that no one can feel aggrieved by being called the author of it.

This report is of the same character: he undertakes to give a pen-picture of the progress of Masonry in other jurisdictions, and he succeeds admirably: but he still finds space for the discussion of various questions.

In his review of Iowa, he says of Bro. PARVIN:

"He is a mason of long standing, a veteran in the ranks, one who has made Masonry a study in its jurisprudence and in its practical applications. We were therefore taken somewhat aback when we read in his report such expressions as these, 'the fact is the so-called ancient landmarks are myths'; 'fables as foolish, many of them, as old women's stories'; 'stuff.' We were not quite prepared for such expressions of disloyalty to the landmarks of *ancient craft Masonry*, as laid down in its ancient and honorable records. And we could not help thinking as we read them, nor can we resist the impulse to place our thoughts on record, that had our R. W. Bro. Parvin joined with the vast throng of masons in all masonic jurisdictions, in all the ages past and present, in their firm belief and attachment to the ancient landmarks of

the craft ; that it is not in the power of any man or any body of men to make innovations in the body of Masonry ; and had so taught and instructed the lodges and brethren in his jurisdiction, his Grand Lodge would not now present before the masonic world the masonic anomaly of having in their jurisdiction a lodge that has deliberately received into its membership as a 'just and upright mason' a man who 'is minus a right arm.' "

His statement of the Quebec-England matter, in which he fully sustains Quebec, we regard as unanswerable. But as we have already discussed the only point concerning which there is a difference, we do not quote it.

Referring to the Louisiana resolutions, he says :

" With respect to the third resolution, the Grand Lodge of Vermont has never *formally* recognized any other so-called masonic lodges as such except the symbolic lodges represented in it. It gives a *quasi* recognition to chapters, council and commandery. There is between these bodies an interchange of masonic comity and fraternal courtesy ; no brother can be admitted to either of them, without membership in good and regular standing in the symbolic lodge. But the Grand Lodge of Vermont has never claimed any control over these bodies, nor has it ever submitted to any dictation from them. None has ever been attempted or desired in either direction. They exist because the Grand Lodge and its subordinates exist. Their legitimacy or illegitimacy has never been a subject of inquiry or investigation in Grand Lodge. And yet there is an interdependence between them by which one is a correlative of the other, the symbolic lodge and the Grand Lodge forming the corner stone, the foundation and superstructure of the great masonic temple, the latter supplying an ornamental touch here and there to the substantial carving of some of the former adornments. If it be asked why there is no formal recognition of these addenda to masonic symbolism, the reply is the Grand Lodge has no official knowledge of these bodies. It cannot say whether they 'are really Masonry or of the true body of Masonry,' or not. It knows them just as the 'profane' knows symbolic Masonry, not at all. Why should it ? They do not admit Master Masons as such into their halls, without initiatory process."

It seems to us that our brother has omitted one means of knowledge—*voucher*. If we adhere to his rule strictly we do not see how one Grand Lodge can recognize another, or the subordinate of another as a masonic body. When we trace it up, we find that such recognition is really based on voucher, the character and value of the voucher being determined precisely as it is in the case of an individual mason. Upon such voucher, the chapter, council and commandery have been recognized as masonic bodies, universally and for many years : and the Lodge of Perfection, founded at Albany, by *Henry A. Franckin*, was recognized by the blue lodge in the same way, and the most intimate relations between the two bodies were maintained. As we have heretofore said, we think Grand Lodges, acting upon knowledge derived from voucher, have for so long a time recognized certain other bodies as masonic, that it is now too late to withdraw recognition : but it does not follow that they should go farther in the same direction : we believe, too, a Grand Lodge has the power to prohibit the members of its obedience from practicing as *Masonry* anything except what it allows. This answers a point made by Bro. BUTLER. However, we doubt whether this matter is to be of sufficient practical importance to require consideration.

## VIRGINIA, 1886.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (FRANCIS H. HILL,) says:

"Our relations with all the Grand Lodges with which we are in correspondence are of the most cordial and fraternal character, and, so far as I am advised, the subordinate lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, with few exceptions, have been united and prosperous; and under the active and efficient labors of our Worshipful Grand Lecturer, M. W. Peyton S. Coles, there has been a decided improvement in the work of the lodges, and a deeper interest manifested by the craft, in all that pertains to the honor and advancement of our time-honored institution."

The following decision is undoubtedly sound:

"The question of 'boycotting' is one that is assuming immense proportions in the United States, and is likely to become a disturbing element in the politics of the country. That we, as a masonic organization, should endeavor to keep clear of all political alliances and complications; but when cases of that character shall arise between masons which shall disturb the peace and harmony of the fraternity, and a gross wrong shall be perpetrated by one mason upon another, it will be the duty of the lodge to take cognizance of it, prefer charges against the wrong-doer, and if he be found guilty, to inflict such punishment as is authorized by the Grand Lodge for unmasonic conduct."

We formerly had a discussion with Bro. WAIT, of New Hampshire, upon the question whether a dispensation for a new lodge is a "warrant" as that term is used in Masonry: we called attention to the fact that a charter was formerly frequently called a "warrant of constitution," and we were quite sure we had seen the phrase "warrant of dispensation." We now find that we had the support of the Virginia Text Book, a section of which provides that

"A lodge acting under a *Warrant of Dispensation* has the rights and privileges conferred by the *warrant* and none others, except the inherent right of all masonic bodies to raise money to pay its expenses by levy upon its members, the right to govern them and to punish them for unmasonic conduct."

Further: we have seen this exception to the rule, and while, by express law, the powers of lodges u. d. in this jurisdiction have been extended so that it ceases to be of practical importance, we desire to say that although we have felt compelled to yield to the law as generally stated, we have always believed that the rule was construed too strictly, and that lodges u. d. had certain powers by necessary implication, as well stated by Grand Master HILL in the following:

"As it has the right to levy, collect and disburse money, and to punish its members, it follows that it has the right to adopt rules and regulations for its government, such as fixing the day on which to hold its stated communications, the amount which each member shall contribute towards the payment of current expenses, &c., &c. If it do this, what is it but the adoption of a code of by-laws? It must necessarily have a secretary, to keep a record of its Proceedings; a treasurer, to receive and disburse the lodge fund; and deacons and tiler to discharge the duties respectively required of them; and these should be elected or appointed as in chartered lodges."

In Virginia, lodge officers hold over till their successors are installed.

Heretofore in this report we have dissented from a decision that a masonic trial should await the decision of the civil court, when the matter is under investigation in court: we find the matter so clearly put by Grand Master Hill that we would gladly substitute it for what we said:

"The accused might be tried before a court of law and acquitted upon a mere technicality, or the testimony, under the law, might be deemed insufficient to convict him of a criminal offence, and yet show conclusively that he was guilty of such a gross violation of the moral law, that his membership in a masonic lodge ought not to be tolerated for a moment. The two tribunals are in no way dependent on each other. It is true, a case might arise when, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, the lodge might not be able to get possession of all the facts necessary to a just and proper disposition of the matter, and by awaiting the action of the court and the development of the testimony before the court, it might be able to bring before the masonic tribunal such facts, not otherwise obtainable, as would show conclusively the guilt or innocence of the accused, as the case might be. Under such circumstances, the lodge might be justified in *delaying* its action for a time, but the decision of the court, whatever it might be, should not stop the trial of the case by the lodge."

In a case formerly before our Grand Lodge, the same conclusion was reached.

Of membership fees, he well says:

"Most of the by-laws of the subordinate lodges contain a provision requiring the payment of a fee by any mason who may wish to become a member of the lodge. While there is no law of this Grand Lodge which prohibits it, I think it is wrong in principle and opposed to the general policy of this Grand Body, which is to encourage affiliation. I am satisfied that many non-affiliates would become members of lodges in whose jurisdiction they reside, thereby increasing the lodge fund by the payment of annual dues, but for this provision. Besides, every mason having paid to the lodge in which he is initiated the fee required for the several degrees of masonry, it does not seem to be just, if he should find it necessary to change his residence, and locate within the jurisdiction of some other lodge, that he should be taxed for the privilege of doing what it is his duty to do as a mason. I respectfully recommend that some action be taken on this subject."

In accordance with this recommendation, the Grand Lodge abolished these fees.

We have gone through the reports of the District Deputies: *seven* out of *forty* make no report, while a few others make only a nominal one. One only needs to read the reports of those who performed their duties to learn the great advantage arising from the system, when it is administered by competent and faithful officers.

The Masonic Temple Association is about to commence the erection of a Masonic Temple: but the Grand Lodge wisely insists that no debt shall be created in its erection, and instructed its representatives on the Board of Trustees to vote accordingly.

In endorsing a decision of the Grand Master in relation to reimbursement, the committee say:

"Whilst the fifth decision is undoubtedly correct, your committee think

that the Grand Master should have based his opinion upon broader grounds. The institution of Masonry is founded upon general benevolence and charity. The true mason, who appreciates its teachings and his obligations, performs the duties inculcated without the expectation of reward or the hope of remuneration, legal or moral, and has no right to apply to the lodge or a brother who has been befriended, no matter how wealthy, for remuneration, nor is there any obligation upon the lodge to reimburse him for his expenditures."

The Report on Correspondence (77 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD, whom (and his Grand Lodge as well) we desire to congratulate upon his *present* title of "Most Worshipful Grand Master." We confess that, at first, this fact caused one regret: but we are spared even that; he still continues Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence:

We quote passages from his report which speaks for themselves:

"The Grand Lodge adopted a report of the Judiciary Committee, stating as to a petition of a lodge to be permitted to receive the application of a gentleman physically disqualified to receive the degrees of Masonry, that the granting of the request would be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry, and the ancient landmarks are the supreme law, and cannot be changed nor abrogated even by the Grand Lodge. That is sound masonic doctrine. Hence, those brethren who talk about a Grand Master as a contemner of law because he claims his landmark prerogatives notwithstanding Grand Lodge regulations intended to restrain him from using them, depart from the "ancient customs and usages of masons," and seek to establish a modern kind of Masonry."

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"The authority is not 'granted' at all. It is inherent in the Grand Master's office. It is a right of which he cannot be deprived without inflicting a wound upon the body of Freemasonry. And to satisfy Bro. Dobb that this is not new but old Masonry, we tell him that one hundred and thirty-four years ago—in 1752—George Washington was made a mason at twenty years of age.

"We say to Bro. D. that in Virginia the Wardens take the P. M. degree before installation, but never become regular P. M.'s until they have been elected Master and served one full term."

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"Bro. Brown would allow appeals from the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge in session. That would be, as Bro. Brown suggests, to make the Grand Master nothing but a presiding officer, but it would not be Masonry. That would be to modernize our ancient institution. We deny that it is in the power of any man, or any set of men, to make such an innovation upon the body of Masonry. We regret that any good mason should hold a different opinion."

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"We tell Bro. Whitaker that the regulation of our Grand Lodge which amuses him so much is not new, but old; that it applies not to the Deputy Grand Master only, but to all the elective officers of the Grand Lodge; and that its operation has almost convinced the prince of masonic lawyers that every Grand Lodge ought to have such a regulation. It is, in brief, intended (and it has thoroughly effected its purpose) to prevent electioneering for office, and to prevent officers from being re-elected on motions to dispense with a balloting or on motions to elect by acclamation. The voice of the Virginia Grand Lodge is never silenced nor muffled. No man can be chosen to any office whilst seated in the Grand Lodge. Every candidate must retire. Every candidate must have at least one competitor. This writer has passed from the office of Grand Junior Deacon to that of Deputy Grand

Master, and we do not recollect that we ever had a brother to ask us privately to support any candidate. Publicity is made obligatory; and it has been made obligatory in Virginia for so many years that electioneering for office is, by the public opinion of the fraternity, effectually put under the ban."

We should like to see the same system tried in our Grand Lodge. While we have frequently acquiesced in having one brother cast the vote of all, in order to save time, we never could get rid of the impression that the practice is dangerous and very liable to abuse.

Referring to a decision that a candidate who refuses to proceed after taking the O. B. of a M. M. is only a F. C., he says:

"If the O. B. is the test, he is certainly a master mason; but a brother declining to proceed further would be in the condition of one who refused to pay dues—entitled to no lodge privileges."

We cannot see, if he is a M. M., why he would not be entitled to lodge privileges, until he should have been disciplined for refusing to proceed. In other jurisdictions, we do not think the O. B. is the test: but the matter cannot be intelligently discussed *out of a lodge*.

Quoting our expression, "the modern doctrine that the Grand Master has no powers save those granted to him by the Constitution," he says:

"*The Constitution* is a misleading phrase. Every lodge has a Book of Constitutions—many constitutions, which, as we have so often explained, are simply regulations."

True, but it was precisely the proper term in the connection in which we used it. A Grand Lodge adopts an instrument which it calls "the Constitution" of the Grand Lodge: and the modern doctrine is that the Grand Master has no powers save those granted to him by *that* "Constitution."

"You are about right, Brother D. In Virginia *any* officer can resign, and we cannot imagine any good reason why he should not be permitted to do so. To say that a Governor might set free all the convicts in the penitentiary is not to give a good reason why he should not have the pardoning power. An *Argumentum ab inconvenienti* is not sound reasoning always."

In Maine (and other jurisdictions), an officer who acquires rank by his office cannot resign: all others can.

"Bro Drummond will be glad to know that in Virginia it requires the presence of representatives from only five lodges to constitute a quorum of the Grand Lodge. We have over two hundred lodges."

In reply to our question, "What power can decide what Masonry is if the Grand Lodge cannot?" he says:

"We might leave that question where the fathers of Masonry left the question as to what was to be done with an unworthy Grand Master—to be decided when the emergency should call for a decision."

"Each Grand Lodge is supreme within its own jurisdiction, according to the landmarks; yet we can easily conceive a case in which the other Grand Lodges would discipline by masonic proceedings a Grand Lodge which should set at naught a landmark. This has already been done in the case of the Grand Orient of France. It would seem to follow that the craft at

large has the power to decide 'what Masonry is.' Massachusetts masons who were on a visit to Virginia recently, sat in lodges here with Cernau masons. Can that be Masonry which makes it an offence to sit in a lodge in Massachusetts with a brother with whom you may lawfully sit in a lodge in Virginia?"

We would say to Bro. D. that we cannot recall what was in our mind when we said, many masons belong to the Royal Arcanum, &c.; and we cannot now see the relevancy of the sentence to the discussion, unless our idea was to refute the notion that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has undertaken to forbid its members joining non-masonic associations. We seem to have had the idea that Bro. D. understood that Massachusetts masons held that they could not join such associations: we did not mean that Bro. D. so held.

In Virginia the law allows an appeal from an acquittal: so far as we have observed, the reverse is the rule only in some of the more recently formed Grand Lodges.

Our observation sustains the following in relation to the anti-prerogative practice:

"All true Masonry comes from England. There the Grand Master exercises all the prerogatives exercised or claimed by Virginia for her Grand Masters. The anti-prerogative theory holds only 'till the breeching breaks.' Every Grand Master becomes a prerogative Grand Master when some overpowering emergency, or great crime or calamity, demands the exercise of extraordinary powers."

He says:

"Brother Chapin says a motion to lay on the table is not allowable in Wisconsin. Nor in Virginia. Nor ought it to be anywhere. It is surely unmasonic thus to trench upon the Master's or Grand Master's prerogatives. But in Virginia every Grand Master would say (we heard one say something like it twenty years ago): 'My brother, you cannot make that motion, nor raise a question of order in the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master is presumed to be capable of governing the Grand Lodge.'"

We see in another part of his report that in his Grand Lodge, the Grand Master *waived* his right to appoint his Deputy, and left it to the election of the brethren for so long a time, that now it has become the settled practice. We see no reason why the Grand Master may not waive his powers while presiding, and allow the Grand Lodge to act its pleasure. The motion to lay on the table may be entertained without trenching on the Grand Master's prerogative—if it is done by his permission. In other words, if such a motion is made, no one *save the Grand Master* can object to it. By the way, the idea that a motion to lay on the table, if carried, finally disposes of the matter is a blunder, growing out of the fact that in the House of Representatives such is the practical effect under another rule.

We quote further in relation to making nominations in masonic bodies:

"We have never known a brother to ask another to support his favorite candidate, unless he did so in making a speech for him in open lodge. We are confident that no candidate or aspirant would dare to electioneer for an

office. It would insure his defeat. In nine cases out of ten, however, the Grand Master's nominee is elected. And we ought to add that when a brother gets into 'the line of safe precedents,' as Grand Junior Deacon, he is not all likely to fail to become a Grand Master.

"By the way, let us state for the benefit of Bro. Drummmond, who is, we infer, almost convinced that the Virginia custom is a good one, and for the benefit of all the other reporters (and to inquire of him and them whether such a custom obtains in any other, and how many other jurisdictions), that in Virginia the same custom, with all its consequences, rules in the subordinate lodges. The Master nominates a candidate for each elective office below his own, and the brethren nominate one in opposition. Both retire from the room. In the election of Master, the two Wardens are 'always in nomination,' as our law phrases it, and they and the other candidates are always required to retire from the room before the speeches or the balloting begins. An admirable custom, truly."

No such custom prevails in any jurisdiction so far as we know: cases happen in which there are several candidates, and if all are excluded, they apparently lose their right of voting, even if they do not wish to be candidates. Is the voting limited to the candidates nominated?

We would like to quote further, but must stop.

#### WASHINGTON, 1886.

The alphabetical arrangement produces some sudden changes. Finishing the review of Virginia and entering upon that of Washington is quite a change: passing from the shores of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific is not the greatest: we pass from an old Grand Lodge to a young one: from a state to a rapidly growing territory: from conservatism to pushing progress: from a jurisdiction holding fast to ancient usages and landmarks to a jurisdiction in which there is a large element inclined to subject Masonry to modern ideas and modern methods. We pass from reviewing the proceedings of the *one hundred and ninth* annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia to reviewing those of the *twenty-ninth* of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

The venerable JAMES BILES, the Senior Past Grand Master now living, one of the original members of the Grand Lodge, was introduced by a committee of Past Grand Masters, received with the Grand Honors and seated on the right in the Grand East.

The Grand Lodge met in Olympia, and the Grand Master (LOUIS ZEIGLER) calls attention to the sublime natural beauties of the surroundings.

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters JOHN T. JORDAN and DAVID C. H. ROTHSCHILD.

His address is a full statement of his official action, all which shows him to be an able, efficient, vigorous and faithful officer. In one respect, Bro. ZEIGLER does not fully follow the doctrines hitherto prevailing in that jurisdiction. As we shall hereafter see, he believes that a Grand Master has more powers than a mere presiding officer and comes quite in conflict with

the teachings of Bro. THOMAS M. REED, who has rather moulded the views of his Grand Lodge upon that question.

It will be impossible for us to notice more than a few of the matters touched upon in his address.

He holds to the old doctrine in relation to lodges *v. s.*, that they are the creatures of the Grand Master and have only such powers as he has himself. While we hold that a Grand Master may create such a lodge *v. s.*, we also hold that the Grand Lodge may provide for the creation of such lodges, with such powers as it sees fit to give, and make the Grand Master the agent to create them. Much confusion has arisen from not distinguishing between acts which an officer may do, in his own right, so to speak, and those which he does by virtue of law. For example, a Governor appoints a Judge of a court, who has vastly important powers, not one of which the Governor possesses. We have touched upon this point in our review of New York (we think), in our discussion of the power of a Master to remove officers appointed by him.

At the preceding session, the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution forbidding the reception of petitions from persons engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors. It produced some excitement, and its validity was denied on various grounds: the Grand Master issued a long circular in relation to it, completely refuting all suggestions against its validity.

The Alaska Lodge is still an elephant on the hands of the Grand Lodge: all the resident members signed a request to the Grand Lodge to accept a surrender of its charter, but as it was impossible to get a quorum together to surrender it, the Grand Lodge declined to accept it: the Grand Lodge has tied its own hands so that it cannot revoke the charter: the situation suggests two things: (1) That the change of the ritual quorum does not always work well: (2) That it is unwise for a Grand Lodge to tie its hands so that it cannot recall a charter, when the interests of the craft demand it: we like to see the rights of individuals protected, but some care should be taken that in making laws to that end, the interests of the whole craft should not be disregarded. The Alaska Lodge continues to exist theoretically, and we suppose will unless the Grand Lodge adopts our suggestion last year and passes it to the account of "collapsed lodges." The Grand Master wisely says:

"Moreover, I am of the opinion that the experiment of trying to maintain a lodge in the wilds of Alaska, has been tried sufficiently to prove it inexpedient; that the act of planting that lodge there has proved premature. The time has not come for such things there."

We greatly regret to learn that the Grand Master was for several months prostrated by an exceedingly painful disease, and still more that his recovery from it should be speedily followed by the sudden death of his only daughter (but lately married), while on a visit to her father.

We read the report of the Grand Secretary with mixed emotions; he recalls that he has been present in an official relation at every communication of the Grand Lodge save one, since its organization (in December, 1858).

We find that he was the leading spirit in the formation of the Grand Lodge; was its first Grand Secretary: and has been Grand Secretary ever since, except four years, during three of which he was Grand Master. He says:

"While the Grand Lodge in times gone by may have made mistakes in respect to its laws, policy, or the internal management of its affairs, the true history of its workings and honored career, since the date of organization, will compare favorably with any Grand Lodge in the world.

"And permit me here to say that the members of the Grand Lodge here assembled to-day, and the whole brotherhood of this Grand Jurisdiction have reason for honest congratulation at the measure of success which has followed your Grand Lodge in the past, and the high position it now occupies among the Grand Lodges of both hemispheres.

"The foregoing reflections are penned in view of an inexorable law of nature that your present Grand Secretary must soon retire, and the question has been seriously considered in his own mind, at least, whether in justice to the Grand Lodge as well as himself, it would not be better after the close of the present annual communication, to pass over the cross-pens to abler and more skilful bands."

We are glad to find that the Grand Lodge did not accept his suggestion, but re-elected him: and we trust will continue to do so for many years to come.

The Committee on "Work" submitted a report and exemplified it, and—a quite unheard of thing—*it was unanimously adopted!*

Bro. REED submitted a report in relation to Quebec, in which he sustains in an unanswerable manner the position of that Grand Lodge.

We find that we have overlooked a report on that Alaska Lodge, which was adopted, as follows:

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the matter of Jamestown Lodge, No. 33, beg leave to report that we have had the same under consideration and find the same an unusual case, precedents for which are not accessible to your committee, but as Masonry is a law unto itself, and desperate cases require desperate remedies, the committee fully sympathize with our brethren of Jamestown Lodge, but find it was a mistake committed by the Grand Lodge in granting them a charter. That said lodge having found it impossible to meet for several years, and not having made any annual returns, therefore, be it

*"Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be instructed to recall the charter of said Jamestown Lodge, No. 33, and requested that should the remaining brethren desire, and the M. W. Grand Master consider it for the best interests of the craft, to grant them a dispensation for holding a lodge at Sitka, and to permit them the use of the furniture, effects and funds of Jamestown Lodge, and that the said dispensation be granted them without the usual fee."

Another illustration of Bro. DRINKARD's remark.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was prepared by Bros. THOMAS M. REED and LOUIS ZEIGLER: the work of each is separate: each expresses his own views, without regard to the other; in fact, neither saw what the

other had written until it was completed: they differ on some points, one of which is the powers of Grand Masters. It is impossible to review the report or any material part of it: both write ably, and the report is of unusual excellence.

Bro. REED devotes some space in reply to the report of the Alabama Committee, to which we alluded last year, anent the powers of the Grand Master. We cannot quote it: and so will not reply to it: but will be content in stating how it strikes us: in our judgment, the logical result of his argument is, that there is no law or landmark of masonry, which a Grand Lodge may not alter or repeal at its pleasure, in its own jurisdiction; and unless this proposition is sound, his argument is unsound and his conclusion erroneous.

Upon examining the report further, we find that Bro. ZEIGLER argues at some length the other side of the question, claiming that Grand Masters have powers by virtue of the landmarks, and as the landmarks cannot be changed, those powers cannot be taken away.

Bro. ZEIGLER denies that "the parchment is the charter" and asks:

"We should like to ask Bro. Drummond whether the certified copy from the Secretary of State is the law, or whether it is the act of the Legislature, under signature of the Governor?"

The latter of course: but it seems to us that the illustration is a very unfortunate one for his position: a charter is no "certified copy" but the *original*, and the *only* original, "under the signature" of the Grand Master.

He questions the correctness of our remark, that in this jurisdiction the power of withdrawing a petition was abused, by inquiring how the abuse could grow up. Friends of the candidate, fearing an adverse result on the ballot, would manage to have the candidate ask to withdraw the petition. The fact is that the arguments allowing a petition to escape a ballot are arguments against using the ballot at all. We must assume that masons vote honestly in such cases, or we ought to repeal the system: that sometimes they vote from improper motives is no argument for restricting the ballot within narrower limits, unless it is an argument against balloting at all. One extract from our brother's report will show the correctness of these views:

"In fact, we deem this latter course the best one in guarding the harmony of the lodge, for we all know that every man has his friends, and nothing, as a rule, exasperates the friends of an applicant more than to have their candidate black-bailed, and especially if the black ball is cast by some scrub fellow who never ought to have been inside a lodge-room; it would be far better for the lodge and the craft at large to permit the petition to be withdrawn by the friends of the applicant than to force him thus summarily to an ignominious rejection, and doubly so when it is understood that the rejection comes, *as it generally does, from a petty, spiteful and jealous piece of humanity, miscalled, sometimes, a man.*"

The italics are ours: if that statement is correct, the law requiring a ballot should be repealed at once.

Our brother also speaks of "publishing to the world" the fact of rejection,

and bases his argument largely on that. It used to be a masonic offence to publish rejections to the world, and ought to be now. We had marked various other passages in this report for extract or comment, but our waning space admonishes us to forbear.

## WEST VIRGINIA, 1886.

We regret to find that the Grand Master (ODELL S. LONG) was prevented attending the Grand Lodge by illness and that his address was not received until after the close of the session. It is chiefly confined to routine matters.

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

"In looking over the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters that have been submitted to me, I have been gratified to observe many indications of the healthy condition of the subordinate lodges. Very few of them are in debt and none owe more than they are able to pay. Nearly all of them are well equipped for work and some of them own valuable property."

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"I do not wonder that masons grow tired of hearing only the formulas prescribed for opening or closing or for conferring of degrees, without any attempt at explanation as to why things are so or so, or as to the history and inner meaning of any of the ceremonies of the lodge. If the Master cannot explain, perhaps some better informed mason, who has read and studied, may be able in each lodge to bring forth from his storehouse things new and old for the information of the craft and to the end of awakening a deeper interest in masonic affairs."

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"In most cases the general tone and spirit of the lodges is reported by the Deputies as good and fraternal and healthy, and I have only observed two that are said to be 'below par.'"

Having been notified by the Grand Master of New York, that he, for various causes, desired the revocation of the commission of the Representative of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, he acceded to the request; he says:

"The duties of Grand Representatives are not very clearly defined, but it is understood in a general way that these officers are to promote as best they can, harmony and fraternal relations and masonic courtesy between the Grand Lodge, whose commission they hold, and that in whose jurisdiction they reside. And, as in the diplomatic service of a government, if the representative of a foreign power ceases to be acceptable to or influential with the officers of the government to which he is accredited, the representative is recalled and a new appointment made. So in this case I felt that I had no liberty to disregard the wishes of the Grand Master of New York, if we desire to maintain friendly relations with that important masonic power."

His remarks in relation to District Deputies will, to a certain extent, suit this latitude:

"Our District Deputy system is not yet quite perfect in its operation. According to the theory I have always maintained as to these officers, they are 'a modern convenience' invented to furnish to the Grand Master in large jurisdictions, where personal inspection by him is impossible, information as to the condition of the several lodges in the state. They are the eye and ear of the Grand Master, but never his hand unless specially deputed

and ordered by him to do a particular act. I do not think that any officers of this kind were ever appointed in this country more than fifty years ago. In England they are called Provincial Grand Masters and have greater power than is bestowed upon them in any of the American Constitutions. In West Virginia the practice of the District Deputies generally is to postpone until shortly before the meeting of the Grand Lodge their round of official visitation, and hand in their report at the annual communication. This gives the Grand Master no opportunity whatever of utilizing the information these officers were appointed to collect for him, and he has no opportunity of applying a remedy to any evil that may be discovered and pointed out. Practically the system is almost barren of good results in so far as the furnishing of information to the Grand Master is concerned."

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"Some little friction was created early in the year by my appointment of a District Deputy in apparent disregard of the recommendation of the delegates to the Grand Lodge. It is only worth mentioning here for the purpose of correcting what seems to me to be a misunderstanding as to the power of the Grand Master in the premises. If the views I have stated above as to the power and authority of the District Deputy be correct, these officers are the personal representatives of the Grand Master. The delegates in Grand Lodge may recommend a suitable brother for appointment, but the Grand Master is not thereby deprived of the exercise of his own judgment or preference and may appoint whomsoever he thinks best qualified for the place."

In this jurisdiction they are, to a certain extent and for certain purposes, the "hand" of the Grand Master as well: and perhaps if such were the case in West Virginia, better results would be secured.

These officers, too, are more ancient than our brother supposes: one was appointed for Maine as early as 1803; and the system has been continuously maintained by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, since that date, if not from an earlier one.

In another respect, we think our system superior to that of West Virginia: we combine the office of District Deputy Grand Lecturer with that of District Deputy Grand Master, while in our sister jurisdiction they are separate.

The proceedings were of a routine character and not of general interest.

The Grand Master had put in the hands of the Committee quite a number of decisions, three of which the Committee did not concur in.

In two of them we agree with the Grand Master:

1. In the absence of by-laws, the Master has the power of appointing committees.
2. If a dimitt is lost, a lodge may, upon satisfactory proof that a dimitt had been granted and lost, admit the brother to membership without the production of the dimitt: the dimitt is the best evidence, but in case of its loss secondary evidence is sufficient.

The other decisions are based on local laws, or are familiar.

The Report on Correspondence (64 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON, the Grand Secretary, a portrait of whom precedes the report.

It is largely an abstract; and his printer has printed extract and comment "solid," so that we cannot readily distinguish one from the other. He es-

chews the editorial "we," and writes in the first person *singular*. We hope for a fuller report next time.

## WISCONSIN, 1886.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (OLIVER LIBBY) says :

" Disturbing elements have apparently disappeared from view, and a wise system of jurisprudence has laid at rest all subjects of a nature to create dissension among the several Grand Lodges. An occasional attempt on the part of a few lodges to evade the long established rule of exclusive jurisdiction is made in some of our sister Grand Lodges; but such attempts are in vain, and cannot long survive the unanimous expression of disapproval which pronounces the sentiment of the Grand Body of masons. Among our constituent lodges, hardly an instance of discord or disagreement has arisen during the year, and moderate accessions to their ranks have shown their healthy and prosperous condition. That such a condition exists, is due not to the active supervision of the Grand Lodge or its officers, but to the zealous and faithful efforts of the brethren of the subordinate lodges, to whom is committed the duty of guarding the outer door and maintaining the reputation of the craft, and who have so effectually performed their work."

His address as a whole sustains this statement, and it is almost wholly taken up with matters of mere routine. Among his decisions is the following, which is so certainly correct that we are only surprised that the question was raised :

" At the annual election of officers in a subordinate lodge, the fact that a brother, legally entitled to vote, deposited his ballot after the Master had once declared the ballot closed, but with his concurrence, and without objection on the part of the members, cannot after the close of the communication be set up to invalidate the election."

The Grand Lodge having ordered that the names of members of lodges be printed, the Grand Secretary published the list in a separate pamphlet, and this year he had it printed in advance so that the publication of the Proceedings should not be delayed.

Two items in the report of the Grand Secretary are cause of personal grief : two days before the session Bro. WILLIAM C. SWAIN lost his wife ; and Past Grand Master JEB COTTRILL was " prevented by serious infirmities " from being present.

A revised constitution was adopted : it is not given in the Proceedings, and the record does not show what was adopted : we presume the omission is cured by having the Grand Secretary attest a copy : still we like to see so important a document connected with the record in such manner that it may be identified.

The Report on Correspondence (184 pp.) was presented by Bro. EMMONS E. CHAPIN : we regret to find that he retires from the committee : experience is worth much in the preparation of these reports, and besides (we may as well say it), we dislike to lose a good correspondent just when we have got fairly acquainted with him.

This report is a splendid compilation ; but it has one defect. In a sep-

arate report against the necessity of a Code of International Masonic Law, Bro. CHAPIN says:

"The plan that has been in vogue since the first Grand Lodges were established in this country has been sufficient for the purposes of its creation, to wit; to cause to be reported annually the doings of each Grand Lodge in correspondence with it, whereby innovations might be discovered and disapproved, or moved against, to the end that the landmarks might be kept unsullied and remain *Intact*; and that the Master Masons within each Grand Jurisdiction might be possessed of the true doings in the sister Grand Jurisdictions.

"To thus obtain and let go all the essential, material proceedings to the masonic world. If errors crept in, such would be discovered and pointed out. If good work and true was initiated or completed in a sister Grand Lodge, such was made known. If any of the landmarks were infringed or encroached upon by designing men and masons, and detected as bad, like some of the provisions of our constitution of about six years' standing, and such were expunged by resolution of Grand Lodge, as has been done by our own Grand Lodge, and which action was heralded through the several Grand Lodges in correspondence with our Grand Lodge, the masonic world reaped the benefits thereof. If the principles of Masonry are being prostrated by the trickery of political, unwholesome schemies, like electioneering for one's self, or bringing into use all side efforts to obtain office in the Grand Lodge, or to reach exalted positions in Grand Lodge by such means as is only known to political intriguers or partisan caucusers circulating printed or written ballots to elect himself or promote himself from one position to another in Grand Lodge, and a Grand Master having the spirit of Masonry ruling within him, and possessing the courage to put his seal of condemnation against such practices, and the words spoken should go into the masonic world, and thereby such unmasonic proceedings be stopped, the true principles of masonic law would obtain the same as if enunciated by an International Code."

"If the faithful correspondent reports to his Grand Lodge the good and the bad that arise in foreign Grand Lodges, concurring in the good and condemning the bad, from his honest, fearless and independent report, and the subordinate lodge will cause the same, as well as Bro. Bouck's constitution, to be read in lodge, there will be no need of an International Code."

When he comes to write his general report he almost wholly omits comments: he rarely concurs: more rarely condemns.

There are in this report a few exceptions: of which the following is one:

"How many constitute a lodge of Master Masons?" "Three, consisting of the W. M., S. and J. W.'s." If none others are in attendance, there is no reason why the 'three' present should not open a lodge and transact business,—especially if there be no rule adopted by the Grand Lodge for the government of subordinate lodges, calling for a greater number than the 'three' provided by the 'landmarks,' or by law so old that the memory of masons runneth not to the contrary. 'If it be contrary to business principles and perpetrating a great wrong on the majority of a lodge,' why should not the 'majority' be present? The majority staying away have no claim to shed tears if three Master Masons, one of whom is the Master of the lodge, or, in his absence, the ranking Warden, open a lodge at any regular or special communication, if the members have been notified, and when so opened to transact business."

We commend to his successor (and, for that matter, to *all the corps correspondential*) the special report we have quoted as the best description of a model report that we have ever read.

## WYOMING, 1885.

This Grand Lodge meets in December, and its Proceedings in later years do not reach us in season for our next report, and so are a year and a half old when we come to review them.

The Grand Master (E. F. CHENEY) was prevented from being present by severe illness in his family. He sent in a brief address, which indicates "peace at home and abroad" and the prevalence of a fair degree of prosperity.

We are glad to see that the Grand Secretary has begun a Grand Lodge library, and we trust that his successor (for he declined re-election) will "go and do likewise."

We find nothing of general interest in the Proceedings, except that they are marked by harmonious and intelligent performance of the business before the Grand Lodge.

The report on Correspondence (42 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDGAR P. SNOW, the new Grand Secretary. It is a compilation, and of course a very brief one, of the more important matters.

## ARIZONA, 1886.

These Proceedings came too late for review in their alphabetical order: and in consequence of the postponement of the time of printing this report these are the only ones which could not be given in their alphabetical place.

But few matters occupy the address of the Grand Master (BENJAMIN TITUS): he announces the death of Past Grand Master JOHN TABER ALSAP, by whose death "the Grand Lodge has lost one of its ablest members and the craft a faithful brother and true mason."

Bro. MORRIS GOLDWATER, for the Committee on Correspondence, presented a two-page report, giving a table showing the date and number of each annual communication, the place where held and the name of the Grand Master presiding.

In our report last year, we referred to the question which had arisen in that Grand Lodge in relation to Past Masters, the term, by the constitution of that Grand Lodge, being limited to those who acquire the rank in that jurisdiction. The committee do not discuss the general question but recommend that *all* Past Masters, who were members of lodges in the territory at the time of the organization of the Grand Lodge be recognized as members: but the proposition was voted down and another submitted, that those hereafter becoming Past Masters shall not thereby become members of the Grand Lodge. We have no doubt of the wisdom of such a limitation, when a Grand Lodge becomes large: but we seriously doubt it in a young and small Grand Lodge like that of Arizona (which has but five constituent lodges); in such a jurisdiction, we deem a larger Grand Lodge a material advantage, and, therefore, would prefer that Past Masters be retained as

members until there is danger that the Grand Lodge will become unwieldy, when legislation may be adopted, excluding *future* Past Masters.

The "California work" was adopted by the Grand Lodge as "the standard work."

The Grand Orator, JAMES ALBERT ZABRISKIE, delivered a capital oration.

We are happy to note that the affairs of this Grand Lodge are intelligently, and even *ably* managed : for so young a jurisdiction, a degree of attachment to the ancient usages of the craft prevails, that is almost surprising. If the jurisdiction does not flourish, it will not be due to the craft, but to extraneous causes.

#### CONNECTICUT, 1887. (SPECIAL.)

Since our review of Connecticut was written, we have received the proceedings of a special communication of this Grand Lodge, called to act upon the unfortunate difficulty that has arisen in Hiram Lodge, No. 1, located at New Haven.

The matter is of such importance, both in its legal and practical aspect, that we deem it absolutely necessary to give such an account of it, as to prevent imposition upon our lodges in Maine.

Hiram Lodge is located in New Haven : it is one of the largest lodges in that jurisdiction or any other : among its members, we had supposed, were many intelligent and able men, as well as well-read masons.

The Grand Lodge adopted a system of work, in one point, differing from the work practiced in the Grand Lodge, and the officers of the lodge refused to obey the law of the Grand Lodge, and continued to teach the former ritual : advice, expostulation and admonition were alike disregarded : the Grand Master suspended some of the officers from office and, they refusing to promise to obey the law, the Grand Lodge deposed them from office : and instructed the Grand Master to order a new election. It seems that the lodge was blessed with a Secretary wise *in his own conceit*, but not wise enough to be a gentleman : he wrote ungentlemanly and insulting letters to the Grand Master, besides disobeying his express orders ; he, moreover, undertook to instruct the Grand Master as to his powers, and as to the powers of the Grand Lodge ; from this distance, the whole disturbance seems to have been made by a few overwise brethren who have carried the lodge with them.

The authority of the Grand Lodge having been set at naught, its officers insulted and the creation of a spurious Grand Lodge threatened, the Grand Master called a special communication of the Grand Lodge. Before doing so, however, he visited New Haven, taking with him some of the wisest members of the Grand Lodge, to effect a reconciliation if possible : he invited the leading members of the lodge to meet him at the hotel : and the Grand Master says :

"A few responded to the invitation, and the following incident will give you the result: A member of Hiram Lodge, a gentlemen of culture appeared and was heard at length. The Grand Officers then presented what they considered to be the facts in relation to this matter, which has caused so much hard feelings on the part of members of Hiram Lodge, and the following remark will give you an idea of the result of the interview: 'Gentlemen, I will be frank with you; I am satisfied, after hearing your presentation of the case, that Hiram Lodge is wrong and that you are right, but right or wrong, I shall go with Hiram Lodge in the position she has taken, and I think I voice the sentiment of a large majority of the members of Hiram Lodge.'

"At the appointed time, accompanied by the above-mentioned Grand Officers, I presented myself in the ante-room of Hiram Lodge and found four men on guard as Tylers. I was informed by one of them that 'no one would be admitted except members of Hiram Lodge.' About eleven o'clock I received a call from Bros. H. Lynde Harrison, Julius Twiss and James D. Dewel, who extended an invitation to me personally to visit the lodge; but, on being informed that the lodge was opened in due form, with the deposed officers in their stations, and as the other Grand Officers were not included in the invitation, I declined to visit them.

"After consultation with the Grand Officers, the Junior Warden was directed to prefer charges against the lodge, against the W. M., the S. W., the J. W., the Secretary, the Treasurer, and against Bros. H. Lynde Harrison, Julius Twiss and James D. Dewel, and they have all been summoned to appear and answer at this communication."

The Grand Lodge determined to proceed with the trial of the charges. The lodge put in an answer, signed by the Secretary: upon hearing the evidence, the Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote (except two), found the lodge guilty, and by a vote of 221 to 28 revoked the charter of the lodge, and by a unanimous vote adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That all masonic intercourse be and the same is hereby forbidden with any member of said Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, until he declare his allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut and promise obedience thereto. Such declaration and promise must be filed with each lodge visited, or the same may be filed in the office of the Grand Secretary, who is hereby authorized to issue a certificate of such filing, and the production of such certificate shall be sufficient evidence of compliance with this resolution.

*Resolved*, That in the event that a sufficient number of the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, shall present to the Grand Master satisfactory evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and shall request a dispensation for the opening of a lodge in the city of New Haven, in place of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, the Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized to issue such dispensation, which shall remain in force until the next session of the Grand Lodge, unless sooner revoked."

The charges against the brethren summoned were then tried: all were found guilty and expelled (except one, whose case was continued) by votes varying from 147 to 46, to 159 to 17.

As we have already said (p. 724), we regard this unfortunate occurrence to be the outgrowth of the undue (as we think) importance that for many years has been given to the work. The result is that very many masons practically have the idea that Masonry consists *only* of "the work," and therefore, that *any* change in the work is a change in the body of Masonry. This is the legitimate result of the teachings of the last thirty years: such

efforts have been made to secure literal uniformity in the work that the body of the craft have naturally come to the conclusion, that to be a good mason, one has only to learn the work: and we fully believe that the prevalence of this idea is the great cause of the waning interest of many masons in the institution.

This is no excuse, however, for rebellion against the authority of the Grand Lodge. When we came to read the answer of Hiram Lodge, we confess that at first we could not restrain laughter, at the cause of this serious trouble: but as we read further we were actually overwhelmed with surprise, that full-grown men, men apparently of intelligence, should parade themselves before the masonic world in the ridiculous position into which the members of Hiram Lodge have put themselves.

The question which has so excited the members of Hiram Lodge, that some of them confessedly forgot to be gentlemen, that they disobeyed the edicts of the Grand Lodge, that they have caused the charter of their lodge to be revoked, themselves *to be cut off from all intercourse with the whole masonic world*, was as to giving the D. G. of a M. M. The same question was before our Grand Lodge years ago, and decided in the same way. Some of our brethren voted the other way then, and would now if the same question was presented, but no one ever dreamed of resisting the decision of the Grand Lodge.

But Hiram Lodge, in its answer, claims that its method of giving the D. G. is an ancient landmark of Freemasonry! We know that this statement is incredible, but we assure our brethren that we are not stating our inference, but that this position is expressly and positively taken in the answer, and moreover, is the one *upon which its defence wholly rests!!*

It passes our comprehension, that men, even under the influence of the teachings to which we have alluded, could be led into so ridiculous a position.

Can Hiram Lodge make landmarks for the craft? Do not its more experienced members know that the usage, ever since the D. G. was created, has been overwhelmingly the other way?

Hiram Lodge is wrong in undertaking to set up its judgment above the decision of the Grand Lodge as to what is a landmark; it is ridiculously wrong as to its claims that its (or *any* method of giving the D. G.) is a landmark.

We always sympathize with a lodge whose "work" is changed: when we commenced our investigations in this case our sympathies were with Hiram Lodge: but our examination leaves us in sorrow and surprise at the course the lodge has taken.

There *ought to be* among the late members of Hiram Lodge masons wise enough and devoted to masonry enough, to carry, by their influence and instruction, the mass of her members, against the hot heads who have destroyed the lodge and inflicted a severe wound on masonry.

## MICHIGAN—CIRCULAR.

We have a Circular from the Grand Lodge of Michigan, announcing that the case brought before the Supreme Court, by the notorious CALVIN C. BURT against the Grand Lodge of Michigan to reverse his expulsion, has been decided against him and in favor of the Grand Lodge.

When he was expelled by the lodge, he appealed to the Grand Lodge and to the court: the court dismissed his petition on the ground that he had chosen his remedy by appeal to the Grand Lodge and must abide by it.

After the decision of the Grand Lodge he again went to the court, which dismissed his petition on the ground that he was never a member of the Grand Lodge, and that the particular remedy which he sought can be granted only to one who has been deprived of membership.

## FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

## COLON AND CUBA.

Just as the last of our report is going through the press we receive a pamphlet containing the "Anuarias de la Gran Logia Unida de Colón é Isla de Cuba, 1884-1885-1886-1887."

We have not time to examine it, but must reluctantly defer a full examination of them.

The masonic year ends the first of April. During the past year two charters and one dispensation for new lodges had been granted. Four charters have been surrendered, and by consolidation of lodges, *three* take the place of seven: but we cannot say that this happened during the past year.

The total membership is 1,932: initiated during the year, 311; passed, 303; raised, 258; affiliated, 387; restored, 68; dimitted, 468; died, 15; dropped, 347: total number of lodges, 53.

The Grand Lodge meets quarterly, about the twenty-fifth of June, September, December and March, the last being the annual meeting.

The annual session for 1887 was held on the twenty-seventh of March: thirty-five lodges were represented at the opening; and the representatives of others came in during the session.

The Grand Master (ANTONIO GOVIN) delivered an address, and the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer presented reports.

The Grand Master congratulates the Grand Lodge on the growth of Masonry: founded in December, 1859, by three lodges, the Grand Lodge has now fifty-three lodges on its roll, and among them the three "founders." He devotes some space to Masonry in Spain, but our lack of Spanish or lack of time prevents our quoting his remarks.

The Grand Secretary, JOSE F. PELLON, pays a merited tribute to the memory of his lamented predecessor, AURELIO ALMEIDA.

A brief Report on Correspondence is given.

#### MEXICO.

We have received further documents from this Republic: but are not prepared to make any change in the recommendations submitted last year.

We are not satisfied that the various states in Mexico have severally sufficient material fit for Masonry to support a Grand Lodge in each: and we fear that the lodges are still too much political clubs to make it safe to encourage their growth.

#### PERU.

We have received the "Procedimientos" for the year ending March 1, 1886, as well as the "Revista."

In our report last year we nearly covered the ground of the Proceedings, by means of letters which we had received from our Grand Representative, Bro. FRANCIS L. CROSBY. He was Acting Grand Master or Grand Master *pro tem.* during the year. At the annual session, Bro. Crosby delivered a business-like address, reminding one of those in our Grand Lodges; indeed, the administration of the affairs of this Grand Lodge more closely resembles our own procedure than in any other foreign jurisdiction with which we are acquainted.

At the time of our last report, Lodge No. 19 had just been formed: since then five new lodges have been organized, one each at Arica, Mollendo, Cerro de Pasco, Iluaco and Purro, making in all twenty-four lodges.

The statistics are for the year 1885, and they show 199 initiations, 27 affiliations, 13 restorations, 114 members of new lodges, 82 dimissions, 4 expulsions, 47 suspensions for non-payment of dues, and 15 deaths: total membership 1,033, a net gain of 167 over the year before. As five new lodges were formed during the year, the probability is that there was a further increase.

The Grand Lodge and its constituents seem to be in a very flourishing condition: we know that the brethren who have charge of its affairs are able, intelligent, and devoted to the interests of the craft, and unless the circumstances, in which they are placed, prevent, we feel assured that prosperity will continue among Peruvian masons.

The memorial page in the Proceedings bears the name of Bro. WILLIAM SOMERBY, of this jurisdiction.

## SCOTLAND.

At the communication of November 4, 1886, charters were granted to two lodges in New South Wales, and one in the "South African Republic": one hundred pounds was given to the Charleston sufferers: and the usual routine business transacted.

The annual communication was the "third Jubilee of the Grand Lodge" and was celebrated with great enthusiasm: "the Grand Lodge was by special arrangement, opened in the first degree": the Past Grand Master presiding, the Grand Officers were elected, the Grand Master being unanimously re-elected for a third term: a marble bust of the Past Grand Master, the EARL OF MAR AND KELLIE, was presented to the Grand Lodge, and "unveiled amid loud cheers": the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form and the brethren adjourned to the hall to "celebrate the Festival of St. Andrew and the third Jubilee of Grand Lodge." It is the custom to celebrate this Festival in open lodge, but on this occasion, it was decided to depart from that custom: over *thirteen hundred* brethren participated: after the banquet, the usual toasts were given and responses made.

In proposing the toast to the Grand Master, Bro. MICHAEL H. SHAW STEWART, among other things, said:

"I must ask you for a moment or two to direct your attention to the years that have gone past, so as to carry you back to a certain Tuesday in last century when the Grand Lodge of Scotland was formed. It was on a Tuesday in 1736 that that event took place, and, to come nearer the present time than that remote period, I must ask you to go back to 1836, and to compare the state of the Grand Lodge as it is now with the state it was in then. I know that I must be very careful as to how I direct your attention to the year 1836, because I am given to understand that there are present with us one or more masons who were present at the jubilee celebration of 1836. (Applause.) Fifty years ago, there were only 326 lodges on the roll of Grand Lodge, and now there are 600 working lodges. (Applause.) Fifty years ago there were only 12 lodges abroad, and now there are 218. (Applause.) The average number of initiates fifty years ago was 960, and now the average number is 5,000. But what I think most important of all is, that fifty years ago there was no fund for benevolence and charity, and that now there is a fund of benevolence from which is distributed annually £400 or £500, and it has a reserve fund of, I think, £6,000; and lately, that reserve fund has been put on a sure basis, and half the amount of the annual income is to be devoted to the Benevolent Fund. (Applause.)"

In his reply, the Grand Master, Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, said:

"Bro. Shaw-Stewart has reverted to the position of Grand Lodge when it commenced years ago, and contrasted it with the position which it occupies at the present moment. He has shown how great has been the increase in Masonry, not only in Scotland, but in other parts of the world. And, brethren, I would be sorry to trench upon the ground which has already been so admirably taken up; still there are a few things which I wish to bring under your notice, if I may be allowed to do so, before I conclude. I will confine myself to the last date given by Bro. Shaw-Stewart—the year 1836. In 1836, there were no lodges connected with the Grand Lodge of Scotland in our great colonies. Now the colonial lodges are large in number, and perhaps you will permit me to state where they are located. The statistics

which have been given to me show that there are flourishing lodges in Australia, the oldest and the greatest continent which owns the sway of Her Majesty, the Queen; also in New South Wales, which is the largest province that we have, there are 50 lodges. In Victoria, there are 11 lodges, and in Queensland, 10; in Tasmania, 3; in New Zealand, with three provinces, there are 51 lodges; in India, 35, in Africa, 10, in China and Japan, 7, in the West Indies, 25, and in South America, 10.—making in all, 212 that hold of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Since the date I spoke of, ten Grand Masters have held the chair which I have the honor to hold once more. In 1836, Lord Ramsay, afterwards Lord Dalhousie, was Grand Master Mason; then came Sir James Forrest, after whom the Earl of Rothes; then Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence; then the Duke of Athole, who was Grand Master for twenty-one years—(applause); after him, Bro. John Whyte-Melville—(applause); then Lord Dalhousie, better known as Brother Fox Maule—(applause)—the Earl of Rosslyn, Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart—(applause)—and the Earl of Mar and Kellie, who is present with us to-night. (Applause.) In 1830, the debt of Grand Lodge amounted to £2,000. It is needless for me to revert to the position that Grand Lodge occupied some few years ago in this latter respect, but it is fortunate that we had a Grand Master Mason who was equal to the occasion. In Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart not only had we such a Grand Master, but in the present Grand Secretary and in other office-bearers we had brethren equal to the occasion. And now I am glad to say that Grand Lodge finds itself without debt, and with £30,000 worth of property. (Applause.) The latest abstract which has been furnished to me shows some statistics which might be interesting to Grand Lodge for this year. The intrants during the year have been 4,709, new charters have been given to 12 lodges, and the gross income of the year approaches the sum of £4,800. (Applause.) We can look back to this with pleasure. And I am glad to say that while the benevolent fund—the old one of which you have been told—disburses between £400 and £500 a year, the Grand Lodge is now seeing its way to initiate a more extended scheme of benevolence, so that I hope and trust that before long the Grand Lodge will be able to do more than it has ever done in the past for those in poor circumstances, and that that may be done in a manner which will be good to Freemasons and Freemasonry generally."

When the health of the Grand Master's wife was proposed, and the brethren drank to it with cheers,

"The Grand Master responded in fitting terms, and mentioned that Lady Campbell was that day engaged in the bazaar at the masonic stall, along with other ladies whose husbands had held the office of Grand Master—Lady Mar and Kellie, Lady Shaw-Stewart and Lady Haddington. (Applause.)"

An ode written for the occasion is published in the Proceedings: we would be very glad to notice this notable occasion at greater length, but our space will not allow.

The following information was given by the Grand Secretary:

"Of 2,061 Master Masons recorded by 280 home lodges, 650 were entered, passed and raised without any interval between these degrees; while 1,176 received two degrees without interval. Only some thirty lodges adhere strictly to the rule allowing two weeks between each degree.

"Of 1,108 Master Masons recorded by 146 Scottish-holding lodges in India, the colonies and foreign parts, 15 were entered, passed and raised without any interval between these degrees; while 61 received two degrees without interval. Over one hundred of these lodges adhere strictly to the law anent intervals between degrees."

The following decision was made:

"The Past Master of a lodge must be the 'Immediate Past Master.' It

is an office to which no one is elected. It is held *ex-officio* by the Immediate Past Master. If he be dead or disqualified, owing to not being 'clear' with his lodge, and so incapable of enjoying the lodge's and his own privileges, the office in that case devolves on the next 'Immediate Past Master,' also *ex-officio.*"

The funds of the Grand Lodge amount to almost 27,500 pounds sterling, an increase of over 1,800 pounds during the year: and the "Fund of Masonic Benevolence" is almost 6,500 pounds, a gain of 110 pounds during the year.

We judge that the total membership of the lodges is not returned to the Grand Secretary, and we think that it is not known.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge at Quarterly Communications held October 21, 1886, January 19, 1887, and April 20, 1887.

The proceedings were rather of a routine character: it was voted to grant a warrant for a Lodge of Instruction, to work under the authority and sanction of the Grand Lodge.

The April Communication was the annual communication of the Grand Lodge: the Grand Master was re-elected: while the initiations during the year were well up to the average, there was a decrease of *ninety-two* in the total membership, owing to the number struck from the roll for non-payment of dues: but the Board of General Purposes say that most of these had not paid or attended masonic duties for many years, and in fact had been members only on paper. The number of initiates had been 213, admitted 61, dimitted 175, struck from the roll 155, and died 36; total, 2,194.

We have been much disturbed at the passage of the resolution referred to by Bro. VAUX, permitting such lodges as might desire it, to remain under the obedience of the mother Grand Lodge. We do not know that it was of practical importance, for we understood that every lodge had given in its adhesion to the new Grand Lodge: in our general report last year, we so stated, and when we called up in Grand Lodge the resolution we had offered the year before, we stated that every lodge had given in its adhesion. Bro. VAUX evidently overlooked this report.

We find no allusion to this matter in these Proceedings: nor to another matter, to a certain extent collateral to that. The Grand Lodge of Scotland recognized the Grand Lodge of South Australia in August, 1885: at a meeting of the Grand Committee in October, 1885, it was represented that the Grand Lodge of South Australia had established fraternal relations with the "so-called Grand Lodge of New South Wales," and thereby virtually ignored the existence of the Scottish District Grand Lodge in that colony, with its train of forty-four lodges": and the committee voted to recommend to Grand Lodge to withdraw its recognition of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. This recommendation was in the business for the November quarterly communication of that Grand Lodge, but we do not remember

what disposition was made of the matter. This illustrates the necessity of having unconditional recognition of supreme and exclusive jurisdiction, and none other.

## SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

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### DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.

It seems to us that there has been an unusually large number of deaths among our well-known masons during the year. It is certain that among those personally known to your Chairman, the death-roll is fearfully large. Since we closed our last report, we have had to record the deaths of BARBER of Arkansas, GURNEY of Illinois, WHITAKER of Louisiana, HOWLAND of Massachusetts, MEAD of New Jersey, RICHARDS of Ohio, MITCHELL of Pennsylvania, DOYLE of Rhode Island, DeSAUSSURE and BURST of South Carolina, and DANA and Root of Vermont, with every one of whom we had a personal acquaintance. Many others, whom we knew only by reputation or correspondence, have died, but the deaths of those whom we personally knew come nearer to us, and as the number seems to us very large, we cannot refrain from a special mention of them. By these deaths many a mason will suffer a deep personal grief, as well as grief for the loss to the craft.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

This subject is receiving considerable attention, and very loose ideas in relation to it are prevalent. We have given the matter a good deal of study and consideration.

We assume that lodges fix their dues at such sum as will pay the ordinary expenses of the lodge and the ordinary calls for charity, without the expectation of creating a fund in that manner.

If we also assume that members continue to pay dues during life, unless they take a life-membership, it follows mathematically that unless the round sum for a life-membership is large enough to provide for the same amount of dues annually *during the life of that member*, there will ultimately be a deficiency and the lodge become liable to be financially embarrassed.

An important element in the calculation is the rate of interest which can be realized upon the investment of the fee for life-membership; in these times, not more than four per cent. annually can be counted upon, and even then the interest must be collected annually: however, we propose to give the result upon a basis of four and one-half per cent., as well as upon the basis of four per cent.

To be *exactly* correct, we should of course know exactly how long each member is to live: and this shows that a uniform life-membership fee for members of all ages would be unjust certainly, and would probably result in the same loss that arises from making the fee too small.

While we cannot know how long each member will actually live, there has been ascertained from statistics the average time that a given number of men will live: and this expectancy of life, when applied to a number of men, has been found by experience to be marvelously near the actual result. So well has this been established, that business of the gravest importance is based upon the assumption that each one of a number of men of the same age will live a known number of years: and while, in fact, some will fall short of, and others live beyond that number of years, the result peculiarly is always exceedingly near what it would have been if the calculation had been based upon the number of years that each one actually lived.

There is no reason why this should not apply to the membership of a lodge of masons: on the contrary, the masonic statistics sustain it; for almost *twenty-five* years we have prepared tables of statistics in which the total membership and the number of deaths annually are given: a careful study of these tables shows, that while the death rate in some states is greater than in others, the rate is exceedingly uniform, and the average approximates, within an exceedingly small fraction, the rates shown by what are known as the "Combined Experience Tables of Mortality."

We have had prepared, by a competent gentleman, a table showing the equivalent that should be paid at different ages for a life membership based upon annual dues of one dollar: the first column gives the age; the second, the life membership fee on the basis of four per cent. interest; and the third the fee on the basis of four and one-half per cent. interest.

Age.	Fee, Interest four per cent.	Fee, Interest 4 1-2 per cent.
25.....	\$19.58.....	\$18.23.....
30.....	18.66.....	17.46.....
35.....	17.87.....	16.79.....
40.....	16.66.....	15.74.....
45.....	15.25.....	14.50.....
50.....	14.03.....	13.40.....
55.....	12.17.....	11.71.....
60.....	10.56.....	10.22.....
65.....	8.76.....	8.53.....

If the annual dues are two dollars, the life-membership fee would be twice these various amounts: or, speaking generally, it is in proportion to the annual dues, whatever they may be. If the life-membership fee is made less than the amount thus found, it throws an unequal burden upon those who pay annual dues, and as men of small income can pay a yearly sum easier than its equivalent in one sum, the unequal burden would fall on the poorer members.

The table shows the injustice of a uniform fee for members of all ages: the result of that is, that it allows the younger members to throw a large part of their burden upon the older men in the lodge, whichever course the latter take.

Of course a table establishing the amount for every age would be more accurate, but the difference in five years is so small that the rates may be graded for periods of five years.

Under this system the lodge can know its real standing, for its income will be equal to the annual dues received, added to an amount equal to the annual dues for every life member: of course, if more than the assumed rate of interest is received from the invested fund, the income will be so much larger: if less is received, the deficiency comes out of the actual income, and just so much less must be spent, if the lodge lives within its income.

We have made no allowance for bad investments: if any such are made, they must be paid out of subsequent income, or the lodge will run behind.

The results we have given are accurate, and the rates named would be precisely correct if membership were terminable only by death. But lodge membership is also terminated by dimission, by discipline and by forfeiture for non-payment of dues.

Of course if we knew the precise average length of lodge membership, and every member would purchase one, a very close approximation to the amount to be paid could be made. But we have never seen any calculation or estimate made as to the average length of non-membership. We have made some effort to ascertain this. We find, from our tables of statistics, that in the Grand Lodges (fifty-five) included therein, the terminations of membership from all causes were, in 1883, *seven and four-tenths* per cent. of the total membership: in 1884, *six and eight-tenths* per cent.; in 1885, *six and six-tenths* per cent.; in 1886, *five and nine-tenths* per cent.; and in 1887, *six and eight-tenths* per cent.; the average for the past five years is *six and seven-tenths* per cent., and for the last four years, *six and one-half* per cent.

But we have included the younger jurisdictions, in which many new lodges are formed every year, and in consequence there are many more dimissions than in the older jurisdictions. We should, therefore, expect these percentages to be higher than they are in the older jurisdictions. On examination, we find such to be the fact. We made quite an examination of the statistics of each of the two older of our Portland lodges for a series of years, and in both the average was very close to *four* per cent. We have also determined the percentage in all our Maine lodges for the past twenty years, which we give.

Year.	Per cent.						
1868	4.2	1873	3.9	1878	4.0	1883	4.2
1869	4.6	1874	4.0	1879	5.0	1884	4.6
1870	3.8	1875	3.9	1880	4.1	1885	4.1
1871	3.7	1876	3.5	1881	4.5	1886	3.5
1872	3.8	1877	3.6	1882	4.3	1887	3.8

The average for the twenty years is very nearly *four per cent.*; that is to say, the membership of four out of every one hundred members terminates every year. This makes the average length of lodge membership only *thirteen years* in Maine, while in the younger jurisdictions it is even less. With interest at four per cent., this would make the membership fee for the *average* membership *ten dollars* for each dollar of annual dues, and with interest at four and one-half per cent. the fee would be *\$9.68* for each dollar of annual dues.

But a system of life-membership fees based on this result would not be safe, because about one-third of the memberships terminate by forfeiture for non-payment of dues, and of course none of the life-memberships would terminate in that manner; and it is also undoubtedly true that the members who would take life-memberships are almost always the ones who continue the membership the longest and very rarely forfeit it.

That the *safe* fee for annual membership lies between the results derived from the assumption that the membership continues during life, and those derived from the assumption that it continues only during the average membership is certain. Combining the two, after much study, inquiry and thought, we have reached the conclusions embodied in the following table, the amounts therein given being the amount of the life-membership fee for each dollar of annual dues.

Age.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Interest at 4½ per cent.
25.....	\$15.00.....	\$14.00.....
30.....	14.50.....	13.50.....
35.....	14.00.....	13.25.....
40.....	13.25.....	12.75.....
45.....	12.50.....	12.00.....
50.....	11.00.....	10.00.....
55.....	10.00.....	9.00.....
60.....	9.00.....	8.00.....
65.....	8.00.....	7.50.....

## STATISTICS.

### COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	
1887.	1887.	1886.	1886.	1885.	1885.	
Members,	55.....	505,408.....	55.....	596,464.....	55.....	593,164
Raised,	53.....	28,066.....	54.....	24,818.....	53.....	31,165
Admissions, &c.,	51.....	19,335.....	54.....	16,760.....	52.....	20,753
Dimissions,	54.....	16,236.....	55.....	14,307.....	54.....	17,172
Expulsions,	52.....	388.....	53.....	416.....	52.....	504
Suspensions,	33.....	310.....	35.....	278.....	37.....	237
" npt. dues,	54.....	15,994.....	54.....	12,729.....	54.....	13,943
Deaths,	54.....	8,151.....	55.....	7,426.....	54.....	7,621

The number here given of those suspended for non-payment of dues, includes also those suspended for unmasonic conduct in eighteen Grand Jurisdictions.

## GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Suspd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	6,724	302	433	249	3	11	333	106
Arizona,.....	357	10	19	15	1	0	3	5
Arkansas,.....	10,496	562	567	454	21	32	404	201
British Columbia,.....	333	18	14	13	1	.....	*3	3
California,.....	14,441	600	588	339	14	19	307	232
Canada,.....	19,256	1,115	536	716	0	11	645	212
Colorado,.....	3,919	241	174	162	3	.....	*78	43
Connecticut,.....	15,029	479	112	101	6	3	150	174
Dakota,.....	3,154	402	225	112	3	4	73	20
Delaware,.....	1,506	80	15	13	3	.....	*27	16
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,026	102	72	47	0	0	77	56
Florida,.....	2,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia,.....	11,258	523	439	469	.....	.....	*276	200
Idaho,.....	540	45	.....	25	2	.....	*8	7
Illinois,.....	40,203	1,932	1,071	1,317	26	.....	*950	476
Indiana,.....	22,548	989	688	956	39	25	762	293
Indian Territory,.....	748	66	33	40	2	.....	*21	13
Iowa,.....	21,816	1,143	599	1,031	7	12	.....	185
Kansas,.....	14,638	999	884	649	9	.....	*140	155
Kentucky,.....	13,410	738	515	575	20	.....	*748	217
Louisiana,.....	3,899	125	76	62	1	.....	139	101
Maine,.....	20,218	698	184	222	6	1	271	277
Manitoba,.....	1,568	177	202	82	0	1	60	8
Maryland,.....	4,937	135	39	27	0	0	48	27
Massachusetts,.....	28,163	1,167	1,509	309	0	0	843	312
Michigan,.....	28,470	1,288	594	682	13	.....	*567	312
Minnesota,.....	7,528	578	327	293	0	5	140	78
Mississippi,.....	7,406	204	340	236	2	5	455	197
Missouri,.....	26,571	947	935	841	35	32	524	311
Montana,.....	1,298	92	70	42	0	7	36	13
Nebraska,.....	6,698	535	915	424	8	.....	*123	44
Nevada,.....	1,053	27	47	51	0	.....	*40	15
New Brunswick,.....	1,881	76	28	96	0	.....	*37	23
New Hampshire,.....	8,139	222	280	102	1	0	65	117
New Jersey,.....	12,660	630	247	197	7	1	268	176
New Mexico,.....	576	40	25	31	0	.....	*8	3
New York,.....	71,977	3,221	1,605	838	17	.....	3,242	1,070
North Carolina,.....	8,162	336	182	146	13	20	192	102
Nova Scotia,.....	2,922	182	74	114	0	0	87	37
Ohio,.....	32,022	1,519	1,401	821	0	61	1,522	415
Oregon,.....	3,318	112	133	80	1	10	90	35
Pennsylvania,.....	37,343	1,858	387	366	0	.....	*746	574
P. E. Island,.....	448	33	13	34	0	0	6	4
Quebec,.....	2,876	200	56	64	0	1	89	38
Rhode Island,.....	3,599	141	151	20	1	0	60	54
South Carolina,.....	5,233	301	.....	157	.....	.....	253	89
Tennessee,.....	14,345	442	475	440	13	24	368	224
Texas,.....	20,117	1,212	1,460	1,212	89	.....	*502	365
Utah,.....	477	20	24	18	0	0	22	3

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p.d.	D.
Vermont,.....	8,017	313	103	147	1	...	*86	112
Virginia,.....	8,910	.....	.....	291	5	18	213	169
Washington,.....	1,807	131	111	82	8	3	46	27
West Virginia,.....	3,604	189	112	85	3	4	152	40
Wisconsin,.....	12,922	627	230	318	3	.....	*161	157
Wyoming,†,.....	436	32	16	23	1	0	0	3
Total,.....	805,408	28,066	19,335	16,230	388	310	15,994	8,151

\* Including suspensions for all causes.

† Same as last year; returns for 1886 not received.

#### PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the list of Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication (except the Foreign Grand Lodges), and the pages of these Proceedings upon which the review commences:

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 6 to 8, 1886.	696
Arizona,	November 9 to 11, 1886.	860
Arkansas,	November 23 to 25, 1886.	698
British Columbia,	June 19, 1886.	699
California,	October 12 to 18, 1886.	700
Canada,	July 14 and 15, 1886.	707
Colorado,	October 5 and 6, 1886.	710
Connecticut,	January 19 and 20, 1887.	723
Connecticut,	Special.	801
Dakota,	June 8 to 10, 1886.	711
Delaware,	October 6 and 7, 1886.	713
District of Columbia,	November 10, 1886.	714
Florida,	January 18 to 20, 1887.	718
Georgia,	October 26 to 28, 1886.	720
Idaho,	September 14 to 17, 1886.	728
Illinois,	October 5 to 7, 1886.	730
Indiana,	May 25 and 26, 1886.	735
Indian Territory,	November 3 to 5, 1886.	738
Indian Territory,	November 2 to 4, 1886.	739
Iowa,	June 1 to 3, 1886.	741
Kansas,	February 16 and 17, 1887.	745
Kentucky,	October 19 to 21, 1886.	748
Louisiana,	February 14 to 17, 1887.	753
Manitoba,	February 9 to 11, 1887.	757
Maryland,	November 16 to 18, 1886.	759
Massachusetts,	December 8, 1886.	760

Michigan,	January 25 and 26, 1887.	767
Minnesota,	January 12 and 13, 1886.	768
Mississippi,	February 10 and 11, 1886.	767
Mississippi,	February 9 and 10, 1887.	770
Missouri,	October 12 to 14, 1886.	774
Montana,	October 6 and 7, 1886.	779
Nebraska,	June 16 to 18, 1886.	782
Nevada,	June 8 to 10, 1886.	783
New Brunswick,	April 27 and 28, 1886.	785
New Hampshire,	May 19, 1886.	786
New Jersey,	January 26 and 27, 1887.	793
New Mexico,	November 9 to 11, 1886.	797
New York,	June 1 to 4, 1886.	798
North Carolina,	January 11 to 13, 1887.	804
Nova Scotia,	June 2 and 3, 1886.	806
Ohio,	October 19 to 21, 1886.	808
Oregon,	June 16 to 18, 1886.	811
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1886.	814
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1886.	822
Quebec,	January 26, 1887.	823
Rhode Island,	May 17, 1886.	826
South Carolina,	December 14 and 15, 1886.	828
Tennessee,	January 25 to 27, 1887.	833
Texas,	December 14 to 17, 1886.	835
Utah,	January 18 and 19, 1887.	839
Vermont,	June 9 and 10, 1886.	843
Virginia,	December 13 to 15, 1886.	847
Washington,	June 2 to 5, 1886.	852
West Virginia,	November 9 and 10, 1886.	856
Wisconsin,	June 8 to 10, 1886.	858
Wyoming,	December 1, 1885.	860

## CONCLUSION.

Our report reaches a greater length than we intended, in spite of a constant effort to limit it during the whole of its preparation. We have, however, not quoted or discussed anything that we did not deem of interest to our brethren in Maine: and they cannot read our report without much advantage, whatever they may think of the views of the writer.

As Bro. INGLESBY says, the discussions of certain questions return again and again: but while those that discuss them may be new men, the Masters of lodges and other readers are new to their positions also, and, therefore, we do not so much deprecate the renewed discussions. But there is another

curious thing about these discussions: one year the discussions will be largely in one direction and the next year in the opposite direction. For example, the discussion of the question of perpetual jurisdiction has heretofore been against it, and the preponderance in that direction was almost overwhelming: but during this year, there has apparently been a re-action and the pendulum has swung to the other side, and the arguments in favor of the doctrine have been quite numerous and able.

The doctrine of the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges has during this year received blows from unexpected quarters: the position taken by the Grand Lodges of New York, Utah and a few others necessarily classes them among the opponents of that doctrine: but we look to see a re-action upon this question during the coming year.

We think, especially, that the Grand Lodge of New York must recede from her position: when the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, *in perfect accordance with its own laws*, organized a regular lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York, all the American Grand Lodges sustained New York in her position that a lodge, though regularly organized by a regular Grand Lodge, yet if located and maintained in the territory of another Grand Lodge, must be held to be irregular and clandestine: with this incident in her own history, we do not think she will long maintain her present inconsistent position.

In most jurisdictions, the year shows an advance in numbers, which indicates that the check received by the popular furor for "benefit" organizations is generally being overcome: the attempts to place our masonic organizations into the same category have failed: the quite universal voice of the craft is against it. In other respects there seems to be a decided gain: we think more of our brethren are reading, and more studying the principles of the institution than heretofore; and that there is a better and more universal appreciation and recognition of the design of our work, emblems and ceremonies.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The M. W. Grand Master appointed the Standing Committees, as follows:

*On Credentials.*

NATHAN U. HINKLEY, EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR., CHARLES D. SMITH.

*On Grievances and Appeals.*

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

*On Returns.*

IRA BERRY, FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, EDWARD F. EDGECOMB.

*On Publication.*

IRA BERRY, THOMAS B. MERRILL, LEROY W. GOODSPEED.

*On the History of Masonry in Maine.*

E. HOWARD VOSE, BEN MOORE, THOMAS C. ATWICK.

*On Dispensations and Charters.*

ARCHIE L. TALBOT, S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, CHARLES W. HANEY.

*On Amendments to the Constitution.*

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

*On Masonic Jurisprudence.*

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

*On Foreign Correspondence.*

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

*On Condition of the Fraternity.*

J. FRED. KING, BEN MOORE, ALBERT M. PENLEY.

*On Transportation.*

STEPHEN BERRY, CHARLES L. COLLAMORE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

*On Reprint of Vol. 2, Grand Lodge Proceedings.*

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

Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and IRA BERRY were continued, with the Grand Master, as the Committee on the Library.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to Past Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY for the ability, dignity and diligence with which he has administered its government for the past two years, and with pleasure takes this opportunity to cordially thank him for his unwearied zeal and devotion to its interests.

Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the session was concluded.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, and the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form.

Attest:



Ira Berry,

*Grand Secretary.*

REPORTS  
OF  
District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as District Deputy for the First Masonic District.

January 1st, I publicly installed the officers of Caribou Lodge, which is my masonic home. This lodge is in first rate condition; the records are in good hands and are well kept; the officers are earnest workers, and the brethren interested.

December 22d, I visited Monument Lodge at Houlton; witnessed work on the second degree, which was very well done; records in good hands and well kept.

January 8th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield; installed the officers, and saw them work the third degree, which was very well done indeed; made a few corrections, examined the records, found them all right.

March 7th, made my official visit to Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle; witnessed work on the second and third degrees, which was quite well done, considering the fact that they have done but very little work for the past year; the records well kept.

Owing to the extremely bad traveling the past winter, I have not been able to visit Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland, but have learned that they are doing some work; I regret very much that I could not meet with them.

As at the close of the present masonic year I shall retire from the office of District Deputy, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred; and to the officers and members of the different lodges throughout the District, I would extend my sincere thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown me as your representative.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

CYRUS W. HENDRIX, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Caribou, April 11, 1887.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit this my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District for the past year.

The several lodges in this District are in a fairly prosperous condition; harmony and good feeling seems to prevail. There has been an increase in initiations, as also an increase in suspensions for delinquency; but on the whole the District seems to be in better condition than last year, as we are getting down on a safer base of membership. Many of the brethren forget that four delinquents use up the surplus received from a good member, and so become burdens to the paying members and leeches on the funds of the lodge. I find some of our lodges have as high as \$17 due from individual members, which speaks well for that virtue, *Patience*, but it is a question if *Justice* is not somewhat neglected, at least by the member if not by the lodge. I have had a number of questions submitted this year, all of which seemed to be definitely answered in DRUMMOND's Digest and our printed constitution, and I have so referred in replying.

One of our lodges, Eastern, No. 7, at Eastport, was visited by a very disastrous fire during the year, robbing them of their very fine masonic home, which they had taken great interest in fitting up in fine style, with an elegant carpet and everything within their means to make their room attractive; it was partly covered by insurance. Their most serious loss, one that cannot be replaced, is the loss of their records and papers, which the Secretary had taken the precaution to place in the vault of the Custom House, where they were totally destroyed, together with all the valuable records and books of the government pertaining to Passamaquoddy Collection District. Eastern Lodge will rebuild on their lot with brick. They have about \$2,100 available funds to start with and own the lot, and seem to have good courage.

All of the lodges in the District seem to have been more fortunate than my own masonic home, Washington Lodge, in making masons; yet we are not discouraged, as we feel we are on firmer ground with better outlook in future. I have attended all the meetings of this lodge and officiated in installing the officers for the ensuing year.

When I visited Crescent Lodge, March 2d, at Pembroke, I witnessed work on Master Mason's degree by their new board of officers, which was well done, and a good interest was manifested and full attendance. They have been doing some work and have several petitions awaiting action. Their records are correctly kept.

I have started twice to visit St. Croix Lodge at Calais,—each time returned on account of a fearful snow-storm, yet I expect to make another visit to

Lewy's Island Lodge, at Princeton, next week, and will then try to meet St. Croix brethren also.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you the officers and members of the different lodges in this District for the kind attention bestowed upon me as your representative, and only regret that circumstances were such that I was unable to give the duties more time.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. NEAGLE, *D. D. G. M. & d. M. D.*

Lubec, April 11, 1887.

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### THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

Again I have the pleasure to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District. Owing to various causes, I have not visited all the lodges in the District.

December 29, 1886, I visited Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, at Addison Point, and installed its officers. This lodge, under the management of its present Master, Bro. CURTIS, is in a fairly flourishing and sound condition, owning their hall, out of debt, with three hundred and twelve dollars in the treasury, records well and nicely kept.

January 3, 1887, I visited Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. January 10th, I again visited this lodge and inspected work in the E. A. degree. The work in both degrees was nicely and correctly done, and merits all the praise I can bestow, and is worthy of imitation by other lodges. January 15th, I received a request to install the officers of this lodge, but owing to sickness at home was unable to attend, which I very much regretted; so through the Secretary I requested that Past J. G. Warden HENRY R. TAYLOR be invited to install the officers, which I am informed he did. The records show taste and efficiency. The lodge is prospering both in membership and finance, having two thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars in the treasury.

January 4th, I was present at the installation of officers of Warren Lodge, No. 2, East Machias, which was public, taking place in the Town Hall, a large number being present from Harwood Lodge, Bro. H. R. TAYLOR officiating. During the service music was interspersed, greatly to the enjoyment of those present. After the installation services were over, a bounteous supper was served, which was highly appreciated. Great credit is due

Bro. HARRIS for his untiring exertions for the welfare of his lodge; they are now in a prosperous condition, having one thousand and sixty-six dollars in the treasury.

February 9th, visited Narraguagus Lodge, No. 88, at Cherryfield, for the purpose of installing officers. Previous to installation a supper was served in the Congregationalist Church, which was partaken of by members of Narraguagus Lodge and Dirigo R. A. Chapter, with their ladies and invited guests; after which all repaired to masonic hall, where, by my request, the officers were installed by Past District D. G. Master JAMES A. MILLIKEN, assisted by Past D. D. G. Master SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL as Grand Marshal, after which the officers of Dirigo R. A. Chapter were installed by District Deputy Grand High Priest HENRY R. TAYLOR.

March 8th, I again visited this lodge, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree; and, it being their stated meeting, had an opportunity to observe their business transactions and examine the records, all of which I found satisfactory, sustaining the past reputation of the lodge in all its work and business.

February 12th, in accordance with my request, Past D. D. G. M. HENRY R. TAYLOR went to Cutler and publicly installed the officers of Lookout Lodge, No. 131, sickness again preventing my absence from home, which I much regretted, as I hoped to meet with those brothers and again enjoy their pleasant hospitality. "The lodge appears to be doing well, their debt all paid and a fair sum in the treasury, with prospective work. Their records have not been exactly 'models'; but I hope the new Secretary will devote more time and care to that important feature of a lodge." I am convinced that under Bro. TURNER's care this lodge cannot do otherwise than prosper.

March 4th, I publicly installed the officers of Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, Millbridge. This being my home, I have been a constant attendant of the lodge and have witnessed work in all of the degrees, but cannot say that it has been satisfactory in either of the degrees. From several causes it has failed to work up to the standard. First, by electing officers, most of whom were continually absent; second, by unfortunately electing a Master who left for the West, causing all the officers but two to be appointed from night to night, not all seeming to know their duty; but now it is hoped better work will prevail, as more interest is expected from the present officers. This lodge is quite well favored with work but is deeply in debt, making it rather an "up-hill business."

Jonesport Lodge, at Jonesport, I have not visited.

There has been a gradual increase of membership in the District, and a degree of harmony prevails not exceeded by any other District. In some of the lodges they do not have the authorized work, each officer and many members having a "key" of their own, which, of course, to them, is "the correct"—thus letting in many errors which are hard to correct. In one or two instances, masons, who have been expelled for non-payment of dues by

their lodge, have been visitors in other lodges as members in good standing. I think, to remedy this evil, a receipt for dues should be demanded as a voucher of good membership, before being allowed to sit in any lodge.

Again, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you the officers and members of the several lodges in this District.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

Millbridge, April 7, 1887.

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#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit to you my annual report as District Deputy of the 4th District.

I regret to say that owing to ill health during the early fall and winter, and a terrible calamity by fire the 14th of March, I have been unable to visit each lodge in the District, as I intended to do. I have, however, requested competent brethren to make the inspection and report to me, which in every case but one has been done, and the reports are highly satisfactory.

The evil spoken of in my report last year (non-payment of dues) has received the careful attention of each and every lodge, with most satisfactory results, and I trust will prove beneficial to the order in the District.

The W. Masters and Secretaries in nearly all lodges seem to be men thoroughly imbued with love for the principles of Masonry, and anxious to do all they can to promote the good of the order. I regret to say in some lodges an evil has crept in, which, unless checked, sooner or later will produce bad results. I allude to the manner of keeping the money record of the lodges. Some Secretaries have omitted to record all money received on the record book: but instead enter it simply on a Cash Book. This in my opinion is wrong. All money should pass into the hands of the Secretary, be entered on the records, paid over to the Treasurer and receipts taken for the same. No money should ever be paid from the Treasurer except by orders signed by the W. Master. Then all money can be easily traced and a mistake can be easily found.

I regret to say, one or two lodges in this District have departed from this "good old way" and now are wading through afflictions, which is injurious to the peace and harmony of their lodge. The by-laws of each lodge require the Secretary and Treasurer to give a bond; I regret to say in many cases

this is wholly disregarded. The W. M. should see to it that the bonds are filed at or immediately after the installation.

The very foundation of all societies is the way the finances are managed. Any lodge that does not take good care of money transactions, sooner or later comes to grief, and it usually commences in carelessness. One more evil: allowing the records to be kept on loose sheets of paper for several months before being copied into the record book. I have instructed the Masters of the lodges in this District that confirming the records from minutes before they were copied on the record book is wrong; errors would be apt to creep in. The object of the records being read is that the lodge may know they are correctly recorded.

I am happy to say the work in all the lodges is correctly done, the Grand Lodge ritual followed, and the work in all the lodges is very uniform.

I received a letter from the brethren at Winter Harbor, Gouldsborough, in regard to a lodge there. I had some doubts about whether this came under my jurisdiction or Bro. LEIGHTON's, of the third District. I wrote Bro. BERRY and explained to him that it was in Hancock County and about equal distance between Ellsworth and Millbridge. He was in doubt, but was inclined to think it was in mine. Not wishing to conflict with Bro. LEIGHTON I leave the case entirely with you. I am well acquainted with the location and do think a lodge is needed there, and can see no reason why a dispensation or charter should not be granted.

Rising Sun Lodge, of Orland, I visited January 4th, and installed the officers, and was kindly assisted by brethren present. I visited it afterwards and witnessed work on the second degree, which was well done. The delinquents, spoken of in my report last year, are less. This is a move in the right direction. Now, one thing more this lodge needs; that is, a more careful method of keeping their accounts. While the records are neatly kept, I regret to say they have not always been accurate; but I think carelessness, not dishonesty, has been the cause.

Ira Berry Lodge, of Bluehill, has done no work this year, but hold their meetings regularly, and, I believe, will yet be a prosperous lodge.

Eggemoggin Lodge, of Sedgwick, is a good strong lodge, and is an honor to the craft. I regret to report that one of its oldest members, Bro. WATSON, was badly injured by a fall just before my visit. I hope he may be spared to his family and the lodge.

Hancock Lodge, Castine, I visited and saw the work exemplified. Bro. PERKINS is a new Master, but is a good one. This lodge is having work, and is a strong lodge. I must confess that the finances of this lodge are kept as nearly perfect as can be. It is almost impossible for a mistake to occur without being discovered at once. I sincerely wish all lodges in the district would do as well.

Felicity Lodge, Bucksport, is a live lodge and its officers are capable and efficient men, and the work and business of the lodge are well done. I regret

to report that financial irregularities have been discovered, by its former Secretary. It is the same old story; no one looked after the business; the money was not reported on the record book, and no one knew, only by the Secretary's cash book, how much money had been received. Felicity Lodge will not be caught again in this generation.

Rising Star Lodge. This is my own lodge, and I have visited it often during the year. The work is excellent. Much pains has been taken with the candidates to thoroughly "post them," which is in my opinion our duty. No mason should be sent out from his lodge until he is well informed in the ritual. I must condemn the loose manner in which the business has been done, and I regret to report that Bro. CUSHMAN has not given this matter the attention it deserves. The present Secretary, Bro. CREAMER, has opened a new set of books, which are a model for neatness and accuracy. I much regret some things done by Bro. CUSHMAN during the past year, because it will eventually injure only himself; my feelings are only those of pity for one who will take such a course.

Lygonia Lodge, of Ellsworth, I visited; it is prosperous, and the work and business well done.

Bar Harbor was visited by Bro. PARSONS, and he makes a flattering report.

Esoteric, of Ellsworth, was visited by P. M. MACOMBER, who reports it in excellent condition.

Tremont Lodge, of Tremont, was visited by Past Master J. C. HILL, who was much pleased with the prosperity of this lodge.

Mount Desert Lodge, of Mount Desert, was visited by Past Master L. LURVET, who found the lodge in good condition and moving with regularity and brotherly love.

Naskeag Lodge, of Brooklin, was visited by Bro. BRIDGES, of Eggemoggin Lodge, and he was kindly received, and makes a good report of this lodge.

Marine Lodge, of Deer Isle, I regret to say, has not been visited either by myself or any one for me, through some unavoidable circumstances; but I have had several letters from Bro. HASKELL, and from what I know of him, the lodge is safe under his tuition.

I here wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the words *and acts* of sympathy from the brethren during my sickness, and in my last and terrible ordeal, viz.: the loss of so much property by fire.

Fraternally yours,

E. R. BOWDEN, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

So. Penobscot, April 28, 1887.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the pleasure herewith to submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District:

This District is composed of ten chartered lodges, and I am happy to state that the most of them are in a prosperous condition. I have visited them all once or more, with one exception.

November 5th, I visited Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, Charleston. I found the brethren thoroughly alive and anxious to conform strictly to the ritual, Work exemplified on E. A. degree; lecture by the Master. This lodge is fairly prosperous. The W. M. is a young mason, and naturally felt a little embarrassed on the occasion of my visit, yet he acquitted himself in such a manner as to show that he is interested in his work. The Secretary, Bro. OSCAR L. SMITH, deserves great credit for the neatness and correctness of his records. I am under obligations to Past D. D. G. M. THOMAS J. PEARS and lady for their kind hospitality.

January 7th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of this lodge, Bro. Past Master JAMES KNOWLES as Marshal; refreshments at the close. I shall ever remember this occasion as one of the pleasant reminiscences of the past. I have learned since that the brethren are to build a new hall the coming summer.

November 10th, visited Pacific Lodge, No. 64, Exeter; work exemplified on M. M. degree, almost perfect; meetings well attended; records correct. Several of the brethren of Olive Branch Lodge were present, taking much pains to come quite a distance on a dark, wet night to be present at the meeting. I think well of these fraternal gatherings of neighboring lodges, and hope they will increase.

Bro. WAINWRIGHT CUSHING, of Mosaic Lodge, accompanied me, and added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

November 11th, visited Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, Foxcroft. Work on E. A. degree, which was fairly done. This lodge has a splendid jurisdiction and is flourishing. There were not as many brethren present as I could wish to see, but at a subsequent meeting, which I attended, there were a goodly number present. Work on third degree, which was very nearly correct.

January 11th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of this lodge, Bro. ROBERT J. WIDDIS as Marshal, followed by the installation of the officers of Piscataquis R. A. Chapter. A large audience was present and a very interesting programme, after which refreshments were served in the banquet hall.

January 8th, visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, Abbot; witnessed work on E. A. degree, which was quite well done, after which, by invitation, I installed the officers elect, Bro. Past Master JESSE BARBER, as Marshal. Refresh-

ments at close. This lodge is prospering; stands well financially and is a good worker. At a previous meeting witnessed work on third degree, and although it was the first time the Master had conferred the degree, it was done creditably.

January 10th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Doric Lodge, at Monson, Bro. Past Master T. E. ELLIOTT as Marshal. A very pleasant gathering of the brethren with their ladies and invited friends. This is my masonic home, and I have been present at almost every meeting; the lodge is prospering, the work is well rendered and very nearly correct. The records are well kept, and they have a pleasant lodge room.

February 2d, I made an appointment to visit Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville, but circumstances prevented. From what I have learned from some of the brethren of this lodge, they are not very prosperous; but I hope and trust the brethren will put forth extra effort to surmount any difficulties under which they may labor, and if they are thoroughly imbued with the love of Masonry, success will attend their efforts.

February 3d, I visited Composite Lodge No. 168, LaGrange. It was a very cold night, many of the brethren were absent for the winter in the woods, so there were very few present. Witnessed opening and closing, which was quite well done. Records very well kept. An earlier visit would have been better, but I am satisfied the lodge is in good condition.

February 4th, visited Piscataquis Lodge No. 64, at Milo. Witnessed exemplification of work on E. A. degree, which was well done. This is a good working lodge, pleasantly situated and in a healthy condition. Although it was one of the coldest nights of the winter, there was a good attendance, some coming several miles. I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. Past D. D. G. Master LAMBERT SANDS, who came quite a distance to be present. I was invited to install the officers of this lodge in September, but sickness prevented.

April 2d, I visited Parian Lodge, No. 160, Corinna. Owing to a severe storm there was no meeting, but I had to remain over the Sabbath, and saw several of the brethren and visited their lodge room. From what I could learn the lodge is very prosperous. I did not see the W. Master, but the brethren all spoke very highly of him, and by their return and what I could learn, I deem the lodge prospering.

April 4th, I visited Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, Dexter, and witnessed work of F. C. degree, which was very well done. The attendance was rather small, owing to a stormy night. The records are in the hands of Bro. ANDREW H. KNIGHT, and need no comment. There is a good interest manifested by the brethren, and I think they are fairly prosperous.

I am gratified to find throughout the District a disposition manifested to collect dues of those in arrears; and although it may for the time decrease the membership, yet it will prove a future benefit. I am glad to report the lodges in the Fifth District, as a whole, prospering. The amount of work

done is the same as last year, while we have gained, in the aggregate, eight members. As my report shows, I have personally visited nine of the ten lodges in my district. If I had begun my visits earlier it would have been better, as some of the lodges are situated quite a distance from the railroad, and a visit in winter is often difficult.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you the officers and members of the several lodges in the District, for the courtesy and kindness with which I have been received by them as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBERT F. JACKSON, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Mohson, April 18, 1887.

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## SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

It is the pleasing duty of the District Deputy Grand Master to submit herewith the annual report of the Sixth Masonic District, concerning his inspection of the lodges within his jurisdiction.

The duties incumbent upon him have been discharged to the best of his ability. Every lodge in the District has been visited, the workings of each inspected, and the several records examined.

November 10, 1886, visited Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag, and witnessed the impressive work of the M. M. degree.

January 3, 1887, visited Star in the East Lodge, Oldtown. The third degree work, witnessed on that occasion, merits the highest encomium. It demonstrated the fact that the officers took a worthy interest in the work, and had closely studied the ritual. At the close of the ceremony a fine collation was served, which added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

January 8th, visited Lynde Lodge, Hermon. Here the exemplification of the F. C. degree was most creditably witnessed. This lodge, though comparatively small in numbers, exceeds any in the District in masonic zeal. At a previous meeting your Deputy had installed the officers, W. Brother CHARLES YORK acting as Grand Marshal. At the close of the installation exercises the lodge repaired to the banquet room, where the ladies had provided an excellent repast. A pleasant feature of the entertainment was the privilege of meeting with so many of the wives and daughters of the brethren.

January 19th, visited Benevolent Lodge, Carmel. The Master being absent, a Past Master opened and closed the lodge in a creditable manner.

January 28th, installed the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge, Bangor, W<sup>t</sup> Brother CHARLES YORK acting as Grand Marshal. Having been present at most of its meetings during the year, it is gratifying to report that this lodge still maintains the high standing for which it has become famous. Its work is perfect.

February 3d, visited Archon Lodge, East Dixmont. Notice of time appointed not having been received until too late, there was no meeting of this lodge. The Secretary produced the records, which, upon examination, were found to be neatly and correctly kept.

February 5th, visited Mystic Lodge, Hampden, and witnessed the work of the third degree, which was as well done as could have been expected from newly elected officers.

March 2d, visited Mechanics' Lodge, Orono; witnessed the work of the third degree, which was performed in a very superior manner, scarcely an omission being noticeable throughout.

March 3d, visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, Newport; witnessed the exemplification of the F. C. degree, which was well done.

Have been present during the year at every meeting of Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor. This lodge is in excellent hands, and under the guidance of the present W. Master doubtless will take rank among the very best and most exalted.

A pleasant feature of the official visits paid the various lodges may be found in the accuracy and general neatness with which the records have been kept. This is a most important factor in the successful conduct of the order, and reflects much credit upon the officers in charge.

In concluding this report, it is the desire of the District Deputy to sincerely thank the brethren of the District for the uniform kindness and respect they have exhibited towards him as the representative of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.  
Bangor, April 5, 1887.

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#### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District. I have visited every lodge in the district, and I have been received by the several lodges with due respect as the representative of the Grand Lodge.

\* January 5th, I visited Central Lodge, No. 45, China. Regular communication. No real work on hand. The lodge exemplified work on E. A. degree, which was well rendered. The records are still in the hands of Bro. W. W. WASHBURN, who has handled them for fourteen years—need no comments. Good interest manifested in this lodge. This is one of the best lodges in the District.

January 6th, I made my official visit to Seabasticook Lodge, No. 110, Clinton; witnessed work on F. C. degree, which was very well done. Good interest manifested in this lodge. Records in good hands. Dues well collected. The lodge retains Bro. FOSTER as W. Master, who is very much interested in Masonry. This lodge is the masonic home of Past D. D. G. M. JOHN P. BILLINGS, who was not able to be present at this meeting on account of pressure of business.

January 7th, made my official visit to Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, Plymouth. Special meeting called for the purpose of receiving me; witnessed work on F. C. degree, which was not as well done as I would like to have seen it, some of the officers being new to their places. Records well kept; not so good a degree of interest as would have liked to have seen.

January 8th, I visited Trojan Lodge, No. 134, Troy; did not witness any work in this lodge, there not being enough present to fill the jewels. No interest in this lodge, and I fear if they do not take hold in earnest the result will be bad for them. The lodge were talking of buying a hall, and the brethren thought if they did it might be of some benefit to them, making it more convenient for quite a number of them to attend.

February 2d, agreeably to appointment, I met with Marsh River Lodge, Brooks; but a few of the members present. The W. Master not being present, by request of the S. Warden, Past D. D. G. M. JOHN H. GORDON took the East and opened a lodge of M. M., but did no work. I gave such instructions as I thought advisable. I wrote the W. M. for his reasons for not being present, and his excuse I considered a reasonable one, and on March 10th I visited the lodge a second time and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was well done. The W. M. is well informed on the work, and the prospect for this lodge for the present year looks well. The records are well kept by Bro. STILES.

March 3, 1887, I visited Unity Lodge, Thorndike. No real work being on hand, the lodge exemplified work on the F. C. degree, and it was well done. This lodge has made an excellent choice of S. Deacon, which is a great help in the work of a lodge. This lodge is the masonic home of R. W. Bro. BENJAMIN AMES, whom I had the pleasure of meeting. He takes a lively interest in his lodge as well as in Masonry.

March 3d, I made my official visit to Star in the West Lodge, Unity, a special meeting having been called for the purpose of receiving me. I am pleased to say that this lodge has made an excellent choice for W. Master, Bro. FULLER being well informed in the work and his manner of working

being very impressive; and he is also fortunate in having excellent Wardens to assist him. The exemplification of E. A. degree was a decided improvement over work done one year ago when I made my official visit. I think the future of this lodge looks well.

March 5th, visited Liberty Lodge, it being the regular communication. The W. Master not being present, the S. Warden took the East, and exemplified work on E. A. degree, which was not done in as smooth a manner as I would have liked to have seen; but from what I have seen of this lodge in the past, I am satisfied that when the officers are in their proper places they can do good work.

Quantabacook Lodge is my masonic home; I have not visited it officially, but have been present at nearly all of the meetings, and believe it ranks with the best working lodges in the Seventh District. I installed the officers of this lodge for this year, the installation being private. This lodge has purchased a building, and we hope ere long to have a more inviting lodge-room than we have had in the past.

In closing, Most Worshipful, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me to the responsible position of D. D. G. Master, and through you the officers and members of the several lodges in the District, for the kindness and brotherly love with which they have treated me.

Fraternally submitted,

LOIMA C. POOR, *D. D. G. M. &th M. D.*

Searsmont, April 5, 1887.



## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. D<sup>A</sup>T,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith have the honor to submit my second report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District. I have visited all the lodges in this District, once or more, and am very happy to state to you, that as far as I am able to observe or learn, perfect harmony and brotherly love prevail among the members of each and all of them.

November 11th, I visited Island Lodge, No. 89, Islesboro; found the brethren very courteous and agreeable, but as most of the members are seafaring men, and were away at the time, there were but few present. They have had no work the past two years, but notwithstanding are hopeful, and believe in sticking to the old original landmarks of the order. Records well kept by BRO. WILLIAMS.

December 15th, I installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at

Northport. This is my masonic home, and I attend every stated meeting, unless some unavoidable circumstance occurs to prevent. I am happy to say that Excelsior is up and at work, and compares well with our neighbor or sister lodges.

December 17th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville, with the assistance of P. M. Bro. J. R. HORN as Marshal, after which a picnic supper and social time generally.

January 12th, by invitation, I met with the brethren of Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton, and their ladies, and installed their officers, after which listened to some interesting and instructive remarks by several of the brethren, also a *very fine recitation* by one of the ladies—refreshments—music—and a very social, agreeable and profitable evening. Records in masonic order.

January 17th, I met, by invitation, with Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast, and publicly installed their officers. Phoenix Lodge is the oldest, largest and strongest lodge in the District, and its officers are disposed to stick to the original regulations and landmarks of the order; they exhibit a good amount of work and are well skilled in the same. Records all right.

January 18th, I visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, at Lincolnville; witnessed work in E. A. degree, which was very creditably performed, and I am happy to say that King David's still maintains its former reputation of being earnest and thorough in its work. Records well kept.

February 2d, I visited Howard Lodge, No. 60, at Winterport; inspected lodge and records, found everything satisfactory; marched to Union Hall, and publicly installed their officers, after which, oyster supper and social dance. The brethren have lately fitted up their hall in *good shape*, viz: new carpets, pedestals, &c.

March 3d, I met with the brethren of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, at Belfast, and after inspecting the working of the lodge and the records, installed their officers. Timothy Chase is wide awake and all right, and the officers perform their parts in a prompt and dignified manner. Records in good hands.

March 8th, I visited Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, Searsport. Found the brethren all right and in a very prosperous condition. Records are in good hands, and I see no reason why prosperity should not attend them.

Many thanks to you, and the brethren and their ladies of the Eighth Masonic District, for the kindness and courtesy shown me during my term of office.

Most respectfully and fraternally yours.

OSCAR HILLS, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

East Northport, March 25, 1887.

## NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District, I here-with hand you my second annual report, in accordance with the requirements of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Of the ten lodges in this District, I have visited some of them twice. The best of feeling prevails. Records well and, in most cases, correctly and properly kept. While the work in some of the lodges is strictly up to the standard, in others it was not up to my expectations, to which fact I called their attention, and have no doubt but my successor will find them in an improved condition.

I made three appointments to visit Union Lodge, at Union, but was unable to meet them on account of severe storms.

The officers and members of Knox Lodge are showing much zeal for the order, having purchased a building which they have made very convenient. The upper part is neatly and conveniently arranged and furnished for lodge meetings, with banquet rooms below. The ladies of South Thomaston are entitled to much credit from the craft, as without their assistance I cannot see how Knox Lodge could have possibly accomplished so much.

Moses Webster Lodge continues to show the same zeal and energy that has ever been characteristic of them in the past, having refurnished and frescoed their room and purchased new regalia, making them one of the best equipped lodges in this District.

By request I publicly installed the officers of the following lodges: Moses Webster, No. 145, St. George, No. 16, St. Paul's, No. 82, Orient, No. 15, Aurora, No. 50, and Knox, No. 189.

Have granted Past Master's diplomas to WILLIAM E. HILT and FRED C. MILLAY, P. M., of Union Lodge; MARK D. AMES, P. M., Knox Lodge; SUMNER H. BOYNTON, A. L. MATHER and JACOB R. STEWART, P. M., Rockland Lodge; ANDREW J. MORTON, CHARLES A. McALISTER, P. M., St. Paul's Lodge; L. S. ROBINSON, P. M., Aurora Lodge; ISAAC W. COOMBS and SAMUEL Q. DAY, P. M., Amity Lodge, and EDMOND A. AREY, P. M., Moses Webster Lodge.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the honor conferred by the appointment, and the brethren of the Ninth District for their kind, courteous and fraternal treatment, while I have been discharging the duties of District Deputy Grand Master.

Respectfully submitted,

N. L. SHEPHERD, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Rockport, Me., April 30, 1887.

## TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District.

I have made personal visits to five of the eight lodges in the District, have delegated a Master to visit one, and have conferred with the officers of another, leaving one lodge, Dresden, No. 103, without a visit. The latter lodge, however, has had considerable work during the year, from which I have received very favorable reports.

I have witnessed work in all the lodges I have visited, and in every case it has been well done. The records in every lodge are neatly and correctly kept. The lodges, with but a single exception, are in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

I have had the pleasure of installing the officers of three lodges, two being public. I regret that a previous appointment prevented an acceptance of an invitation to install the officers of Alma Lodge, at Damariscotta.

The hall of King Solomon's Lodge, Waldoboro, was damaged by fire on the evening of March 25th. Fortunately the loss was fully covered by insurance, which has been satisfactorily adjusted.

I desire to extend to the officers and brethren my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL L. MILLER, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

## ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the District twice or more; have witnessed work in all the lodges, and find them well officered and working harmoniously. The past year has been a prosperous one, as will be seen by the abstract of returns already sent to the Grand Treasurer.

May 17th, I visited Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks's Mills, and assisted in conferring the M. M. degree. The Master and Senior Warden were obliged to be absent the first part of the evening. I was pleased to find so many of the brethren present in their busy time of the year; some having a long distance

to travel. I found the records well kept by P. M. C. A. MERRILL. I did not intend to visit any lodge so soon after my appointment; but on learning that this lodge had done no work during the past year, and had not received any visit from the D. D. G. M. for nearly two years, I availed myself of the first opportunity.

September 11th, I visited Monmouth Lodge, at Monmouth; witnessed work on F. C. degree, two candidates; the work was the best I ever witnessed in this degree. At the close of the work the brethren elected their officers for the ensuing year. I congratulate this lodge upon the excellence of its working force of officers; its neat and pleasant hall; its freedom from all debts, and a bright prospect for the future. The Secretary, P. M. D. P. BOYNTON, is a live, whole-souled mason, prompt, and always busy, in whose hands I found the records correct and very complete. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served.

October 5th, I visited Augusta Lodge, at Augusta; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was smoothly rendered. I found the records to be a model of neatness in the hands of Bro. C. C. HUNT. I was pleased to find the lodge in so prosperous a condition, with a large amount of work before it. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served in the large and commodious banquet hall.

October 9th, I again visited Monmouth Lodge; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was performed with great credit to the retiring officers. I installed the officers elect, assisted by R. W. Bro. J. J. JONES, Past D. D. G. M., as Grand Marshal. I was pleased to have all the brethren remain till so late an hour. At the close of the meeting all partook of a bountiful supper. At midnight five members of Kennebec Lodge, with myself, took our departure for home, a distance of fifteen miles, being well pleased with our evening's entertainment.

October 11th, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner. I installed the officers elect, assisted by Bro. Geo. A. EMERSON as Grand Marshal, in the presence of a large number of brethren, together with their ladies and friends. Excellent music was furnished by the Litchfield Cornet Band. At the close of the exercises a bountiful supper was served by the ladies. I shall remember with much pleasure the honors bestowed upon me on this occasion by the officers and brethren of Morning Star Lodge. The lodge, with band of music, escorted me from the hotel to the Masonic Hall, which was very pleasing to your humble representative.

October 28th, I visited Hermon Lodge, at Gardiner; witnessed work on M. M. degree with two candidates. I have had the pleasure of visiting this lodge a number of times the past ten years; and I am pleased to know that this lodge still retains its good qualities as a good working lodge. I was pleased to meet R. W. Bro. H. S. WEBSTER, Past D. D. G. M., also seven Past Masters and a hall full of brethren. I found the records all right, in the

hands of Bro. O. B. CLASON. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served.

November 15th, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, at Augusta, for the purpose of conferring the P. M. degree upon Bro. Wm. H. WILLIAMS, the Master elect, assisted by W. Bros. BOARDMAN, CUNNINGHAM and CLARK.

November 17th, by invitation of the Master elect, I installed the officers elect of Bethlehem Lodge, assisted by W. Bro. J. E. AVERY. There were present a large number of brethren and their ladies. Excellent singing was rendered by a male quartette. At the close of the exercises an excellent supper was served in the banquet hall.

November 18th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Kennebec Lodge, assisted by R. W. Bro. J. J. JONES as Grand Marshal. A large number of members were present with their ladies. There was singing by four young ladies and a whistling solo by Miss Nellie Hall. Supper was served at the close of the exercises.

December 13th, I visited Bethlehem Lodge; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was satisfactorily rendered. A large number of members were present. I found the records to be a model of perfection in the hands of Bro. D. M. WAITT. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

December 29th, I visited Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, for the purpose of installing the officers elect, assisted by W. Bro. J. E. LEWIS, Past Master of Lafayette Lodge. I found the records all right. At the close of the exercises refreshments were served.

January 3d, 1887, I visited Dirigo Lodge, and, by invitation, I installed the officers elect, in the presence of a large number of members and their ladies. This was the most pleasing occasion that this lodge has enjoyed for many years, it being their first public service. I was assisted by Rev. Bro. BICKMORE as Grand Chaplain, and W. Bro. CROSSMAN as Grand Marshal. I was pleased to meet so many present, it being a very cold night, twenty-five degrees below zero; which shows that the brethren take a great interest in their lodge. At the close of the exercises a bountiful supper was served by the ladies; after which all went home, rejoicing, in the cold.

February 15th, I visited Augusta Lodge, (not officially); witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was smoothly rendered, in the presence of a large number of brethren; and there were also a large number of members of the Legislature present. I was pleased to meet with our Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. F. E. SLEEPER, who is a member of the State Senate. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

March 7th, I visited Dirigo Lodge; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was satisfactorily rendered, it being very near the ritual. A large number of brethren were present. Thirteen members of Augusta and Bethlehem Lodges, of Augusta, were present. At the close of the meeting a bountiful supper was served. I was pleased to find this lodge just out of debt, and its members so interested in its future welfare.

March 8th, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner; witnessed exemplification of work on M. M. degree, which was well rendered, considering there being no actual candidate. There were a large number of brethren present. I was pleased to meet with my predecessor, R. W. Bro. CYRUS KENDRICK, and four Past Masters; also W. Bro. WILLIAM S. SAWYER, Master of Horeb Lodge, who favored the lodge with his pleasing remarks. The records are neatly kept by the faithful Secretary, Bro. GEORGE A. EMERSON. I was sorry to learn that this lodge is having so little work; but pleased to see the brethren so much interested in Masonry. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting. I am very grateful to W. Bro. CHASE and lady, for their hospitalities extended to me on this occasion.

March 20th, I visited Temple Lodge, at Winthrop; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was pleasingly rendered, with W. Bro. J. E. LEWIS, Past Master of Lafayette Lodge, in the chair. This was the first work for nearly a year. There were a large number of brethren present. I was pleased to meet with the Master of Monmouth Lodge, and pleased to learn that Temple Lodge has a good prospect for work in the future.

March 29th, I visited Hermon Lodge, at Gardiner; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was well rendered by the new corps of officers. There was a very small attendance, owing to an Odd Fellows' entertainment in the city; many of the members belonging to that order. At the close of the meeting supper was served in the banquet hall.

Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, at Hallowell, being my masonic home, I have witnessed all the work during the past year, which compares well with the other lodges of the District, although there was very little work the past year. The records are perfectly safe in the hands of the veteran Secretary, Bro. ORLANDO CURRIER.

In conclusion, I will say that I have been interested in the welfare of all the lodges, having made seventeen visits, and am pleased to report all the lodges in far better condition than I expected. I have been pleased to meet every appointment, and I am grateful to the officers and members of all the lodges, for their kindness and courtesy extended to me. Thanking you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me, and your kindness extended to me during my term of office, I remain,

Fraternally your humble servant,

HADLEY O. HAWES, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

## TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth Masonic District.

Owing to lack of work in most of the lodges early in the season, and the fact that many of them hold their stated communications on the same evening, it was difficult to arrange my visits so as to witness work; but I am convinced that the work of the several lodges conforms more nearly with the Grand Lodge standard than at any previous time.

October 5, 1886, I visited Asylum Lodge, No. 133, Wayne. The E. A. degree was conferred, a goodly number of brethren being present. Opening and closing ceremonies well rendered. A few "ritual" errors were corrected, for which these brethren were not to be criticised, as older lodges have carried the same errors since 1825. Commended the lodge for its well kept records.

October 9th, by invitation, publicly installed the officers elect of Vassalboro' Lodge, No. 54, North Vassalboro'. accompanied by Rev. and W. Bro. GEORGE G. HAMILTON, Past Grand Chaplain. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large company, and a banquet was served to all after the installation.

October 11th, visited Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. There was much to commend and but little to correct. Opening and closing well done. Records well and fully kept.

December 10th, publicly installed the officers of my own lodge, Messalonkee, No. 113, Oakland, Bro. GEORGE W. GOULDING acting as Grand Marshal.

January 4, 1887, visited Vassalboro' Lodge, No. 54, North Vassalboro'. The M. M. degree was conferred in an impressive manner, but few errors appearing. Opening and closing well done. Records well kept, and show care on the part of the Secretary, as well as a large attendance on the part of the members, who do not forget the *social* side of Masonry. I know not whether the "irrepressible" oyster is destined yet to work a transformation among our lodges—but I believe that there is a tendency on the part of masons to forget a great masonic fact—that man was formed for "*social* and active life."

January 8th, visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, Sidney. The records are faithfully kept, showing care on the Secretary's part, and a notably small attendance on the part of the members. No work has been done here for years, but a most commendable spirit is shown, as the officers have passed Lectures.

For many years these brethren have been "pulling up hill" on account of poor lodge room accommodations—and nearly every copy of Grand Lodge Proceedings during those years contains references to the subject, and there the matter has been allowed to rest. I am most happy to state that such

action has been taken by these enterprising brethren, as guarantees the early erection of a suitable building, and located in such a part of the town as will render it easy of access to *all* the members; and instead of the masonic light being "set under a hill," it will be "beautiful for situation," like Jerusalem. I congratulate Rural Lodge and the Grand Lodge upon the settlement of this question.

February 15th, visited Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, Readfield; M. M. degree was conferred, and the manner in which the work was done sustains the excellent standard of this old lodge. R. W. H. O. NICKERSON is Master, at whose request I gave the lectures from the "Raising." The records are well and fully kept. Here is another instance of the benefits accruing from the observance of the *social* side of Masonry. Here is a live lodge, and although no work has been done for some time, yet the interest is unabated, and all on account (or largely) of attention to the social and fraternal elements which should enter into and become a part of the work of every lodge.

March 3d, visited Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 106, Vassalboro'; expected to witness work in the E. A. degree, but the candidate was detained at the Legislature. The work was exemplified, however, and was more nearly correct than that of the average lodge—made but few corrections. The opening and closing was well done. Records, in the hands of venerable Bro. ROLLINS, are models of neatness and correctness.

I have made strenuous endeavors to arrange by correspondence for a visit to Relief Lodge, No. 108, Belgrade, but several letters and postal cards failed to elicit any response till it was too late for report of visit to be embodied herein. At this writing, April 5th, no word has been received other than that the Grand Lodge dues should be soon forthcoming.

I have not considered it necessary to officially visit Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, Oakland, as it is my own lodge, and I have been present at all its meetings. R. W. O. E. CROWELL is Master, and he has an efficient corps of officers to assist him. The lodge is in good working condition, and has a promising future.

Of the only remaining lodge in this District not already mentioned in the foregoing, Vernon Valley, No. 99, Mount Vernon, I have to say, that it was simply impossible to arrange for a visit when work could be seen. I have always known that this lodge was one of the best in the District; am personally acquainted with many of the officers and members, and also know that everything pertaining to the successful lodge can be found here. Here is *one more* example where sociability is not overlooked. Finding that I could not reach these brethren, I authorized Wor. Bro. DAVIS to report to me the condition of things, so that I might place in this report something specific concerning this lodge. He reports to me that the lodge is in good condition, records well kept.

To recapitulate, I believe that the grand objects of Freemasonry are kept in

view by the brethren in this District, that peace and harmony prevail, and that the future is bright with promise.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

J. WESLEY GILMAN, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

Oakland, April 7, 1887.

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### THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have visited during the year all the lodges in this District, except Carrabassett Lodge, at Canaan. From reports, however, I learn that this lodge is doing good work, and that the brethren are devoted to the order.

The work of Lebanon Lodge, at Norridgewock, being in the hands of well-tried and efficient workmen, I trust it is being done according to the requirements of the Grand Lodge. I installed the officers of this lodge in the presence of ladies and friends of the brethren, after which a banquet was spread in the lower hall, which was highly enjoyed by the brethren.

At Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, I found a goodly number of the brethren in attendance. By request of its Master I installed its officers. I also witnessed work in the second degree, which was but indifferently done. I would here say, that if the delegates from the several lodges in this District would carefully observe the work as exemplified each year in the Grand Lodge, it might be much more correctly and impressively performed.

Although I had previously notified Meridian Lodge, at Pittsfield, of my intended visit, I found but few of its members at the lodge room. So few were in attendance that I deemed it impossible for them to exemplify the work in any manner at all creditable to the lodge.

On investigating the records of Cambridge Lodge, at Cambridge, I found that their meetings had been quite largely attended, and that considerable work was being done. But unfortunately on this occasion it commenced raining an hour or two before the time to open the lodge; and the members being scattered throughout a large farming community, but very few were present. The work was not exemplified.

I witnessed work in the first and third degrees in Keystone Lodge, at Solon, which was done to my satisfaction, as it was, no doubt, to that of the large number of its members who were present. This is the only lodge in this District, in which, by examination before the lodge, the members are assured that the candidate has made suitable proficiency in the preceding degrees. This practice should be highly recommended and practiced in all lodges.

In Somerset Lodge, at Skowhegan, I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was suitably and most impressively rendered. This lodge has recently repaired, painted and newly carpeted its large and commodious hall, making it a very pleasant and attractive place for the brethren to meet in, and to exemplify the fundamental principles of our fraternity.

I have attended most of the meetings of Northern Star Lodge, at North Anson. The work in this lodge is, in most cases, well rendered, and conforms as nearly to that which is required by the Grand Lodge, as any in this District. But I regret exceedingly to report that there is being manifested in this lodge, a very unfraternal feeling, engendered by an ancient feud, and stimulated by a partisan spirit, to such an extent, I fear, as to almost exclude the possibility of successfully impressing on the mind of the initiate those wise and serious truths which teach us how to spread that cement which binds us into one great brotherhood.

Siloam Lodge, at Fairfield, whose luke-warm condition has for a long time been an object of fraternal solicitude to my predecessors, has at last, through the zeal of a few of its members, shaken off its inertia, and I think it is now in a fair way to again take its place as one of the best lodges in this District. It has considerable work on hand, and many estimable citizens are seeking admission. I met here a large number of its members and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. I also witnessed the exemplification of that principle, which ordains that the needs of the afflicted shall not go unalleviated, which was characteristically rendered.

Fraternally submitted,

C. S. MANTOR, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

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#### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

The lodges in this District have all had a fair amount of work during the year, and some a large amount. As "it is working that makes a good workman," the result has been improvement. I am confident that all have tried to get the work as recommended by the Grand Lecturer, and I am well pleased with their success.

June 21, 1886, I visited Webster Lodge, Sabatis, and witnessed work in third degree. Each officer performed his part correctly, and I had nothing to do but congratulate them on their proficiency.

September 21st, I publicly installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon Falls. This lodge has done a fair amount of good work, is well officered and prosperous.

April 6, 1887, I visited Village Lodge, Bowdoinham. The officers were filling new stations, and worked the M. M. degree for the first time. The work showed evidence of careful preparation, and as a result very few errors were noticed. The work was well done. Several brethren were present from Richmond and Morning Star Lodges. The lodge has recently purchased a nice organ, which adds materially to the effect of the ceremonies.

April 12th, a special communication of Acacia Lodge was held for the purpose of conferring the first and third degrees. This lodge is doing a large amount of excellent work. The work of this evening was in every particular commendable. They have recently repaired their building, and purchased a fine organ for their hall, and now have a neat, commodious building, with everything to make their masonic home attractive.

April 15th, I met the members of United Lodge, Brunswick. They had no work, and as several of the officers were necessarily detained from meeting with us, the evening was spent in a social manner. The Master informed me that the lodge was never in better condition, in every particular, than at the present time, which is a sure indication of good management.

April 18th, I visited Solar Lodge, Bath. They also conferred the third degree for the first time since their installation. The ritual was very closely followed by each officer. They are doing excellent work.

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, I have been unable to visit Richmond and Polar Star Lodges, but their Masters inform me they are doing considerable work, the meetings are well attended, and a good interest is manifested.

In closing, M. W., I desire through you to express to the brethren of this District, my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy extended to me in making my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

W. S. COTTON, JR., *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

April 26, 1887.

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#### FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

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

There are fifteen chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have

visited, and nearly all at their stated communications, so that I have had opportunity to observe the manner in which they conduct their business affairs, and to make such suggestions and requests with regard to them as I found necessary.

The lodges are all in a healthy condition, good attendance at communications, the membership interested, officers anxious to be informed in the correct work, and brotherly love and harmony prevail.

I have witnessed work, or an exemplification of it, in every lodge but one, and have made such corrections in the language of the ritual, and suggestions to Secretaries and other officers as seemed to me necessary; and I have reason to believe that my criticisms and instructions have been kindly received.

In pursuance of resolves adopted at the last communication of the Grand Lodge, I have ascertained the financial condition of the lodges, and also whether their charters are recorded.

I have visited my lodges as follows:

Nezinscot, November 20th. The M. M. degree was conferred in a nearly perfect manner. All the officers from Master down are thoroughly posted in the ritual. This continues to be the "banner lodge." Records still in charge of the veteran Secretary, Bro. ANDREWS, which is a sufficient voucher for their accuracy. Charter recorded; own three story building and lot valued at \$1,000; first and second floors rented, and have \$1,000 invested. I am pained to add here that W. Bro. BARRELL, Master at the time of my visit, died on the 6th of March.

Rabboni, December 15th. The E. A. degree conferred; the work of the officers was generally good. When the W. Master is more familiar with the lectures, his work will be better and more impressive. Records correct. Charter recorded. Own proportional part of furniture and fixtures of masonic hall.

Mystic Tie, February 8th. Having no work, the officers exemplified the M. M. degree in a very correct and impressive manner. Records correctly kept. The members as well as officers of this lodge take great interest in Masonry; not only in the work, but in the social and fraternal features of the order. Charter recorded. One hundred and fifty dollars invested. I was pleased to meet R. W. Bro. JONES, Past D. D. G. M., an active, live member of this lodge, and a man well skilled in the work.

Wilton Lodge, February 9th. The F. C. degree was conferred, and, for new officers, the work was quite well rendered. The records are still in the hands of Bro. ADAMS, and are all right. Charter recorded. Own two story building, worth \$1,000, on which they owe \$700; rent first story. I had the pleasure of again meeting about twenty members of Mystic Tie, on a visit to this lodge.

Blue Mountain, February 10th. The F. C. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. Lecture of Senior Deacon remarkably well done.

Records in good condition. This lodge keeps a register of all applicants, with dates of ballots, work, &c., which is, and will be, a very convenient and valuable record. It is kept by but few lodges. I have recommended it to all. Charter recorded. Own second story of building, valued \$600, and \$100 invested.

Davis, February 11th. The candidate expected not appearing, the officers exemplified the F. C. degree very fairly. The very large amount of work these same officers have done, ought to warrant a closer rendering of the ritual. The records are well kept. Charter recorded. Own building and lot valued at \$1,000, on which they owe \$400.

Franklin, February 22d. Conferred the F. C. degree on one candidate. The officers of this lodge should give more study to the ritual, and improve their work. Charter not recorded. Own one-third of building and lot valued \$400, and \$150 invested.

Evening Star, March 2d. The officers exemplified the E. A. degree, which was very smoothly done. They have an easy off-hand manner in opening, closing and working which is very commendable. Records correctly kept. Charter recorded. \$150 invested.

Whitney, March 3d. The lodge room occupied by this lodge was damaged by fire in January, and not yet repaired. I met the officers and members in the ante-room, on the evening of their stated communication. They have work in waiting, and from the appearance of the officers and the interest they manifest, I have no doubt they will do it well. Charter recorded. \$350 invested and on hand.

Maine, March 7th. The F. C. degree was conferred. This is a good working lodge, and the work on this occasion fully sustains its reputation. The lecture of the S. D. was correctly and impressively given by W. Bro. DRESSEN, P. M. The examination of the candidate in the whole of the first section of the E. A. degree, showed he had had thorough instruction. The records are in the hands of Past Master CRAGIN, and are very neatly kept. This lodge has new jewels and regalia and \$500 cash. In the great Farmington fire the hall, charter and entire furniture were destroyed. They now meet in G. A. R. hall, which is a convenient and fairly safe place. Plans are already made for commodious and elegant masonic rooms, occupying the entire third floor of a large block to be erected this summer.

Oriental Star, March 8th. There being no work, the E. A. degree was exemplified. The Master's part of the work and the lectures were very correct, and most excellently performed. The records are full and accurate. Charter recorded. Own building valued at \$1,000, and 1,000 invested.

Reuel Washburn, March 9th. The F. C. degree was conferred in a very correct and efficient manner, every officer of the lodge performing his portion of the work well. The records are in good hands, and neatly and correctly kept. Charter recorded; have a debt of \$300.

Ancient Brothers', March 15th. The work was in the M. M. degree, and

was not quite up to the standard; all the officers need to give more study and attention to the ritual. Records well kept; charter recorded. This lodge has a small debt.

Ashlar, April 4th. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate; the work was very well performed, some slight omissions and mistakes; examination of the candidate showed thorough and faithful instruction. This lodge has quite an amount of work on hand, and the officers should endeavor to perfect themselves in the work. There were in attendance at this communication quite a number of prominent masons, including the M. W. Grand Master. Records all right and in good hands. Charter recorded. Own proportional part of furniture and fixtures of masonic hall, and have \$3,300 cash invested and on hand.

Traquil, April 6th. The F. C. degree was conferred on two candidates in a manner to reflect credit on the officers, who worked this degree for the first time, and shows that with close attention to the ritual and practice, they will continue to rank with the best of the lodges. Records, in the hands of Bro. Atwood, continue to be "a model of neatness and accuracy." Charter recorded. Own furniture and fixtures of masonic hall, and \$650 cash invested.

As your representative, I have been cordially received and entertained by all the lodges in the District. After closing, in nearly every lodge, refreshments, or suppers, have been provided for all, and an hour spent in a social and fraternal way. And I desire here to thank the officers and brethren I have met in all my lodges, for their uniform kindness and courtesy to me, personally.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEO. S. WOODMAN, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Auburn, April 15, 1887.

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#### SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have a very poor report to make, on my own part, for the several lodges in the Sixteenth Masonic District, having been sick with neuralgia through the winter, and every time I have got ready to visit a lodge, it has stormed so I could not possibly get there.

I visited Blazing Star, at Rumford, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. They have a very good working lodge, and the records are well kept, and show a good attendance at most of the meetings.

I also installed the officers of King Hiram Lodge, and attended several other meetings. This lodge has not done much work for the past year, but are in good condition when work presents itself.

I have not visited any of the other lodges, but have heard from the most of them through visiting brothers, and they speak well of all.

I thank you for the honor conferred on me, in appointing me D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District for the past year, and am exceedingly sorry that I have been unable to perform the duties of that office in a better manner.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK STANLEY, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Dixfield, April 30, 1887.

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#### SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventeenth Masonic District.

My first official act was in granting permission to Harmony Lodge, No. 38, of Gorham, to appear on the street to assist in celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town.

September 15, 1886, visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa, and saw the M. M. degree conferred in an accurate manner. The officers and members of this lodge are deeply interested in the work; records well kept.

October 9th, visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was done in a very impressive manner. The records, in the hands of Brother GODING, are neatly and correctly kept.

October 11th, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183; witnessed the conferring of the F. C. degree. This lodge has a good line of officers, and their work was very correctly done. Records well kept.

October 12th, I visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth. The work this evening was in the F. C. degree, which was fairly done. On account of a severe storm at this time, but few of the brethren were present. Records fair.

December 7th, I visited Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very superior manner. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and its members are deeply interested. Here I received the hospitality of W. Bro. L. L. SHAW. A severe snow storm was prevailing at the time, but a goodly number of the brethren were present. Records well kept.

December 8th, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23. The work of the evening was the E. A. degree conferred upon two candidates. After making some corrections and giving such instructions as I thought best, the lodge closed, and the brethren repaired to a hall, where an oyster supper was served. Records fair.

December 22d, I visited Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, at Cumberland Mills, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner; the officers show a good disposition, and are willing workers. I had the pleasure of the company of W. Bro. JOHN H. HALL on this visit.

January 12, 1887, by invitation of the W. Master elect, I visited Temple Lodge and installed the officers, W. Bro. SAMUEL F. TUFTS acting as Marshal. After the installation supper was served.

February 2d, in company with JOHN C. SOULE, I visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. The officers of this lodge are very well posted, and take a deep interest in their work. Records fair.

February 5th, in company with W. Bro. J. B. DUNBAR and others, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, at North Windham, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree on one candidate, which was fairly done; still there is great chance for improvement. Records are well kept.

March 21st, by appointment, I visited Standish Lodge, at Standish. The E. A. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. Taking into consideration the fact that this lodge has done but very little work for a number of years past, they deserve a great deal of credit. Records fair.

April 6th, visited Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17. The work this evening was the M. M. degree on two candidates, which was done in a very creditable manner; this lodge has a very good line of officers, and I shall look for something rich from them in the future. Records are very well kept.

April 13th, on account of sickness, I was obliged to ask W. Bro. GEORGE E. RAYMOND to visit Portland Lodge, No. 1, for me this evening; he reports them in good condition; the E. A. degree was worked very satisfactorily; the records in charge of Bro. GEORGE F. GOULD are complete.

I have been at nearly every meeting of Atlantic Lodge, and am pleased to report them in good condition, and working very closely to the ritual.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. DILLINGHAM, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year just closed. In making this report, I shall endeavor to give a true statement of the condition in which I found each lodge.

Of the ten chartered lodges in this District, I have visited all but three, Mt. Moriah, at Denmark, Drummond, of Parsonsfield, and Day Spring, of Newfield. I made arrangements to visit Mt. Moriah Lodge, December 24th, for the purpose of publicly installing their officers, but owing to a severe rain storm was unable to attend.

I had intended to visit all the lodges during the fall of the year, but was unable to do so; and there has been so much stormy weather and bad traveling during the winter, that I have not been able to visit Drummond, of Parsonsfield, and Day Spring, of Newfield. I find by the returns of Day Spring Lodge that they have had one initiate during the past masonic year.

Drummond Lodge has not had any work for the past year, and are in about the same condition that they were a year ago.

October 3d, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, at Fryeburg; witnessed work in the E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was very well done; but as some of the stations had to be supplied, the work did not run quite so smoothly as I presume it would have, if the regular officers had been present. The past year has been a very successful one for this lodge, there having been twelve initiates. The financial standing is good. I was also present at their stated meeting in February, and publicly installed their officers; at which time a goodly number of brethren and their ladies and friends were present; it was a very enjoyable occasion. Rev. M. CROSLET, of Portland, was present, and delivered an able and interesting address on Masonry. I know of only one reason why this lodge should not be one of the best in the country; and that is, lack of harmony—that harmony which is the support of all societies. Records neatly and correctly kept.

November 5th, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton; witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was fairly done; also installed their officers for the ensuing year. This lodge has had ten initiates the past year. Records neatly and correctly kept.

December 8th, I visited Delta Lodge, No. 153, at Lovell; witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. Made some corrections, and gave some suggestions. Examined records, and gave some instructions in relation to them. Lodge in good financial condition.

I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169, at Brownfield, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree; the first section of which was exceedingly well done, but the last section, by paying a little more attention to the ritual, can be improved upon. An hour or more was spent in asking and answering

questions, which I trust was a benefit to all present. Examined the records and made a few suggestions, which were kindly received.

February 3d, I visited Freedom Lodge, No. 54, at Limerick, and installed their officers; this lodge has held but a few meetings the past year; no work, no interest, and not very good management of its affairs, makes this one of the poorest lodges in the District. Examined the records, and made some suggestions in relation to them.

March 8th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, at Limington. This is one of the oldest lodges in the state, but I am sorry to say that it is not one of the most prosperous ones at the present time. I found, on examining the records, that they had held but three meetings the past year, that the annual meeting passed without an election of officers, and that they are not very well kept. It seems to me that if the members of Adoniram lodge do not take more interest in its welfare for the next year than they have for the past, it will only be a question of time when they will have to give up their charter. I bespeak a better report from this lodge next year.

I have attended the past year the stated meetings of Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, of which I am a member, and therefore I shall make no comments.

The Secretaries of the different lodges should be more prompt in making their annual returns; the last return was not received this year until April 14th, one month behind time. Also be more careful in making them out; five out of the ten returns in this District had to be returned for correction; this should not be so, and with a little more care on the part of the Secretaries, it would not be so.

And now, in closing, I desire to thank the officers and members of the lodges under my care for the attention they have given me, and the heed they have given to my instructions.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HOWARD BRACKETT, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Cornish, April 15, 1887.

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#### NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

I have visited and witnessed work or an exemplification of it in nearly every lodge in this District, and find that they are all working harmoniously, and that the work is done quite uniformly, as far as I have witnessed it. The records of nearly all of them seem to be in good hands, and are correctly

kept. No questions have been referred to me which are not plainly answered by referring them to the Constitution or Digest of the order. It would be a great benefit to the District Deputies if the Grand Lodge would furnish them with the correct ritual, as a great many questions are asked which sometimes are not easy to answer with the means they have to perfect themselves in the work.

June 17th, Springvale Lodge was instituted in ample form by the officers of the Grand Lodge, with forty-one members. They have initiated five since, and are in good condition.

June 26th, visited Fraternal Lodge, of Alfred, and witnessed work in the E. A. and M. M. degrees. Only a part of the officers were present, and too much work was attempted to do it correctly: the lectures in both degrees were omitted. A careful study of the ritual by the officers would greatly improve the work.

August 12th, visited Arion Lodge, of Lyman; witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done.

August 25th, visited Ocean Lodge, of Wells, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. The work was fairly done, but more study would improve the lecture.

October 11th, visited Buxton Lodge, of West Buxton, and witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree, which was well done. The attendance was good, and the brothers seem interested.

October 19th, visited Preble Lodge, of Sanford; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was done as well as that which I have seen this lodge do on a previous occasion. This lodge has greatly improved their hall, and are in excellent condition. After the work we repaired to the hall below, where an excellent supper had been prepared by the ladies.

December 27th, I publicly installed the officers of York Lodge, of Kennebunk, assisted by P. M. FRANCIS C. SIMONDS. There was a good attendance, and a very pleasant evening was passed. At the close of the exercises, an oyster supper was served. I have witnessed nearly all of the work done by this lodge during the past year. The most of it has been very well done, and the meetings have been well attended.

January 17th, visited Palestine Lodge, of Biddeford. Annual meeting and work in M. M. degree, which was very well done. This lodge has initiated thirteen the past year; the largest gain of any lodge in the District.

February 2d, visited Naval Lodge, of Kittery; witnessed work in E. A. degree, in the manner of working which I made some corrections. Lectures passed in a good manner. As it was a very stormy evening, the attendance was small.

February 14th, visited Dunlap Lodge, of Biddeford; witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was very well done, and the records are in good hands.

March 1st, I publicly installed the officers of Arundel Lodge, of Kenne-

bunkport, assisted by P. M. CHARLES TRIPP. This lodge has done no work the past year, but quite a good number were present at installation.

March 2d, visited Saco Lodge, of Saco; witnessed work in M. M. degree; the work was very well done, but the lecture was omitted, which it seems to me is a mistake when it is possible to give it.

April 4th, visited St. John's Lodge, of South Berwick; the work of the E. A. degree was exemplified, and the lectures passed in a creditable manner.

Yorkshire Lodge, of North Berwick, has initiated one the past year. I have attempted several times to visit this lodge, but have been prevented each time.

The most of the lodges have been prompt in making their returns, but two of them have delayed doing so, and I was obliged to write them before they were received.

In conclusion, I would thank the brethren for the courtesies shown me during the past year, and you, Most Worshipful, for appointing me to this position.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE A. GILPATRIC, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

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#### TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FESSENDEN L. DAY,

*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report, being the first from the Twentieth District, which was formed last spring.

On the evening of October 9, 1886, with the assistance of W. Past Master P. C. JONES as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Forest Lodge, at Springfield, accompanied with their usual pleasant social entertainment. I have been present at every meeting of this lodge, except one, during the year.

While doing the small amount of work which has come before them, the officers have endeavored to perfect themselves in it, and have met with good success.

October 12th, visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills, and listened to the passing of lectures; and, considering the unfavorable circumstances, it was very satisfactory. As will be seen by the returns, this lodge is small in numbers, but is in good financial standing, and labors to dispense charity to the needy around there. This lodge own their hall, but it is small and somewhat inconvenient, although secure. As they have some funds on hand, I hope they may be able at no distant day to become better accommodated.

October 13th, visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten; listened to passing of

lectures. A good degree of interest and unity seemed to prevail. This lodge also need a large hall, which would be much more convenient.

October 27th, with the assistance of Bro. J. MERLER, of Bangor, as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth. The programme for the occasion was well conceived, and well perfected, and I have no doubt will be conducive to the general prosperity of the lodge. The officers are young men with interest in their work, and are very correct in the language of the ritual. Its members should be careful not to allow the outside allurements to draw them away from the lodge room on the evenings of their meetings.

On the evening of November 10th, I visited this lodge officially; witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was very finely rendered.

February 5, 1887, visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawankeag. The Master was unavoidably absent. W. Past Master W. F. LOVEJOY was called to the East, and as usual was equal to the occasion, taking charge of the work in the E. A. degree; showing the work of the lodge to excellent advantage.

March 8th, visited Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln. Here, also, the Master was absent, being one of the law-makers of the state during the past winter. W. Past Master MELVIN JENNINGS was called to the East and took charge of passing the lectures in that same calm and dignified manner which has ever characterized his work in the lodge, and is a sufficient guarantee that the lodge appeared in an excellent condition.

In going over this field of labor during the past fall and winter, I have become thoroughly convinced that the Deputy of this District should have all his official visits completed before the middle of October; for after that season of the year the traveling in this section of the state is very liable to be bad, and scarcely any lodge can make a fair showing.

With thanks to the members of the Fraternity for their acts of kindness, I close this report.

HIRAM STEVENS, D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.

Carroll, April 16, 1887.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

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MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,  
TUESDAY, May 3, 1887.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at five o'clock p. m., in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Present—FESSENDEN I. DAY, *President,*

ALBRO E. CHASE,

BENJAMIN AMES,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,

ALDEN M. WETHERBEE,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

*Expense Account, Trustees of Charity Fund of Grand Lodge of Maine.*

1886.	<i>Dr.</i>
May,	To Cash paid M. W. Fessenden I. Day,.....
	" " Beneficiaries,.....
15.	" " Safe Deposit Company,.....

June,	To Cash paid Westbrook Bonds,.....	1,024.17
	" " Com. on Repairs, Furnace, &c., Elm Street Property,.....	153.38
July,	" Insurance,.....	5.00
Sept.,	" City Taxes,.....	87.32
	" F. O. Bailey & Co.,.....	18.00
1887.		
April 29.	" (balance of account) in First National Bank,..	1,126.24
		<u>\$3,727.11</u>

1886.	<i>Cr.</i>
May 3. By balance of account rendered this day, . . . . .	\$2,419.11
July, " Bank dividends,.....	365.00
Sept. to Ap'l,	
14, 1887. " Rents of the Elm Street property,.....	235.48
1887.	
January, " Cash from coupons,.....	114.00
" " Bank Dividends, .....	317.00
March, " Cash, final dividend Freeman's Bank,.....	55.00
April, " " from Coupons,.....	68.00
" " dividend Maine Savings Bank,.....	76.76
" " " Portland " " .....	76.76
	<u>\$3,727.11</u>

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Portland, April 29, 1887.

PORLTAXN, April 29th.

The Charity Fund consists at this date of the following securities:

25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	\$2,500.00
37 " Casco " " .....	3,700.00
12 " First " " .....	1,200.00
11 " Traders' " " .....	1,100.00
United States Bonds, 4 per cent,.....	800.00
T'n of Westbrook Bonds, 3 of \$500 each, 4 percent, 1,500.00	
City of Portland Bonds,.....	1,000.00
" " " aid of R. R.,.....	500.00
Cash on deposit, Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
" " " Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
Real estate, 16 Elm street,.....	4,500.00
	<u>\$20,600.00</u>

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

The following report was presented and accepted:

MAY 3, 1887.

The committee appointed to examine the account of the Grand Treasurer, and the securities of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge in his possession, have attended to the duty assigned, and find the same correct.

A. L. TALBOT, }  
BENJ. AMES, } Committee.

*Voted*, That the amount of the Grand Treasurer's bond be \$20,000.00.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

*Voted*, That the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be authorized to sell the Elm street property at such price as they may agree upon.

The Grand Secretary presented the applications for relief, with a schedule of the same prepared for the use of the committee, which were referred to Bros. ARLINGTON B. MARSTON and ALERO E. CHASE.

Adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1887.

The Board met at eight o'clock A. M., as per adjournment.

Present—FESSENDEN I. DAY, ALBRO E. CHASE, CHARLES L. COLLAMORE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, BENJAMIN AMES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE and IRA BERRY.

The Grand Treasurer's bond, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, was read and approved.

The sub-committee reported, through Bro. MARSTON, upon the applications for relief, having designated the relative urgency of the several cases on the schedule, by numbers, from one to five.

The Trustees having considered the applications, it was

*Voted*, That number one on the schedule represent five dollars.

*Voted*, That the schedule be approved, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to pay the sums thereby appropriated.

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest,

IRA BERRY, *Secretary*.

## Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

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### 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.

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*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.

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*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.

*In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 6, 1885.*

*Voted,* That hereafter all applications for relief, not seasonably presented in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

*In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1886.*

*Voted,* That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief, must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

# LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

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## DISTRICT NO. 1.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton</i> .<br>96 Monument, <i>Houlton</i> .<br>112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield</i> . | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle</i> .<br>170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon</i> . |
|---|--|

## DISTRICT NO. 2.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport</i> .<br>37 Washington, <i>Lubec</i> .<br>46 St. Croix, <i>Calais</i> . | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke</i> .<br>138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton</i> . |
|--|---|

## DISTRICT NO. 3.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias</i> .<br>88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield</i> .<br>91 Harwood, <i>Machias</i> .<br>106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point</i> . | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler</i> .<br>173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge</i> .<br>188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport</i> .<br>U. D. Winter Harbor, <i>Gouldsboro</i> . |
|---|--|

## DISTRICT NO. 4.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine</i> .<br>19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport</i> .<br>40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> .<br>71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland</i> .<br>77 Tremont, <i>Tremont</i> .<br>122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> ,<br>128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick</i> . | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> .<br>159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth</i> .<br>171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin</i> .<br>177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot</i> .<br>185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden</i> .<br>187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluchill</i> . |
|---|---|

## DISTRICT NO. 5.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter</i> .<br>44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo</i> .<br>52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft</i> .<br>64 Pacific, <i>Exeter</i> .<br>109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbott</i> . | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston</i> .<br>149 Doric, <i>Monson</i> .<br>160 Parian, <i>Corinna</i> .<br>163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville</i> .<br>168 Composite, <i>La Grange</i> . |
|---|---|

## DISTRICT NO. 6.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor</i> .<br>49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport</i> .<br>60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown</i> .<br>65 Mystic, <i>Hampden</i> .<br>66 Mechanics', <i>Orono</i> . | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor</i> .<br>87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel</i> .<br>137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag</i> .<br>139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont</i> .<br>174 Lynde, <i>Hermon</i> . |
|--|--|

## DISTRICT NO. 7.

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> .          | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> .        |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> .        | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> .      | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> .            |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Sebasticook, <i>Clinton</i> .    |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> .    |                                      |

## DISTRICT NO. 8.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> .           | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro</i> '.      |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> .       |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> ,       | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> .         | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> .   |

## DISTRICT NO. 9.

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> .       | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> .         |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> .  | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> .       |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> .         |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> .       | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> .   | 189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> .     |

## DISTRICT NO. 10.

- |                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> .         | 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> .      |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> .        | 125 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> .  |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> .     |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> .          | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |

## DISTRICT NO. 11.

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> .   | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> .     |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> .   | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> .      |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> .        |

## DISTRICT NO. 12.

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> .         | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> .        |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Roadfield</i> .           | 113 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> .   |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> .                  | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> .           |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> .      |                                      |

## DISTRICT NO. 13.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> .        | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> .  |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> .            | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> .  |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> .          | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> .  |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> .       |                                    |

## DISTRICT NO. 14.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> .    | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> .           |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> .         | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> .             |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> .  | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> .           |

## DISTRICT NO. 15.

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i>        | 150 Rabboni, <i>Leicester.</i>              |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i>                |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i>         | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i>                  |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i>  | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i>                 |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i>       | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i>       |
| 105 Ashilar, <i>Leicester.</i>      | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i>    | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i>                   |
| 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |   |

## DISTRICT NO. 16.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i>         | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i>            |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i>  | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i>   | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterville.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i>     | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i>      |

## DISTRICT NO. 17.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i>           | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i>                 |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i>  | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i>                 |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i>              |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i>          | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i>             |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i>             | 183 Decring, <i>Deering.</i>                  |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i>             | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumber'l'd Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i>          |   |

## DISTRICT NO. 18.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i>         |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i>    | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i>           |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i>   | 118 Drummmond, <i>Parsonfield.</i>       |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i>     | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i>                |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

## DISTRICT NO. 19.

- |                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i>                 | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i>             |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i>           | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i>          |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i>         | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i>             |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i>     |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i>         | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i>    | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i>           |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i>           | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale.</i>   |

## DISTRICT NO. 20.

- |                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i>       | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i>       |
| 98 Kaahdin, <i>Patten.</i>      | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawankeag.</i> |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i>    |

STANDING REGULATIONS.

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1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages.

[1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision imme-

dately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic

Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the Lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the

manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

1. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

2. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

3. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of \_\_\_\_\_ lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master:

*Provided, however*, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases, submitted to them thirty days or more prior to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said annual communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge.

[1881, p. 815.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

*Voted*, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the

absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient. [1882, p. 205.]

25. [*Repealed.*]

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

27. *Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect masonic balls, so called, with a lodge, or use the name of a lodge in reference to them, or to advertise them, or sell tickets for admission thereto. [1885, p. 225.]

## TABLE OF LODGES,

WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM GRAND LODGE.

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Lodges.	Miles.	Lodges.	Miles.
1 Portland,	Portland, 00	32 Hermon,	Gardiner, 57
2 Warren,	East Machias, 224	33 Waterville,	Waterville, 83
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset, 51	34 Somerset,	Skowhegan, 101
4 Hancock,	Castine, 146	35 Bethlehem,	Augusta, 63
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell, 61	36 Casco,	Yarmouth, 12
6 Amity,	Camden, 97	37 Washington,	Lubec, 248
7 Eastern,	Eastport, 260	38 Harmony,	Gorham, 12
8 United,	Brunswick, 31	39 Penobscot,	Dexter, 125
9 Saco,	Saco, 17	40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth, 160
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor, 138	41 Morning Star,	Litchfield, 54
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg, 51	42 Freedom,	Limerick, 35
12 Cumberland, N.	Gloucester, 26	43 Aina,	Damariscotta, 60
13 Oriental,	Bridgton, 53	44 Piscataquis,	Milo, 179
14 Solar,	Bath, 40	45 Central,	China, 85
15 Orient,	Thomaston, 93	46 St. Croix,	Calais, 292
16 St. George,	Warren, 77	47 Dunlap,	Biddeford, 18
17 Anc't Landmark,	Portland, 00	48 Lafayette,	Readfield, 62
18 Oxford,	Norway, 49	49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport, 111
19 Felicity,	Bucksport, 157	50 Aurora,	Rockland, 90
20 Maine,	Farmington, 85	51 St. John's,	South Berwick, 46
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore, 70	52 Mosiac,	Foxcroft, 190
22 York,	Kennebunk, 27	53 Rural,	Sidney, 70
23 Freeport,	Freeport, 22	54 Vassalboro', N.	Vassalboro', 78
24 Phoenix,	Belfast, 130	55 Fraternal,	Alfred, 33
25 Temple,	Winthrop, 56	56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark, 49
26 Village,	Bowdoinham, 38	57 King Hiram,	Dixfield, 75
27 Adoniram,	Limington, 31	58 Unity,	Thorndike, 108
28 Northern Star,	North Anson, 103	59 Mount Hope,	
29 Tranquil,	Auburn, 86	60 Star in the East,	Oldtown, 150
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford, 76	61 King Solomon's,	Waldboro', 60
31 Union,	Union, 85	62 King David's,	Lincolnville, 105

63 Richmond,	Richmond,	45	110 Monmouth,	Monmouth,	51
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	133	111 Liberty,	Liberty,	80
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	143	112 Eastern Frontier,Ft. Fairfld,	370	
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	146	113 Messalonskee,	Oakland,	79
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	103	114 Polar Star,	Bath,	40
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	135	115 Buxton,	West Buxton,	20
69 Howard,	Winterport,	153	116 Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	91
70 Standish,	Standish,	20	117 Greenleaf,	Cornish,	51
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	131	118 Drummond,	Parsonsfield,	43
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	421	119 Pownal,	Stockton,	139
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	37	121 Acacia,	Durham,	25
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	65	122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	203
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	116	123 Franklin,	New Sharon,	94
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	31	124 Olive Branch,	Charleston,	155
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	182	125 Meridian,	Pittsfield,	104
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	248	126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	130
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	90	127 Presumpscot,	Windham,	18
80 Keystone,	Solon,	111	128 Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	186
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	00	129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	138
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	95	130 Trinity,	Presque Isle,	397
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	138	131 Lookout,	Cutler,	242
84 Eureka,	St. George,	100	132 Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	59
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	105	133 Asylum,	Wayne,	62
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	7	134 Trojan,	West Troy,	112
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	123	135 Riverside,	East Jefferson,	83
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	195	137 Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	149
89 Island,	Islesboro',	112	138 Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	316
91 Harwood,	Machias,	220	139 Archon,	East Dixmont,	130
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	85	140 Mt. Desert,	Mount Desert,	177
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	182	141 Augusta,	Augusta,	63
94 Paris,	South Paris,	48	142 Ocean,	Wells,	29
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	110	143 Preble,	Sanford,	40
96 Mouument,	Houlton,	306	144 Seaside,	Boothbay,	65
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	71	145 M. Webster,	Vinal Haven,	105
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	229	146 Sebasticook,	Clinton,	91
99 Vernon Valley,	Mt. Vernon,	72	147 Evening Star,	Buckfield,	61
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	63	148 Forest,	Springfield,	215
101 Nezinscot,	Turner,	48	149 Dorie,	Monson,	213
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	117	150 Rabboni,	Lewiston,	36
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	50	151 Excelsior,	Northport,	109
104 Dirigo,	Weeks's Mills,	77	152 Cr'k'd River,	Bolster's Ms.,	58
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	36	153 Delta,	Lovell,	60
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	204	154 Mystic Tie,	Weld,	91
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	44	155 Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	38
108 Relief,	Belgrade,	70	156 Wilton,	Wilton,	78
109 Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	202	157 Cambridge,	Cambridge,	136

158 Anchor,	South Bristol,	72	175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	226
159 Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	160	176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	18
160 Parian,	Corinna,	118	177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	182
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	109	178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	36
162 Arion,	Lyman,	21	179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	39
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	183	180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	3
164 Webster,	Sabatis,	49	181 R. Washburn,	Livermore F.,	67
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	222	182 Granite,	West Paris,	56
166 Neguemkeag,	Vassalboro',	75	183 Deering,	Woodfords,	2
167 Whitney,	Canton,	65	184 Naval,	Kittery,	43
168 Composite,	La Grange,	169	185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	186
169 Sheph'd's River,	Brownfield,	45	186 Warren Philips,	Cum. Mills,	6
170 Caribou,	Caribou,	382	187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	177
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	189	188 Jonesport,	Jonesport,	200
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	196	189 Knox,	South Thomaston,	97
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	199	190 Springvale,	Springvale,	36
174 Lynde,	Hermon,	129	191 Davis,	Strong,	85

## OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1887.

M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Sabatis.
R. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Saco.
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Eastport.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" 2d "	Catais.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" 3d "	East Machias.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	" 4th "	Ellsworth.
"	ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "	Monson.
"	WM. H. THOMPSON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "	China.
"	JAMES FREEMAN,	" 8th "	Winterport.
"	ALBERT L. MATHER,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	WILLIAM A. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	HADLEY O. HAWES,	" 11th "	Hallowell.
"	J. WESLEY GILMAN,	" 12th "	Oakland.
"	IVORY LOWE,	" 13th "	Canaan.
"	CHARLES W. HARDING,	" 14th "	Durham.
"	GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	" 15th "	Auburn.
"	FRANK STANLEY,	" 16th "	Dixfield.
"	MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	HOWARD BRACKETT,	" 18th "	Cornish.
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	" 20th "	Carroll.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	JAMES H. LITTLE,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
"	LEONARD H. BEAN,	" "	Farmington.
"	ADONIRAM J. PADELFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLEY,	" "	Portland.
"	PHILIP H. THATCHER,	" "	Augusta.
"	WILLIAM H. GETCHELL,	" "	Greene.
W.	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	<i>Grand Marshal,</i>	Auburn.
"	BEN MOORE,	<i>Grand Senior Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" <i>Junior</i> "	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	<i>Grand Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "	Norway.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" "	Damariscotta.
"	HILLIARD W. ROBINSON,	" "	Warren.
"	NATHAN WOODBURY,	<i>Grand Sword Bearer,</i>	Lewiston.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Denmark.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	MILLARD D. LAWRENCE,	" "	Calais.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	HARRY L. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES,  
WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1887.

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Aeacia, 121, Durham. Samuel B. Libby, m; Frank A. Harding, sw; George L. Sylvester, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	14
Admiral, 27, Limington. Fred Brackett, m; Frank S. Meserve, sw; Henry L. Meserve, jw; Edgar M. Chick, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Alma, 43, Damariscotta. Walter M. Barstow, m; George H. Weeks, sw; Charles E. March, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Amity, 6, Camden. Joseph W. Bowers, m; Oscar W. Stone, sw; George T. Hodgman, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January.	9
Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Nelson W. Gamage, m; Lewis Thorp, sw; Rosene M. Sylvester, jw; Sands A. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Orrel Brown, m; J. Herbert Litchfield, sw; Benjamin R. Irish, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October.	15
Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Joseph S. Gilliatt, m; Charles E. Snow, sw; William H. W. Bean, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December.	17
Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James W. Card, m; James A. Underwood, sw; Alonzo Furington, jw; James H. Eacott, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election at stated meeting on or before full of ninth moon.	14
Archon, 139, East Dixmont. George R. Thurlough, m; Jeremiah Smith, sw; John F. Tasker, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	6
Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Albert V. Wakefield, m; James W. Smith, sw; Joseph H. Hanson, jw; J. Burton Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November.	19
Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Frank A. Tripp, m; Alvin Stuart, sw; Otis K. Clough, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February.	19

Asdar, 105, Lewiston.	Hiram Morrell, m;	Charles H. Jumper, sw;	Albert Ring, jw;	George W. Proctor, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	15
Asylum, 123, Wayne.	Charles W. Crosby, m;	James M. Pike, sw;	Henry Balentine, jw;	Williston Jennings, s.	No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September.	12
Atlantic, 81, Portland.	Charles D. Smith, m;	Wm. G. Mills, sw;	Almon L. Johnson, jw;	Franklin Fox, s.	Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December.	17
Augusta, 141, Augusta.	Edmund McMurdie, m;	John E. Fossett, sw;	Josiah S. Hobbs, jw;	Charles C. Hunt, s.	Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11
Aurora, 50, Rockland.	Frank C. Flint, m;	Enoch Davies, sw;	J. Fred. Hall, jw;	Lorenzo S. Robinson, s.	Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	9
Bar Harbor, 185, Eden.	Benjamin L. Hadley, m;	Aleck J. Grant, sw;	Alfred G. Curtis, jw;	Bryant Bradley, s.	Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December.	4
Baskahegan, 175, Danforth.	Charles B. Godsoe, m;	D. Carroll Parker, sw;	Dennis E. Millett, jw;	Martin L. Porter, s.	Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October.	20
Benevolent, 87, Carmel.	Dudley A. Sylvester, m;	Frederick N. Kimball, sw;	Joseph E. Friend, jw;	Hollis C. Dunton, s.	Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th.	6
Bethel, 97, Bethel.	Harlan P. Wheeler, m;	Charles M. Anderson, sw;	J. Hastings Bean, jw;	John B. Chapman, s.	Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November.	16
Bethlehem, 35, Augusta.	William H. Williams, m;	Treby Johnson, sw;	Ethel H. Jones, jw;	David M. Waitt, s.	Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November.	11
Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre.	Isaac Bagnall, m;	R. Edwin Martin, sw;	Fred. A. Barker, jw;	Henry M. Colby, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	16
Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips.	William A. D. Cragin, m;	Millard Towle, sw;	Fremont E. Timberlake, jw;	Marshall H. Davenport, s.	Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September.	15
Bristol, 74, Bristol.	Albert H. Hunter, m;	Frank H. Lailer, sw;	William H. Clark, jw;	Edwin J. Irvine, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Buxton, 115, West Buxton.	Frank H. Hargraves, m;	Joseph F. Warren, sw;	George E. Smith, jw;	Charles E. Higgins, s.	Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January.	19
Cambridge, 157, Cambridge.	John W. Cole, m;	Frank R. Kimball, sw;	Jacob T. Brown, jw;	John B. La Bree, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	13
Caribou, 170, Caribou.	Sewell D. Shaw, m;	Fred L. Oak, sw;	Joseph D. Emery, jw;	Calvin B. Roberts, s.	Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	1
Carrabassett, 161, Canaan.	Hartshorn C. Gower, m;	Noah H. Ricker, sw;	Frank N. Ames, jw;	Albion R. Chase, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October.	13
Casco, 36, Yarmouth.	Charles G. Woodman, m;	Albert J. Curtis, sw;	Charles A. Collins, jw;	Monroe Stoddard, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October.	17

Central, 45, China. Charles A. Drake, m; Willis R. Ward, sw; Ralph L. Baker, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September.	7
Composite, 168, La Grange. Alson L. Ward, m; Fred. H. Savage, sw; Daniel Hanscomb, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	5
Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Edwin A. Bean, m; William H. Moore, sw; Wilbert E. Dearborn, jw; John S. Page, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Crescent, 78, Pembroke. David W. Hersey, m; Gilbert Frost, sw; James Davis, jw; Bailes A. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th.	2
Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Albion M. Hancock, m; James S. Skillings, sw; Levi C. Maxfield, jw; Oscar V. Edwards, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January.	16
Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Charles E. Robinson, Danville, m; James D. Mardin, sw; Elbridge G. Robinson, Danville, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November.	17
Davis, 191, Strong. George Z. Higgins, m; Andrew J. Norton, sw; Alfred Hitchcock, jw; Albanus McKeen, s. Meeting Friday evening of the week in which the moon is full.	15
Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Usher B. Thompson, m; Al Q. Mitchell, sw; Josiah Durgin, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September.	18
Deering, 183, Deering. Charles N. Pierce, m; William B. Morrill, sw; Charles S. Foss, jw; Francis E. Chase, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February.	17
Delta, 153, Lovell. Edward C. Walker, m; Seth Walker, sw; Andrew J. Eastman, jw; Waldo M. Benton, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December.	18
Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. Orrin F. Sproul, m; John A. Peva, sw; Frank E. Hallowell, jw; Cornelius A. Merrill, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	11
Doric, 149, Monson. Crowell C. Hall, m; John A. Larson, sw; Charles W. Morrill, jw; John J. Roberts, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December.	5
Dresden, 103, Dresden. George W. Palmer, m; Nathaniel F. Leeman, sw; Washington F. Libby, jw; John H. Mayers, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	10
Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. George P. Davis, m; Charles L. Neal, sw; Orrin E. Brown, jw; A. R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September.	18
Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. James Beaumont, m; Nathaniel B. Walker, sw; Fred M. Rose, jw; Benjamin F. Day, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	19
Eastern, 7, Eastport. Frank L. Wood, m; Edward M. Small, sw; J. Russell McLean, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th.	2
Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Alfred D. Sawyer, m; Seth T. Merrill, sw; J. Linton Ginn, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	1
Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Jonathan Bridges, m; Austin H. Dority, sw; Cecil E. Wasgatt, jw; Charles P. Bartlett, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January.	4

Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth.	Sewell T. Royal, m; Frank W. Billington, sw;	Curtis R. Foster, jw; James A. McGown, s.	Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December.	4
Eureka, 84, St. George.	Whitney Long, m; William J. Caddy, sw; Albert D. Davis, jw; Sewell A. Wheeler, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	9	
Evening Star, 147, Buckfield.	Henry C. Ricker, m; Josiah W. Whitten, sw; Ezra Marshall, jw; Alfred Cole, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September.	15	
Excelsior, 161, Northport.	Rodell A. Packard, m; Austin E. Drinkwater, sw; Martin G. Black, jw; Oscar Hills, s.	Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December.	8	
Felicity, 19, Bucksport.	Theo. H. Smith, m; George O. Mitchell, sw; Fred H. Moses, jw; J. Frank Knowlton, s.	Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	4	
Forest, 148, Springfield.	Edwin A. Reed, m; Jasper L. Lewis, sw; Pitt H. Jones, jw; Hiram Stevens, Carroll, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September.	20	
Franklin, 123, New Sharon.	John L. Harding, m; A. W. Morrill, sw; L. W. Russell, jw; John M. Rowe, s.	Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September.	15	
Fraternal, 55, Alfred.	Albert W. F. Blanchard, m; John C. Sanborn, sw; Janies E. Hewey, jw; Charles G. Moulton, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	19	
Freedom, 42, Limerick.	Ebenezer P. Cobb, m; Fred W. Libby, sw; Frank E. Townsend, jw; John P. Fogg, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February.	18	
Freeport, 23, Freeport.	Frederick S. Soule, m; Ernest E. Pinkham, sw; Herbert F. Twitchell, jw; Bernard S. Soule, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	17	
Granite, 182, West Paris.	Frank L. Mooney, m; Jesse C. Howe, sw; Llewellyn A. Pratt, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January.	16	
Greenleaf, 117, Cornish.	Erskine L. Watson, m; Walter P. Perkins, sw; William H. Nevers, jw; Edwin E. Brackett, s.	Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	18	
Hancock, 4, Castine.	Frank S. Perkins, m; John F. Locke, sw; William G. Sergeant, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s.	Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December.	4	
Harmony, 38, Gorham.	Fred W. Harding, m; John W. Jordan, sw; M. C. Sturgis, jw; John G. Watson, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	17	
Harwood, 91, Machias.	George Harris Foster, m; Eldridge H. Bryant, sw; Henry H. Smith, jw; James A. Ballinger, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	3	
Hermon, 32, Gardiner.	Samuel W. Cutts, m; Charles O. Turner, sw; Daniel H. Sherman, jw; Oliver B. Clason, s.	Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January.	11	
Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth.	William R. Anthoine, m; J. Q. A. Jordan, sw; Charles S. Talbot, jw; Stephen Scamman, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.	17	
Horeb, 93, Lincoln.	William S. Sawyer, m; Philip J. Mills, sw; Charles A. Brown, jw; William C. Clark, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December.	20	

Howard, 69, Winterport. George W. Crockett, m; A. I. Mayo, sw; C. S. Nason, jw; Charles R. Hill, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	8
Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. John A. Miller, m; Isaac Closson, sw; Ithmer E. Stanley, jw; Harrison A. Tripp, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December.	4
Island, 89, Islesboro'. Jerry O. Hayes, m; Emory N. Bunker, sw; Emerson Y. Coombs, jw; Thomas R. Williams, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February.	8
Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Arthur C. Ricker, m; William F. Harding, sw; Walter H. Small, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	16
Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Newell Rumery, m; Justin A. Wallin, sw; Fred. M. Smith, jw; John Chesterton, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, October.	3
Katahdin, 98, Patten. George W. Cooper, m; Ezra F. Blake, sw; T. Johnson Woodbury, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January.	20
Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Ora M. Harvey, m; Danville L. Wyman, sw; George N. Carter, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December.	6
Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Marshall A. Nash, m; Charles K. Tilden, sw; Fred E. Bean, jw; Orlando Carrier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November.	11
Keystone, 80, Solon. Selden F. Greene, m; Daniel K. Williams, sw; William H. Whitney, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October.	13
King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Fred. E. French, m; Phineas G. Hurd, sw; William L. Munroe, jw; William L. Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December.	8
King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. William F. Putnam, m; John F. Libby, sw; Alexander Holman, jw; Charles L. Dillingham s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October.	16
King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. M. W. Levensaler, m; Ed. P. Sweeney, sw; John Fiske, jw; Nelson C. Austin, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	10
Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Mark D. Ames, m; George L. Putnam, sw; Joshua P. Spalding, jw; William F. Butler, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month.	9
Lafayette, 48, Readfield. H. Owen Nickerson, m; Sullivan S. Willard, sw; C. S. Kimball, jw; George W. Manter, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February.	12
Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Henry C. Powers, m; Henry M. Walker, sw; R. Alonzo Davis, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	13
Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Thomas Larner, m; Howard A. Horsman, sw; Charles A. Leeford, jw; Leander R. Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day.	2
Liberty III, Liberty. Lucius C. Morse, m; James Leman, sw; Gustavus H. Cargill, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, first stated meeting in September.	7
Lincoln, 3, Wisasset. James S. Merry, m; Algernon A. Shortwell, sw; George P. Colby, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December.	10

Lookout, 131, Cutler.	Silas E. Turner, m; Abner McGuire, sw; Henry C. Warren, jw; Caleb G. Aldrich, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January.	3
Lyonia, 49, Ellsworth.	Josiah H. Higgins, m; Linwood H. Cushman, sw; Fred L. Kent, jw; James E. Parsons, s.	Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January.	4
Lynde, 174, Hermon.	Andrew J. Kimball, m; Fred F. Phillips, sw; George W. Hopkins, jw; Frank H. Jewell, s.	Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December.	6
Maine, 20, Farmington.	Levi G. Brown, m; George M. Currier, sw; Enoch O. Greenleaf, jw; George B. Cragin, s.	Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October.	15
Marine, 122, Deer Isle.	Stephen B. Haskell, m; Augustus O. Gross, sw; George L. Robbins, jw; Andrew J. Beck, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January.	4
Mariners', 68, Searsport.	Joshua W. Black, m; Albert B. Ferguson, sw; John Putnam, jw; Charles E. Adams, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January.	8
Marsh River, 102, Brooks.	C. A. Levensaler, m; Edward Jenkins, sw; Isaac Leathers, jw; M. S. Stiles, Jr., s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	7
Mechanics', 66, Orono.	Albert J. Durgin, m; Daniel H. Lambert, sw; D. Barney Tenney, jw; Charles L. Allen, s.	Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th.	6
Meridian, 125, Pittsfield.	Ernest Maxfield, m; Frank B. Farmer, sw; James E. Kinney, jw; Nathaniel B. Runnals, s.	Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January.	13
Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport.	Arthur L. Chase, m; George W. Stuart, sw; Frank W. Matthews, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.	6
Messalonskee, 113, Oakland.	Orestes E. Crowell, m; Albert F. Batchelder, sw; Albert A. Parker, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s.	Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December.	12
Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills.	Elijah F. Harriman, m; John C. Hussey, sw; James M. Darling, jw; John Gosnel, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October.	20
Monmouth, 110, Monmouth.	Timothy F. Flaherty, m; Horace C. Frost, sw; Edward A. Prescott, jw; Daniel P. Boynton, s.	Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September.	11
Monument, 96, Houlton.	Henry F. Collins, m; James Archibald, sw; Theodore P. Lougee, jw; George S. Gentle, s.	Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March.	1
Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner.	James E. Chase, m; Irving W. Gilbert, sw; William T. Baker, jw; George A. Emerson, Litchfield Plains, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	11
Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft.	David E. Dinsmore, m; Frank D. Folson, sw; John C. Cross, jw; James T. Roberts, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot.	David H. Buxton, m; Frank M. Briggs, sw; Samuel B. Drew, jw; Alfred P. Race, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December.	5
Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven.	Edmund W. Arey, m; Moses L. Young, sw; Fred L. Carver, jw; Claes E. Boman, s.	Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September.	9

Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Thaddeus S. Somes, m; Harlan P. Mason, sw; Joseph P. Carter, Jr., jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January.	4
Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Samuel G. Davis, m; Elmore E. Swan, sw; Albert F. Trumbull, jw; Almon P. Pingree, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, December.	18
Mount Tire'in, 132, Waterford. Cyrus S. Greene, m; George L. Warren, sw; Andrew S. Hapgood, jw; Charles L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, December.	16
Mystic, 65, Hampden. Henry W. Hammond, m; Mason Damon, sw; George H. Higgins, jw; James H. Stuart, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December.	6
Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Abiel H. Jones, m; Hamlin R. Butterfield, sw; G. N. Coburn, jw; E. S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December.	15
Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Nahum A. Bartlett, m; Obadiah C. Ward, sw; Asaph S. Allen, jw; Edward R. Wingate, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January.	3
Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Rodolph R. Babson, m; Stephen E. McFarland, sw; Edward B. Tainter, jw; Isaac Mayo, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	4
Naval, 184, Kittery. Horace Mitchell, Jr., m; Theodore Wilcox, sw; Jesse H. Getchell, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July.	19
Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles A. Stilson, m; George F. Richards, sw; Archibald I. MacKinnon, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Nezinscot, 101, Turner.* James N. Donham, m; Edwin P. Ramsdell, sw; Harry W. Burdin, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June.	15
Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Ben S. Collins, m; Leonard P. Lincoln, sw; W. Scott Jones, jw; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December.	13
Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Thatcher E. Littlefield, m; Horace S. Mills, sw; Hans P. Hobbs, jw; Frank L. Baker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December.	19
Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. John L. Herrick, m; George D. Cook, sw; George R. Rich, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Orient, 15, Thomaston. Alanson O. Tobie, m; Marcus E. Lawrence, sw; Alfred C. Strout, jw; Horatio G. Copeland, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January.	9
Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Horatio H. Cole, m; Charles B. Dodge, sw; Horace B. Harmon, jw; Frank P. Bennett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	18
Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. George Q. Gammon, m; James N. Atwood, sw; Asa G. Timberlake, jw; Sylvan G. Shurtliff, South Livermore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	15
Oxford, 18, Norway. Samuel R. Knowland, m; George W. Holmes, sw; Charles H. Sargent, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September.	16

\*Elected in June.

Pacific, 64, Exeter. David E. Knight, m; Frank C. Barker, sw; George Jennings, jw; Lorenzo D. Butters, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January.	5
Palestine, 176, Biddeford. George F. Goodwin, m; Frank W. Richards, sw; Frederick Yates, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January.	19
Parian, 160, Corinna. Nathan R. Packard, m; George B. Fisher, sw; Edwin S. Knowles, jw; Ivory M. Knowles, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	5
Paris, 94, South Paris. Albion Hersey, m; Frank P. Libby, sw; William O. Frothingham, jw; J. Ferd. King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year.	16
Penobscot, 39, Dexter. W. Henry P. Bement, m; John B. Haskell, sw; Atwood J. Cobb, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December.	5
Phoenix, 24, Belfast. George R. Sweetser, m; Nathaniel E. Keen, sw; Dexter T. Guptill, jw; J. C. Cates, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	8
Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Augustus O. Bailey, m; William P. Mincher, sw; George H. Fitch, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December.	20
Pioneer, 72, Ashland. John C. Moshier, m; Ebenezer McKay, sw; Samuel C. Murphy, jw; Charles L. Dunn, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December.	1
Piscataquis, 44, Milo. R. Henry Morrison, m; Orren W. Freeman, sw; Louis A. Avery, jw; Hannibal Hamlin, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September.	5
Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. W. G. Shelburne, m; Hugh Jones, sw; William T. G. Williams, jw; E. F. Lamson, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November.	5
Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. John A. Hainer, m; Warren Sawyer, sw; Henry M. Leighton, jw; Andrew R. Perkins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January.	3
Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Sylvanus P. Gifford, m; William H. Toothaker, sw; William H. Condon, jw; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	7
Polar Star, 114, Bath. William B. Palmer, m; William H. Swett, sw; Frank A. Palmer, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March.	14
Portland, 1, Portland. Convers O. Leach, m; George D. Loring, sw; Henry B. Bennett, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November.	17
Pownal, 119, Stockton. Henry W. Ridley, m; Isaac H. Griffin, sw; John M. Ames, jw; Arthur S. Bird, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January.	8
Preble, 143, Sanford. Frank L. Durgin, m; Jacob H. Ellis, sw; David Hogg, jw; H. Hodgson, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December.	19
Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Cornelius N. Morrell, m; Carolus M. Cobb, sw; Henry M. Small, sw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December.	17

Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Fred. W. Spring, m; Millard C. Powers, sw; William Locke, jw; Frank L. Mark, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	18
Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Aaron B. Ripley, m; Ariel B. Knight, sw; Allen L. Maddocks, jw; William S. Cox, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October.	7
Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Frank L. Hoyt, m; Clarence V. Emerson, sw; Edwin K. Smith, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September.	15
Relief, 108, Belgrade. James Tibbets, m; Edwin C. Taylor, sw; Charles D. Bachelder, jw; Benjamin F. Neal, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	12
Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. D. C. Searles, m; W. S. Treat, sw; H. W. Bailey, jw; J. A. Record, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June.	15
Richmond, 63, Richmond. William H. Whitney, m; John C. Bailey, sw; Elbridge G. Pert, jw; Amsbury S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October.	14
Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Benjamin H. Cushman, m; Homer Hutchings, sw; Cyrus K. Bridges, jw; Walter J. Creamer, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December.	4
Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Allard Staples, m; Henderson R. Cotton, sw; Reuben P. Eldridge, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December.	4
Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. William Z. Clayton, m; Albert G. Noyes, sw; William H. Thompson, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December.	6
Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. J. J. A. Hoffses, m; William J. Greenwood, sw; M. A. Kennedy, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	10
Rockland, 79, Rockland. Jacob R. Stewart, m; Samuel A. Keyes, sw; John P. Marston, jw; Robert H. Burnham, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January.	9
Rural, 53, Sidney. Simon C. Hastings, m; Nathan A. Benson, sw; Albert H. Reynolds, jw; Charles T. Hamlen, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Saco, 9, Saco. Isaac E. Stover, m; William S. Wakefield, sw; Augustus A. Cole, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January.	19
St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. William C. Mason, m; Moses M. Hastings, sw; Marshall Dyer, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December.	6
St. Croix, 46, Calais. Millard D. Lawrence, m; Moses Tait, sw; James Vincent, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's day.	2
St. George, 16, Warren. Nathaniel B. Eastman, m; Warren Morse, Jr., sw; Roland C. Clark, jw; Alvin V. Hinkley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October.	9
St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Edward A. Chesley, m; William M. Sanborn, sw; Walter H. Downs, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May.	19
St. Paul's 82, Rockport. Fred. W. Andrews, m; Leonard B. Brewster, sw; Leander H. Paul, jw; Robert H. Carey, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January.	9

Sea Side, 144, Boothbay.	Wm. Irving Adams, m; George H. Snow, sw; Eben A. Poole, jw; George E. Van Horn, s.	Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December.	10
Sebasticook, 146, Clinton.	Benjamin T. Foster, m; Joseph F. Rolfe, sw; Brainard G. True, jw; Reuel W. Gerald, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October.	7
Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield.	Melville Gould, m; John Grafton, sw; Calvin B. Robbins, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s.	Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, June.	18
Siloam, 92, Fairfield.	George W. Tozier, m; George W. Norton, sw; Benjamin M. Bradbury, jw; Frank B. Purrington, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, December.	13
Solar, 14, Bath.	Fred W. Rideout, m; Banj Hanson, sw; Otis H. Dunning, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s.	Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December.	14
Somerset, 34, Skowhegan.	George B. Safford, m; Charles F. Ward, sw; James R. Frost, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s.	Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January.	13
Springvale, 190, Springvale.	Charles H. Ogden, m; Amos W. Low, sw; Elmer E. Harris, jw; Edward J. Hatch, s.	Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon each month.	19
Standish, 70, Standish.	Joseph C. Shaw, m; Daniel L. Warren, sw; William H. Dresser, jw; John D. Higgins, s.	Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	17
Star in the East, 60, Oldtown.	Marion F. Tyler, m; George L. Godfrey, sw; John Batchelder, jw; George T. Sewall, s.	Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September.	6
Star in the West, 85, Unity.	William G. Fuller, m; Thomas H. Parkhurst, sw; Benjamin B. Cook, jw; William Hamilton, s.	Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December.	7
Temple, 25, Winthrop.	Elliot Wood, m; Edgar H. Penniman, sw; Frank L. Bishop, jw; William J. Ensor, s.	Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December.	11
Temple, 86, Saccarappa.	J. Clark Scates, m; Henry H. B. Hawes, sw; Stephen H. Skillings, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s.	Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, fourth Wednesday in December.	17
Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast.	S. Aug. Parker, m; Charles A. Harriman, sw; Francis H. Welsh, jw; Waldo B. Washburn, s.	Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January.	8
Tranquil, 29, Auburn.	William Freeman Lord, m; Benj. F. Metcalf, sw; Everett M. Stevens, jw; James F. Atwood, s.	Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January.	15
Tremont, 77, Tremont.	Nathan Clark, m; Caleb H. Sawyer, sw; George H. Gilley, jw; John T. R. Freeman, s.	Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December.	4
Trinity, 130, Presque Isle.	John F. Dyer, m; Frank E. Brannon, sw; Richard Libby, jw; George M. Luce, s.	Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December.	1
Trojan, 134, West Troy.	George T. Whitaker, m; Rufus E. Stone, sw; Enoch M. Barker, jw; Milton Carleton, s.	Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October.	7

Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; James H. Leighton, sw; Albert B. Leighton, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December.	3
Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. John H. King, m; Frank R. Harmon, sw; Hollis E. Denmen, jw; Orin H. Guptill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October.	16
Union, 31, Union. Charles Gleason, m; S. W. Jones, sw; Marcellus Wentworth, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December.	9
United, 8, Brunswick. Elbridge Cornish, m; Hermon F. Moody, sw; Charles M. Baker, jw; Lemuel H. Storer, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December.	14
Unity, 58, Thorndike. Edwin Cornforth, m; Ezra M. Hamilton, sw; Elden A. Ward, jw; John N. Tilton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January.	7
Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Josiah C. Evans, m; Reuel C. Burgess, sw; Nathan Dolan, jw; Charles E. Crowell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September.	12
Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Charles H. Severy, M; Fernando C. Fellows, sw; Charles V. Wells, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November.	12
Village, 26, Bowdoinham. John L. Browne, m; George H. Blodgett, sw; Charles W. Frost, jw; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October.	14
Warren, 2, East Machias. Herbert Harris, m; George H. Huntley, sw; Edward P. Gardner, jw; Benjamin Thomas Chaloner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th.	3
Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Preston J. Elwell, m; William M. Warren, sw; William E. Ayer, jw; Hugh A. Cragie, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October.	17
Washington, 37, Lubec. Emilius W. Brown, m; Eben H. Bennett, sw; Charles M. Fountain, jw; John Thayer, Jr., s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December.	2
Waterville, 23, Waterville. True B. Page, m; W. H. K. Abbott, sw; Anson O. Libby, jw; Horace W. Stewart, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December.	12
Webster, 164, Sabatis. Joseph G. Bragg, m; Frank E. Marr, sw; Charles C. Gatehill, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December.	14
Whitney, 187, Canton. Charles H. Lucas, m; Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr., sw; Frank O. Proctor, jw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, September.	15
Wilton, 156, Wilton. Henry R. Dascomb, m; Horace L. Parsons, sw; Samuel S. Wood, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September.	15
York, 22, Kennebunk. Andrew S. Biggar, m; Almon J. Smith, sw; William A. Redlon, jw; Gustavus E. Bucknam, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December.	19
Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Wm. B. Littlefield, m; Amos L. Prescott, sw; Richard J. Goodrich, jw; Eben W. Adams, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January.	19

# Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1886, TO MARCH 1, 1887.

THOSE MARKED \* WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

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- 1 Portland—Thomas Ingersol, March 4; George E. Ward, April; Timothy E. Stuart, April 24; George C. Littlefield, May; Benjamin Kingsbury, May 13; Andrew Taylor, July 24; Joseph E. Miller, September 13; Abijah C. Stover, January 24.
- 2 Warren—William Horace Chisholm, January 10, 1886,—lost at sea.
- 3 Lincoln—Joshua R. Trevett, April, 1886; Ozias M. Parsons, June 27.
- 4 Hancock—Samuel Wescott, October, at Cape Hayti; Edward Cox, October 8, fell from aloft at sea and drowned.
- 5 Kennebec—Ira Cass, July 2; G. M. Jewell, August 1.
- 6 Eastern—J. Beckford Aymar, August 8, 1886; Joseph W. Clark,—died at sea, date unknown; William P. Green, February 8, 1887.
- 7 United—William H. Bagley, lost at sea; W. W. Gross; William H. Poslett; Lewis Thompson; John B. York.
- 8 Saco—Herbert Milliken, October 23; Elijah Smith, December 9,—Past Master, Hon. member.
- 9 Rising Virtue—Fred. A. Winchester, June, 1880, at Livermore, California,—buried there; William E. Doe,\* June 10; Samuel R. Yeaton, July 1; Joseph F. Higgins, November, at sea.
- 10 Pythagorean—Russell Page, Dec. 17,—oldest member, made in 1827; Wyman H. Jones,\* January 22,—Past Master and a worthy brother.
- 11 Cumberland—Edward Cobb,\* June 4.
- 12 Oriental—William H. Burnham, July, away from home; George Peirce, Aug. 3; Charles A. Mabury, Oct. 15; Charles A. Edgerly, Jan. 31, 1887.
- 13 Solar—Dennerson H. Crooker, March, 1880; Fred. L. Blair, September 8; William W. Hodgkins, November 26.
- 14 Orient—Charles B. Abbott, August 19; John L. Crawford, December; Ambrose F. Vesper, January; George Emery, February.
- 15 St. George—Leander Robinson, June 28, died in Medford, Mass., and buried there.
- 16 Oxford—Lewis B. Weeks,\* Sept. 30, Past Master, and Past D. D. G. Master; John L. Woodsum,\* Dec. 13.

- 19 Felicity—Edw. Avery, Aug. 30; John W. Shute,\* Aug. 4; Hugh T. Ridley, Oct. 16.
- 20 Maine—Samuel Belcher, May 22; John B. Morrison, June 27.
- 21 Oriental Star—Isaac Strickland, March 2, 1886; Benj. K. Swasey, date unknown.
- 22 York—Stephen Perkins, May 27, 1886, Past Master.
- 23 Freeport—Asa Bailey, June 5, 1886.
- 24 Phoenix—Horace S. Perkins, May, of consumption; Jere B. Littlefield, June, of consumption; Frank P. Farnes, July, killed by accident; Charles H. Griffin, February, of consumption.
- 25 Village—Converse Purington,\* Aug. 31, Master of the lodge, aged 63 yrs. 7 mo.; Seth H. Leonard,\* Oct. 7, aged 63 yrs.; William H. Wood,\* Oct. 24, aged 75 yrs. 10 mo.
- 26 Adoniram—Mial J. Cutter, February 9.
- 27 Northern Star—Frank Bodfish, July 17; Ben Mantor, September 5.
- 28 Tranquill—Jacob Robie,\* Jan. 18, 1887.
- 29 Blazing Star—Jessie B. Howe, November 30.
- 30 Union—William E. Cobb,\* Nov. 8, 1886—was an honored member.
- 31 Hermon—Stephen Cobb, Nov. 5, of injuries,—was J. W. 1881; James Williams, Nov. 20, of Paralysis, aged about 80; David Wentworth, Dec. 17, of consumption; Alfred Chase, Jan. 22, of consumption.
- 32 Waterville—Charles H. Scribner, April 2; Eben C. Snell,\* May 7; Benjamin C. Paine, July 8; Edward H. Piper,\* September 21; Edward C. Lowe,\* December 15; Ephraim Maxham, December 27.
- 33 Somerset—Weston B. Nutter, Oct. 20; Daniel Snow,\* Dec. 8.
- 34 Bethlehem—Albert Farwell, August 20; Wallace Bolan.
- 35 Casco—George E. Thoits, Aug. 18; William A. Skillings, Oct. 3; Jacob E. Sawyer, Jan. 22; Edw. J. Stubbs, Feb. 27.
- 36 Harmony—Stephen Wescott, Aug. 2; John Morton, Sept. 5; Charles E. Roberts, Nov. 22; W. B. Dole, Jan. 5; Freeman Harding, Jan. 7.
- 37 Penobscot—Gilman B. Clough, August 28; George H. Bailey, December 17; Charles W. Moore, February 4.
- 38 Lygonia—Kilborn H. Swett,\* May 3; John Springer, May 3; Calvin G. Peck,\* Sept. 16; James M. Butler,\* Oct. 3; Hamilton Joy,\* Dec. 24; Michael Bellatty, Jan. 10; Enoch L. Brown, in 1886—exact date not known.
- 39 Morning Star—Almon S. Knight, Feb. 6,\*—funeral February 10, 1887.
- 40 Freedom—Abner Burbank, March 20; Eben F. Severance, September 1; Abraham Nicklin, Sept. 21.
- 41 Piscataquis—James A. Gifford, July 24, 1886.
- 42 Central—William B. Wing, March 1, 1886, Sen. Deacon; Francis Sherry, October.
- 43 St. Croix—Albert F. Lesure,\* June 5; Robert H. Gibson,\* July 10; Joseph R. Tewell,\* December 30.
- 44 Dunlap—Putnam S. Boothby, March 30; Henry Day, January 24.
- 45 Lafayette—Josiah F. Taylor, May, 1886,—buried at No. Wayne, May 24.
- 46 Meridian Splendor—Watson Cook, March 23; Joseph Knight, Aug. 29,—was Master in 1853 and 1857, always an active working member, for several years past an invalid; Harrison Davis, Feb. 10, for eight years totally blind.

- 50 Aurora—Littleton M. Pendleton, Sept. 2; George W. Pendleton, Jan. 8.  
—Capt. Pendleton, with vessel and crew, were lost in gale of Jan. 8.
- 51 St. John's—Edward R. McIntire, August 10, 1886.
- 52 Mosaic—Frank D. Dearth, Oct. 22; Reuben Wilkinson, December, 1886.
- 53 Rural—Henry G. Williams, December 7, 1886.
- 54 Vassalboro'—George Ansel, March 9, 1886.
- 55 Fraternal—Wiley F. Patterson.
- 57 King Hiram—Daniel Hall, April 7; Daniel G. Turner, May 29, of nervous disease; Adelbert B. Lovejoy, Oct. 18, of Bright's disease.
- 58 Unity—Nathan M. Ward, Jan. 10, 1887.
- 60 Star in the East—Isaac Haynes,\* January 6; Joseph S. Robinson, February, 1887.
- 61 King Solomon's—David H. Hoffses.
- 62 King David's—Samuel Rackliff,\* July 22; Henry Drinkwater,\* Feb. 28.
- 63 Richmond—Charles E. Blanchard, March 4; Frank W. Call; A. P. Jewett, December.
- 64 Pacific—William H. Wakefield, July 9; John A. Oaks, August; Arthur L. Wiggin, January 11; John Andrews, February 8.
- 65 Mystic—Samuel Barflett, October 20, 1886, at sea, near Hong Kong.
- 66 Mechanics'—Edward R. Sanborn, Oct. 21; Elijah M. Vinal, Jan. 5.
- 68 Mariners'—three deaths reported—names not given.
- 69 Howard—W. A. Haskell, March 17; P. W. Reed, November 29.
- 70 Standish—Gregory Cropton, Nov. 24; John P. Moulton,\* Nov. 30.
- 71 Rising Sun—Walter E. Keyes, September 28, 1886,—Past Master.
- 73 Tyrian—Edmund F. Ross,\* April; Corydon R. Keen, June; Stephen A. Cobb,\* August.
- 75 Plymouth—B. Hathaway, J. S. Moody, no date given; B. T. Sewall, May 10, 1886.
- 76 Arundel—William D. Crediford, August 31.
- 77 Tremont—Fred P. Dix, October 2,—killed at sea, between Charleston, S. C., and New York.
- 78 Crescent—Freeman W. Varney.
- 79 Rockland—H. C. Lane, March 10; I. I. Mather, March 16; Israel L. Pease, April 14; Seth V. Albee, October 26; Thompson H. Murch, December 26; Daniel C. Haskell, Jan. 15; John A. Keen, Feb. 14.
- 80 Keystone—Joseph Maynard, March 21; John Carney, January 21; Winthrop Eldridge, January 21.
- 81 Atlantic—Jabez H. C. Gross, June 16; Rufus Stanley, Aug. 11; James N. Davis, Oct. 26; Samuel S. Mooney, Jan. 27; Charles H. Ball, Feb. 16.
- 82 St. Paul's—Eben F. Gray, April 12; Charles B. Smith, March 10; Asa Andrews, August 30.
- 83 St. Andrew's—Daniel Wheeler, July, Hon. member; James E. N. Graham, Dec. 3, in Detroit, Michigan; Solomon L. Howes, Nov. 23, in Brewer—Hon. member; William B. Hayford, Feb. 8; Andrew Smith, January 27, in Oldtown.
- 84 Eureka—William A. Elwell, August 14.
- 85 Star in the West—Luville J. Whitney, Feb. 28, 1886; Edgar F. Whitehouse, April 7, 1886.

- 86 Temple—Edmund D. Woodbury, Dec. 11, aged 80 yrs. 3 mo.; Charles F. Warren, February 5, aged 35 years 10 mo.
- 87 Benevolent—Noah D. Dawes,\* May 2, 1886.
- 88 Narraguagus—David G. Dorman.
- 91 Harwood—Enoch Richardson, April 4, in New York.
- 95 Corinthian—William Davis, May, 1886; John O. Turner, June, 1886.
- 97 Bethel—Asa F. Russell, July 7; E. M. Jackson, July 9; Abial B. Lyon, October 23.
- 98 Katahdin—Eli Kellogg,\* Aug. 6; W. W. Marsh, in Bangor, 1886; Charles W. Couant,\* Jan. 5, 1887; William B. Fenlason, in Colorado, 1886.
- 101 Nezinscot—Asa Bradford,\* March 13, 1886.
- 102 Marsh River—Nathan P. Davis, April 13; Henry H. Seavey, Jan. 23.
- 104 Dirigo—two deaths reported, names not given.
- 106 Tuscan—Jerome P. Wass, May 1, of diabetes; Benjamin F. Bucknam, June 14.
- 109 Mount Kinco—John Elliott, August 28; James Foss, November 15.
- 110 Monmouth—Morrill B. Chesley,\* June 29; James R. Norris,\* in Fairfield, Illinois—services by Fairfield Lodge, No. 6, assisted by Gorin Commandery, No. 14, of which he was a member.
- 111 Liberty—Edward A. Parmenter, Aug. 26; George W. Bowler, Jan. 26.
- 114 Polar Star—George T. Preble, of consumption; Frank S. Higgins,\* April 28, of brain disease; Gilman E. Richardson,\* September 3, of nervous prostration; George W. Card, Nov. 8, of consumption.
- 116 Lebanon—Robert Hussey, October 26, 1886.
- 119 Pownal—Charles Bridges, August 16; Wilton T. Rendell, November 19, drowned at sea.
- 122 Marine—Mark H. Lufkin, Sept. 20, of lung fever,—Past Master; Hardy Lane, December 10, of consumption.
- 123 Franklin—James Dyer, February 4, 1887.
- 124 Olive Branch—Jason Huckins, April 1—first Master elect of lodge; Edward Fletcher, April 18; Rosalvo P. Young, November; John Johnson, Dec. 5—charter member.
- 125 Meridian—P. McMahan, October, 1886.
- 126 Timothy Chase—Isaac Whitaker,\* June 5; Charles Treadwell,\* September—charter member.
- 127 Presumpscot—Stephen Small, July; Calvin Morrell, November 24, Past Master; Sallus Haines, December 10.
- 128 Eggemoggin—Amos E. Grindle, April 24, 1886.
- 130 Trinity—Two deaths reported—names not given.
- 134 Trojan—Willis C. Estes,\* May 21, 1886.
- 135 Riverside—C. C. Linscott, May 12; Joseph W. Jones, Jan. 20; James W. Farrar, Jan. 26.
- 140 Mount Desert—James C. Bartlett, May 16; George B. Somes, Sept. 6.
- 141 Augusta—Fred D. Hoyt, November 26; Elias B. Allen, December 2.
- 144 Sea Side—Hezekiah Atwood, August 20.
- 145 Moses Webster—Moses Webster, January 15, 1887.
- 149 Doric—Thomas Robinson,\* December 30, 1886.
- 150 Rabboni—Samuel E. May.

- 151 Excelsior—Albert H. Knowlton, Feb. 24, 1887.
- 152 Crooked River—Nathaniel S. Wight, Jan. 7; Lewis G. Brackett, Feb. 12.
- 153 Delta—Wilson Chandler, September 4; David Collin, December 14.
- 154 Mystic Tie—H. M. Jones, Nov. 4, 1886.
- 156 Wilton—Roscoe M. Chaney, April 17; Edwin W. Butterfield, Dec. 14.
- 157 Cambridge—Benjamin D. Libby.
- 159 Esoteric—Isaac A. Murch,\* March, 1886; William O. McDonald,\* Nov. 1 Bro. McDonald, during the war, served as 2d Lieut. Co. C, 26th Me. Vols. He had been City Clerk, Collector and Treasurer, and at the time of his death was County Treasurer.
- 160 Parian—Fred. C. Gardner, November 6, or about that date,—left home on Thursday, for fishing and gunning,—was found drowned the Saturday following.
- 163 Pleasant River—E. P. Fifield, September, 1886.
- 165 Molunkus—Isaiah Cushman, February 6, 1886.
- 169 Shepherd's River—William E. Swan,\* Sept. 9, 8 Deacon at time of decease.
- 173 Pleiades—Charles E. Kelley, February, 1886—lost at sea.
- 176 Palestine—William R. Littlefield, Aug. 10; Lyman H. Fairfield,\* Nov. 17.
- 177 Rising Star—Willard C. Littlefield, November 10,—a worthy and respected brother, having served his lodge as Junior and Senior Warden.
- 180 Hiram—Charles S. Woodbury, October 29, 1886.
- 181 Reuel Washburn—R. L. Allen, April 26; C. S. Hutchins, December 12.
- 183 Deering—Benjamin F. McCarthy, June 25, 1886.
- 184 Naval—Andrew P. Wentworth, June 28,—charter member.
- 185 Bar Harbor—Charles Higgins, April 29, 1886.
- 186 Warren Phillips—William L. Pennell, December 17, 1886.
- 187 Ira Berry—Albina H. Carter, January 4, 1887—Chaplain of the lodge—a zealous mason, and a brave soldier in the 6th Maine Volunteers.
- 189 Knox—Bushrod H. Clay, April, 1886.

## OFFICERS

OF THE

Grand Lodge of Maine,  
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1887.

## GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820, 1821.*	John Miller, 1855.*
Simon Greenleaf, 1822, '23.*	Jabez True, 1856.*
William Swan, 1824, '25.*	Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.*
Charles Fox, 1826, 1827.*	Hiram Chase, 1858, 1859.
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, '29.*	Josiah H. Drummond, '60-'62.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, '31.*	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-'34.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.
Reuel Washburn, 1835-'37.*	John H. Lynde, 1869-1871.*
Abner B. Thompson, 1838-'40.*	David Cargill, 1872-1874.
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.*	Albert Moore, 1875, 1876.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-'44.*	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.
John T. Paine, 1845, '46.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1879, '80.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.*	Marquis F. King, 1881, 1882.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, '50.*	William R. G. Estes, 1883, '84.
John C. Humphreys, 1851, '52.*	Fessenden L. Day, 1885, '86.
Freeman Bradford, 1853.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1887-
Timothy Chase, 1854.*	

## DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820, 1821.*	Samuel Fessenden, 1826, '27.*
William Swan, 1822, '23.*	Peleg Sprague, 1828-'30.*
Charles Fox, 1824, '25.*	Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.*

\* Deceased.

Amos Nourse, 1832.*	William P. Preble, 1860-1862.
Reuel Washburn, 1833, '34.*	John J. Bell, 1863.
David C. Magoun, 1835-'37.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-'43.*	John H. Lynde, 1866-'68.*
James L. Child, 1844.*	David Cargill, 1869-1871.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.*	Albert Moore, 1872-1874.
Elisha Harding, 1846.*	Edward P. Burnham, '75, '76.
Samuel L. Valentine, 1847, '48.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
John C. Humphreys, 1849, '50.*	Marquis F. King, 1879, '80.
Freeman Bradford, 1851, '52.*	William R. G. Estes, 1881, '82.
Timothy Chase, 1853.*	Fessenden L. Day, 1883, 1884.
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1885, '86.
Hiram Chase, 1856, 1857.	Albro E. Chase, 1887-
Josiah H. Drummond, '58, 59.	

## SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820, 1821.*	David Bugbee, 1862.
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.*	Edmund B. Hinkley, 1863.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, 1825.*	Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.*
George Thacher, Jr., 1826, 27.*	David Cargill, 1866-1868.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, 1829.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.*	Albert Moore, 1871.
John L. Megquier, 1832-1834.*	Edward P. Burnham, '72,-'74.
Joel Miller, 1835-1837.*	William O. Poor, 1875.*
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-1841.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1876.
John T. Paine, 1842-1844.*	Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.
Alexander H. Putney, 1845, '46.*	Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.
John C. Humphreys, 1847, '48.*	William R. G. Estes, 1880.
Freeman Bradford, 1849, 1850.*	John B. Redman, 1881.
Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.*	Arlington B. Marston, 1882.
Jabez True, 1853.*	William H. Smith, 1883.
Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.
Isaac Downing, 1856,*	Joseph M. Hayes, 1885.
William Allen, 1857.*	Albro E. Chase, 1886.
Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.	Horace H. Burbank, 1887.
John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.	

## JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, 1821.*	Oliver Gerrish, 1859.
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	Joseph Covell, 1860.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.*
George Thacher, Jr., 1824, '25.*	T. K. Osgood, 1862.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, 1827.*	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*
Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*
Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	Thaddens R. Simonton, '66-'68.
David C. Magoun, 1832-1834.*	John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.
Abner B. Thompson, 1835-37.*	Henry H. Dickey, 1871.*
Stephen Webber, 1838-1840.*	William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*
John T. Paine, 1841.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1875.
Alexander H. Putney, 1842-'44.*	A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.
John C. Humphreys, 1845, '46.*	Sumner J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.
Frye Hall, 1847.*	Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.*	Archie L. Talbot, 1880.
Stephen Webber, 1849.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1881.
Timothy Chase, 1850.*	Charles W. Haney, 1882.
William Somerby, 1851, 1852.*	Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.
Thomas B. Johnston, 1853, '54.*	Augustus Bailey, 1884.
William Kimball, 1855.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1885.
William Allen, 1856.*	Benjamin Ames, 1886.
John Williams, 1857.*	Wilford J. Fisher, 1887.
Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.	

## GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-1830.*	Moses Dodge, 1853-1879.*
James B. Cahoon, 1831-1833.*	William O. Fox, 1880-1882.
Benjamin Davis, 1834-1843.*	Frederick Fox, 1883-
Henry H. Boody, 1844-1852.*	

## GRAND SECRETARIES.

William Lord, 1820-1831.*	Charles Fox, 1845.*
Asaph R. Nichols, 1832-1835.*	Charles B. Smith, 1846-1855.*
Philip C. Johnson, 1836-1844.*	Ira Berry, 1856-

## REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

- 
- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.  
*Arizona*—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.  
*Arkansas*—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.  
*British Columbia*—JOHN A. COTTRELL, Bernard Inlet.  
*California*—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.  
*Canada*—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.  
*Colon and Island of Cuba*—EDUARDO LORENDO, Havana.  
*Colorado*—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Georgetown.  
*Connecticut*—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.  
*Dakota*—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.  
*Delaware*—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.  
*District of Columbia*—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.  
*Florida*—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.  
*Georgia*—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.  
*Idaho*—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.  
*Illinois*—CHARLES P. BRENNAN, Chicago.  
*Indiana*—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.  
*Indian Territory*—JOHN H. DANNENBERG, Flint.  
*Iowa*—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.  
*Kansas*—JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City.  
*Kentucky*—ROBERT M. FAIRLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.  
*Louisiana*—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.  
*Manitoba*—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.  
*Maryland*—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County).  
*Michigan*—D. B. TRACY, Detroit.  
*Minnesota*—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.  
*Mississippi*—JOHN F. McCORMICK, Paulting.  
*Missouri*—XESOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.  
*Montana*—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.  
*Nebraska*—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.  
*Nevada*—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.  
*New Mexico*—JOSIAH H. PISHON, Santa Fé.  
*New Brunswick*—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.  
*New Hampshire*—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.  
*New Jersey*—JAMES G. ATKIN, Trenton.  
*New York*—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.  
*North Carolina*—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.  
*Nova Scotia*—LORENZO F. DARLING, Halifax.  
*Ohio*—CHARLES C. KIEFER, Urbana.  
*Oregon*—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.  
*Peru*—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.  
*Prince Edward Island*—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.  
*Quebec*—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.  
*Rhode Island*—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.  
*Tennessee*—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.  
*Vermont*—PARR DAVIS, St. Albans.  
*Washington Territory*—WILLIAM McMICKEN, Olympia.  
*West Virginia*—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.  
*Wisconsin*—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

## REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

---

- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Arizona*—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.  
*Arkansas*—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.  
*British Columbia*—  
*California*—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.  
*Canada*—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.  
*Colorado*—FRANK E. SLEEVER, Sabatis.  
*Cuba and Island of Cuba*—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.  
*Connecticut*—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.  
*Dakota*—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.  
*Delaware*—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.  
*District of Columbia*—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.  
*Florida*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Georgia*—“ “ “  
*Idaho*—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.  
*Illinois*—GEORGE W. DEERING, Berlin Falls, N. H.  
*Indiana*—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.  
*Indian Territory*—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.  
*Iowa*—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.  
*Kansas*—ARCHE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.  
*Kentucky*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Louisiana*—“ “ “  
*Manitoba*—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.  
*Maryland*—IRA BERRY, Portland.  
*Michigan*—CHARLES M. RICE, Portland.  
*Minnesota*—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.  
*Mississippi*—CHARLES L. COLLAMORE, Bangor.  
*Missouri*—IRA BERRY, Portland.  
*Montana*—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.  
*Nebraska*—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Boston Highlands.  
*Nevada*—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.  
*New Brunswick*—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.  
*New Hampshire*—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.  
*New Jersey*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*New Mexico*—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.  
*New York*—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.  
*North Carolina*—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.  
*Nova Scotia*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Ohio*—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.  
*Oregon*—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.  
*Peru*—ARCHE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.  
*Prince Edward Island*—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.  
*Quebec*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Rhode Island*—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.  
*South Carolina*—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.  
*Tennessee*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.  
*Texas*—“ “ “  
*Vermont*—“ “ “  
*Washington Territory*—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.  
*West Virginia*—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.  
*Wisconsin*—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.

## PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	Brooklyn, N. Y.	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Boston Highlands,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
"	FESSENDEN L. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
E.W.	JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
"	DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Portland,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	P. J. G. W.
"	OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	Belfast,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"

## GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. JAMES L. CHILD,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"

**Grand Lodges and**

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	John Gideon Harris, Montgomery.
Arizona,	Martin William Kales, Phoenix.
Arkansas,	W. H. Gee, Dardanelle.
British Columbia,	William Dalby, Victoria.
California,	Edmund C. Atkinson, Sacramento.
Canada,	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	Albert H. Branch, Leadville.
Connecticut,	Henry H. Green, Danielsonville.
Dakota,	William Blatt, Yankton.
Delaware,	George W. Marshall, Milford.
District of Columbia,	Thomas P. Chiffelle, Washington.
Florida,	George S. Hallmark, Pensacola.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	George H. Davis, Boise City.
Illinois,	Alexander T. Darrah, Bloomington.
Indiana,	Mortimer Nye, La Porte.
Indian Territory,	Florian H. Nash, Fort Gibson.
Iowa,	Edwin C. Blackmar, Burlington.
Kansas,	Henry C. Cook, Oswego.
Kentucky,	James W. Hopper, Lebanon.
Louisiana,	Charles F. Buck, New Orleans.
Maine,	Frank E. Sleeper, Sabatini.
Manitoba,	Thomas Clark, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Henry Endicott, Boston.
Michigan,	Rufus C. Hatheway, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota,	John H. Brown, Willmar.
Mississippi,	George De Lap, Natchez.
Missouri,	James W. Boyd, St. Joseph.
Montana,	Samuel Word, Butte.
Nebraska,	Charles K. Coutant, Omaha.
Nevada,	Alpheus Leigh Fitzgerald, Eureka.
New Brunswick,	John V. Ellis, St. John.
New Hampshire,	William Russell Burleigh, Great Falls.
New Jersey,	Robert M. Moore, Elizabeth.
New Mexico,	C. N. Blackwell, Santa Fé.
New York,	Frank R. Lawrence, New York.
North Carolina,	Charles H. Robinson, Wilmington.
Nova Scotia,	Lewis Johnstone, M. D., Stellarton.
Ohio,	S. Stackler Williams, Newark.
Oregon,	Andrew Nasburg, Marshfield.
Pennsylvania,	Joseph Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.
Peru,	César Canevaro, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	J. Fred. Walker, Montreal.
Rhode Island,	William N. Ackley, Warren.
South Australia,	Hon. S. J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina,	J. Adger Smyth, Charleston.
Tennessee,	Caswell A. Goodloe, Alamo.
Texas,	A. J. Rose, Salado.
Utah,	Parley L. Williams, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
Virginia,	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Washington Territory,	Louis Ziegler, Spokane Falls.
West Virginia,	Hiram R. Howard, Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin,	Eugene S. Elliott, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	N. R. Davis, Cheyenne.

## Addresses of Grand Officers.

### GRAND SECRETARIES.

Daniel Sayre, Montgomery.  
 George J. Roskruge, Tucson.  
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.  
 Edward C. Neufelder, Victoria.  
 Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.  
 J. J. Mason, Hamilton.  
 José F. Pellon, Havana.  
 Edward C. Parmelee, Pueblo.  
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.  
 Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.  
 William S. Hayes, Wilmington.  
 William R. Singleton, Washington.  
 DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.  
 Andrew M. Wohlin, Macon.  
 James H. Wickersham, Silver City.  
 Loyd L. Munn, Freeport.  
 William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.  
 J. S. Murrow, A-to-ka.  
 Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.  
 John H. Brown, Wyandotte.  
 Hiram Bassett, Louisville.  
 Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.  
 Ira Berry, Portland.  
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.  
 Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.  
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.  
 William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.  
 A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.  
 J. L. Power, Jackson.  
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.  
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.  
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.  
 Chauncey N. Notewear, Carson.  
 Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.  
 George P. Cleaves, Concord.  
 Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.  
 Alpheus A. Keen, Las Vegas.  
 Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.  
 Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.  
 Benjamin Curren, D. C. L., Halifax.  
 John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.  
 Frelon J. Babcock, Salem.  
 Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.  
 J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.  
 B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.  
 John H. Isaacson, Montreal.  
 Edwin Baker, Providence.  
 J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.  
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.  
 John Frizzell, Nashville.  
 T. W. Hudson, Houston.  
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.  
 Lavant M. Reed, Bellows Falls.  
 William B. Isaacs, Richmond.  
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.  
 George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.  
 John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.  
 W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

### CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile.  
 Morris Goldwater, Prescott.  
 George E. Dodge, Little Rock.  
 Edgar C. Baker, Victoria.  
 William Henry Hill.  
 Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.  
 George Wyman, Longmont.  
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.  
 Arthur C. Mellette, Watertown.  
 Thos. N. Williams, Laurel, Sussex, Co.  
 William R. Singleton, Washington.  
 DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.  
 Andrew M. Wohlin, Macon.  
 George H. Davis, Boise City.  
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.  
 Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville.  
 J. S. Murrow, A-to-ka.  
 Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.  
 John H. Brown, Wyandotte.  
 James W. Staton, Brooksville.  
 John Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.  
 Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.  
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.  
 William J. Wroth, Baltimore.  
 William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.  
 A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.  
 Rev. A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.  
 Rev. John D. Vincil, St. Louis.  
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.  
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.  
 John D. Hammond, Carson.  
 Albert S. Wait, Newport.  
 Rev. Henry Vehslage, Irvington.  
 Alpheus A. Keen, Las Vegas.  
 John W. Simons, Central Valley.  
 Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.  
 Rev. D. C. Moore, Halifax.  
 William M. Cunningham, Newark.  
 Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.  
 Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.  
 E. T. D. Chambers, Richmond.  
 Henry W. Rugg, Providence.  
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.  
 Frank M. Smith, Jackson.  
 J. S. Jones, Houston.  
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.  
 Lavant M. Reed, Bellows Falls.  
 William F. Drinkard, Richmond.  
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.  
 George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.  
 Duncan McGregor, Platteville.  
 W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,  
1887.

---

FRANK E. SLEEPER, G. M.						Ex Officio.
ALBRO E. CHASE, D. G. M.						"
HORACE H. BURBANK, S. G. W.						"
WILFORD J. FISHER, J. G. W.						"
IRA BERRY, Rec. G. S.						"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, elected May 5, 1885, for three years.						
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"	"	5,	"	"	"
A. M. WETHERBEE,	"	"	4,	1886,	"	"
E. HOWARD VOSE,	"	"	4,	"	"	"
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"	"	3,	1887,	"	"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"	"	8,	"	"	"

ADDRESSES.

---

FRANK E. SLEEPER, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	SABATIS, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>	

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

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SEC. 96, second clause stricken out. Section as amended, reads:

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any lodge whatever, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution. [1885, p. 227.]

SEC. 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 57. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendations be unreasonably withheld. [1886, p. 364.]

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ISSUED AUGUST 20, 1887.

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